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SUMMARY CHECKLIST

- A -abundant: daily peaks of 125 or more, with at least 600 individuals seen per season.
 C -common: daily peaks of 25-124, with seasonal totals of 125-599 individuals.
 F -fairly common: daily peaks of 5-24 individuals; seasonal totals of 25-124 individuals.
 U -uncommon: daily peaks of 0-4 individuals; seasonal totals of 5-24 individuals.
 R -rare: daily peaks of 0-4 individuals; seasonal totals of 0-4 individuals.
 O -casual: fewer than 5 records, will probably occur again in the next decade.
 X -accidental: fewer than 5 records, will probably not occur again in the next decade.
 E -extirpated: species no longer occurs in the checklist area.
 I -irregular: abundance varies; some years species is absent, in others it reaches level indicated.
 N -nester: breeding confirmed by observation of nest, food- or nest material-carrying adult, or dependent young.
 ? -status indicated has yet to be confirmed.

SPECIES	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	√
WATERFOWL					
Greater White-fronted Goose	U, I		U, I	O	
Snow Goose	A, I	O	A, I	O	
Ross's Goose	F, I		F, I		
Cackling Goose	C, I		C, I	U, I	
Canada Goose N	A	F	A	A, I	
Trumpeter Swan			X		
Tundra Swan			X		
Wood Duck	U	U	U		
Gadwall N	C	C	C		
American Wigeon N	F	F	F		
Mallard N	A	A	A	A, I	
Blue-winged Teal N	A	A	A		
Cinnamon Teal N	O	X			
Northern Shoveler N	C	F	C		
Northern Pintail N	C	F	C		
Green-winged Teal N	C	U	U		
Canvasback N	F	R, I	F		
Redhead N	F	R, I	F		
Ring-necked Duck	F		F		
Greater Scaup	U		R, I		
Lesser Scaup	F	R	F		
Bufflehead	U		U		
Common Goldeneye	U		R, I		
Hooded Merganser	R	O	R	X	
Common Merganser	F				
Ruddy Duck N	F	U	F		

SPECIES	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	√
GAMEBIRDS					
Gray Partridge N	E	E	E	E, X	
Ring-necked Pheasant N	C	C	C	C	
Sharp-tailed Grouse N	F	F	F	F	
Greater Prairie-Chicken N	C	C	C	C	
Wild Turkey				O	
LOONS/GREBES					
Pied-billed Grebe N	F	F	F		
Horned Grebe	O				
Eared Grebe N	U	R, I	U		
Western Grebe	R	O	R		
Clark's Grebe	O				
CORMORANT/PELICAN					
Double-crested Cormorant	F	U	F		
American White Pelican	U	R	U, I		
HERONS/EGRETS					
American Bittern N	U, I	U, I	U, I		
Great Blue Heron	U	U	U		
Great Egret	O	O	O		
Cattle Egret	O		O		
Green Heron	O				
Black-crowned Night-Heron	R	R	R		
White-faced Ibis	O	O	O		
VULTURE					
Turkey Vulture N?	U	U	U		
HAWKS					
Osprey			R		
Bald Eagle	U	O	U	F	
Northern Harrier N	F	U	F	U, I	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	U		U		
Cooper's Hawk	U		U	O	
Northern Goshawk				O	
Broad-winged Hawk	O		O		
Swainson's Hawk N	F	U	F		
Red-tailed Hawk N	F	U	F	U	
Ferruginous Hawk N	R	R, I	R	U	
Rough-legged Hawk	U		U	F, I	
Golden Eagle N	U	O	U	U	

SPECIES	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	√
RAILS/CRANES					
Virginia Rail N?	R	R	R		
Sora N	R	R	R		
American Coot N	C	C	C		
Sandhill Crane	F		F		
Whooping Crane	O		O		
SHOREBIRDS					
American Avocet N	U	U	U		
Black-bellied Plover	O				
American Golden Plover			O		
Semipalmated Plover	R				
Killdeer N	C	C	C		
Spotted Sandpiper	U	U	U		
Solitary Sandpiper	R		R		
Greater Yellowlegs	U	U	U		
Willet	O				
Lesser Yellowlegs	F	U	F		
Upland Sandpiper N	F	F	F		
Whimbrel			X		
Long-billed Curlew N?	R	R	R		
Marbled Godwit N?	F	U	R		
Stilt Sandpiper	U	R	U		
Baird's Sandpiper	C	C	C		
Least Sandpiper	F	F	F		
White-rumped Sandpiper	U, I	U, I			
Buff-breasted Sandpiper			O		
Pectoral Sandpiper	U	U	U		
Semipalmated Sandpiper	U	U	U		
Long-billed Dowitcher	U	U	U		
Wilson's Snipe N?	U	R	U		
Wilson's Phalarope N	U	U	U		
GULLS/TERNS					
Franklin's Gull	C	U, I	C		
Ring-billed Gull	F	U	F		
California Gull	U	R	U		
Black Tern N?	U	R, I	U		
Common Tern	X				
Forster's Tern	R	O	R		
DOVES/CUCKOOS					
Rock Pigeon N?	U	U	U	U	
Eurasian Collared-Dove N?	U	U	U	U	

