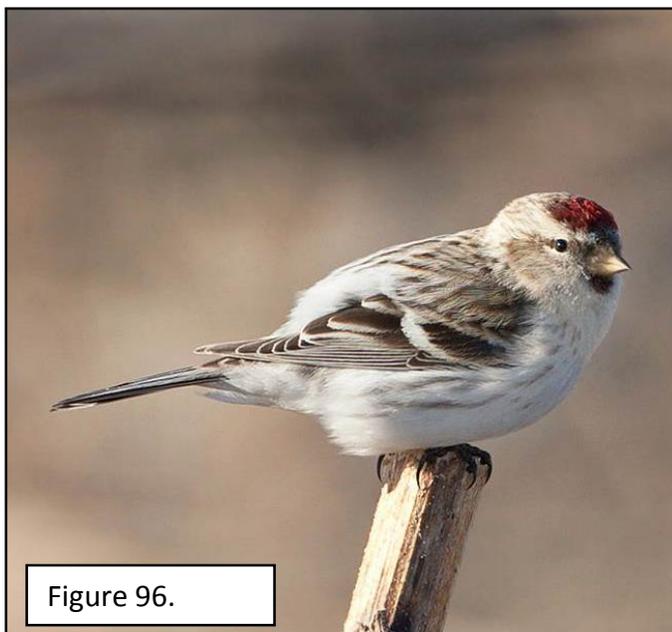


**HOARY REDPOLL***(Acanthis hornemanni)***Status:** Casual winter resident.**Distribution:** Hoary and Common Redpolls use the same habitats.**Remarks:** Doug Backlund photographed a Hoary Redpoll (Figure 96) along County Line Road near the Butte Smith Pasture on 20 January 2009. Scott Stolz found a Hoary Redpoll in the Jones County portion of the checklist area on 16 February 2013 (eBird database).**PINE SISKIN** *(Spinus pinus)***Status:** Casual fall migrant.**Distribution:** Pine Siskins are most often found in woodland, but use cropland and mixed-grass prairie as well.**Remarks:** The only local records are of 8 birds at Sheriff Dam on 6 November 2014 and 3 birds there on both 6 and 20 October 2015 (all sightings DNS).**AMERICAN GOLDFINCH** *(Spinus tristis)***Status:** Fairly common spring and fall migrant, uncommon summer resident, uncommon but irregular winter resident.**Distribution:** American Goldfinches use all of the checklist area's habitats, but are most regularly found in deciduous woodland. In winter, the species can also be found at sunflower fields and at farmsteads, especially at feeders.**Nesting Records:** Dan Svingen photographed a recently-used nest at Sheriff Dam on 26 August 2014; an American Goldfinch pair had been in attendance there earlier in the month (DNS).**Remarks:** Breeding activity peaks from early July to early September.**HOUSE SPARROW** *(Passer domesticus)***Status:** Common year-round resident.**Distribution:** The House Sparrow is generally restricted to farmsteads, where it uses feeders, deciduous and coniferous plantings, barns, and feedlots among a wide variety of other habitats.**Nesting Records:** This species is known to nest annually within the checklist area; Ricky Olson found an occupied nest near Bass Dam on 5 June 2010 (Drilling 2014). A food-carrying female House Sparrow was in the 50/50 East Pasture on 8 August 2014 (DNS).**Remarks:** The peak of breeding is May to July.

## **WHERE TO BIRD**

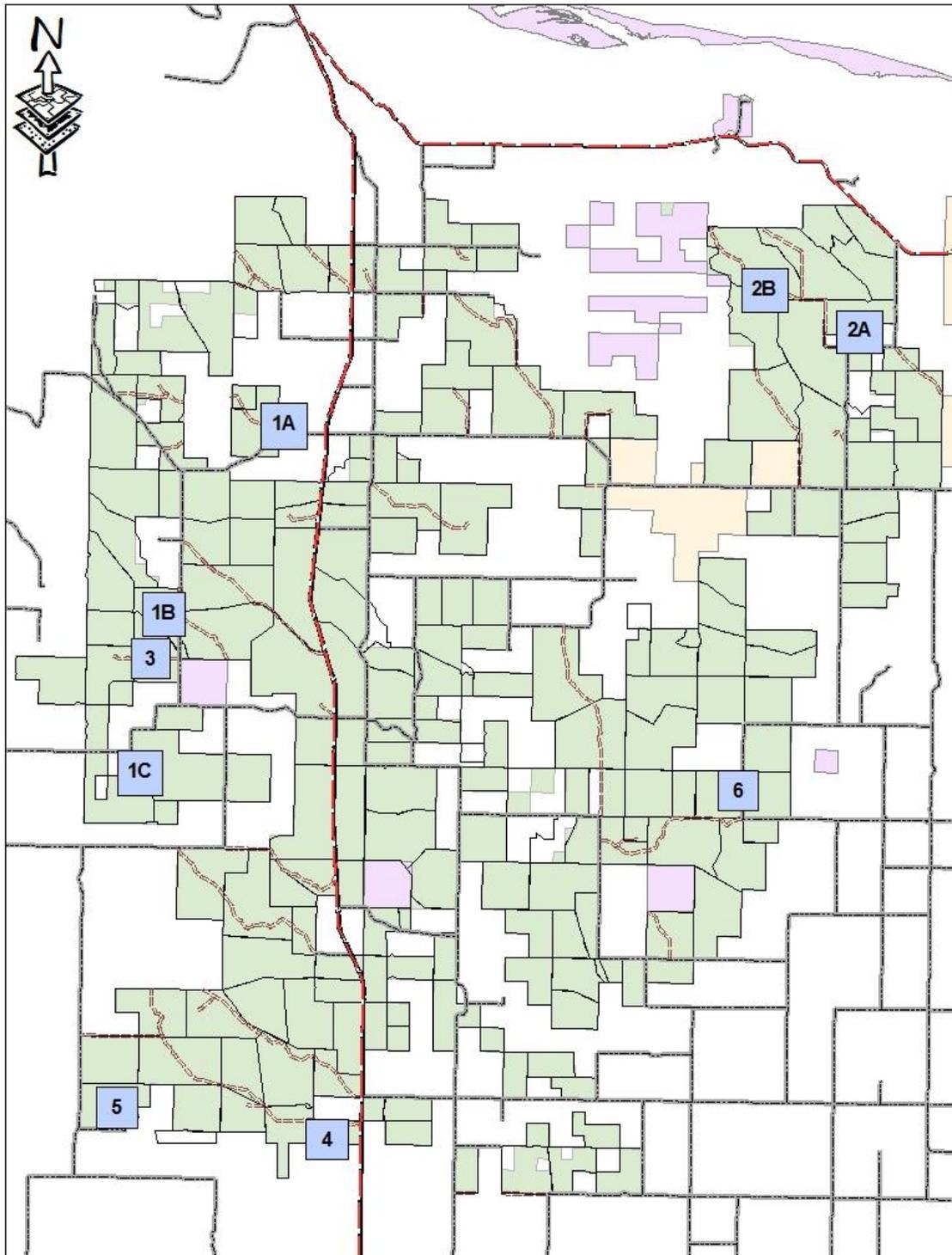
Many birders visit the Fort Pierre National Grassland to observe the courtship dances of Greater Prairie-Chickens and Sharp-tailed Grouse. In April and May, the Ranger District provides viewing blinds (Figure 97) that you can reserve by calling the Fort Pierre Ranger District at: 605-224-5517. Note that these blinds often book-up early, so advance calling is highly recommended.

Additional birding locations are shown in Figure 98, and described below.

Figure 97. Ruben Mares, Fort Pierre Ranger District, showing a grouse observation blind.



Figure 98. General locations of specific birding sites described in following text. 1A= Cookstove Shelterbelt/Dam, 1B= Richland Shelterbelt/Dam, 1C= Sheriff Shelterbelt/Dam; 2A=Forest Service Road 206, 2B=Forest Service Road 251, 3=Forest Service Road 224, 4=Forest Service Road 227, 5= Mueller Dam, 6=Reed Ranch Shelterbelt/Dam. Green colored blocks are National Forest System lands. The north-south red line is US Highway 83, the east-west red line is SD Highway 1806.  $\frac{1}{4}$ "= 1 mile



### **Cookstove, Richland, and Sheriff Dams**

The most easily accessible opportunities for woodland birding in the checklist area are the shelterbelts at Cookstove, Richland, and Sheriff Dams (see Figure 98, sites 1A, 1B, 1C). To get there from the Forest Service office in Fort Pierre, follow US Highway 83 south for 11.5 miles then turn right (west) onto War Creek Road (Figure 98). In one mile you will cross a cattle guard; the Cookstove Shelterbelt is on your right (north); you will have to cross a barbed-wire fence to reach the trees (Figure 100).

For more birding, continue driving west on War Creek Road. In another 2.3 miles, turn left (south) onto 286<sup>th</sup> Ave. In 3.5 more miles you will reach the entrance to the Richland Dam Recreation Site (Figure 101) on the right (west). To reach nearby Sheriff Dam, continue south on 286<sup>th</sup> Ave. for another 1.5 miles. At the “T” intersection, turn right (west) onto 226<sup>th</sup> Street. The road jogs west and south (Figure 99) for 2 miles before reaching the entrance into Sheriff Dam (Figure 102).

