

Revision Topic – Wildlife

Need for Change

At the time the KNF and IPNFs Forest Plans were written (circa 1987), the emphasis was on developing a commodity strategy while minimizing impacts to wildlife habitats and populations. Minimum standards were developed for maintaining wildlife habitats, with the assumption that these would then be capable of supporting viable populations of all native and desired non-native species. Based on Forest Plan monitoring, the 1987 Forest Plan direction may not be adequate to provide sufficient quantities and quality of suitable habitat to maintain viable populations for some species, such as those requiring snags.

The 1987 Forest Plans separated NFS lands into various management areas (MA's) with associated standards and goals for each MA. MA's were designated according to management goals, resource potential, and limitations. In many cases MA's were designated and given standards that have been determined impossible to meet based on layout and/or size of existing management areas. Two examples of this are: 1) a narrow band of land designated for wildlife management between two areas designated for timber management and 2) a narrow timbered stand designated as suitable timber land surrounded by open grassland habitats designated as unsuitable timberland

The Forest Plans were developed, in part, to address those species designated as threatened, endangered or sensitive at that time. The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service designates these species as threatened or endangered. Since the release of the two 1987 Forest Plans, peregrine falcon have been de-listed, bald eagle are proposed for de-listing, and Canada lynx have been added to the list. In addition, recovery area boundaries for the grizzly bear and gray wolf were expanded, and grizzly bear management continues to evolve with the development of the proposed access amendment. The Regional Forester administratively determines sensitive species. The sensitive species list was amended in 1999 with the addition of eight species and removal of one. In general these changes were conducted to expedite recovery of listed threatened, endangered and sensitive species, however, they had some major impacts on other resources such as timber output and access.

Forest Plans designated Management Indicator Species (MIS) (see Table 1-6 under Planning Questions in this section), based on their habitat preferences for feeding and reproduction, to act as a barometer of change for that particular habitat. MIS were species that could be easily monitored and were susceptible to changes resulting from management activities. Implementation of the Forest Plans has identified that some of those species designated as MIS are not easily monitored and may not adequately represent species dependent on that particular habitat.

The 1987 Forest Plans contained monitoring and evaluation criteria that would provide the decision maker and the public with information on the progress and results of implementing the Forest Plan. Monitoring identified that data was inconclusive for some of the items in the monitoring plans and no definitive results could be determined. One of the monitoring items in the KNF Forest Plan was to identify emerging issues that were not included in the original Forest Plans but would need to be considered in plan revision. Items such as big game security, elk vulnerability, viability, corridors, and access management are just a few of the items that will need to be further addressed in Forest Plan Revision. Monitoring plans will also need to be changed in conjunction with changes in Forest Plans.

Fifteen years of implementing the Forest Plans has also identified that there is often a need for project specific amendments because one or more Forest Plan standards could not be met. These amendments are generally for exceeding open road density standards, but also include opening sizes, movement corridors, cover, or snags. The majority of the amendments on the KNF had to do with meeting ORD in big game summer range (MA 12). In many cases meeting ORD standards in MA 12 could not be achieved without closing all roads, including main collector roads and loop roads which have been traditionally used for

decades. These were due in part to the size of MA's but also may be an indication of an un-realistic standard.

Use of the wildlife resources, from hunting to wildlife viewing has increased markedly in the past two decades. Wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing accounted for 16% of the total income from NFS lands in 1999 and this amount is projected to increase to 16.4% in 2006 (USDA 2000a). Although these figures are based on National statistics, use of these resources is very high on the KIPZ and the amount of associated income may be even higher. One of the monitoring items in the KNF Forest Plan (emerging issues) was the increasing demand for use of NFS lands and rural community development. This increased awareness and participation by the American public in wildlife-related activities makes almost every species socially important. It also increases concern about such issues as the number and extent of roads, snowmobile use, and the extent and nature of off-road vehicle use. Related activities on lakes and rivers are thought to influence wildlife that require wetland and riparian habitats at some point during the year. Understanding the balance between human-related recreational activities, wildlife habitat, and related requirements of wildlife is a significant and growing issue in management of public lands, including those managed by the Forest Service.

Our understanding of the wildlife resources has increased in recent years with a growing interest by universities, conservation organizations, and others in how wildlife resources are managed on public lands. At the same time, the scientific knowledge relevant to the management of public lands has grown significantly. The use of science is required both in law and regulation to manage wildlife and other resources on public lands. During Forest Plan implementation there have been many changes in management emphasis including New Perspectives, Ecosystem Management, Biodiversity, fragmentation, and most recently the Forest Service Strategic Plan. The Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP, USDA and USDA 1999c) was completed and contains findings of the most recent research on managing wildlife and wildlife habitats. In 2001, it was determined that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act applied to all federal agencies. All of these items will be used in developing revised Forest Plans.

The Forest Service is required in regulation and law to work closely with other federal and state agencies, such as the USFWS, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, and Idaho Department of Fish and Game in management of wildlife resources. These agencies manage the size of wildlife populations, while the U.S. Forest Service manages the habitat that supports wildlife populations, such as old growth, riparian areas and cavity habitat. Since development of the Forest plans, the States have developed Elk Management Plans that need to be addressed in Forest Plan Revision, and additional concerns associated with elk security and vulnerability have evolved and need to be incorporated as well.

The 1987 Forest Plan direction may not be adequate to ensure that issues such as invasive species, fire risks, and vegetation management are not adversely affecting wildlife viability. Viability and/or sustainability of wildlife species or groups of species will be addressed in plan revision.

Laws and Regulations

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1967 provides for balanced consideration of all resources in NFS land management planning and requires the Forest Service to help “maintain diversity of plant and animal communities to meet overall multiple use objectives”. The Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 219.19) which implements the NFMA requires the Forest Service to maintain viable populations of existing native and desirable non-native vertebrate species in the KIPZ and to identify management indicators, which can be individual animal or plant species, entire communities, or special habitats. These requirements are in addition to those in the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, which requires the Forest Service to establish and implement a program to conserve wildlife and plants, including those listed as endangered or threatened.

Forest Service Strategic Plan

The goals and objectives of the USDA Forest Service Strategic Plan (Revision 2000, USDA 2000a) guide future agency actions.

Goal 1 “Ecosystem Health” states: Promote ecosystem health and conservation using a collaborative approach to sustain the Nation’s forests, grasslands and watersheds.

Objective 1.b states: Provide ecological conditions to sustain viable populations of native and desired non-native species and to achieve objectives for management indicator species (MIS)/focal species.

The Forest Plans and Monitoring and Evaluation

Fifteen years of implementation and monitoring management activities conducted under the 1987 KNF and IPNFs Forest Plans provide the basis to evaluate whether change is required in the standards and guidelines or other actions necessary to provide for the conservation of wildlife resources as required by law and regulation, and the Forest Service Strategic Plan.

When the 1987 Forest Plans for the KNF and IPNFs were written they included objectives for open road density in grizzly recovery zones. In recent years, research has shown that linear calculations of open road density do not fully portray the impacts to grizzlies and the USFWS now requires additional road analysis. Both forests are currently amending their Forest Plans to reflect these changed analysis requirements.

Forest roads have become controversial in recent years. The road system on national forests provides many benefits by allowing people to drive to recreations sites and trailheads, drive for pleasure, or drive to favorite berry or firewood spots. Efficient movement of forest products and fire fighters requires a road system. However, recent research has also shown that roads have the potential to impact wildlife (Gucinski et al. 2001). Monitoring motorized access (roads and dispersed) has shown some road closures to be ineffective. Snowmobile use has been recorded in areas identified in the Forest Plans as closed.

Planning Questions For Wildlife

Planning questions have been developed to provide context to the wildlife revision topic. These questions are followed by a description of the historic and current condition and form the baseline to compare the effects of the alternatives. Additional analysis will be completed for the DEIS to more fully address these questions. This information will provide the decision maker with the knowledge necessary to understand the issue and make a decision.

Planning Question – What wildlife species historically and currently occur on the KNF and IPNFs and what are the trends?

Historic and Current Condition of Wildlife

Our National Forests provide a great variety of wildlife resources. These resources on the KNF and IPNFs include almost 300 species of birds, from calliope hummingbird to the bald eagle, and more than 50 species of mammals, from the little brown bat to the grizzly bear.