SPECIES	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	√
Mourning Dove N	A	A	A	O	
CUCKOOS					
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	X				
Black-billed Cuckoo			X		
OWLS					
Barn Owl	O		O		
Eastern Screech-Owl			O	O	
Great Horned Owl N	U	U	U	U	
Snowy Owl	R, I		R, I	R, I	
Burrowing Owl N	F	F	F		
Long-eared Owl	O	O			
Short-eared Owl N	U, I	U, I	U, I	U, I	
Northern Saw-whet Owl			O		
NIGHTJARS					
Common Nighthawk N?	R	R	R		
HUMMINGBIRD/KINGFISHER					
Ruby-throated Hummingbird			O		
Belted Kingfisher	R		R		
WOODPECKERS					
Lewis's Woodpecker	X				
Red-headed Woodpecker N	U, I	U, I	U, I		
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			O		
Downy Woodpecker N?	R	R	R	R	
Hairy Woodpecker N?	R	R	R	R	
Northern Flicker N?	F	R	F	R	
FALCONS					
American Kestrel N	U	R	F		
Merlin	R	O	U	R	
Gyr Falcon	R, I		R, I	R, I	
Peregrine Falcon	R		R	O	
Prairie Falcon	R	R	R	R	
FLYCATCHERS					
Olive-sided Flycatcher			O		
Eastern Wood-Pewee	O				
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher		X			
Willow Flycatcher N	U	U	U		
Least Flycatcher	U		U		

SPECIES	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	√
Say's Phoebe N	U	R	U		
Western Kingbird N	C	C	C		
Eastern Kingbird N	C	C	C		
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher		X	X		
SHRIKES					
Loggerhead Shrike N	R	R	R		
Northern Shrike	U, I		U, I	U, I	
VIREOS					
Bell's Vireo N?	U	R	U		
Blue-headed Vireo			O		
Warbling Vireo N?	U	R	U		
Philadelphia Vireo	X				
Red-eyed Vireo	R		R		
CORVIDS					
Blue Jay	U		U	O	
American Crow	U		U		
Common Raven			X		
LARK/SWALLOWS					
Horned Lark N	A	C	A	A,I	
Tree Swallow N	F	U	F		
Northern Rough-w. Swallow N	U	U	U		
Bank Swallow	U		U		
Cliff Swallow	F	R	F		
Barn Swallow N	C	C	C		
CHICKADEE & ALLIES					
Black-capped Chickadee	O			O	
Red-breasted Nuthatch			O		
WRENS/KINGLETS					
Rock Wren	O				
House Wren N	F	U	F		
Winter Wren			O		
Sedge Wren	O	O	O		
Marsh Wren N?	R	R	R		
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	U		U		
THRUSHES/MIMICS					
Eastern Bluebird	R		R		
Mountain Bluebird	O				

SPECIES	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	√
Townsend's Solitaire				O	
Veery	X	X			
Gray-cheeked Thrush	R				
Swainson's Thrush	U		R		
Hermit Thrush	O		O		
American Robin N?	F	U	F	C, I	
Gray Catbird	U		U		
Brown Thrasher N	F	F	F	X	
Sage Thrasher	X				
Northern Mockingbird	O	O	X		
STARLING/PIPITS					
European Starling N	C	C	C	U, I	
American Pipit	U		U		
Sprague's Pipit	R	E	R		
WAXWINGS					
Cedar Waxwing	U	O	U	C, I	
LONGSPURS					
Lapland Longspur	F		F	A, I	
Chestnut-collared Longspur N	F	U	F		
McCown's Longspur	X				
Snow Bunting	R,I		R,I	A, I	
WARBLERS					
Ovenbird	O		O		
Northern Waterthrush	R		R		
Black-and-White Warbler	O		O		
Tennessee Warbler	U		R		
Orange-crowned Warbler	F		F		
Common Yellowthroat N	F	F	F		
American Redstart	R		R		
Magnolia Warbler	O				
Yellow Warbler N	F	U	F		
Chestnut-sided Warbler			O		
Blackpoll Warbler	F				
Palm Warbler	O		O		
Yellow-rumped Warbler	C		C		
Wilson's Warbler	R		U		
Yellow-breasted Chat	R		O		
SPARROWS					
Spotted Towhee N?	U	R	U		