The shelterbelts at Cookstove Dam, Richland Dam, and Sheriff Dam (Figure 103) are all worth checking during migration. In addition to migrant warblers, unusual species found at these locations have included Black-billed Cuckoo, Broad-winged Hawk, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Northern Mockingbird, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and Townsend’s Solitaire.

During the nesting season, watch for: American Goldfinches, American Robins, Blue Grosbeaks, Brown Thrashers, Common Grackles, Eastern Kingbirds, House Wrens, Northern Rough-winged Swallows (over the adjacent stockponds), Orchard Orioles, Western Kingbirds, Willow Flycatchers, and Yellow Warblers.

In winter, the Cookstove, Richland, and Sheriff shelterbelts are sometimes birdless. Nonetheless they offer the best chance of finding the following species on the Fort Pierre National Grassland itself: American Robin, Black-capped Chickadee, Blue Jay, Cedar Waxwing, Downy Woodpecker, Great Horned Owl, Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, and Northern Goshawk.

Figure 99. Map showing vicinity of Cookstove, Richland, and Sheriff Dams and Shelterbelts. Green colored blocks are National Forest System lands. 1"=1 mile.

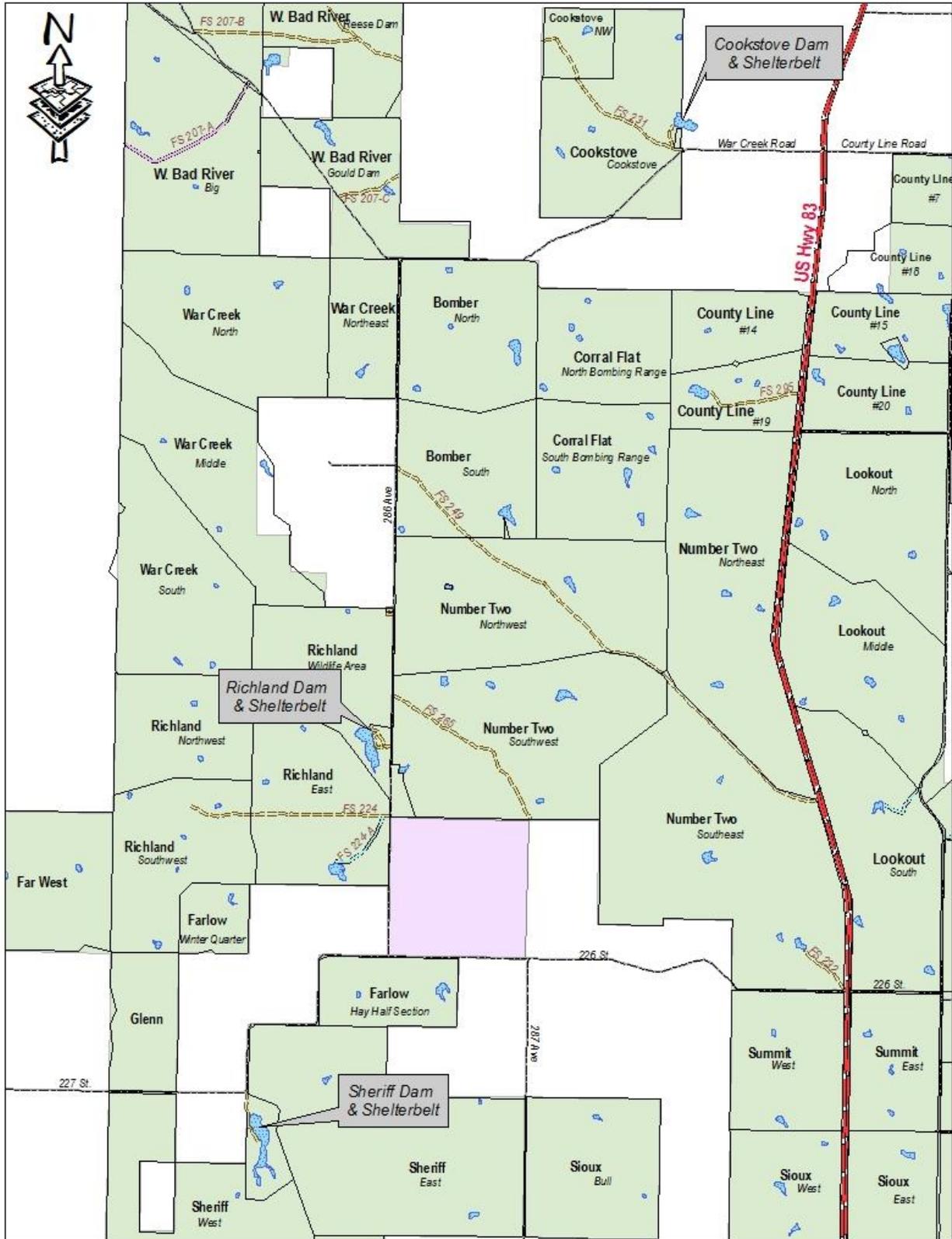


Figure 100. Looking north to Cookstove Shelterbelt.



Figure 101. Looking west into the entrance to the Richland Dam Recreation Site.



Figure 102. Entrance into Sheriff Dam Recreation Site.



Figure 103. Looking northerly along Sheriff Shelterbelt.



### **Forest Service Roads 206 and 251**

The Fort Pierre National Grassland's highest concentration of Black-tailed Prairie Dogs (Figure 104), and Prairie Dog hunters (both human and avian) is in the northeastern corner of the Grassland (see Figure 98, sites 2A and 2B). To access this area from the Forest Service office in Fort Pierre, follow US Highway 83 south for 2.6 miles, then turn left (east) onto SD Highway 1806. In another 14.5 miles, zero your trip mileage, then turn right (south) onto the Presho Road (a.k.a. County Road 22, a.k.a. 303 Ave.). At mile 2.2, follow Presho Road as it curves right (west). At mile 3.2, continue straight (west) onto Forest Service Road 206 (Figures 105, 106). From here you can wander along Forest Service Roads 206, 206A, 251, and 251A for a total of 11 miles (Figure 105). Note that Forest Service Roads 206A (which goes to West Dam) and 251A (which goes to Trophy Dam) are only open for motorized use from 1 December to 31 August.

The mixed-grass prairie habitat in this area supports nesting species such as: Chestnut-collared Longspur, Grasshopper Sparrow, Upland Sandpiper, and Western Meadowlark. Waterfowl and Pied-billed Grebes are often present at Trophy and West Dams (Figure 105). The large prairie dog colony (Figure 107) along Forest Service Road 206 is used by Burrowing Owls, Ferruginous Hawks, Golden Eagles, and Prairie Falcons.

Figure 104. A “barking” Black-tailed Prairie Dog.



Figure 105. Map showing vicinity of Forest Service (FS) Roads 206, 206A, 251, and 251A. Green colored blocks are National Forest System lands. 2"=1 mile.

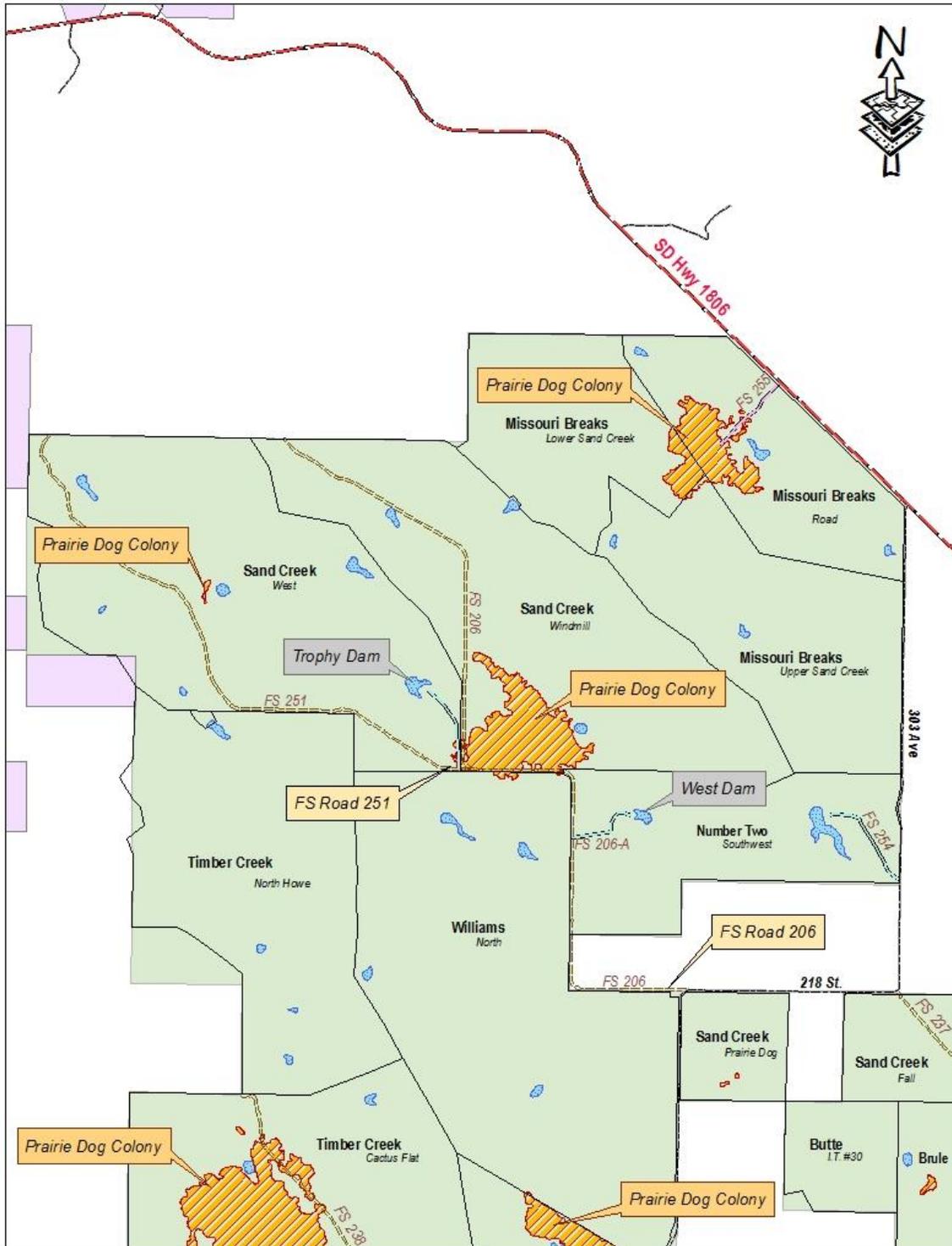


Figure 106. Looking northwesterly from beginning of Forest Service Road 206.



