

-State Species Abstract-  
-Wyoming Natural Diversity Database-

*CAREX MICROGLOCHIN*  
FALSE UNCINIA SEDGE  
Family: Cyperaceae

Status:

US Fish & Wildlife Service: None.  
Agency Status: None.

Heritage Rank:

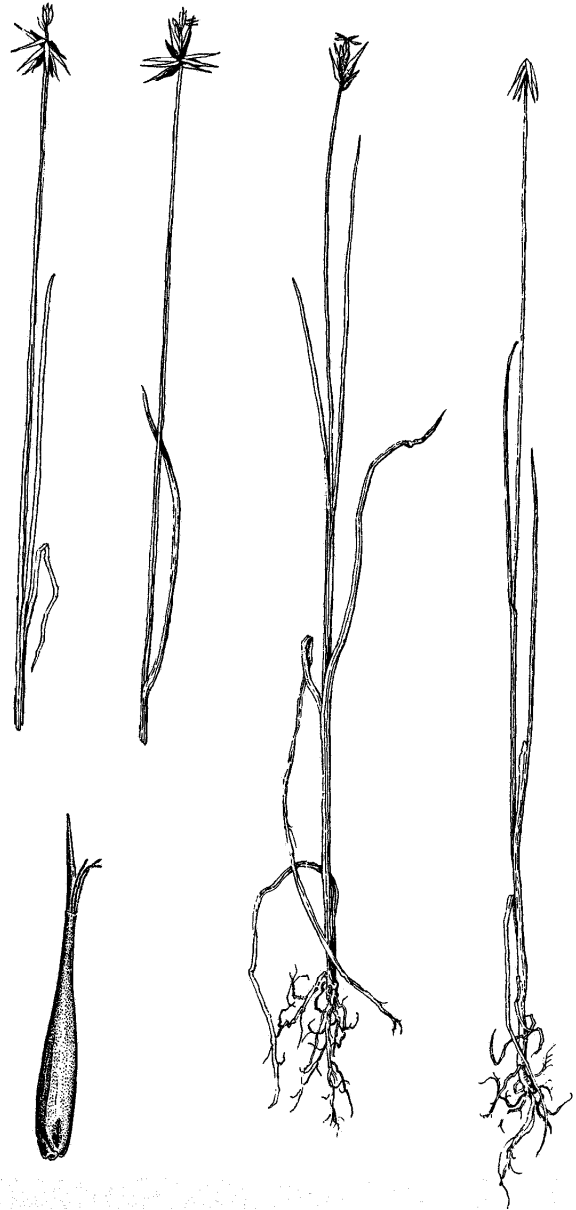
Global: G5? State: S1  
WYNDD Plant List: Disjunct (Low  
conservation priority)

Description: False uncinia sedge is a slender, low growing perennial with stems (culms) 2-25 cm high from slender, elongate rootstalks. Leaves are 4-8 to a culm, 0.3-0.6 mm wide, shorter than the inflorescence, and have inrolled (involute) edges. Flower spikes are solitary, 7-15 mm long, and have staminate flowers at the tip and pistillate flowers at the base. Pistillate scales are obtuse and very early deciduous. The green to straw-colored perigynia are slender and dart-like with long-tapering tips. Achenes have 3 stigmas (Hermann 1970; Moss 1983; Fertig and Jones 1992).

Similar Species: *Carex gynocrates* has ovoid shaped perigynia. *C. nigricans* has dark brown, non-tapering perigynia.

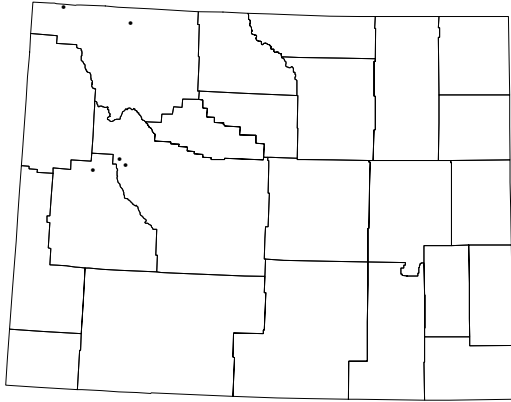
Flowering/Fruiting Period: June-August.

Distribution: Newfoundland to Alaska, south to Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Washington. Disjunct populations occur in Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. In Wyoming it is known from the Yellowstone Plateau, and northern Absaroka and Wind River Ranges in Fremont, Park, and Sublette counties.



Above: *Carex microglochis* from Hermann (1970).

Habitat: Found on floating mats and in willow and sedge meadows. Can occur on wet hummocks or saturated soils. Soils are histic and often influenced by limestone. Wyoming populations occur at 6600-10240 feet.



Above: Wyoming distribution of *C. microglochin*.

Occurrences in Wyoming: Known from 5 extant occurrences in Wyoming, all of which have been discovered since 1985 (most recently in 1999).

Abundance: Populations may be locally abundant in limited areas of specialized habitat.

Trends: Not known.

Protection Status: All known occurrences are protected in Yellowstone National Park, Swamp Lake Special Botanical Area, Kendall Warm Springs Special Interest Area, and Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area. One of these populations is also in the potential Arrow Mountain Research Natural Area (Shoshone NF).

Threats: May be impacted by changes in hydrology or heavy grazing.

Managed Areas: Occurs on lands managed by Bridger-Teton and Shoshone National Forests and Yellowstone National Park.

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