SPECIES	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	√
American Tree Sparrow	F		F	R, I	
Chipping Sparrow N?	F	U	F		
Clay-colored Sparrow	F	O	U		
Field Sparrow	U		U		
Vesper Sparrow	F	R	F		
Lark Sparrow N?	U	R	U		
Lark Bunting N	C, I	C, I	C, I		
Savannah Sparrow	F		F		
Grasshopper Sparrow N	A	A	A		
Baird's Sparrow	O	E			
Henslow's Sparrow	X	X			
Fox Sparrow	O		O		
Song Sparrow	U		U		
Lincoln's Sparrow	U		U		
Swamp Sparrow			O		
White-throated Sparrow	U		R		
Harris's Sparrow	F		F		
White-crowned Sparrow	C		C		
Dark-eyed Junco	F		F	U, I	
TANAGERS					
Western Tanager		X			
GROSBEAKS					
Northern Cardinal	O		O	O	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	R				
Black-headed Grosbeak	O				
Blue Grosbeak N?	R	R	O		
Lazuli Bunting	O		O		
Indigo Bunting	O	O			
Dickcissel N	C, I	C, I	C, I		
BLACKBIRDS/ORIOLES					
Bobolink N	C	C	U		
Red-winged Blackbird N	A	A	A	R, I	
Western Meadowlark N	A	A	A	O	
Yellow-headed Blackbird N	C	F	F		
Rusty Blackbird			O	O	
Brewer's Blackbird	U		U		
Common Grackle N	C	C	C		
Brown-headed Cowbird N	A	A	A		
Orchard Oriole N	C	C	U		
Baltimore Oriole N?	U	R	U		

SPECIES	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	√
FINCHES					
Gray-crowned Rosy-finch			X		
House Finch N?	U	U	U	U	
Common Redpoll	U, I		U, I	U, I	
Hoary Redpoll				O	
Pine Siskin			O		
American Goldfinch N	F	U	F	U, I	
OLD WORLD SPARROWS					
House Sparrow N	C	C	C	C	

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Forest Service's Nebraska National Forests and Grasslands manages five Ranger Districts in Nebraska and South Dakota. One of those is the Fort Pierre Ranger District (Figures 1-3), headquartered in Fort Pierre, South Dakota.

The Fort Pierre Ranger District administers the Fort Pierre National Grassland. That National Grassland encompasses about 116,000 acres of National Forest System land in Jones, Lyman, and Stanley counties, South Dakota.

The purpose of this book is to summarize the status and distribution of birds on and near the Fort Pierre National Grassland as an aid to both visitors and managers.

THE CHECKLIST AREA

This checklist pertains to the entire 340,000-acre landscape within the administrative boundary of the Fort Pierre National Grassland. Less than one-half of that acreage is National Forest System land. The bulk of the data reported in this checklist is based on field work conducted on National Forest System land. The bird status and distribution reported herein may be slightly different, therefore, on the other landownerships within the checklist area.

By law, National Forest System lands are managed for multiple uses, including, but not limited to: livestock grazing, recreation, soil and water protection, and wildlife conservation. The most visible land use on the Fort Pierre National Grassland is livestock grazing. Each year, about 9,000 cattle graze the National Forest System land within the checklist area.

Private lands within the checklist area are managed primarily for agricultural purposes, especially livestock grazing and corn, hay, small grain (wheat, sorghum, etc.), and sunflower production. Tribal lands are mostly managed for livestock grazing. State School Lands are managed for livestock grazing and crop production.

Figure 1. The checklist area (northwest portion). Green=National Forest System land, white = private land, pink =South Dakota State School lands, FS=Forest Service. 1/2"=1 mile.