Based on historic and current condition and trends, little turnover in species presence is evident. A recent review (Samson 2002) and historical information (White 1998) provide a comparison of historic to current species present on the KIPZ. These documents identified only two species – the band-tailed pigeon and passenger pigeon as no longer present or extinct. Unfortunately, almost no information exists for bats, amphibians and reptiles so it is not possible to make a comparison for these species groups. Recent (since 1840) additions to the KNF and IPNFs include several non-native species, i.e. the European starling, English house sparrow, and rock dove and westward movement by the barred owl, blue jay, house mouse, and raccoon. Species introduction has brought the Merriam’s turkey and ring-necked

pheasant. Overall, a near complete native assemblage of species continues to exist on the KIPZ. A current species list is included in Table 1-10 at the end of this section.

Significant reductions in the extent of western white pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, whitebark pine and subalpine larch cover types have been documented (USDA 1998c). Along with the decrease in the species listed above, increases in the extent of Douglas-fir and grand fir have been documented. Perhaps more importantly to wildlife is the increase in density of trees and the shift to largely mid-seral structural stage (USDA 1998c). The result for wildlife is a potential reduction in specific habitat features associated with specific cover types (for example; white-headed woodpecker and ponderosa pine). The shift to mid-seral forest changes the structure and conditions that some species may require, (for example; downed woody debris permits American marten access to rodents under the snow). Changes in forest cover types, structural components, and in the size and arrangements of habitat may have impacted wildlife populations. Detailed information on historic and current vegetation, including differences between the KNF and the IPNFs, is found under the vegetation revision topic section in this chapter.

In the warm/dry habitats there has been a significant change in forest composition from historic conditions. Ponderosa pine has decreased, while Douglas-fir has increased. Late succession forest structure has declined. These composition and structural changes have reduced suitable habitat for species like the flammulated owl and white-headed woodpecker. At the same time increased vegetation density has provided more suitable habitats for species such as the white-tailed deer and juncos but less habitat for species like the mountain bluebird. See Table 1-11 at the end of this section for species associated with warm/dry habitats. Table 1-12 at the end of this section lists species associated with old-growth habitat (late succession forests).

The warm/moist habitats have experienced similar changes. Forest composition has changed with the near loss of western white pine and a substantial reduction in western larch. These species have been replaced primarily by Douglas-fir and/or grand fir. There has been a reduction in late successional habitat from historical conditions. These changes have increased the suitable habitat for some species (e.g. red squirrel and ruffed grouse), while reducing suitable habitat for others (e.g. pileated woodpecker, brown creeper, and mule deer). Table 1-13 at the end of this section displays species associated with the warm/moist habitats.

Changes in the cool/moist habitats follow the same pattern as the two previous habitat types discussed. Decreases in western larch, whitepine, and lodgepole cover types have been filled in with increased cover from Englemann spruce, sub-alpine fir, mountain hemlock, and Douglas-fir. The primary change in habitat structure is a decrease in late successional habitat. These changes have increased the suitable habitat for some species like the sharp-shinned hawk and snowshoe hare, while reducing suitable habitat for others, such as the northern goshawk. Table 1-14 at the end of this section displays species associated with the cool/moist habitats.

Cool/dry habitats are grouped slightly different on the KNF portion of the KIPZ than they are on the IPNFs side. The basic difference is the separation of the cold/dry habitats on the Kootenai, while they remain combined with the cool/dry habitats for the IPNFs. The primary reasons for the difference are 1) whitebark pine does not occur on the KNF until the higher cold dry types, but does grow at lower elevations on the IPNFs, and 2) there is very little cold/dry habitat on the IPNFs. Composition changes from historic levels differ between the two Forests due to this grouping method. The KNF portion of the KIPZ has changed due to a reduction in lodgepole pine cover type. It has been replaced by increases in sub-alpine fir, Douglas fir and western larch cover types. Late successional habitat remains about the same as historic levels. Early succession stages have decreased, while mature forest has increased. The IPNFs portion shows declines in whitebark pine and sub-alpine fir/mountain hemlock cover types. Several cover types have increased (lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, grand fir). Changes in structure stages include a decline in late successional forests and an increase in immature forests. These changes have increased the suitable habitat for some species, such as the three-toed woodpecker and American marten,

while reducing suitable habitat for others, like the blue grouse and woodland caribou. Table 1-15 at the end of this section displays species associated with the cool/moderately dry habitats.

Unlike the other habitat groups, the cold/dry types (especially on the KNF portion of the KIPZ) have experienced an increase in late successional forest structure, while early succession forest stages have declined. The primary composition change has been the large reduction in whitebark pine and the associated increase in cover by sub-alpine fir and mountain hemlock. These changes have decreased the suitable habitat for some species, such as the Clark's nutcracker and grizzly bear, while increasing the suitable habitat for other, like the spruce grouse. The cold/dry habitats meet all or part of the life cycle needs for the species listed in Table 1-16 at the end of this section.

In addition to the forest composition and structure changes in habitats, there has been a change in the disturbance processes (type, frequency, size, and duration) across all habitats. Again, see the Vegetation section for a more detailed discussion on disturbance processes and the changes from historical conditions. The process changes have affected landscape patterns or patch dynamics (size, spatial arrangement, interior and edge habitats). Pattern influences habitat suitability and wildlife movements. In general, patch sizes are now smaller and thus result in more edge and less interior habitat. Species populations associated with edge (Table 1-17) have more suitable habitat, while species populations needing larger blocks of undisturbed interior habitat (Table 1-18) have less suitable habitat than was representative of historical levels.

Some individual habitat components have also changed from historical condition due to changes in disturbance processes. This is especially true due to changes in fire frequency and intensity (resulting from fire suppression efforts) and the human disturbances of road construction and timber harvest (which result in removal of firewood and pulp products). Standing dead tree (snags – especially larger diameters), down dead tree (again the larger diameters), and large blocks of standing fire-killed tree habitat may be the most altered. Species using snags and down dead trees are listed in Table 1-19 at the end of this section. The black-backed woodpecker is an example of a species closely tied to standing fire-killed trees, as well as snags in general.

Changes in access (especially motorized) have had an effect on many aspects of wildlife, including habitat effectiveness and security. Direct mortality (related to access) from trapping, legal hunting, and illegal shooting has impacted all wide-ranging carnivores (e.g. lynx, wolverine, grizzly and black bears, wolves), fur-bearing species (e.g. mink, fisher, marten), ungulate species (e.g. bighorn sheep, mountain goat, elk, moose, mule deer), and some small mammals (e.g. Columbian ground squirrel). Direct mortality from collisions with vehicles may be impacting several of the carnivore and ungulate species, as well as small mammals, reptiles and amphibian populations. Displacement (due to human activity on or near roads) from suitable habitat has also occurred for many species. Roads can also be barriers to movement between habitat blocks for some species (e.g. amphibians). Total road miles on the KNF increased from 6,200 to 7,460 between 1987 and 1997 (USDA 1998a). The demand for access and use of public roads has increased well beyond those anticipated in the original Forest Plans. The percent of road miles with restricted access (yearlong or seasonal) increased from 27% to 57% during that same time period (ibid). The net result is a decrease of about 1,345 miles of open motorized access since the KNF Plan was approved (ibid).

Dry open forest types and shrublands on the KNF and IPNFs have infestations of several noxious weed species including spotted knapweed, St. John's wort, hawkweed, sulphur cinquefoil, dalmation toadflax, and cheatgrass. Common tansy and reed canary grass are found along many of the riparian systems on both Forests. On the KNF, there has been more than a 10% increase in the number of acres impacted by noxious weed species since 1987. At the same time, there has been more than a 10% increase in density of existing infestations since 1987 (USDA 2002b).

Overall, the vegetation and roads analyses show the following important changes in forested wildlife habitats:

- Reductions in early and late succession habitats (USDA 1998b)
- Loss of fire-killed trees, large snags and down wood.
- Significant reductions of western white pine, white-bark pine, western larch, sub-alpine larch, and ponderosa pine forest cover types (USDA 1998b).
- Increases in the extent of Douglas-fir and grand fir, and cedar/hemlock on the IPNFs.
- Increases in the density of trees and a shift to a largely mid-seral structural stage.
- Reduction in riparian, wetland and lakeshore habitat (due to road construction and development) and vegetation composition changes in riparian areas (due to noxious weeds).
- Changes in vegetative composition on big game winter ranges due to noxious weed encroachment (USDA 2002b).

These changes have resulted in increased or decreased suitable habitat, depending on the wildlife species.

Wildlife habitats (forest cover types, succession stage, landscape pattern) that fall within historic ranges are providing a high likelihood of persistence for the species associated with those habitats. This is the coarse filter approach. These habitats need to be monitored to validate their effectiveness and to confirm management approaches to maintain these habitats within historic levels. Management indicator species (MIS) are the tool used to monitor the effects of management activities on habitat.