Figure 107. Black-tailed Prairie Dog colony along Forest Service Road 206.



### **Forest Service Road 224**

A sampling of mixed-grass prairie, prairie dog colony, and wetland habitats can be found a mile south of Richland Dam (see Figure 98, site 3). To find this area (Figure 108) from the Forest Service office in Ft. Pierre, follow US Highway 83 south for 17.5 miles. Zero your trip mileage, then turn right (west) onto 226<sup>th</sup> St. At mile 3.5, turn right (north) onto 286<sup>th</sup> Avenue. At mile 4.5 you will see the start of Forest Service Road 224 on the left (west) side of the road. This 1.5 mile-long two-track road is open to public use year-round. It passes through typical grassland habitat (Figure 109) before ending just beyond a Black-tailed Prairie Dog colony. Sprague's Pipits have been seen at this location numerous times during fall migration. Burrowing Owls are often present; other raptor species might include Ferruginous Hawk and Golden Eagle. Bird species likely to be found here during summer include: Bobolink, Grasshopper Sparrow, Marbled Godwit, Upland Sandpiper, and Western Meadowlark.

From 1 December to 31 August you can also drive 0.8-mile long Forest Service Road 224A to access War Creek Dam (Figure 110). Look there for migrant warblers, waterfowl, and Pied-billed Grebes. War Creek Dam is also a good place to watch for American White Pelicans, Belted Kingfishers, Double-crested Cormorants, and Great Blue Herons.

Figure 108. Map of vicinity of Forest Service (FS) Road 224. Green colored blocks are National Forest System lands. 2.25"= 1 mile.

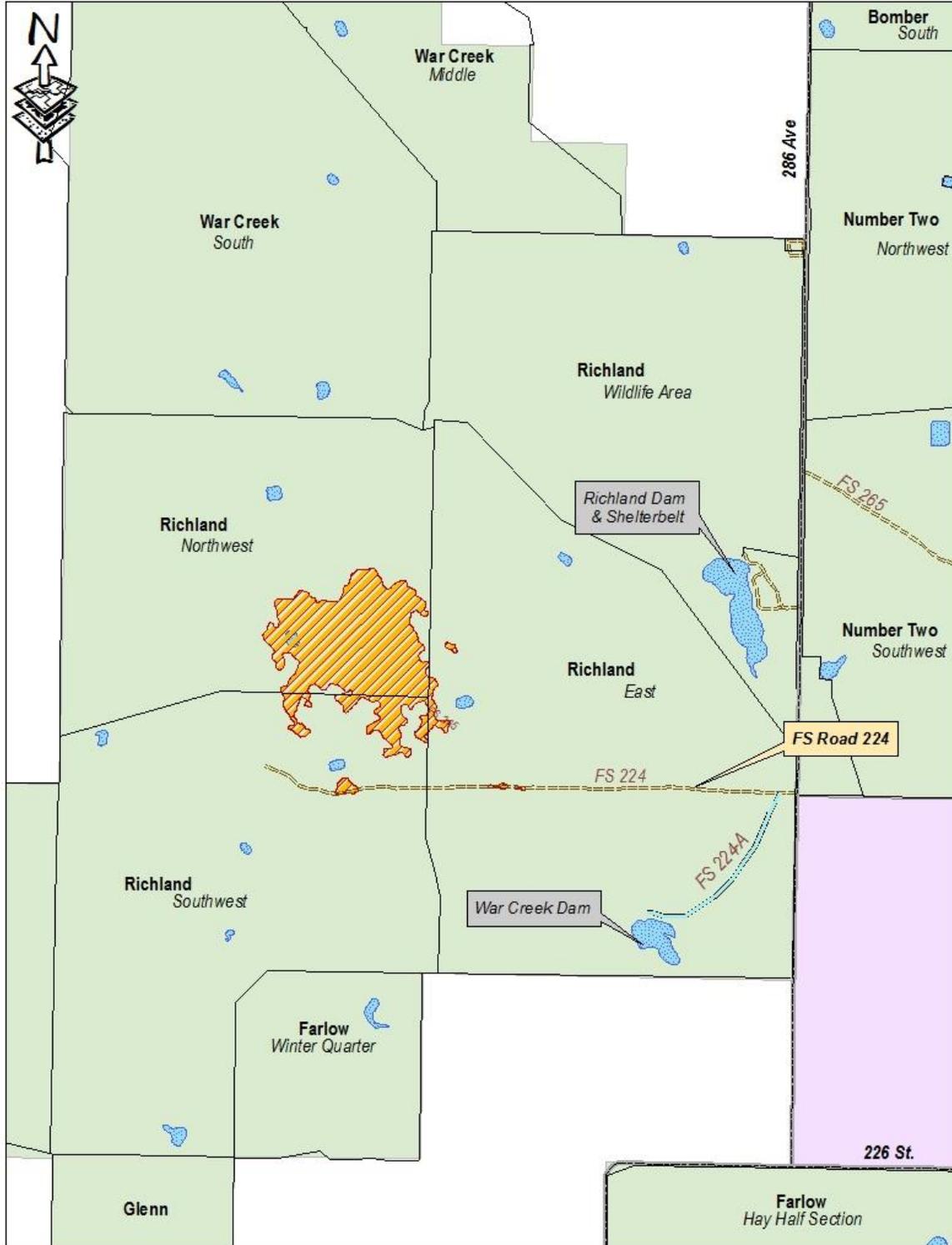


Figure 109. Looking northwesterly along Forest Service Road 224 from Richland East Pasture into Richland Southwest Pasture.



Figure 110. War Creek Dam.



### **Forest Service Road 227**

If you have a high-clearance vehicle and are visiting when two-track roads (Figure 111) are dry and accessible, consider driving through the southwestern portion of the Fort Pierre National Grassland (see Figure 98, site 4). To begin your exploration from Interstate 90 Exit #212 near Vivian, South Dakota, follow US Highway 83 north 6.5 miles. Zero your trip mileage, then turn left (west) onto Forest Service Road 227 (Figures 111, 112). This two-track road passes through typical mixed-grass prairie (Figure 113).

Bird species to watch for in this area include: Brown-headed Cowbird, Grasshopper Sparrow, Greater Prairie-chicken, Marbled Godwit, Northern Harrier, Red-tailed Hawk, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Short-eared Owl, Swainson's Hawk, Upland Sandpiper, and Western Meadowlark. At about mile 3.8, you will cross into the Stockton Middle Pasture (Figure 114). This is often the most reliable spot on the Fort Pierre National Grassland to find summering Chestnut-collared Longspurs. You will reach the west end of this pasture at mile 5.2. From here you can turn-around to return to US Highway 83 or continue west along the section line two-track road to reach Angus Drive at mile 6.2, a convenient location for reaching Mueller Dam (see Figure 98, site 5).

Figure 111. Looking west to east entrance of Forest Service Road 227.



Figure 112. Map showing vicinity of Forest Service Road 227. 1.25"=1 mile.