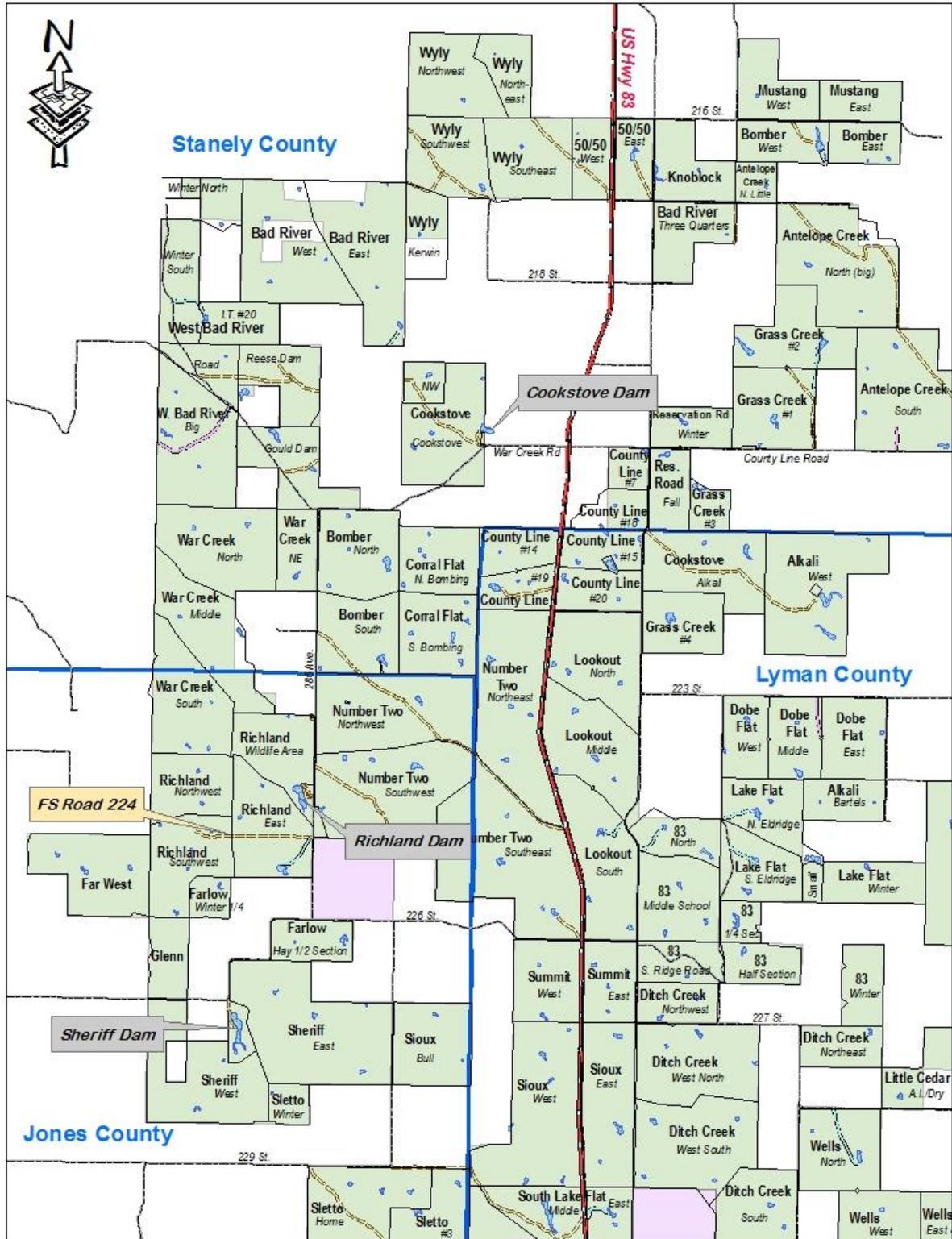


Figure 2. The checklist area (northeast portion). Green=National Forest System land, white = private land, pink =South Dakota State School lands, yellow=Lower Brule Indian Reservation, FS=Forest Service. 1/2"=1 mile.