Species that are considered for designation as an MIS include: threatened and endangered species, species with special habitat needs, species commonly hunted, fished, or trapped, non-game species of special interest, and species whose population changes are believed to indicate the effects of management activities on other species groups or communities (36 CFR 219.19). Table 1-6 identifies the MIS for the KNF and IPNFs.

Table 1-6: Current list of MIS on the KIPZ and the Habitat or Components they Represent

Management Indicator Species (MIS)	Forest(s)	Habitat Dependency
Grizzly Bear	IPNFs, KNF	General Forest
Gray Wolf	IPNFs, KNF	General Forest
Bald Eagle	IPNFs , KNF	Rivers and Lakes
Peregrine Falcon	IPNFs , KNF	Cliffs
Woodland Caribou	IPNFs	Climax Forest
Elk	IPNFs , KNF	General Forest
White-tailed Deer	IPNFs, KNF	General Forest
Mountain Goat	KNF	Alpine
Moose	IPNFs	Mature Timber
Pileated Woodpecker	IPNFs, KNF	Snags, Old Growth
Goshawk	IPNFs	Old Growth
American Marten	IPNFs	Old Growth

Research and monitoring conducted since 1987 has increased our understanding of the habitat requirements of the current MIS. The list of species identified as threatened or endangered has changed and state wildlife agencies have shifted the goals for the populations they manage.

Peregrine falcon is no longer listed as an endangered species and the delisting process for bald eagles and gray wolves has begun. Canada lynx was added to the threatened species list in 2000. In 1987, there

were an estimated 5,500 elk on the KNF. The KNF Forest Plan estimated, that in 50 years, sufficient habitat would exist on the forest to support 7,700 elk. In 1992, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MDFWP) released an Elk Management Plan that called for changes in elk numbers (increases or decreases) based on location in Montana (elk management units). These examples of changes in the federally protected species and shifts in population management by state agencies suggest a need to reevaluate and update the species on the MIS list.

The companion approach to the coarse filter is the “fine filter” analysis in which conservation strategies are used for individual species or groups of species to contribute to population viability. The fine filter approach narrows the focus to those species that require habitat that may be outside the historic range of variation (HRV). In addition, there are species whose population levels have been reduced to levels requiring special management considerations such as species listed as threatened, endangered, or sensitive. These species-at-risk are a second group of species that may require a fine filter or more detailed approach to provide habitat or manage other factors that threaten the species viability.

The species-at-risk on the KIPZ include four categories:

Category 1 – federally listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act

Category 2 – range-wide or national imperilment

Category 3 – region-wide or state imperilment

Category 4 – forest species of concern

Prioritizing species-at-risk is important to reduce differences of opinion among agencies and others interested in the conservation of rare elements and to establish priorities in habitat conservation and restoration. The species-at-risk on the KIPZ include the following.

Species Protected under the Endangered Species Act

Endangered Species

Gray Wolf – Species at Risk Category 1, Management Indicator Species

Both the KNF and IPNFs are included in the Northwestern Montana Recovery Area. In the 2001 Monitoring Report (USDA 2002b), the USFWS reported two packs living within the KNF, plus a pair of wolves, and a group of wolves that were relocated on the forest. South of Interstate 90, the Idaho portion of the KIPZ is within the Experimental Nonessential portion of the Recovery Area. During 2001, there were two resident packs of wolves on the IPNFs. Habitat for gray wolves includes a variety of forested and open conditions centered on big game winter ranges. Transient wolves are found throughout the KIPZ. The recovery goal for gray wolves is thirty pair distributed across all three-recovery areas. Since 2000, the gray wolf population has exceeded that level and the USFWS has begun the process to reclassify the gray wolf. Recovery goals are being met and the 1987 Forest Plan direction appears to be adequate for this species.

Woodland Caribou - Species at Risk Category 1, Management Indicator Species

Woodland caribou are identified as endangered in the IPNFs. The only known population in the lower 48 states is located in the Selkirk Mountains of Idaho and Washington, which is the Recovery Area for the species. Between 1987 and 1990, there were three augmentations of this population with a total of 60 caribou from British Columbia. A second population augmentation effort was begun in 1996 and over the next three years an additional 43 caribou were released in the Recovery Zone. In Montana, they are identified as a sensitive species. Although historically caribou were found on the KNF, there are currently no known resident populations.

Research in Idaho has identified woodland caribou habitat as mature and old growth subalpine fir and cedar/hemlock forest. Suitable early winter habitat is in shortest supply of all the seasonal caribou habitats. Currently, 31% of the potential caribou winter habitat in the North Zone on the IPNFs is

suitable (North Zone GA of the IPNFs). Currently, vegetation conditions are within the historic range of variability and habitat is not a limiting factor. The trend for caribou on the KIPZ is one of declining population numbers, with the biggest factor being mountain lion predation. Additional restrictions may be necessary to be implemented with Forest Plan Revision.

Threatened Species

Bald Eagle - Species at Risk Category 1, Management Indicator Species

The KIPZ is located within the Upper Columbia Basin Bald Eagle Recovery Zone (Zone 7). Since coming under federal protection in 1986, both the number of nests and the wintering population have increased. Numbers have increased nation-wide to a point that USFWS proposed delisting the species in 1999 (Table 1-7). Bald eagles nest within ¼ mile of a large body of water in a large, open crowned tree, such as ponderosa pine, cottonwood, larch or Douglas-fir. Generally, nest trees are located in areas relatively free from human disturbance. They forage upon waterfowl, fish, and carrion. Most bald eagle nest sites are not on NFS land. Recovery goals are being met for the bald eagle and the 1987 Forest Plan direction is adequate for this species.

Table 1-7: Zone 7 Bald eagle population recovery objectives and current status

Objective	Current Status ^{1/}
98 Territories with secure habitat	127 Territories with secure habitat
69 Breeding Pairs	108 Breeding Pairs
Average reproductive rate 1.0 fledged/pair with average success/occupied site <u>≥ 65%</u>	Average reproductive rate 1.75 fledged/pair and success ratio is 75%
Stable to increasing winter populations	Stable to increasing winter populations

1/Personal communication Dennis Flath (MFWP Bald Eagle Coordinator) with Wayne Johnson, 6/15/98

Canada lynx - Species at Risk Category 1

Lynx are known to occur throughout the KIPZ, however the population size is unknown. Canada lynx habitat has been identified as all lands above 4,000 feet elevation. Habitat requirements for lynx vary based on their activity. For denning habitat, they seek out mature forests of spruce, subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, cedar, and hemlock. Within these stands they seek out areas with a complex structure of downed trees that provide security cover for kittens. Canada lynx foraging habitat is dense, young stands (15 to 45 years of age) of coniferous forest. Within this type of forest, snowshoe hare, the primary prey of lynx, are most common. Snowshoe hare are also found in mature forest with a well-developed understory of young conifers and shrubs. Adequate amounts of suitable denning and foraging habitat is found throughout the KIPZ, but may be lacking in some areas of the IPNFs.

The KIPZ includes portions of the Northern Rocky Mountains Lynx Geographic Area. Lynx habitat within the geographic area is divided into smaller lynx management units (LAUs) for analysis purposes. Each LAU is managed for various habitat components as described in the Canada Lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy (Ruediger, W., et al. 2000). A recovery plan for Canada lynx has not been completed as of completion of this document. As a result population recovery objectives have not been established.

Grizzly Bear - Species at Risk Category 1, Management Indicator Species

Grizzly bears are habitat generalists and use a variety of habitat from low elevation riparian areas to avalanche chutes as food availability changes. Upon emerging from their den in the spring, grizzlies move to low elevations seeking carrion and green vegetation. As the snow line recedes, they follow the emergent vegetation to higher elevations until late summer when they focus on eating berries. Throughout the year, they prey on small mammals and occasionally ungulates when they are available.

The KIPZ includes all or portions of three grizzly recovery zones. The Cabinet/Yaak Grizzly Bear Ecosystem is located entirely within the KIPZ. Portions of the Selkirk and Northern Continental Divide Ecosystems are also within the KIPZ. Grizzly bear habitat within the Recovery Zones is divided in smaller bear management units (BMU), approximately the size of a female’s home range, for analysis and monitoring. Each BMU is monitored for various habitat components identified as important for recovery of the species.

In 1999, the USFWS determined that the Selkirk and Cabinet/Yaak ecosystems should be combined and the grizzly bears in both were warranted but precluded from reclassification as an endangered species (Federal Register Vol. 58, No. 28 1993, pp. 8250-8251). Recovery goals for the Cabinet/Yaak-Selkirk Grizzly Bear Ecosystem and the 2001 status are in Table 1-8. Approximately 4% of the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem (NCDE) lies in the extreme northeast corner of the KNF. Recovery criteria for the NCDE are similar to the Selkirk-Cabinet/Yaak with different goals (Table 1-9).