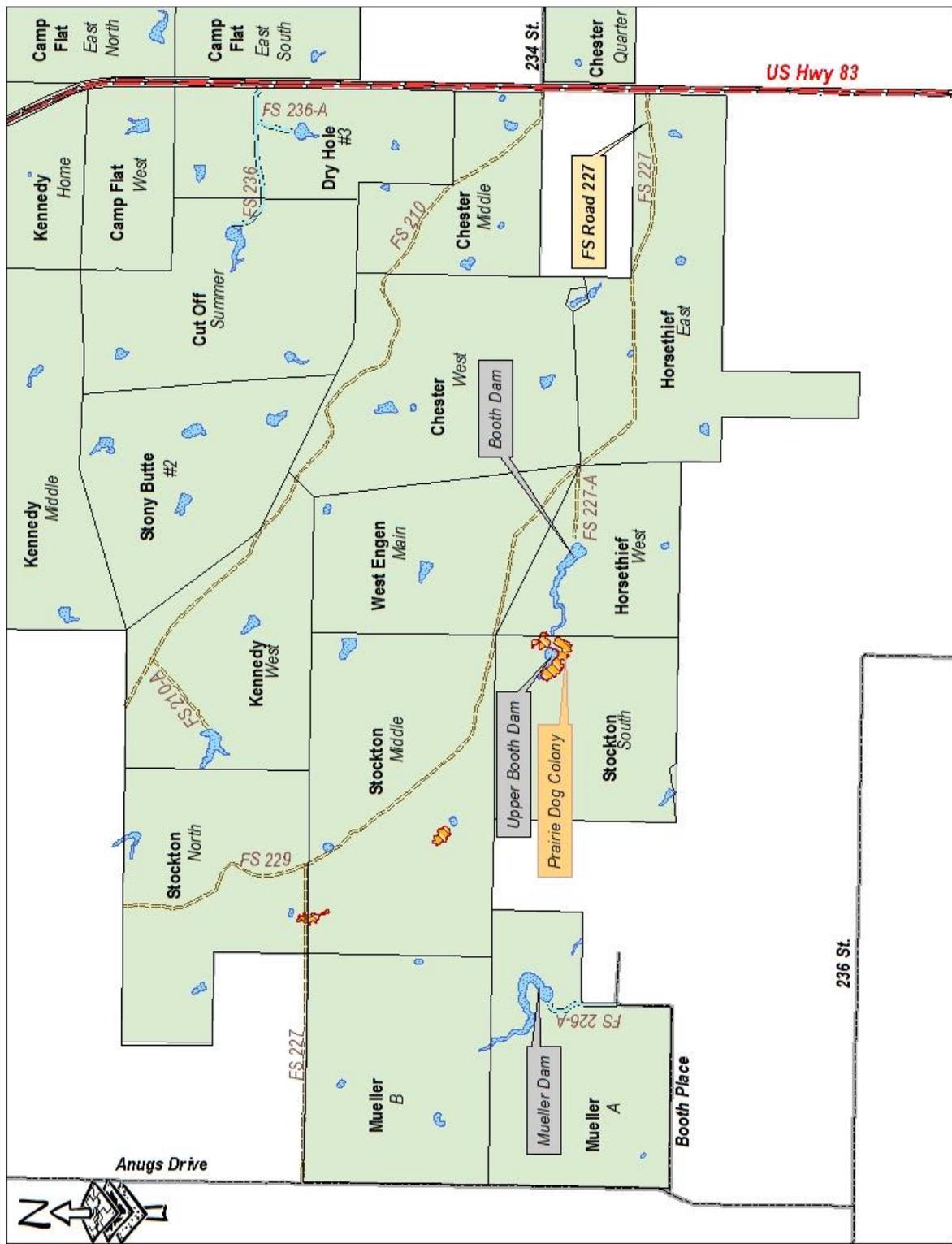


Figure 113. East entrance to West Engen Pasture along Forest Service Road 227.



Figure 114. East entrance to Stockton Middle Pasture along Forest Service Road 227.



### **Mueller Dam**

One of the birdiest wetland habitat areas on the Fort Pierre National Grassland is found at and near Mueller Dam (Figures 113 and 114, see also Figure 98 site 5). To get there from Interstate 90 Exit #212 near Vivian, South Dakota, follow US Highway 83 north 2.5 miles, zero your mileage and then turn left (west) onto 238<sup>th</sup> Street. At mile 7.1, turn right (north) on 284<sup>th</sup> Ave. At mile 9.1, turn right (east) onto 235<sup>th</sup> Street (a.k.a. Booth Place). At mile 10.1, turn north onto 286<sup>th</sup> Ave. (a.k.a. Booth Place). In just 0.25 mile you will reach the gate across Forest Service Road 226A (Figure 115). That 0.5-mile long two-track road is open for public motorized use from 1 December to 31 August each year.

Forest Service Road 226A passes by a large playa (Figures 115 and 117) before ending at Mueller Dam (Figure 118). Depending on water levels, these two water bodies can attract a wide variety of species. Look especially for: American Avocet, American Bittern, American White Pelican, Black Tern, Black-crowned Night-heron, Double-crested Cormorant, Eared and Pied-billed Grebes, Great Blue Heron, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Red-winged and Yellow-headed Blackbirds, Redhead, Ruddy Duck, Sora, Virginia Rail, and Wilson's Phalarope. The surrounding uplands host Bobolinks, Grasshopper Sparrows, Greater Prairie-chickens, Marbled Godwits, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Upland Sandpipers, and Western Meadowlarks.

Figure 115. Looking north to south entrance of Forest Service Road 227. Note playa in background.



Figure 116. Map of Mueller Dam vicinity. 2.25"=1 mile.

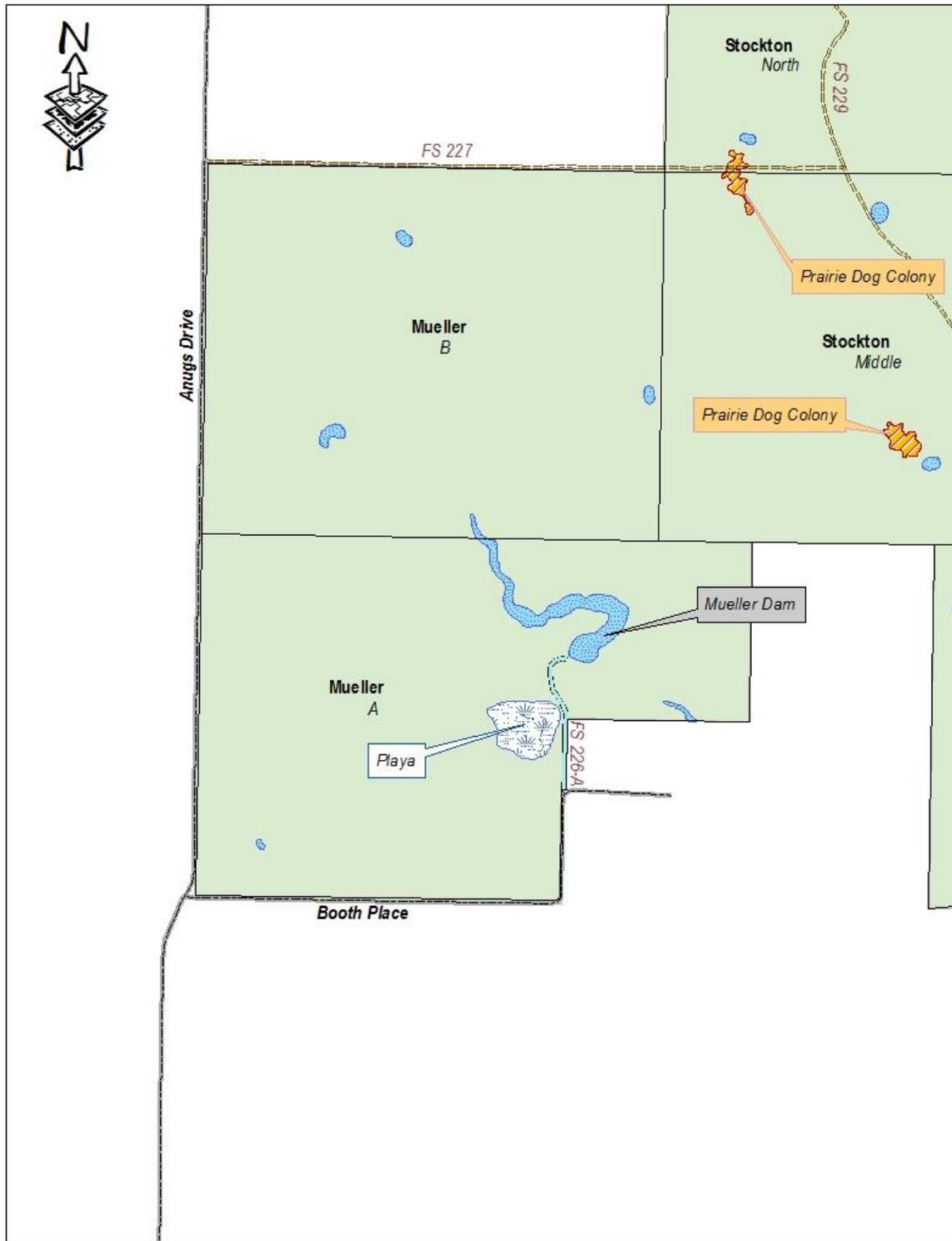


Figure 117. Playa in Mueller A Pasture.



Figure 118. Mueller Dam.



### **Reed Ranch**

Reed Ranch (Figure 98, site 6) was the site of a research facility from the 1930s to the 1960s. Studies focused on the effect of selenium on livestock. The remnant shelterbelt is the largest patch of woodland for a considerable distance, and as such functions as a migrant trap.

To find this isolated spot (Figure 119) from Interstate 90 Exit #212 near Vivian, South Dakota, follow US Highway 83 north 6.5 miles. Zero your trip mileage, then turn right (east) onto 234<sup>th</sup> Street. At mile 12, turn left (north) onto Presho Road. At mile 18, Presho Road curves left (west) for one mile. At mile 19, continue straight (west) onto the unimproved (i.e. two-track) portion of 228<sup>th</sup> Street. At mile 21.5, you will see Reed Ranch Dam (Figure 120) on the right (north) side of the road. A Greater Prairie-chicken lek is often present somewhere on the shoreline. The reservoir itself should be checked for grebes and waterfowl. Continuing west to mile 22, turn right (north) onto 300<sup>th</sup> Avenue. You will reach the Reed Ranch Shelterbelt (Figure 121) at mile 22.7. You will have to cross a barbed-wire fence to access the trees on either side of the road.