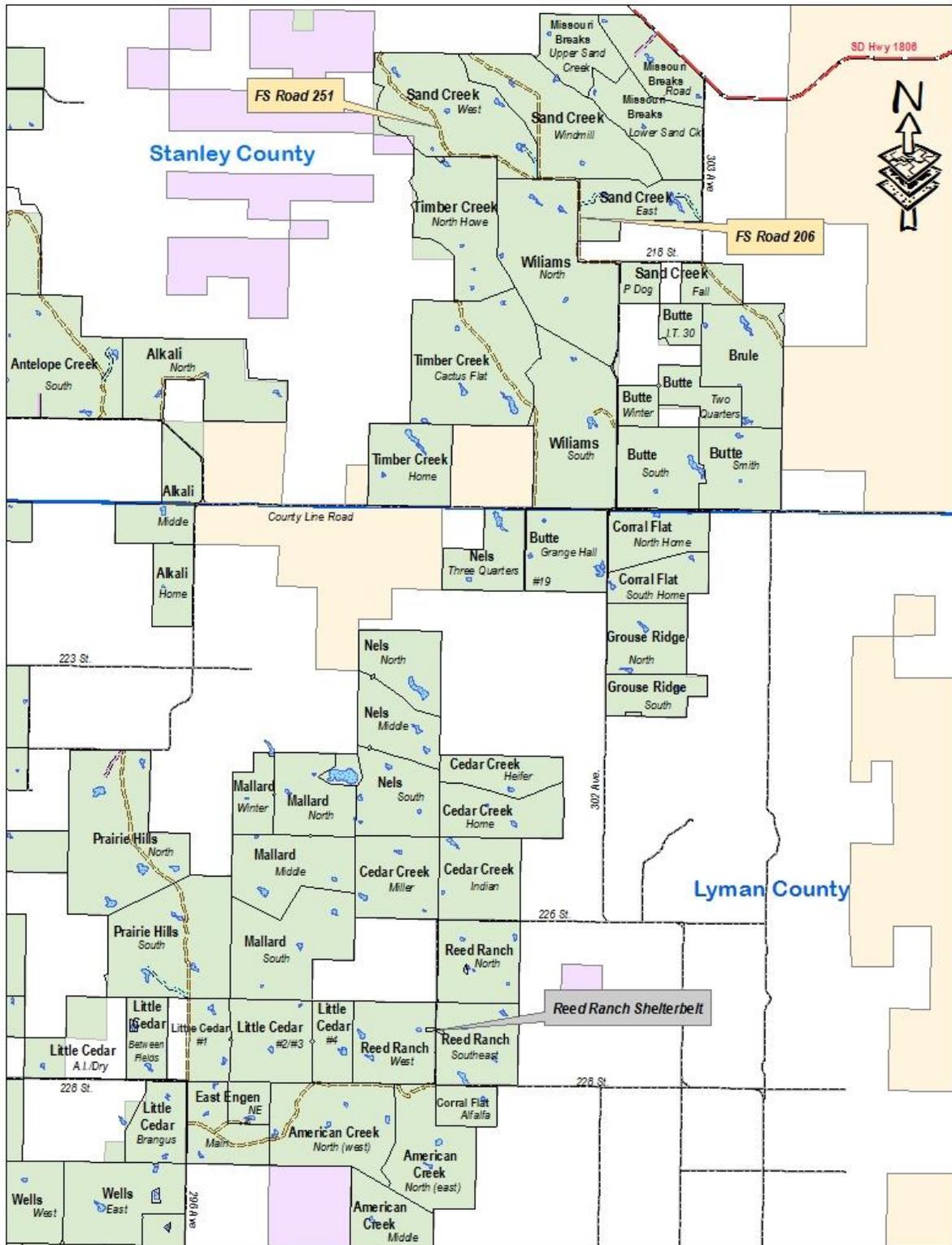
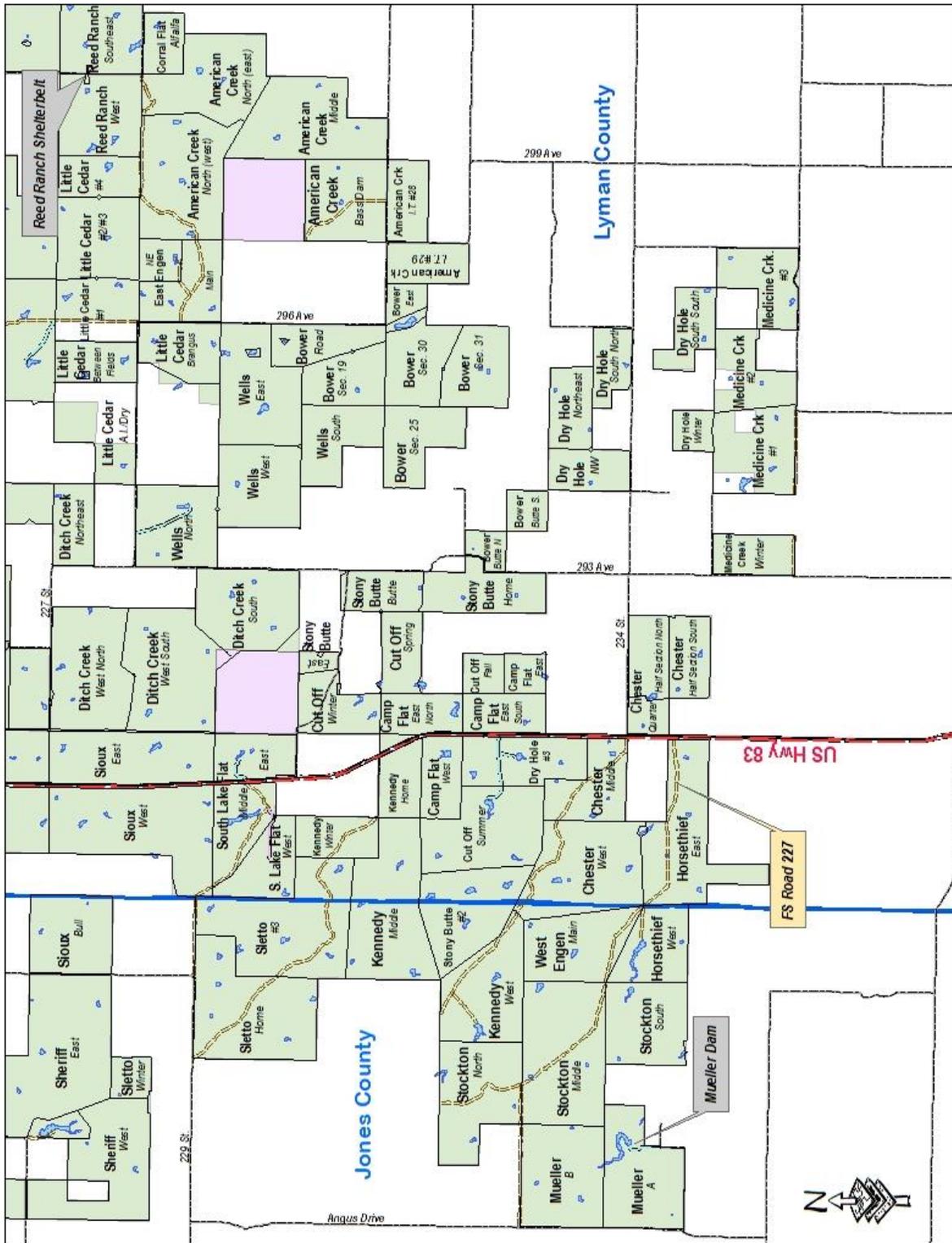