Table 1-8: Recovery Goals and Status of Selkirk-Cabinet/Yaak Recovery Zone

Recovery Criteria	Current Status
Cabinet/Yaak portion 1/	
6 unduplicated sightings of females with cubs (6 year average)	1.2
18 of 22 bear management units (BMU) occupied by females with young	13 of 22 BMUs
Human caused mortality not to exceed 0.04 of the population estimate	0.8 % (6 yr. Average)
Selkirk Portion ^{1./}	
6 unduplicated sightings of females with cubs (6 year average)	1
7 of 10 BMUs occupied by females with young	5
Human caused mortality not to exceed 4% of the population estimate	1.3

^{1/} Data Source: Cabinet/Yaak Grizzly Bear Recovery Area 2001 Research and Monitoring Progress Report.

^{2/} Data from Selkirk Ecosystem Project December 2000- December 2001

Table 1-9: Recovery Goals and Status for the Northern Continental Divide Grizzly Bear Ecosystem

Recovery Criteria	Current Status 1/
10 females with cubs inside Glacier N.P. (GNP) / 12 females with cubs outside GNP, total 22 (6 year average)	Inside GNP – 8.7females with cubs Outside GNP- 13.2 females with cubs 21.8 total
21 of 23 BMUs occupied by females with young, Mission Mtns. occupied	23 of 23 BMUs occupied, Missions occupied
Human caused mortality (limit 4% of minimum population, less than 12.7%)	16.0% (6 yr. Average),

1/Data Source: Personal communication Chris Servheen, USFWS Grizzly Recovery Coordinator, with Steve Johnsen, 11/02

Population recovery goals for the grizzly bear in the Selkirk-Cabinet/Yaak ecosystem are not being met. Additional management strategies are being developed (the access amendment) and will be incorporated into plan revision. The 1987 Forest Plan direction appears to be adequate for grizzly bears in the Northern Continental Divide ecosystem although mortality rates are higher than recovery goals.

Sensitive Species

Sensitive species are those species for which population viability is a concern, and are administratively determined by the Regional Forester. Population trend for many of these species is unknown at this time. Monitoring for sensitive bird species is being conducted as part of the Region 1 Landbird Monitoring Program. This program monitors bird presence along permanent transects in both managed and unmanaged, burned and unburned forests in all forest types. Once adequate data is available assumptions on population trends may be determined for some of these species.

Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse - Species at Risk Category 3

Columbian sharp-tailed grouse are found in the Tobacco Valley of northwest Montana. A portion of their habitat is on federal land, but the majority of habitat is on private and state land. The only known active lek is on private land. Their habitat includes bunchgrass prairie during spring, summer, and fall and deciduous cover (trees and shrubs) during winter (Mussehl and Howell 1971).

Black-Backed Woodpecker - Species at Risk Category 3

This medium sized woodpecker is a permanent resident of northern coniferous forests in North America, below 4,500 feet elevation. They feed within concentrations of dead and dying trees, especially areas that have recently burned or are undergoing insect outbreaks. Their primary prey is the larvae and pupae of wood-boring insects.

The role of forest fires in the ecology of black-backed woodpeckers has only recently begun to be understood. Following a forest fire, black-backed woodpeckers move into the burned area and feed upon wood-boring insects that attack the recently fire-killed and stressed trees. Black-backs appear to focus on trees that were killed by the fire, rather than merely scorched. The birds nest in trees that were snags before the fire and for several years post-fire they are very successful at raising clutches and the local population increases dramatically. By the fifth year after the fire black-backed woodpeckers have begun to disperse from the location (Hutto 1995;pg. 1050, Murphy and Lehnhausen 1998;pg. 1359).

At the current time it is unclear how this species maintains its population between fire events. Goggans et al. (1989) studied black-backed woodpecker's response to a mountain pine beetle outbreak. They state that by maintaining overmature forests, where a prey base of wood-boring insects can be found, black-back populations will be maintained. Hutto (1995) believes that the species is restricted to early post-fire habitat and populations are maintained by a patchwork of recently burned forests. As a primary cavity-nester, they require dead or live trees with heartwood rot and show a preference for Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and western larch. Preferred habitat, fire killed and insect infested trees, has declined since historic times due to fire suppression and quick timber harvest responses to insect outbreaks. A slight upward trend in habitat created by fire has occurred over the past three decades. Monitoring has identified this species throughout the KIPZ.

Common Loon - Species at Risk Category 3

Common loons breed on both the KNF and IPNFs and nest on thirteen lakes on the KNF and two lakes on the IPNFs. They begin arriving at lakes larger than 25 acres during April. Nests are built on islands, logs, rocks, muskrat houses, or a sedge mat. Lakes in the KIPZ generally do not have a complex network of bays, so loon nests are most often found in the inlet or outlet of the lake. When choosing a nest site loons select locations that are protected from wave action. Once the eggs have hatched and the young are ready to leave the nest, the family moves to a nursery area, an area protected from wind, waves, and other loons with shallow water. As fish eaters that capture their prey underwater, loons require clear water.

Loons are very susceptible to disturbance caused by recreational boating and to habitat loss with shoreline development. Some evidence exists that shows local declines in Montana following habitat loss and a reduction of reproductive success related to disturbance. (Dolan 1994; pp. 19-27). Documented nesting on the IPNFs has occurred on only two lakes (Pend Oreille and Upper Priest) in the past six years while historically they are known to have nested on several others as well.

Fisher - Species at Risk Category 3

Fisher are native on the KIPZ and are generally associated with diverse habitat ranging from riparian areas to dense, mixed conifer forests. Habitat use is largely determined by prey availability and the presence of overhead cover. They have shown a preference for riparian forests and adjacent stands as travel routes and rest areas (Heinemeyer and Jones 1994; pg. 17). The availability of suitable den sites may also influence habitat selection. Den sites are usually located in tree cavities far above the ground in areas with abundant horizontal and vertical structure used for concealment and escape. Fisher have been found in young stands (trees 5-13 in. dbh.) that contain some characteristics of old forest, such as large snags or downed logs (Jones and Garton 1994; pg. 384).

Their diet is varied. Fisher are noted for their ability to prey on porcupines, however their list of prey species is extensive including numerous small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, bird eggs, fish, and fruit (Heinemeyer and Jones 1994; pp. 7-8). Major winter foods include carrion, snowshoe hare, mice, and voles.

Fisher are very susceptible to trapping and evidence exists that fisher populations have declined throughout the KIPZ as a result. A re-introduction program was instituted on the KNF to increase local populations. This program has had little success. Fisher appear to be more abundant on the IPNFs, especially in the Priest Lake area. Present populations are limited in abundance and extent and may be isolated from other populations by distance or lack of suitable habitats. Small population size, low productivity, and possible isolation leads to an increased probability of extinction and a reduced probability of re-colonization of vacant, suitable habitats. The fisher population on the KIPZ is likely to follow the same pattern. Additional information and data collection is required for this species on the KIPZ. It may be necessary to incorporate additional standards and/or monitoring criteria for this species in plan revision.

Flammulated Owl - Species at Risk Category 3

Flammulated owl habitat is found at elevations below 4,500 feet in both western Montana and northern Idaho. Nesting and foraging habitat for this species has been identified as mature to old growth ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir stands. Within these stands this owl nests in cavities excavated by woodpeckers. Mature ponderosa pine stands also serve as foraging habitat. Historically, these stands contained large diameter trees and very little undergrowth. The stands supported high numbers of prey (insects) and their open nature was compatible with the owl's hunting strategy of capturing insects in flight. Roosting habitat or areas where individual flammulated owls spend the day resting, has been identified as dense, mixed conifer stands. This type of stand was historically found in draws or moist sites. The owls typically perch on a horizontal limb against the trunk of a young ponderosa pine (McCallum 1994; pgs. 15-31).

Habitat loss from logging and fire suppression in ponderosa pine forests impact this species. Monitoring has found flammulated owls throughout most of the ponderosa pine habitats on the KIPZ. The majority of these habitats are found on the KNF portion of the KIPZ. Although never a dominant forest type on the IPNFs (<8%) there has been a significant reduction (to about 2%) there as well as on the KNF. Recent changes in timber management in Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine forests have improved habitat conditions for this species in some areas. However, without major management intervention these dry habitat types will continue to lose their suitability for flammulated owl. Restoration strategies to provide more late succession ponderosa pine habitats need to be developed for this species.