Bird species to look for here in summer include: Brown Thrasher, Great Horned Owl, House Wren, Red-tailed Hawk, and Willow Flycatcher. Rarities found at the Reed Ranch Shelterbelt have included: Broad-winged Hawk, Sage Thrasher, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, and Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.

For additional birding, continue to follow 300<sup>th</sup> Avenue north another 1.3 miles, but note that you will be passing through private land (see Figure 119; please restrict your birding to the roadway when passing through private property). At mile 24, turn right (east) onto 226<sup>th</sup> Street, reentering National Forest System land for one mile. At mile 25, consider parking and walking north along the fenceline about 0.2 mile to check out the small stockpond that bisects the fence (Figure 119). This small stockpond is often quite birdy, with the surrounding Black-tailed Prairie Dog colony usually being occupied by Burrowing Owls.

To exit this area, rejoin the Presho Road (a.k.a. 302 Ave.) and follow it as it winds northeast 11 miles to reach SD Highway 1806.

Figure 119. Map of Reed Ranch vicinity. 1.75"=1 mile.

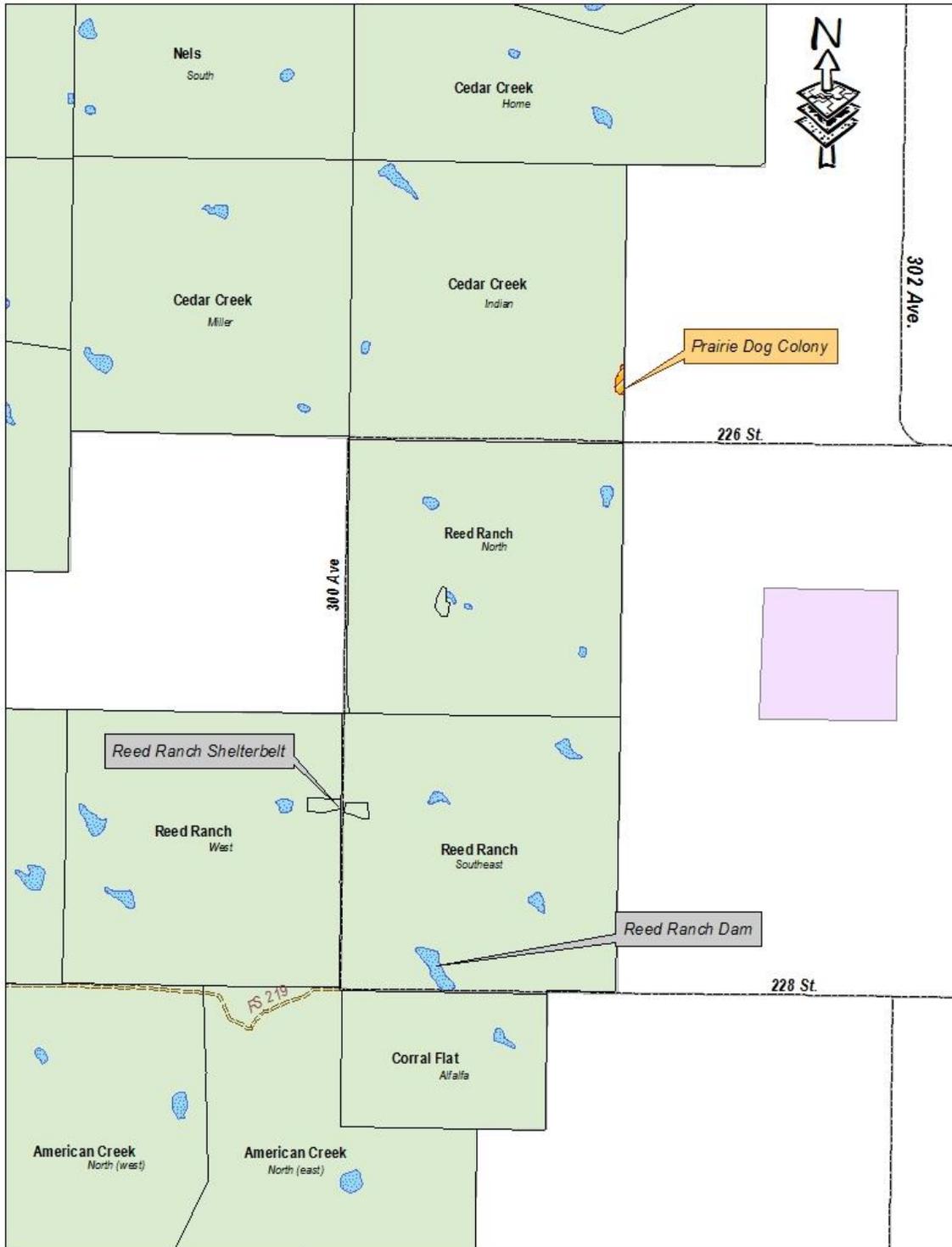


Figure 120. Looking northwesterly across Reed Ranch Dam to Reed Ranch Shelterbelt.



Figure 121. Reed Ranch shelterbelt.



## **BIRD-RELATED RESEARCH**

Several bird-related research projects have been conducted in the checklist area. A brief summary of follows.

### **Breeding Bird Atlas:**

Richard A. Peterson published South Dakota's first breeding bird atlas in 1995. That book (Peterson 1995) was based on thousands of hours of field work conducted across the state by volunteer observers who searched for evidence of nesting within randomly chosen townships. In 2008, Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory initiated a new breeding bird atlas with even larger sample sizes, statewide. As of this writing, the Second South Dakota Breeding Bird Atlas is still in preparation for publication. Project lead, Nancy Drilling, kindly made data collected in the checklist area available for this publication. For more information, visit the Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory website: <http://www.rmbo.org/SDBBA2/>.

### **Burrowing Owl Monitoring:**

Burrowing Owls have declined throughout the northern portion of their range. Surveys on the National Grasslands in 1997 showed that only some of the Black-tailed Prairie Dog colonies were occupied by Burrowing Owls (Sidle et al. 2001). From 2006-2010, Dr. Martha Desmond led a team of New Mexico State University researchers on an intensive study of the Fort Pierre National Grassland's Burrowing Owl population as part of a large-scale effort throughout the Great Plains. Part of that study used stable hydrogen isotope markers in Burrowing Owl feathers to investigate owl dispersal. For more information on that aspect, see Dominguez 2010. Other results are pending.

In 2010 and 2011, Jason Thiele found that Burrowing Owls in western South Dakota (including those on the Fort Pierre National Grassland) selected nest sites in landscapes with little tree cover. At the micro-site levels, the birds used prairie dog burrows surrounded by a relatively high percent of forb cover, bare ground, and low visual obstruction readings. For more information on this study, see Thiele 2012 and Thiele et al. 2013.

### **Christmas Bird Counts:**

Since 1900, birders have met at specific locations across the United States and Canada to census winter birds as part of a Christmas Bird Count (CBC). The Pierre/Ft. Pierre CBC was established in 1970. To download that information, visit the National Audubon Society's website (<http://audubon2.org/birds/cbc/.html>).

### **Grassland Bird Ecology:**

In summers 1995 and 1996, Shawn Fritcher censused bird and small mammal populations on the Fort Pierre National Grassland. He found that while overall bird species richness did not differ among grassland seral stage, Bobolinks, Brown-headed Cowbirds, Dickcissels, and Grasshopper

Sparrows increased from low to high seral stage, whereas Burrowing Owls, Chestnut-collared Longspurs, Horned Larks, and Upland Sandpipers decreased. For more information, see Fritcher 1998 and Fritcher et al. 2004.

In summers 2007 and 2008, Mitch Greer studied grassland bird habitat needs within the mixed-grass prairies of north-central South Dakota. Study results showed that the occurrence and density of grassland-obligate birds were influenced by numerous habitat characteristics and at multiple scales. Exotic plant species had a negative effect on Chestnut-collared Longspurs, Grasshopper Sparrows, Lark Bunting, and Western Meadowlarks, but had a positive effect on Bobolinks. At the patch level, Chestnut-collared Longspurs, Grasshopper and Savannah sparrows, Sprague's Pipits, and Western Meadowlarks were negatively affected by woody species. More information is available in Greer 2009 and Greer et al. 2009.

### **Grassland Bird Surveys:**

Since 2009, Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory crews, funded by a variety of partners, including the U.S. Forest Service, have censused birds on the Fort Pierre National Grassland as part of a multi-state effort to quantify bird populations and trends within Bird Conservation Region #17 (i.e. eastern Montana, eastern Wyoming, and the western Dakotas). For additional details, go online to:

<http://rmbo.org/v3/avian/Projects/IntegratedMonitoringinBirdConservationRegions.aspx>.

### **Prairie Grouse:**

Several research projects have been conducted on the Fort Pierre National Grassland's prairie grouse populations. Rice and Carter (1982) evaluated habitat management on the Fort Pierre National Grassland, concluding that at least 1,000 pounds of residual herbaceous cover was necessary for successful prairie grouse reproduction. Under the management scenarios examined at the time, such levels of residual cover were retained by rest-rotation, winter grazing, and light-livestock-use-bull pasture grazing regimes, but not by deferred-rotation. Fredrickson (1995) assessed prairie grouse survival rates and home range use. Recommendations stressed the need to leave adequate vegetative structure.

