

Vagrant Shrew - *Sorex vagrans*

Abundance: Rare

Status: NSS4 (Cb)

NatureServe: G5 S5

Population Status: distribution is secure and the species is widely distributed; The IUCN considers the rangewide population to be stable.

Limiting Factor: Habitat (Ecology): limiting factors are severe

Comment: change is due primarily to new matrix definitions

Introduction

The vagrant shrew is distributed from southern British Columbia and Alberta south to central Nevada, with a disjunct population in central Mexico. It occurs throughout most of Wyoming except the eastern tier of counties.

Habitat

The vagrant shrew inhabits riparian shrub, moist meadow grasslands, bogs, and riparian or marsh habitats with moist soil within a variety of habitat types from sagebrush-grassland and mixed shrubland to conifer forest. It prefers areas with accumulated leaf litter and rotting logs.

Problems

- h No ongoing efforts to delineate important habitats in Wyoming.
- h Population densities and trends are not well known.
- h Species is difficult to survey (e.g., capture, detect, identify, etc.).

Conservation Actions

- h Conduct inventories for species in all suitable habitats in the state.
- h Delineate important habitats and work cooperatively with land management agencies to maintain these within the designated areas
- h Improve survey methodology (e.g., capture, detection, etc.).

Monitoring/Research

No on-going monitoring.

Recent Developments

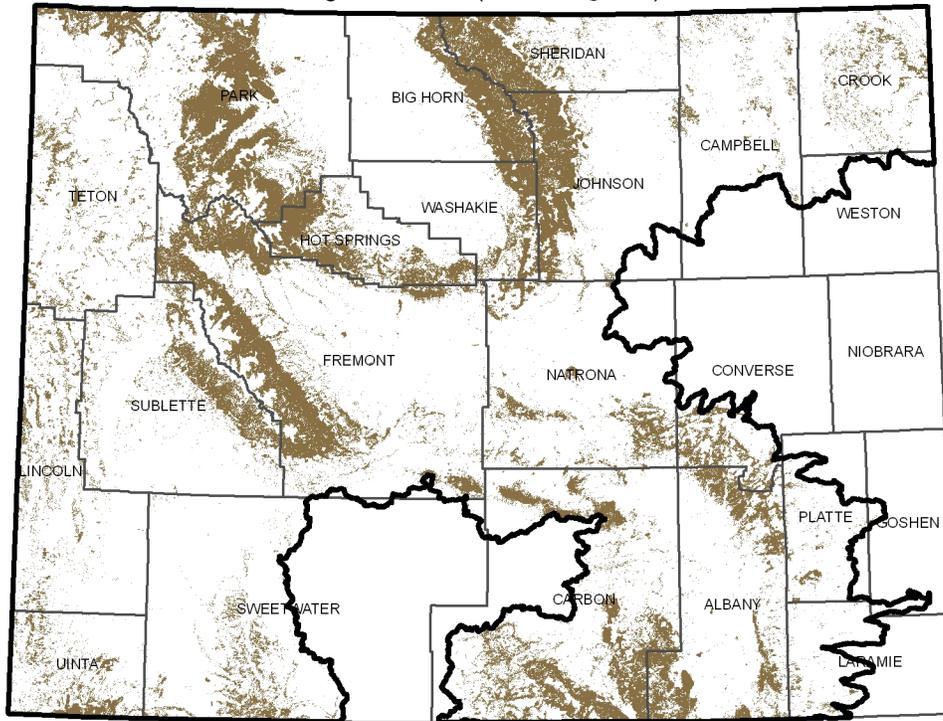
None.

References

NatureServe. 2004. NatureServe explorer: an online encyclopedia of life. Version 1.8. Arlington (VA): NatureServe. Online <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>.

Oakleaf B, Cerovski AO, Luce B. 1996. Nongame bird and mammal plan: a plan for inventories and management of nongame birds and mammals in Wyoming. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Nongame Program. 183 p.

Wilson DE, Ruff S. 1999. The Smithsonian book of North American mammals. Washington: Smithsonian Inst Pr. 750 p.

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SOURCE: Digital maps of ranges and predicted distributions for Wyoming Species of Greatest Conservation Need: April 2010. Wyoming Natural Diversity Database. University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. Note that brown indicates the predicted distribution of the species; heavy black lines indicate outermost boundaries of possible occurrence.