Harlequin Duck - Species at Risk Category 3

Harlequin ducks winter on the Pacific coast and migrate inland to breeding streams in northern Idaho and western Montana between March and June. Mated pairs move to swiftly flowing mountain streams to breed and nest. The streams are clear with rocky substrates and an abundance of riffles and rapids. Nests are usually well hidden close to the stream or on an island. When the ducklings hatch they move to areas

with slow water or pools until they can swim well enough to negotiate the main channel. Boulders, logs, and debris jams are used as loafing sites in the stream. Harlequin ducks exhibit strong fidelity to their breeding streams, returning to the same stream year after year. Shortly after breeding the males return to the west coast, as many as 40% of the females abandon their broods and return to the coast before their ducklings fledge. Ducklings fly to the coast during late summer or fall after fledging (Cassirer et al. 1996; pgs.9-11).

In recent years reductions in the number of breeding streams used in Montana and Idaho have been noted (Cassirer et al. 1996; pg. 8) or declining (pers. Comm. 11/99), however, pair numbers on most streams that have been surveyed for 3 or more years appear to be stable. The 1987 Forest Plan direction, including incorporation of Inland Native Fish Strategy (INFS) guidelines, appear to be adequate to protect habitat for this species. However, human disturbance associated with recreation activities are likely to be a much greater impact than other resource management. Recreation use has greatly increased and is likely to continue to increase. Additional information and data collection is required for this species on the KIPZ. It may be necessary to incorporate additional standards and/or monitoring criteria for this species in plan revision.

Northern Bog Lemming- Species at Risk Category 3

The northern bog lemming occurs at the southern extent of its range in Idaho and Montana. Initially this species was believed to be restricted to fens and bogs. However, recent captures of bog lemmings in wet meadows, old growth hemlock, and subalpine fir forest suggests that the species may not be as limited in its habitat requirements as previously thought (Pearson 1999; pgs. 14-24).

Impacts to bogs and wet meadows by off highway vehicles and snowmobiles have the potential to degrade bog lemming habitat and negatively impact the species (Hickman et al. 1999;pg. 4.8). Surveys throughout the KIPZ have found bog lemmings in only a few select locations. The 1987 Forest Plan direction, including incorporation of INFS guidelines, appear to be adequate for protection of habitat for this species from most management activities. However, additional information and data collection is required for this species on the KIPZ. It may be necessary to incorporate additional standards and/or monitoring criteria for this species in plan revision. Snowmobile use is known to result in compaction and eventual loss of habitat for this species.

Northern Goshawk- Species at Risk Category 3, Management Indicator Species

The northern goshawk is the largest accipiter in Montana and Idaho and may be seen year-round. They are birds of heavy forest cover and nest in mature to old growth forest on the lower third of northwest to northeast slopes. Nests have been found in ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, Englemann spruce, western larch, lodgepole pine, and grand fir. Goshawks prey on bird and mammals as large as grouse and snowshoe hare. They hunt in open forests, clearings, and open fields (Dubois and Becker 1987).

Habitat loss from logging and changes in stand structure due to fire suppression activities impact this species. Numbers have apparently declined in recent years in association with the loss and fragmentation of old-growth forest across the Rocky Mountains (Dobkin 1992 pg. B-6). Additional information and data collection is required for this species on the KIPZ. It may be necessary to incorporate additional standards and/or monitoring criteria for this species in plan revision.

Townsend's Big-Eared Bat- Species at Risk Category 3

Townsend's big-eared bat forages in the canopy in forested areas for moths in the KIPZ. From October to March, Townsend's big-eared bats hibernate in large colonies within caves and mineshafts. In March, pregnant females form maternity colonies in caves. Throughout their active period, (March to October) males and females without young roost singly or in small groups. Day roosts include caves, mineshafts, old buildings, and snags (Genter and Jurist 1995).

As the Forest Service closes more mines with bat-accessible gates, human disturbance will decrease and habitat will improve for this and other bat species. Additional information and data collection is required for this species on the KIPZ. It may be necessary to incorporate additional standards and/or monitoring criteria for this species in plan revision.

Wolverine- Species at Risk Category 3

Wolverines are found on the KIPZ. They are primarily scavengers and feed upon carrion or ungulates killed by large predators, such as wolves, bears, cougars, and humans or animals that have died from natural causes. They also kill their own prey occasionally, when the opportunity arises, typically small mammals. The constant search for food keeps them moving throughout their range, daily movements of 20 miles are common. The result is that wolverines have very large home ranges, 39 to 350 square miles, which are not associated with specific forest types or topography (Banci 1994; pgs.111-119).

Females give birth to two-three young in late winter to early spring. Young are born in dens dug through the snow to ground level. Dens are located in the upper subalpine zone, at or near treeline and are associated with boulder fields, avalanche debris, or log jams. A source of carrion or other food is usually nearby. Female wolverines with kits are very sensitive to disturbance and if disturbed she will move them to new den or rendezvous sites (Banci 1994; pg. 110, Copeland 1996; pgs. 94-99).

Wolverine populations may have declined from historic levels, as a result of over-trapping, hunting, habitat changes, and intolerance to human developments. As the amount of winter backcountry recreation increases, wolverine den sites may become more susceptible to human disturbance. Additional information and data collection is required for this species on the KIPZ. It may be necessary to incorporate additional standards and/or monitoring criteria for this species in plan revision.

Peregrine Falcon- Species at Risk Category 2, Management Indicator Species

Peregrine falcons nest on cliff ledges, rock outcrops, and talus slopes throughout Idaho and Montana. Very few suitable nesting (cliff) sites occur on national forest lands. Eggs are laid in a hollow or scrape on the cliff ledge. Typically, nesting cliffs dominate the surrounding area and overlook a body of water. The falcon's primary prey is birds ranging in size from swallows to ducks (Dubois and Becker 1987).

The peregrine falcon was removed from the endangered species in 1999 and added to the sensitive species list. Since then the population has been stable. The 1987 Forest Plan direction is adequate for this species.

Woodland Caribou Species at Risk Category 1

Woodland caribou is a sensitive species on the Kootenai NF portion of the KIPZ and endangered on the Idaho Panhandle NF portion. For a description of this species see the endangered species writeup. Although caribou sightings do occur on the Kootenai they are rare and limited to the northern extreme in the upper Yaak and Eureka areas. These are thought to be dispersing animals from either Idaho or Canada.

Species-at-Risk

Lewis' Woodpecker- Species at Risk Category 4

Lewis's woodpecker is a summer resident of both western Montana and north Idaho. They are found in open ponderosa pine and cottonwood forests, where they nest in cavities in snags or live trees. This woodpecker rarely excavates insects from trees. They prefer to perch on the top of a tree or fence post and capture insects in flight. In late summer and autumn, their diet also includes berries, seed, and fruit (Dobkin 1992; pg. B-42).

Lewis' woodpecker is increasingly uncommon in the region (Dobkin 1992; pg. B-42). Habitat loss from logging and fire suppression in ponderosa pine forests impact this species. Reductions in the number of

large diameter cottonwoods in riparian areas and snags, generally, also contribute to a decrease in preferred habitat both on private and NFS lands. The 1987 Forest Plan direction, including incorporation of INFS guidelines, and recent changes in timber management in Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine forests have improved habitat conditions for this species in some areas. However, without major management intervention these dry habitat types will continue to lose their suitability for Lewis' woodpecker.

Planning Question – What are the implications of continuing under current management direction for Wildlife?

The KNF and IPNFs Forest Plans were signed in 1987 and since that time research has shown that certain forest cover types are not as well represented as they were historically. Additionally, there has been a shift from late and early successional forest to a more uniform mid-successional forest. The size of uninterrupted blocks of forest (patch size) is smaller than it was historically. Each of these forests' characteristics contributes to an area's ability to serve as wildlife habitat. The documented changes increase suitable habitat for some species (for example: white-tailed deer, American robin, black bear) and decrease suitable habitat for others (for example: Canada lynx, white-headed woodpecker, flammulated owl). Many of the species listed as sensitive or management indicators under the 1987 Forest Plans require special habitats. The 1987 Forest Plan direction and/or loss of those habitats may be inadequate to protect species dependent on those habitats.