Norton (2005) studied reproductive success and brood habitat use of prairie grouse on the Fort Pierre National Grassland. He found that Greater Prairie-chicken broods selected habitat composed of the native Western Wheatgrass and Green Needlegrass (this habitat also had the exotic Japanese Brome present), but avoided habitats composed of Smooth Brome (an exotic grass) and Porcupine Grass. Sharp-tailed Grouse broods selected for habitats with Yellow Sweet Clover, native forbs, and Green Needlegrass, avoiding habitats with the exotic Japanese and Smooth bromes. Norton concluded that the high nesting success and survival rates were likely attributable to the large grassland blocks and rotational grazing regime that provided a mosaic of habitats. He also noted that although use of habitats with exotic plant species occurred, management should focus on increasing the dominance of native plant species.

Kirschenmann (2008) assessed the consequences of dog training on prairie grouse, concluding that impacts were minimal. Other results from that study included observation that prairie grouse hens selected for pastures where no grazing occurred during the prior year or current year. For additional details on this population of Greater Prairie-chickens, see Fredrickson (1995), Rice and Carter (1982), Norton (2005), and Kirschenmann (2008) as well as Flake et al. 2010.

### **Raptor Surveys:**

During the 1990s, raptor nests were systematically recorded by Forest Service personnel; since that time nest locations have been recorded only incidentally.

Since 2009, biologists from the Fort Pierre Ranger District and South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks have conducted winter raptor surveys along three routes across the Fort Pierre National Grassland when road conditions allowed. Routes are/have been surveyed (or attempted to be surveyed) in January and again in February. Raptor numbers have varied widely; for example, in 2009 surveys recorded about 350 raptors while 2010 surveys recorded only about 50 such birds. The large difference between the two years was due almost entirely to numbers of Rough-legged Hawks which in turn were likely responding to differences in vole populations. For more information, contact the Fort Pierre Ranger District (605 224-5517).

### **Waterfowl Use of Stockponds:**

Bue (1956) looked at waterfowl ecology on stockponds in Stanley County in 1950 and 1951. Major breeding species included: American Coot, American Widgeon, Blue-winged Teal, Canada Goose, Gadwall, Mallard, Northern Pintail, and Northern Shoveler. Ponds with grass shorelines were used more than ponds with mud shorelines.

Mack and Flake (1980) examined waterfowl brood use on South Dakota stockponds in western South Dakota, 1973-1976. They reported that brood use was affected by shoreline length, amount of open water, and emergent vegetation, as well as the number of wetlands and the types of land use in the surrounding landscape.

Roberson (1977) also assessed habitat variables affecting breeding waterfowl use of stockponds in western South Dakota. He found that emergent vegetative composition, height, density and interspersion affected various waterfowl species differently, as did physical features such as shoreline length, shoreline irregularity, and pond size.

Rumble and Flake (1983) studied waterfowl brood use of stockponds in and near the checklist area in 1977 and 1978. Blue-winged Teal and Mallard were the most frequently encountered species. Brood use increased with the size of the stockpond, the amount of shallow water area with submersed vegetation, the number of natural wetlands in the surrounding area, and the presence of smartweed and spike rush.

Ruwaldt et al. (1979) conducted a state-wide survey of waterfowl pairs across South Dakota in

1973 and 1974 and found that semipermanent wetlands and stockponds contained proportionally more waterfowl pairs of most species than did other wetland categories. Stockponds were especially favored by Mallards and American Wigeons.

Forest Service personnel have periodically conducted waterfowl surveys on the Fort Pierre National Grassland over the last 30 years. Surveys in 2014 (the most recent survey year) on stockponds larger than 2.5 acres in surface area found that Blue-winged Teal and Mallard were the most common species. Total waterfowl pair density averaged 1.7 pairs/wetland surface acre. Brood density averaged 1.1 broods /wetland surface arce. Hen success averaged 92%. For more information, contact the Fort Pierre Ranger District (605 224-5517).

## **CORRECTIONS AND UPDATES:**

It is our intention to revise this checklist. Please report corrections, updates, unusually large numbers, or unusual sightings to: District Ranger, Fort Pierre Ranger District, 1020 N. Deadwood St., Ft. Pierre, SD 57532. (605) 224-5517.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**

Several research projects have been conducted in the checklist area, adding greatly to our understanding of the local avifauna. We are grateful to all observers who shared their sightings and/or photographs. Special thanks to Doug Backlund, Glenn Moravek, Ricky Olson, and Scott Stolz who also provided helpful comments on earlier drafts of this manuscript.

## **FIGURE CREDITS**

Table 1. Details on figures shown in this document. FPNG= Fort Pierre National Grassland; USFS = United States Forest Service ([https://fsplaces.fs.fed.us/fsfiles/unit/wo/wfrp/find\\_a\\_photo.nsf](https://fsplaces.fs.fed.us/fsfiles/unit/wo/wfrp/find_a_photo.nsf)); USFWS=United States Fish and Wildlife Service (<http://digitalmedia.fws.gov/cdm/landingpage/collection/natdiglib>).

<b>FIGURE</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
Cover	Greater Prairie-chicken	Bob Gress
1	Map of checklist area (northwest)	Kelly Fuoss
2	Map of checklist area (northeast)	Kelly Fuoss
3	Map of checklist area (south)	Kelly Fuoss
4	Fort Pierre Ranger District Office	Dan Svingen
5	Two-track road on the FPNG	Dan Svingen
6	Cropland	Dan Svingen
7	Hayland	Dan Svingen
8	Mixed-grass prairie	Dan Svingen
9	Stockpond	Dan Svingen
10	Dugout	Dan Svingen
11	Playa	Dan Svingen
12	Seasonal emergent wetland	Dan Svingen
13	Natural woodland	Dan Svingen
14	Planted woodland	Dan Svingen
15	Greater White-fronted Goose	Matt Lentsch
16	Cackling Goose	Dan Svingen
17	American Wigeon	USFWS
18	Blue-winged Teal	Gary Foli
19	Canvasback	USFWS
20	Ring-necked Duck	USFWS
21	Ruddy Duck	Dave Herr,

		USFS
22	Gray Partridge, near FPNG's Timber Creek Home Pasture, 22 January 2016	Dan Svingen
23	Wild Turkey, near FPNG's Knoblock Pasture, 16 January 2015	Ryan Cumbow
24	Pied-billed Grebe nest, FPNG, Chester ½ Section N Pasture, 19 June 2014	Ruben Mares
25	Western Grebe, FPNG, Reed Ranch Dam, 29 April 2015	Dan Svingen
26	Clark's Grebe, FPNG, Monument Dam, 27 April 2015	Dan Svingen
27	Great Egrets, FPNG, Wyly Dam, 13 May 2014	Doug Backlund
28	Cattle Egret, FPNG, Richland Dam, 4 May 2014	Julie Wheeler
29	Green Heron, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 19 May 2014	Doug Backlund
30	Turkey Vulture	Robin Nieto
31	Northern Harrier nest, FPNG, Richland Wildlife Area, 1 July 2008	Carol Erickson
32	Northern Goshawk	Dan Svingen
33	Ferruginous Hawk	Rick L. Bohn
34	Virginia Rail, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 27 May 2014	Doug Backlund
35	Sora, FPNG, South Lake Flat Dam, 8 August 2014	Dan Svingen
36	American Avocet, FPNG, Mueller Dam, 19 July 2014	Dan Svingen
37	Semipalmated Plover	Doug Backlund
38	Solitary Sandpiper, FPNG, Cottonwood Dam, 2 September 2014	Dan Svingen
39	Upland Sandpiper	Kelly Krabbenhoft
40	Long-billed Curlew, near FPNG's Richland Wildlife Area, 20 May 2014	Doug Backlund
41	Baird's Sandpiper	USFWS
42	Semipalmated Sandpiper	David Lambeth
43	Wilson's Phalarope nest, FPNG, Cookstove Alkali Pasture, 30 May 1999	Carol Erickson
44	Black Tern, FPNG, Mueller Dam, 19 July 2014	Dan Svingen
45	Mourning Dove nest, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 21 August 2014	Dan Svingen
46	Barn Owl, FPNG, Richland Dam, 13 May 2006	Doug Backlund
47	Eastern Screech-owl, FPNG, Nels ¾ Pasture, 29 February 2008	Doug Backlund
48	Long-eared Owl, FPNG, IT #25 Pasture, 27 July 2012	Kelly Fuoss
49	Northern Saw-whet Owl, FPNG, Cookstove Shelterbelt, 20 November 2014	Dan Svingen
50	Lewis's Woodpecker, FPNG, Number Two Southeast and Summit West Pastures, 27 May 2012	Brad Bolduan
51	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, FPNG, Cookstove Shelterbelt, 6 October 2015	Dan Svingen