Figure 3. The checklist area (southern portion). Green=National Forest System land, white = private land, pink =South Dakota State School lands, FS=Forest Service. 1/2"=1 mile.



VISITING THE CHECKLIST AREA

Unless you have landowner permission to do otherwise, please restrict your birding to public roadways when birding outside of public land. Because of the complicated mix of private and public ownerships, it is useful to have a Grasslands Visitor Map to help ensure that you do not trespass on private land. Those maps are available for purchase (currently \$10) at the Fort Pierre Ranger District office (Figure 4), 1020 N. Deadwood St., Ft. Pierre, SD 57532. Phone (605) 224-5517. Email: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r2/nebraska>.

There are no developed recreational facilities in the checklist area. Richland Dam and Sheriff Dam are the most popular sites on the Fort Pierre National Grassland for dispersed camping. Food, fuel, and camping are available in Ft. Pierre, Pierre, and Vivian, SD. Motels are abundant in Ft. Pierre and Pierre. Medical clinics are available in Pierre.

Public walking access is allowed on all National Forest System land in the checklist area. Off-road vehicle travel is prohibited, but all paved, graveled, and designated two-track roads are open to the public (the Fort Pierre Ranger District office can inform you which two-tracks are designated for public use; see also the free “Motor Vehicle Use Maps”).

During winter and early spring, you would be well-advised to restrict your driving to the main roads. If dry, the two-track roads (Figure 5) that bisect the National Forest Service lands can greatly aid your exploration. Be aware that use of the two-track roads requires a high-clearance vehicle. Driving on the two-track roads when they are wet will likely get your vehicle stuck in the Grassland’s clay-rich soils. When entering or leaving a pasture, be sure to leave all gates as you found them (i.e. either open or closed). Please note that vehicle use may be banned even on designated two-track roads during periods of extreme fire danger.

The only poisonous animals in the checklist area are Western (Prairie) Rattlesnakes and Black Widow Spiders. Poison Ivy occurs throughout the checklist area. Chiggers, deer flies, horse flies, and mosquitoes can be annoying companions during summer birding trips, making insect repellent and a stiff breeze helpful. You will likely pick up Wood Ticks if you step off of the road in spring or early summer. It is a good idea to stop periodically and brush those hitchhikers off.

Figure 4. Fort Pierre Ranger District Office.



Figure 5. Two-track road on the Fort Pierre National Grassland.



HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Abbreviations:

Abbreviations used are defined as follows:

- CE = Carol Erickson, personal observation,
- Co. = County,
- CRP = Conservation Reserve Program,
- CBC = Pierre/Ft. Pierre Christmas Bird Count,
- DNS = Dan N. Svingen, personal observation,
- FPNG = Fort Pierre National Grassland,
- FSR = Forest Service Road
- m.ob. = many observers,
- pers. comm. = personal communication,
- RM = Ruben Mares, personal observation,
- SD = South Dakota,
- U.S. = United States.

Abundance and Status:

The abundance and status categories given below are based on the peak numbers that could be found during a full day (and season) of birding in appropriate habitat.

- A -abundant: daily peaks of 125 or more, with at least 600 individuals seen per season.
- C -common: daily peaks of 25-124, with seasonal totals of 125-599 individuals.
- F -fairly common: daily peaks of 5-24 individuals; seasonal totals of 25-124 individuals.
- U -uncommon: daily peaks of 0-4 individuals; seasonal totals of 5-24 individuals.
- R -rare: daily peaks of 0-4 individuals; seasonal totals of 1-4 individuals.
- O -casual: fewer than 5 records, will probably occur again in the next decade.
- X -accidental: fewer than 5 records, will probably not occur again in the next decade.
- E -extirpated: species no longer occurs in the checklist area.
- I -irregular: abundance varies; in some years the species may be absent, in others it may reach the level indicated.
- N -nester: breeding has been confirmed by observation of nest, nest material-carrying adult, dependent young, or food-carrying adult.
- ? -status indicated has yet to be confirmed.

We use the term “resident” for individual birds that are likely to be present throughout a summer or winter season. We use the term “visitor” to indicate individuals that are likely to be present for only a short time during a summer or winter season.

Locations:

Most locations referred to in the text are shown on Figures 1-3 or Figures 98, 99, 105, 108, 112, 116, or 119. See also Appendix 1.

Nesting Information:

In the following accounts we note which species have been confirmed as nesting birds in the checklist area. Breeding confirmation for several species was taken from Drilling (2014). Information presented on breeding phenology was taken from Peterson (1995) and Baicich and Harrison (1997). Visiting birders can assist with data collection by reporting observations of dependent young, food-carrying adults, nesting material-carrying adults, or active nests.

Nomenclature, Capitalization, Plurals, Etc.:

Bird nomenclature and species order follows that of American Ornithologists' Union (2015). We have adopted the convention of capitalizing proper names of plants and animals. We have retained the use of lower case when referring to a series or generic name. For example: we might say "Ducks, Yellow Warblers, and Lark, Savannah, and Field sparrows can be found here." In general, we use the plural tense when listing birds, unless we specify them as species. For example: we would write, "Yellow Warblers can be seen here. Winter species include Northern Shrike and Common Redpoll."

Seasons:

We have defined the seasons as shown below. Be aware that movements of birds, like weather patterns, do not fit into easy seasonal categories. For example, some shorebirds begin their "fall" migration in July, whereas Bald Eagles may not finish their "fall" migration until late December.

Spring: 1 March to 31 May

Summer: 1 June to 31 July

Fall: 1 August to 30 November

Winter: 1 December to 28/29 February

Species Treated:

We have included all bird species that have been confirmed within the checklist area. We collected sighting data by reviewing past issues (2000-2014) of *North American Birds*, interviewing birders, examining agency files, accessing eBird (<http://ebird.org/ebird/eBirdReports?cmd=Start>), and sorting through researcher's databases. Peterson (1995) and Tallman et al. (2002) were valuable references for earlier data.

HABITAT CATEGORIES:

For our purposes, we have grouped the checklist area's most common habitats into the following categories. These categories are general ones, and one habitat often blends into another. Category definitions are not meant to be definitive or technically precise.

Cropland

Cropland (Figure 6) is interspersed throughout the checklist area on private land. Common crops include: Corn, Grain Sorghum, Sunflower, Spring Wheat, and Winter Wheat. Greater Prairie-chickens, Horned Larks, Killdeers, Ring-necked Pheasants, and Sharp-tailed Grouse use cropland. After harvest, watch for raptors, particularly Red-tailed, Rough-legged, and Swainson's hawks. Waterfowl use this habitat too, as do Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings.

Hayfields and Idle Lands

You will encounter scattered hayfields (Figure 7) on private land throughout the checklist area. Domestic grass and forb species, such as Smooth Brome, Intermediate Wheatgrass, Alfalfa, and Yellow Sweetclover usually dominate.