Since 1987, our understanding of the impacts of roads and noxious weeds has increased. The transportation system on NFS lands impacts suitable habitat in many ways. Roads remove fertile land from production, provide access for the public, and facilitate the extraction of natural resources. Each of these characteristics of roads has costs and benefits to different wildlife species. One of the areas where new direction is required is access management. Demands on access to public lands have increased dramatically over the past two decades, well above those anticipated in 1987 Forest Plans. The 1987 Forest Plans do not contain adequate management strategies for snowmobiling in lynx, wolverine, or bog lemming habitat, off road vehicle use, or providing adequate security levels for big game. The impacts of noxious weeds to wildlife habitat have only recently begun to be appreciated. Weed infestations have reduced the ability of many winter ranges on the KIPZ to support big game. Dry upland sites appear to be especially susceptible to weeds. Noxious weeds do not provide the forage value to wildlife that native plants provide.

The revised Forest Plans need to be in compliance with new laws, regulations, and management direction. Forest Plans also need to incorporate new research and science that has been developed. The new strategies have been developed to aid in the sustainability of all native and desired non-native species.

The 1987 Forest Plan direction appears to be adequate for species like the gray wolf, bald eagle, and peregrine falcon. Recovery goals are being met for each of these species. Not enough information is available for species such as lynx (which were only recently listed) or for species currently listed as sensitive, such as harlequin duck and wolverine.

Management direction for several sensitive species will need to be addressed in Forest Plan Revision. Species have been added and deleted from this list over the past two decades as new information is gathered. Current information is not adequate to determine trends of any kind for these species. This is often a case of inadequate funding to conduct a proper monitoring program, however fifteen years of plan implementation has often resulted in an "inconclusive" determination for several of the items in monitoring plans.

Over the past two decades there have been many changes in management strategies including biodiversity, ecosystem management, fragmentation, sustainability, viability, and linkage zones to name a

few. Management strategies for grizzly bear have continued to evolve, and have only recently been developed for lynx. They may continue to evolve with the development of a recovery plan for lynx and for additional species that may be listed in the future. State agencies have developed elk management plans and habitat components such as security and vulnerability have evolved. The 1987 Forest Plans may not fully reflect all of these new strategies.

Hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, and recreational pursuits (hiking, biking etc) are important components that make up the quality of life for residents of the KIPZ. Socially, it is the availability of these and many other activities associated with the area, that has and continues to attract people to the area. They are also important economically to all of the local communities. The area attracts residents of adjacent large cities such as Spokane and Kalispell but also non-residents that don't have these opportunities elsewhere. Providing adequate populations of all wildlife species has become very important, as the demand for these activities has increased. NFS lands must provide habitat to meet the needs of all of these wildlife species.

Table 1-10: KIPZ Species List

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	migrant	seasonal
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
American Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	yearlong	yearlong
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	yearlong	yearlong
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
American Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	no record	accidental
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	yearlong	yearlong
American Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	yearlong	yearlong
American Pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	yearlong	yearlong
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	seasonal	seasonal
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	seasonal	seasonal
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	yearlong	yearlong
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	seasonal	seasonal
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	no record	transient
American Wigeon	<i>Anas american</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Ancient Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	no record	accidental
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	no record	transient
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	no record	accidental
Ash-Throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	accidental	no record
Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	migrant	migrant
Baird's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	accidental	no record
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocphalus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Band-Tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	accidental	accidental
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	no record	yearlong
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	seasonal	yearlong
Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Black And White Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	accidental	accidental
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Black Rosy Finch	<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>	no record	seasonal
Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	no record	accidental
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Black-Backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Black-Bellied Plover	<i>Plavialis squatarola</i>	no record	transient
Black-Billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Black-Capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Black-Chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Black-Headed Grosbeak	<i>Phaeucticus melanocephalus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Black-Necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	migrant	migrant
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	accidental	accidental
Black-Throated Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	no record	accidental
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Blue-Winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Bobcat	<i>Felis rufus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycillia garrulus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	migrant	migrant
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Boreal Toad (Western)	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	no record	accidental
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Brewer's Sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	seasonal	no record
Broad-Tailed Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus playcercus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Brown-Headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	seasonal	seasonal

Table 1-10: KIPZ Species List, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Burrowing Owl	<i>Speotyto cumicularia</i>	seasonal	no record
Bushy-Tailed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	yearlong	yearlong
California Gull	<i>Laras californicus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	seasonal	yearlong
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	no record	yearlong
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Canada Lynx	<i>Felis lynx</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	accidental	accidental
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	no record	accidental
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	migrant	migrant
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Cassin's Vireo	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	no record	accidental
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Chestnut-Backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Chestnut-Sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	accidental	no records
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Clark's Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	no record	seasonal
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Clay-Colored Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	seasonal	accidental
Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Coeur D'alene Salamander	<i>Plethodon idahoensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Columbian Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus columbianus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	yearlong	extirpated
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	transient	transient
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Common Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	no record	seasonal
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	yearlong	yearlong

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago callinago</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	migrant	seasonal
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Cordilleran Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Dark-Eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Double-Crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	transient	seasonal
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Ermine (Short-Tailed Weasel)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	transient	transient
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	transient	no record
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	no record	transient
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Franklin's Gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	no record	transient
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	no record	seasonal
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	no record	accidental
Glaucous-Winged Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	no record	accidental
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Golden-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Golden-Crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	accidental	no record
Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Gopher Snake	<i>Pituophis cantenifer</i>	yearlong	yearlong

Table 1-10: KIPZ Species List, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	seasonal	no record
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Gray-Crowned Rosy Finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardes herodias</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	no record	accidental
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	seasonal	transient
Greater White-Fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	no record	migrant
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	migrant	migrant
Green-Winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Gyrfalcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Harris' Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	seasonal	transient
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Hoary Marmot	<i>Marmota caligata</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Hoary Redpoll	<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	yearlong	yearlong
House Finch	<i>Carpodactus mexicanus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	no record	accidental
Idaho Giant Salamander	<i>Dicamptodon aterrimus</i>	no record	yearlong
Killdeer	<i>Chardrius vociferus</i>	seasonal	seasonal

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Lark Bunting	<i>Cclamospiza melanocorys</i>	transient	no record
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	seasonal	transient
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Le Conte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	seasonal	no record
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	migrant	migrant
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	no record	accidental
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	migrant	migrant
Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Memanerpes lewis</i>	yearlong	seasonal
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	no record	accidental
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	seasonal	yearlong
Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	no record	accidental
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	transient	transient
Long-Billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Long-Billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	transient	transient
Long-Eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	seasonal	yearlong
Long-Eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Long-Legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	seasonal	yearlong
Long-Tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	no record	accidental
Long-Tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Long-Tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Long-Toed Salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Macgillivray's Warbler	<i>Opopornis tolmiei</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	migrant	migrant
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistithorus palustris</i>	yearlong	seasonal
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	no record	accidental
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Montane Shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Montane Vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>	yearlong	yearlong

Table 1-10: KIPZ Species List, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Montane Vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Parus gambeli</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Northern Alligator Lizard	<i>Elgaria coerulea</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	yearlong	extirpated
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	no record	accidental
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Rough-Winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Northern Saw-Whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Olive-Sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Orange-Crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Pacific Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	accidental	accidental
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	no record	accidental

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	no record	accidental
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	migrant	migrant
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Pied-Billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Pinyon Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus accidental</i>	no record	
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Preble’s Shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	transient	no record
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	no record	accidental
Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	no record	accidental
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Red-Bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	no record	accidental
Red-Breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Red-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Red-Eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Red-Naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Red-Necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Red-Necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	no record	migrant
Red-Tailed Chipmunk	<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Red-Tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Red-Throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	no record	migrant
Red-Winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Ring-Billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Ring-Necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	yearlong	yearlong

Table 1-10: KIPZ Species List, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Ring-Necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Rose-Breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	no record	accidental
Ross' Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>	no record	migrant
Rough-Legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Ruby-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	no record	accidental
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	accidental	accidental
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	accidental	accidental
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	no record	migrant
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	migrant	migrant
Sharp-Shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Short-Billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	no record	migrant
Short-Eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Silver-Haired Bat	<i>Lasiorycteris noctivagans</i>	seasonal	yearlong
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	migrant	migrant
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	no record	accidental
Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	migrant	migrant
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Southern Red-Backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Spotted Frog (Columbian)	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	migrant	accidental
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	no record	accidental
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	transient	transient
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	no record	accidental
Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	seasonal	migrant
Thayer's Gull	<i>Larus thayeri</i>	no record	migrant
Three-Toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides triadactylus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma trigrinum</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	seasonal	yearlong
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	no record	migrant
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	migrant	migrant
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	transient	transient
Vagrant Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Violet-Green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Water Vole	<i>Microtus richardsonii</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Western Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Western Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	seasonal	seasonal