52	Gyr Falcon, FPNG	Doug Backlund
53	Olive-sided Flycatcher, FPNG, Cottonwood Dam, 2 September 2014	Dan Svingen
54	Least Flycatcher, FPNG, Knoblock Dam, 27 May 2015	Dan Svingen
55	Eastern Kingbird	Gary Foli
56	Loggerhead Shrike	Bob Gress
57	Warbling Vireo	Bob Gress
58	Red-eyed Vireo	Bob Gress
59	Northern Rough-winged Swallows, FPNG, Richland Dam, 20 July 2014	Dan Svingen
60	Barn Swallows, FPNG, Countyline #18 Pasture, 16 July 2014	Dan Svingen
61	Red-breasted Nuthatch, FPNG, Cookstove Shelterbelt, 11 September 2014	Dan Svingen
62	Winter Wren, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 9 October 2015	Dan Svingen
63	Sedge Wren, FPNG, Bower Dam, 14 May 2014	Doug Backlund
64	Ruby-crowned Kinglet, FPNG, Cookstove Shelterbelt, 6 October 2015	Dan Svingen
65	Gray-cheeked Thrush, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 15 May 2014	Doug Backlund
66	Hermit Thrush, FPNG, S. Lake Flat Dam, 27 April 2015	Dan Svingen
67	Northern Mockingbird, FPNG, Richland Dam, 27 May 2014	Doug Backlund
68	Sprague's Pipit, FPNG, Richland East Pasture, 30 August 2009	Doug Backlund
69	Cedar Waxwing	Gary Foli
70	McCown's Longspur, FPNG, Antelope Creek South Pasture, 15 April 2007	Doug Backlund
71	Northern Waterthrush, near FPNG's Richland SW Pasture, 15 May 2014	Doug Backlund
72	Black-and-white Warbler, FPNG, Cookstove Shelterbelt, 15 May 2014	Doug Backlund
73	Common Yellowthroat	Doug Backlund
74	Magnolia Warbler, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 15 May 2014	Doug Backlund
75	Blackpoll, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 15 May 2014	Doug Backlund
76	Palm Warbler, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 20 May 2014	Doug Backlund
77	Yellow-breasted Chat, FPNG, Cookstove Shelterbelt, 20 May 2014	Doug Backlund
78	Chipping Sparrow	Dave Herr, USFS
79	Field Sparrow, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 30 September 2015	Dan Svingen
80	Lark Bunting	Doug Backlund
81	Grasshopper Sparrow nest, FPNG, Number Two SW Pasture, 12 July 2014	Dan Svingen
82	Baird's Sparrow, FPNG, American Creek Middle Pasture, 9	Dan Svingen

	May 2013	
83	Henslow's Sparrow, FPNG, Number Two SW Pasture, 12 July 2014	Dan Svingen
84	Fox Sparrow, near FPNG's Williams Pasture, 11 October 2004	Doug Backlund
85	Song Sparrow, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 21 August 2014	Dan Svingen
86	Harris's Sparrow	Leona Hauge
87	Northern Cardinal, near FPNG's Sheriff Dam, 30 August 2014	Dan Svingen
88	Rose-breasted Grosbeak, FPNG, Cookstove Shelterbelt, 15 May 2014	Doug Backlund
89	Lazuli Bunting	Kelly Krabbenhoft
90	Dickcissel, FPNG, Bomber South Pasture, 4 July 2006	Doug Backlund
91	Bobolink, FPNG, Mueller A Pasture, 19 July 2014	Dan Svingen
92	Rusty Blackbird, near FPNG's Bad River ¾ Pasture, 10 November 2015	Ruben Mares
93	Common Grackle, FPNG, Cookstove Shelterbelt, 22 June 2014	Dan Svingen
94	Orchard Oriole, FPNG, Sheriff Dam, 13 July 2015	Dan Svingen
95	Gray-crowned Rosy-finch, near FPNG's Cookstove Pasture, 15 November 2012	Lynn Barber
96	Hoary Redpoll, near FPNG's Butte Smith Pasture, 20 January 2009	Doug Backlund
97	Ruben Mares showing grouse blind, FPNG	Dan Svingen
98	Locations of specific birding sites described in this document	Kelly Fuoss
99	Map showing vicinity of Cookstove, Richland, and Sheriff Dams	Kelly Fuoss
100	Looking north to Cookstove Shelterbelt, FPNG	Dan Svingen
101	Entrance into Richland Dam Recreation Site, FPNG	Dan Svingen
102	Entrance into Sheriff Dam Recreation Site, FPNG	Dan Svingen
103	Looking northerly along Sheriff Shelterbelt, FPNG	Dan Svingen
104	A barking Black-tailed Prairie Dog	Kelly Krabbenhoft
105	Map showing vicinity of Forest Service Roads 206, 206A, 251, and 251A	Kelly Fuoss
106	Looking northwesterly from beginning of Forest Service Road 206.	Dan Svingen
107	Black-tailed Prairie Dog Colony along Forest Service Road 206	Dan Svingen
108	Map of vicinity of Forest Service Road 224	Kelly Fuoss
109	Looking northwesterly along Forest Service Road 224 from Richland East Pasture into Richland Southwest Pasture,	Dan Svingen

	FPNG	
110	War Creek Dam, FPNG	Dan Svingen
111	Looking west to east entrance of Forest Service Road 227, FPNG	Dan Svingen
112	Map showing vicinity of Forest Service Road 227	Kelly Fuoss
113	East entrance to W. Engen Pasture along Forest Service Road 227, FPNG	Dan Svingen
114	East entrance to Stockton Middle Pasture along Forest Service Road 227, FPNG	Dan Svingen
115	Looking north to south entrance of Forest Service Road 227. Note playa in background, FPNG	Dan Svingen
116	Map of Mueller Dam vicinity	Kelly Fuoss
117	Playa in Mueller A Pasture, FPNG	Dan Svingen
118	Mueller Dam, FPNG	Dan Svingen
119	Map of Reed Ranch vicinity	Kelly Fuoss
120	Looking northwesterly across Reed Ranch Dam to Reed Ranch Shelterbelt, FPNG	Dan Svingen
121	Reed Ranch Shelterbelt, FPNG	Dan Svingen

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## **APPENDIX 1**

Table Appendix 1. Latitude/longitude coordinates of selected sites. NAD 83.

<b>SITE</b>	<b>LATITUDE</b>	<b>LONGITUDE</b>
Alkali Alkali Seasonal Emergent Wetland	44.194866	-100.234695
Alkali Middle Shelterbelt	44.207539	-100.229048
Alkali West Shelterbelt	44.184219	-100.284218
Bower Dam trees	44.049774	-100.227737
Cookstove Shelterbelt	44.210369	-100.366539
Cottonwood Dam	44.0801	-100.2232
Cut Off Winter Shelterbelt	44.057487	-100.315887
Forest Service Road 206, eastern end	44.238308	-100.124458
Forest Service Road 226A, southern end	43.999566	-100.425888
Forest Service Road 227, eastern end	43.998373	-100.326716
Forest Service Road 251, eastern end	44.2527758	-100.144882
Grange Hall Dam	44.183926	-100.127892
Grouse Ridge South Shelterbelt	44.158947	-100.119263
Lower Booth Dam	44.002815	-100.375833
Monument Dam	44.0310	-100.3986
Mueller Dam	44.004667	-100.425127
Mueller Playa	44.002113	-100.428131
Reed Ranch Dam	44.0940	-100.1590
Reed Ranch Shelterbelt	44.103268	-100.167572
Richland Shelterbelt	44.148399	-100.407013
Sheriff Shelterbelt	44.109451	-100.425888
South Lake Flat Dam	44.0710	-100.3450
Stockton Middle Pasture, East Gate	44.009625	-100.385977
Stony Butte Butte Pasture Riparian Trees	44.056603	-100.288005
Triangle Pasture Shelterbelt	44.048220	-100.328869
Upper Booth Dam	44.005642	-100.387665
War Creek Dam	44.134285	-100.414055
West Bad River Big Pasture playa	44.203312	-100.435493

## APPENDIX 2

Table Appendix 2. All known records of selected bird species from the checklist area. Note: Loggerhead Shrike records are from or after the year 2000 only.

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
American Bittern	14 June 1987	Richland Dam	1	Richard Peterson
American Bittern	11 Sept. 1991	Mallard Dam	1	Glenn Moravek
American Bittern	25 June 1993	Sheriff Dam	1	Glenn Moravek
American Bittern	1 July 1993	Richland Dam	1	Doug Backlund
American Bittern	1 July 1993	Sheriff Dam	1	Doug Backlund
American Bittern	18 Sept. 1993	Cedar Creek Miller	1	Glenn Moravek
American Bittern	16 Oct. 1993	Grange Hall SE	1	Glenn Moravek
American Bittern	16 Oct. 1993	Reed Ranch Southeast	1	Glenn Moravek
American Bittern	26 July 1994	Butte South	Fledgling	CE (district files), Les Weverstad (CE pers. knowledge)
American Bittern	30 May 1995	Chester Winter	1 pair	CE
American Bittern	16 May 1996	Reed Ranch Southeast	1	CE
American Bittern	17 July 1997	West Bad River Road	1 pair	CE
American Bittern	12 May 1998	Near Grass Creek #1	1	Glenn Moravek
American Bittern	26 Aug. 1998	Number Two SW	1	Carol Erickson
American Bittern	30 Aug. 1998	Chester Middle (pond on the west side)	1	Glenn Moravek
American Bittern	21 May 1999	Intersection of 296 Ave. and County Line Road	1	CE, Kelly Phillips
American	25 May 1999	West Bad River	1 vocalizing	CE