In addition, some of the less productive cropland has been temporarily enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Under this program, the landowner plants a perennial grass cover, usually domestic grasses and forbs, and idles the land for 10 years in return for an annual payment from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Typical birds in hayfields and idled grass habitats include: Bobolinks, Common Yellowthroats, Dickcissels (irregular), Grasshopper Sparrows, Greater Prairie-chickens Northern Harriers, Red-winged Blackbirds, Ring-necked Pheasants, and Western Meadowlarks.

Figure 6. Cropland.



Figure 7. Hayland.



Mixed-grass Prairie

The checklist area's most abundant habitat is mixed-grass prairie (Figure 8). The most common plant species include: Big Bluestem, Blue Grama, Buffalo Grass, Carolina Foxtail, Crested Wheatgrass, Green Foxtail, Green Needlegrass, Inland Saltgrass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Little Bluestem, Marsh Muhly, Pale Spikerush, Porcupine Grass, Prairie Cordgrass, Red Three-awn, Sideoats Grama, Smooth Brome, Switchgrass, and Western Wheatgrass (Svingen et al. in prep). Breeding birds include: Bobolinks, Brown-headed Cowbirds, Chestnut-collared Longspurs, Dickcissels (irregular), Grasshopper Sparrows, Greater Prairie-chickens, Marbled Godwits, Ring-necked Pheasants, Sharp-tailed Grouse, and Upland Sandpipers. At sites occupied by Black-tailed Prairie Dogs, watch especially for Burrowing Owls, Ferruginous Hawks, Golden Eagles, Prairie Falcons, and Sprague's Pipits.

Figure 8. Mixed-grass prairie.



Wetlands

Wetlands are very limited in the checklist area. Stockponds (Figure 9) provide the most extensive habitat. Stockponds were built to provide livestock water, waterfowl habitat, and/or recreational fishing. The amount of emergent cover present varies by stockpond and/or year. Look on stockponds for: migrant and breeding (especially upland-nesting) waterfowl, Wilson's Phalaropes, and migrant shorebirds. Dugouts (Figure 10) are also found throughout the checklist area. Compared to stockponds, dugouts are smaller and have a lower proportion of their surface area in shallow water. As a consequence, they generally receive less avian use than do stockponds. Nevertheless, dugouts are used by species such as: Blue-winged Teal, Killdeer, and Mallard.

There are two main types of natural wetlands within the checklist area, which we refer to as: "playas" and seasonal emergent wetlands. Playas (Figure 11) are found on large flat plains. They are closed basins that are often dry, filling only when snowmelt or summer rains allow. When flooded, playas attract a wide variety of wetland-dependent species such as: American Bittern, Black Tern, Pied-billed Grebe, Red-winged Blackbird, Sora, Wilson's Phalarope, and Yellow-headed Blackbird. When dry, playas are still used by species such as: American Tree-sparrow, Bobolink, Dickcissel, Greater Prairie-chicken, Red-winged Blackbird, and Ring-necked Pheasant. Seasonal emergent wetlands (Figure 12) are found along drainage ways. They typically have well developed emergent vegetation, most often dominated by species such as bulrushes, cattails, and/or Prairie Cordgrass. These sites are used by bird species such as American Bittern, Common Yellowthroat, Marsh Wren, Red-winged Blackbird, Sora, Virginia Rail, and Yellow-headed Blackbird.

Woodlands

Woodland habitat is also very limited in the checklist area. Small clumps of natural woodland (Figure 13) occur along wetland margins or in draws and drainages. Typical woody species include: Plains Cottonwoods, Chokecherry, Peachleaf Willow, Sandbar Willow, and Western Snowberry.

Planted woodland, mostly in the form of shelterbelts (Figure 14) can be found at a few scattered sites across the checklist area. Planted woodland habitat contains a variety of trees and shrubs, including: American Plum, Boxelder, Buffaloberry, Caragana, Red-cedar, Green Ash, Honey Locust, Plains Cottonwood, Ponderosa Pine, Russian Olive, Siberian Elm, and Tatarian Honeysuckle.

Both the natural and planted woodlands attract a variety of bird species, particularly during migration. In winter, look in these habitats for raptors and owls. Summering birds may include: Blue Grosbeaks, Brown Thrashers, Common Grackles, Eastern Kingbirds, House Wrens, Mourning Doves, Orchard Orioles, Red-tailed Hawks, Western Kingbirds, Willow Flycatchers, and Yellow Warblers.

Figure 9. Stockpond.



Figure 10. Dugout.



Figure 11. Playa.



Figure 12. Seasonal emergent wetland.



Figure 13. Natural woodland.



Figure 14. Planted woodland.