Table 1-10: KIPZ Species List, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidrus mauri</i>	no record	migrant
Western Screech-Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	no record	yearlong
Western Skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Western Small-Footed Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	seasonal	yearlong
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Whip-Poor-Will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	accidental	no record
White-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	yearlong	yearlong
White-Crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	yearlong	yearlong
White-Faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	accidental	transient
White-Headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	accidental	yearlong
White-Tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus leucurus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
White-Throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	transient	transient
White-Throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	seasonal	seasonal
White-Winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	yearlong	yearlong
White-Winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	no record	accidental

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	KNF status	IPNFs status
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsona pusilla</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Wood Frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	no record	extirpated
Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	extirpated	yearlong
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Yellow-Bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	no record	accidental
Yellow-Billed Loon	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	no record	migrant
Yellow-Breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Yellow-Headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Yellow-Pine Chipmunk	<i>Tamias amoenus</i>	yearlong	yearlong
Yellow-Rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	seasonal	seasonal
Yellow-Throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	no record	accidental
Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	seasonal	seasonal

Table 1-11: Species Associated with Warm/Dry Habitats

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Common Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setopha garuticilla</i>	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago callinago</i>
American Wigeon	<i>Anas american</i>	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Dark-Eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Double-Crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>
Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>
Black-Backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Black-Billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Black-Capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>
Black-Chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Ermine (Short-Tailed Weasel)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Black-Headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>
Blue-Winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>
Bobcat	<i>Felis rufus</i>	Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>
Boreal Toad (Western)	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
Brewer's Sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Franklin's Gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>
Broad-Tailed Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus playcercus</i>	Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Brown-Headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Golden-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>
Burrowing Owl	<i>Speotyto cumicularia</i>	Gopher Snake	<i>Pituophis cantenifer</i>
Bushy-Tailed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardes herodias</i>
Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Cassin's Vireo	<i>Vireo casinii</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Chestnut-Backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>	Green-Winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Gyrfalcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>
Clark's Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>
Clay-Colored Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Harris' Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>
Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Columbian Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus columbianus</i>	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>		

Table 1-11: Species Associated with Warm/Dry Habitats, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hoary Redpoll	<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	Olive-Sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Pacific Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>
House Finch	<i>Carpodactus mexicanus</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Pied-Billed Grebe	<i>Ppdilymbus podiceps</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Killdeer	<i>Chardrius vociferus</i>	Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>
Le Conte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Memanerpes lewis</i>	Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Red-Breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Long-Billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Red-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
Long-Billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Red-Eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Long-Eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Long-Eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Red-Naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>
Long-Legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	Red-Necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>
Long-Tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Red-Tailed Chipmunk	<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>
Long-Tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Red-Tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Long-Toed Salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>	Red-Winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Macgillivray's Warbler	<i>Opopornis tolmiei</i>	Ring-Billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Ring-Necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistithorus palustris</i>	Ring-Necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Rough-Legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	Ruby-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Parus gambeli</i>	Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>	Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Sharp-Shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Short-Eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Silver-Haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>
Northern Alligator Lizard	<i>Elgaria coerulea</i>	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Swainson's Hawk	<i>Bueto swainsoni</i>
Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Northern River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	Three-Toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides triadactylus</i>
Northern Rough-Winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Tiger Salamander	<i>Aambystoma trigrinum</i>
Northern Saw-Whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>
Northern Shrike	<i>Llanius excubitor</i>	Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bocolor</i>
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
		Vagrant Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>

Table 1-11: Species Associated with Warm/Dry Habitats, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	White-Crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	White-Headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>
Violet-Green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	White-Tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	White-Throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>
Western Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsona pusilla</i>
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Western Screech-Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Western Skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Western Small-Footed Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Yellow-Bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Yellow-Breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	Yellow-Headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Yellow-Pine Chipmunk	<i>Tamias amoenus</i>
White-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Yellow-Rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
		Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>

Table 1-12: Species Associated with Old-growth Habitat

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
American Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoccephalus</i>
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
Black-Backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>
Black-Capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycillia garrulus</i>
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>
Canada Lynx	<i>Felis lynx</i>
Chestnut-Backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>
Coeur D'alene Salamander	<i>Plethodon idahoensis</i>
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Aaccipiter cooperii</i>
Cordilleran Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>
Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Golden-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardes herodias</i>
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinerus</i>
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>
Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Memanerpes lewis</i>
Long-Eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>
Long-Eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Long-Legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Parus gambeli</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipter gentilis</i>
Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>
Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>
Northern Saw-Whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
Olive-Sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>
Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Red-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
Red-Naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>
Red-Tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Rough-Legged Hawk	<i>Buto lagopus</i>
Ruby-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>
Silver-Haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>
Southern Red-Backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>
Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Bueto swainsoni</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>
Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>
Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>
Violet-Green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Western Screech-Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>
Western Small-Footed	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
White-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
White-Headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>
White-Tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
White-Winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>

Table 1-13: Species Associated with Moist Habitats

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
American Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
American Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>
American Wigeon	<i>Anas american</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Bewicks Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>
Black and White Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>
Black-Backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>
Black-Billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Black-Capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>
Black-Chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>
Black-Headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Blue-Winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>
Bobcat	<i>Felis rufus</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycillia garrulus</i>
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>
Boreal Toad (Western)	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>
Brown-Headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>
Bushy-Tailed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>
Cassin's Vireo	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>
Chestnut-Backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>
Chestnut-Sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>
Clark's Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>
Clay-Colored Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>
Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>
Coeur D'alene Salamander	<i>Plethodon idahoensis</i>
Columbian Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus columbianus</i>
Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Common Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago callinago</i>
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Cordilleran Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Dark-Eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>
Ermine (Short-Tailed Weasel)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
Franklin's Gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Golden-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>
Gopher Snake	<i>Pituophis cantenifer</i>
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardes herodias</i>
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>

Table 1-13: Species Associated with Moist Habitats, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Green-Winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Northern Alligator Lizard	<i>Elgaria coerulea</i>
Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Northern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>
Hammond’s Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>	Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>
Harris’ Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>
House Finch	<i>Carpodactus mexicanus</i>	Northern River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Northern Rough-Winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Northern Saw-Whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Idaho Giant Salamander	<i>Dicamptodon aterrimus</i>	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
Killdeer	<i>Chardrius vociferus</i>	Olive-Sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Pacific Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>CALIDRIS MELANOTOS</i>
Lewis’ Woodpecker	<i>Memanerpes lewis</i>	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Lincoln’s Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Pied-Billed Grebe	<i>Ppdilymbus podiceps</i>
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Long-Billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>
Long-Billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>
Long-Eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>
Long-Eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>
Long-Legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Long-Tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Long-Tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Long-Toed Salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>	Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Macgillivray’s Warbler	<i>Opopornis tolmiei</i>	Red-Breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Red-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistithorus palustris</i>	Red-Eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Red-Naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Red-Necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	Red-Tailed Chipmunk	<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>
Montane Shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Red-Tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Montane Vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Red-Winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	Ring-Billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Ring-Necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Parus gambeli</i>	Ring-Necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>		

Table 1-13: Species Associated with Moist Habitats, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>
Rough-Legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Water Vole	<i>Microtus richardsonii</i>
Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>	Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Ruby-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Western Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Western Screech-Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>
Sharp-Shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Western Skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>
Silver-Haired Bat	<i>Lasiorycteris noctivagans</i>	Western Small-Footed Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
Southern Red-Backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	White-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
Spotted Frog (Columbian)	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	White-Crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	White-Tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	White-Throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>
Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>	White-Winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Bufo swainsoni</i>	Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsona pusilla</i>
Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Three-Toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides triadactylus</i>	Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma trigrinum</i>	Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Yellow-Bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Yellow-Breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Yellow-Headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>
Vagrant Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Yellow-Pine Chipmunk	<i>Tamias amoenus</i>
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Yellow-Rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>		
Violet-Green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>		
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>		

Table 1-14: Species Associated with Cool/Moist Habitats

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
American Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>
American Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
American Pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Golden-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
American Wigeon	<i>Anas american</i>	Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Black-Backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Black-Capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	Green-Winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>
Blue-Winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycillia garrulus</i>	Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Boreal Toad (Western)	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
Broad-Tailed Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus playcercus</i>	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Idaho Giant Salamander	<i>Dicamptodon aterrimus</i>
Brown-Headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Killdeer	<i>Chadrius vociferus</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>
Bushy-Tailed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>
Canada Lynx	<i>Felis lynx</i>	Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Long-Eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>
Cassin's Vireo	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	Long-Eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Chestnut-Backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>	Long-Legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Long-Tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Long-Tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
Coeur D'alene Salamander	<i>Plethodon idahoensis</i>	Long-Toed Salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>
Columbian Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus columbianus</i>	Macgillivray's Warbler	<i>Opopornis tolmiei</i>
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Montane Shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Montane Vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>
Cordilleran Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>	Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Mountain Chickadee	<i>Parus gambeli</i>
Dark-Eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>	Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Ermine (Short-Tailed Weasel)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>		
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>		