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
Bittern		Big		
American Bittern	6 June 2000	Sheriff Dam	flying	CE
American Bittern	10 June 2000	Antelope Creek	1	Glenn Moravek (district files)
American Bittern	2 Oct. 2006	Alkalie West Dam	2	Ryan Cumbow (district files)
American Bittern	29 July 2008	County Line #19		RM
American Bittern	7 Oct. 2008	Corral Flat South Home	1	RM, Kelly Phillips
American Bittern	4 June 2009	Near Gould Dam	1	Glenn Moravek (Drilling 2014)
American Bittern	23 June 2009	Sheriff Dam	1	RM
American Bittern	5 June 2014	Mueller A	2	RM, DNS
American Bittern	16 Sept. 2014	Mueller A, at Mueller's Dam	1	Ryan Cumbow
Baird's Sparrow	May 1978	T108, R79, Sec. 9	1	SDGFP database
Baird's Sparrow	June, July 1997	T107N, R78W, Sections 7-9; this would include the Little Cedar Brangus Cow and East Engen Pastures.	Numerous singing birds	Shawn Fritcher, SD Bird Notes: 49:98
Baird's Sparrow	9 May 2013	American Creek Middle	1, photographed	DNS
Baird's Sparrow	9 May 2013	American Creek North	1	DNS
Baird's Sparrow	5 May 2014	Little Cedar Brangus Cow	1	RM, DNS
Baird's Sparrow	1 Aug. 1997	Reservation Road Fall	1 singing	Glenn Moravek
Baird's Sparrow	5 Aug. 1997	Camp Flat EN	1 singing	Glenn Moravek
Black Tern	19 July 1993	Mallard Dam	1	Doug Backlund, SDGFP Database
Black Tern	25 May 1994	Bower Dam	3	Glenn Moravek, CE

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
Black Tern	25 May 1994	T2, R78, Sec. 21	10	Glenn Moravek (district files)
Black Tern	31 May 1994	Richland East War Creek Dam	4	Glenn Moravek, CE
Black Tern	16 May 1995	Near Grass Creek #1	1	Glenn Moravek
Black Tern	11 Aug. 1995	Sheriff Dam	6	Glenn Moravek
Black Tern	24 May 1996	American Creek Middle	1	CE
Black Tern	17 July 1997	West Bad River Road	1	CE
Black Tern	24 May 2000	Dry Hole 1/2 South Section	2	Unknown
Black Tern	2 July 2000	Lookout South	Number not recorded	Glenn Moravek
Black Tern	19 July 2000	Mallard Dam	Number not recorded	Glenn Moravek
Black Tern	13 July 2001	Mallard Dam	1 on floating debris	Glenn Moravek
Black Tern	19 June 2006	Sheriff Dam	5	Glenn Moravek (district files)
Black Tern	20 May 2008	Smith Dam	6	Glenn Moravek
Black Tern	21 May 2008	Timber Creek Cactus Flat	8	CE, Kelly Phillips
Black Tern	5 June 2014	Mueller Dam	3	RM, DNS
Black Tern	19 July 2014	Mueller Dam	1, one-year old bird	RM, DNS
Black Tern	27 Aug. 2014	Mueller Dam	10	DNS, Scott Stolz, Paul Baicich
Black Tern	23 May 2015	Cookstove Dam	1	DNS
Black Tern	23 May 2015	Trout Dam	1	DNS
Black Tern	30 May 2015	Sheriff Dam	4	DNS
Loggerhead Shrike	14 Aug. 2002	Ditch Creek NE	Flying along road	CE
Loggerhead Shrike	13 April 2004	Kennedy Allotment	Along FSR 210	Doug Backlund
Loggerhead Shrike	1 June 2014	Private land near Antelope Creek South along County		DNS

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
		Line Road		
Loggerhead Shrike	25 Aug. 2014	Along 299 Ave. about 0.5 mile south of IT #28		DNS, RM
Loggerhead Shrike	30 May 2015	Sheriff Dam	1 on utility wire	DNS
Loggerhead Shrike	1 Sept. 2015	Cookstove Shelterbelt	0.2 mile east of trees along War Creek Road	DNS
Loggerhead Shrike	25 May 2014	Timber Creek North	Active nest, food-carrying adults	Doug Backlund
Loggerhead Shrike	2 Sept. 2015	Richland Dam	At entrance to site	DNS
Long-billed Curlew	26 April 1992	Cedar Creek Indian	1	Unknown observer (district files)
Long-billed Curlew	8 April 2007	Fort Pierre National Grassland	In flight, no specific location given	Doug Backlund
Long-billed Curlew	24 June 1992	Private property east of Timber Creek Home	1	Richard Peterson
Long-billed Curlew	3 May 1994	West Bad River Gould Dam	1 feeding	Jack Isaacs
Long-billed Curlew	3 May 1994	West Bad River Road	1 feeding	Jack Isaacs
Long-billed Curlew	19 May 1996	Section west of Nels 3/4	1	Shawn Fritcher
Long-billed Curlew	18 April 1999	Nels Three-quarters	Flying along south fence	CE
Long-billed Curlew	3 May 2006	FSR 210; T1N, R31E, Sec. 21	2	Corey Huxoll
Long-billed Curlew	3 May 2006	T1N, R31E, Sec. 21	2	Cory Huxoll (district files)
Long-billed Curlew	20 May 2014	Near Richland Wildlife Area	1, photographed	Doug Backlund
Long-billed Curlew	23 June 2008	Near A1 Pasture on private property	1	Glenn Moravek
Long-billed Curlew	6 June 2009	Private property north	1	CE, Kelly Fuoss

SPECIES	DATE	LOCATION	NOTES	SOURCE
		of Stockton North		
Long-billed Curlew	1 May 2012	Stockton Middle	1	RM
Long-billed Curlew	17 April 2014	Private property north of Mueller B	1	RM
Long-billed Curlew	24 June 2015	Horsethief East	2 males, 1 female. Site was burned on 1 June 2015	DNS
Sprague's Pipit	30 Aug. 2009	Richland East	1, photographed	Doug Backlund
Sprague's Pipit	28 April 1995	Prairie Hills South	Singing	Glenn Moravek (district files)
Sprague's Pipit	4 May 1995	Little Cedar #3	Singing	CE (district files)
Sprague's Pipit	10 May 1995	Sioux East	Singing	CE (district files)
Sprague's Pipit	7 May 1997	American Creek NW	Singing	Glenn Moravek (district files)
Sprague's Pipit	7 May 1997	Ditch Creek West-South	Singing	Glenn Moravek (district files)
Sprague's Pipit	7 May 1997	East Engen	Singing	Glenn Moravek (district files)
Sprague's Pipit	7 May 1997	Little Cedar #3	Singing	CE (district files)
Sprague's Pipit	7 May 1997	Little Cedar #4	Singing	CE (district files)
Sprague's Pipit	29 July 1997	Brangus Cow	Singing	CE (district files)
Sprague's Pipit	19 May 1997 to 2 Aug. 1997	Little Cedar Brangus Cow	Numerous singing	Shawn Fritcher, SD Bird Notes: 49:98
Sprague's Pipit	19 May 1997 to 2 Aug. 1997	T107N, R78W, Sec. 16	Numerous singing	Shawn Fritcher, SD Bird Notes: 49:98
Sprague's Pipit	19 May 1997 to 2 Aug. 1997	T107N, R78W, Sec. 17	Numerous singing	Shawn Fritcher, SD Bird Notes: 49:98
Sprague's Pipit	28 April 2003	Little Cedar #3	Singing	Glenn Moravek (district files)
Sprague's Pipit	26 Sept. 2004	Richland East	50 birds	Doug Backlund
Sprague's Pipit	2 Oct. 2006	W. Bad River Big		CE, Tim Iron Thunder (district files)

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
Sprague's Pipit	21 May 2011	Antelope Creek South	On prairie dog colony	Doug Burri (Drilling 2014)
Sprague's Pipit	1 Oct. 2011	Forest Service Road 224	9, photographed	Richard Latuchie & Lynn Barber, eBird database
Sprague's Pipit	12 April 2014	Cut-off Home	Migrant?	DNS
Sprague's Pipit	9 Sept. 2014	FS 224	eBird Database	Scott Stolz
Sprague's Pipit	16 Sept. 2015	Stockton South	Prairie dog colony	DNS
Sprague's Pipit	30 Sept. 2015	Far West	At western stockpond	DNS
Sprague's Pipit	9 Sept. 2008	Brule Main	3	CE
Sprague's Pipit	30 Sept. 2015	Far West	2	DNS
Sprague's Pipit	1 Oct. 2015	Prairie Hills North	1	DNS
Whooping Crane	28-29 Oct. 1982	West Bad River Big		SDGFP database
Whooping Crane	29 Oct. 1982	West Bad River Big	1	Maurice E. Anderson. USFWS database
Whooping Crane	26-27 Oct. 1983	Reservation Road Winter	Grass Creek	SDGFP database
Whooping Crane	22 Nov. 1983	Grass Creek, T109N, R79W, Sec. 26.	5 birds	SDGFP database
Whooping Crane	22 Nov. 1983	Grass Creek #1	5	M.E. Anderson. USFWS database
Whooping Crane	29 Oct. 1997		3 birds flying. This record may pertain to 1 adult and possibly 2 juveniles seen by CE over Kennedy Winter Pasture (district files)	SDGFP database
Whooping Crane	29 Oct. 1997	Wells North	3	Wally Jobman, USFWS database
Whooping Crane	22 Oct. 2003	Number Two, Southwest	12-13 birds. Not confirmed	CE
Whooping Crane	29 Oct. 2003		1 adult in Lyman County,	SDGFP database

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NOTES</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
			about 21 miles south of Ft. Pierre	
Whooping Crane	29 Oct. 2003	Kennedy Winter	1 adult & 2 immatures with 30 Sandhill Cranes	CE (district files) and CE (pers. know.)
Whooping Crane	17 April 2012		Southern Stanley County, USGS marked bird	SDGFP database
Whooping Crane	17 April 2014	Brule Pasture	Near stockpond, satellite-tagged bird	Matthew Gonnerman, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, pers. comm.