Table 1-14: Species Associated with Cool/Moist Habitats, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Northern Alligator Lizard	<i>Elgaria coerulea</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Northern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>
Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Three-Toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides triadactylus</i>
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma trigrinum</i>
Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>
Northern River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>
Northern Saw-Whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Vagrant Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>
Olive-Sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
Olive-Sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	Violet-Green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
Pacific Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Water Vole	<i>Microtus richardsonii</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Western Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>
Preble's Shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>	Western Screech-Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>
Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	White-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
Red-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	White-Crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Red-Naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	White-Tailed Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus leucurus</i>
Red-Necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	White-Winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>
Red-Tailed Chipmunk	<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>	Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>
Red-Tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>
Ring-Necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsona pusilla</i>
Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Ruby-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>
Sharp-Shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Silver-Haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Yellow-Bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Yellow-Pine Chipmunk	<i>Tamias amoenus</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Yellow-Rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Southern Red-Backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>		
Spotted Frog (Columbian)	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>		

Table 1-15: Species Associated with Cool/Moderately Dry Habitats

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
American Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
American Pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	Hoary Marmot	<i>Marmota caligata</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Long-Eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>
Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	Long-Eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Long-Legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Long-Tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>
Black-Backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Long-Tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
Black-Capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	Long-Toed Salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>
Boreal Toad (Western)	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	Montane Shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>
Broad-Tailed Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus playcerus</i>	Montane Vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>
Brown-Headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>
Bushy-Tailed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Mountain Chickadee	<i>Parus gambeli</i>
Canada Lynx	<i>Felis lynx</i>	Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>
Cassin's Vireo	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Chestnut-Backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>	Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Northern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Columbian Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus columbianus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Northern Saw-Whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Olive-Sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Pacific Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>
Dark-Eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>
Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>	Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>
Ermine (Short-Tailed Weasel)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Preble's Shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Red-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
Golden-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Red-Naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>
Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	Red-Tailed Chipmunk	<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>
Gray-Crowned Rosy Finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	Ruby-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Sharp-Shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Song Sparrow	

Table 1-15: Species Associated with Cool/Moderately Dry Habitats, continued

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Spotted Frog (Columbian)	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>
Three-Toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides triadactylus</i>
Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma trigrinum</i>
Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>
Vagrant Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>
Violet-Green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Water Vole	<i>Microtus richardsonii</i>
Western Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>
Western Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>
Western Screech-Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>
Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus leucurus</i>
White-Winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>
Yellow-Bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>
Yellow-Rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>

Table 1-16: Species Associated with Cold/Dry Habitats

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
American Pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
Black Rosy Finch	<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>
Black-Backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>
Black-Capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>
Broad-Tailed Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus playcerus</i>
Bushy-Tailed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>
Canada Lynx	<i>Felis lynx</i>
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>
Chestnut-Backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>
Columbian Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus columbianus</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Aaccipiter cooperii</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Dark-Eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
Ermine (Short-Tailed Weasel)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Golden-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
Gray-Crowned Rosy Finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinerus</i>
Hoary Marmot	<i>Marmota caligata</i>
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Long-Eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Long-Tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>
Long-Tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
Montane Shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>
Montane Vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Parus gambeli</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>
Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Northern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>
Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>
Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>
Northern Saw-Whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
Olive-Sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>
Preble's Shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Red-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
Red-Tailed Chipmunk	<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>
Red-Tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Ruby-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>
Southern Red-Backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>
Spotted Frog (Columbian)	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>
Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>
Three-Toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides triadactylus</i>
Tiger Salamander	<i>Aambystoma trigrinum</i>
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>
Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>
Western Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>
Western Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>
White-Tailed Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus leucurus</i>
White-Throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>
White-Winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>
Yellow-Bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>
Yellow-Rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>

Table 1-17: Species Associated with Edge Habitat

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setopha garuticilla</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Brown-Headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>
Canada Lynx	<i>Felis lynx</i>
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Cordilleran Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>
Dark-Eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>
Ermine (Short-Tailed Weasel)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
House Finch	<i>Carpodactus mexicanus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>
Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Meamanerpes lewis</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Long-Eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Long-Tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
Macgillivray's Warbler	<i>Opopornis tolmiei</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>
Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>
Olive-Sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>
Red-Tailed Chipmunk	<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>
Red-Tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Red-Winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Ring-Necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Rough-Legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Western Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
White-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>

Table 1-18: Species Associated with Interior Habitat

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
American Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Golden-Crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Red-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
Sharp-Shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Southern Red-Backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
White-Headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Yellow-Rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>

Table 1-19: Species Associated with Snag and/or Log Habitat

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
American Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocphalus</i>	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipter gentilis</i>
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Northern Hawk-Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>
Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Northern River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Northern Saw-Whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
Black-Backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Black-Capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>
Bobcat	<i>Felis rufus</i>	Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Boreal Toad (Western)	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Red-Breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Red-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	Red-Naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>
Canada Lynx	<i>Felis lynx</i>	Red-Tailed Chipmunk	<i>Tamias ruficaudus</i>
Chestnut-Backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>	Red-Tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Silver-Haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>
Cordilleran Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>	Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Southern Red-Backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>
Ermine (Short-Tailed Weasel)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Three-Toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides triadactylus</i>
Gopher Snake	<i>Pituophis cantenifer</i>	Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Violet-Green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Water Vole	<i>Microtus richardsonii</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Idaho Giant Salamander	<i>Dicamptodon aterrimus</i>	Western Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>
Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Memanerpes lewis</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Western Screech-Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>
Long-Eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Western Skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>
Long-Legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	Western Small-Footed Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>
Long-Tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	White-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
Long-Toed Salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>	White-Headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>
Montane Shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Parus gambeli</i>	Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>	Yellow-Pine Chipmunk	<i>Tamias amoenus</i>
Northern Alligator Lizard	<i>Elgaria coerulea</i>		

Table 1-20: KIPZ TES Species List

STATUS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Endangered:	Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
	Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>
Threatened:	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
	Canada Lynx	<i>Felis lynx</i>
	Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>
Sensitive:	Baird's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>
	Black-Backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>
	Boreal Toad (Western)	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>
	Burrowing Owl	<i>Speotyto cumicularia</i>
	Coeur D'alene Salamander	<i>Plethodon idahoensis</i>
	Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>
	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
	Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>
	Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>
	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
	Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
	Northern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>
	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
	Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
	Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>
	Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>
White-Headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	

Table 1-21: KIPZ Species At Risk

COMMON NAME	ESA Status	USFS R1 Status	R1 Protocol	KNF Status	IPNFs Status
Canada Lynx	Threatened	Threatened	1	yearlong	yearlong
Woodland Caribou	Endangered		1	extirpated	yearlong
Bald Eagle	Threatened	Threatened	1	yearlong	yearlong
Gray Wolf	Endangered	Endangered		yearlong	yearlong
Grizzly Bear	Threatened	Threatened	1	yearlong	yearlong
Idaho Giant Salamander			2		yearlong
Coeur D'alene Salamander		Sensitive	2	yearlong	yearlong
Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse		Sensitive	2	yearlong	
Peregrine Falcon		Sensitive	2	seasonal	seasonal
Black-Backed Woodpecker		Sensitive	3	yearlong	yearlong
		Sensitive	3	yearlong	yearlong
Fisher		Sensitive	3	yearlong	yearlong
Flammulated Owl		Sensitive	3	seasonal	seasonal
Harlequin Duck		Sensitive	3	seasonal	seasonal
Northern Bog Lemming		Sensitive	3	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Goshawk		Sensitive	3	yearlong	yearlong
Northern Leopard Frog			3	yearlong	extirpated
Townsend's Big-Eared Bat		Sensitive	3	seasonal	yearlong
Boreal Toad (Western)		Sensitive		yearlong	yearlong
White-Headed Woodpecker		Sensitive	3	accidental	yearlong
Wolverine		Sensitive	3		yearlong
Lewis' Woodpecker			4	yearlong	seasonal

Species at Risk – Accidental Occurrence on KIPZ or not on NFS Lands

Common Name	ESA Status	USFS R1 Status	R1 Protocol	KNF STATUS	IPNFs STATUS
Burrowing Owl		Sensitive	3	accidental	no record
Baird's Sparrow		Sensitive	3	accidental	no record
Loggerhead Shrike		Sensitive	3	transient	transient
Trumpeter Swan		Sensitive	3	no record	migrant