

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: (Spizella breweri/Brewer's Sparrow)

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
<b>1</b> Distribution within R2	<b>B</b>	High. The Brewer's Sparrow is a fairly common nester in sagebrush and mountain shrub habitat in Colorado and Wyoming. They breed in extreme western South Dakota and the panhandle of Nebraska and extreme southwestern Kansas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andrews &amp; Righter</li> <li>• Busby &amp; Zimmerman</li> <li>• Kingery</li> <li>• Oakleaf et al.</li> <li>• Scott</li> <li>• SDOU</li> </ul>
<b>2</b> Distribution outside R2	<b>B</b>	High. They are a common breeder in Mountain meadows and sagebrush in the western U.S. and southern Canada.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Geographic Society</li> </ul>
<b>3</b> Dispersal Capability	<b>C</b>	High. They readily disperse across landscapes to suitable habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ehrlich et al.</li> </ul>
<b>4</b> Abundance in R2	<b>C</b>	This species is fairly common in the western half of R2 and perhaps 50 percent of the population may be on NFS lands in this area. They are rare to casual in the east part of the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andrews &amp; Righter</li> <li>• Carter et al.</li> <li>• Kingery</li> <li>• Oakleaf et al.</li> <li>• Scott</li> </ul>
<b>5</b> Population Trend in R2	<b>B</b>	High. The BBS data for this species shows a decline of 2.4 percent for the period of 1966-1999 in Colorado and a 2.1 percent decline in Colorado for the period of 1980-1999.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> <li>• BBS</li> </ul>
<b>6</b> Habitat Trend in R2	<b>B</b>	Medium. Habitat on NFS lands is relatively stable. Habitat on private land has declined due to sagebrush clearing for agriculture and housing development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andrews &amp; Righter</li> <li>• Kingery</li> <li>• Braun</li> </ul>
<b>7</b> Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	<b>B</b>	Medium. Habitat on NFS lands is relatively secure. Habitat on private lands may be vulnerable to clearing for agriculture and housing activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andrews &amp; Righter</li> <li>• Ehrlich et al.</li> </ul>

Species: (Spizella breweri/Brewer's Sparrow)

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
8 Life History and Demographics	C	High. This species is on the "Partners In Flight" moderate priority watch list. They nest in arid shrubland and produce three to four eggs per nest. They may produce more than one brood in a nesting season. They are an uncommon cowbird host. They winter from southern Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas south to Central America.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pashley et al.</li> <li>• Ehrlich et al.</li> </ul>
Evaluator(s): Dick Roth			Date: 7/30/01

**National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is KNOWN (K) or LIKELY (L)<sup>1</sup> to occur:**

<u>Colorado NF/NG</u>	Known	Likely	<u>Kansas NF/NG</u>	Known	Likely	<u>Nebraska NF/NG</u>	Known	Likely	<u>South Dakota NF/NG</u>	Known	Likely	<u>Wyoming NF/NG</u>	Known	Likely
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF	B		Cimarron NG	B		Samuel R. McKelvie NF			Black Hills NF		B	Shoshone NF	B	
White River NF	B					Halsey NF			Buffalo Gap NG		B	Bighorn NF	B	
Routt NF	B					Nebraska NF		B	Ft. Pierre NG			Black Hills NF	B	
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF	B					Oglala NG		B				Medicine Bow NF		
San Juan NF	B											Thunder Basin NG	B	
Rio Grande NF	B													
Pike-San Isabel NF	B													
Comanche NG	B													
Pawnee NG	B													

<sup>1</sup> Likely is defined as more likely to occur than not occur on the National Forest or Grassland. This generally can be thought of as having a 50% chance or greater of appearing on NFS lands.

## REFERENCES:

- Andrews, R. A., & R. Righter. 1992. Colorado birds. Denver Museum of Natural History. Denver, Co. Pp 363
- Braun, C. 2000. Personal communication.
- Breeding Bird Survey. 2001. Breeding Bird Survey Trend Analysis 1966-1999. unpubl. Data, Breeding Bird Survey Off., Natl Biol. Serv., Patuzent Wildl. Res. Center, Laurel, MD.
- Busby, W.H, and J.L. Zimmerman. 2001. Kansas Breeding Bird Atlas. University Press of Kansas. Lawrence, Ka. Pp 368-369.
- Carter, M.F., Hunter, D.N. Pashley, and K.V. Rosenberg. 2000. Setting conservation priorities for landbirds in the United States: The Partners In Flight approach. *Auk*. 117:541-548.
- Ehrlich, P.R., D.S. Dobkin, and D. Wheye. 1988. The birder's handbook: a field guide to the natural history of North American birds. Simon and Schuster, New York. Pp 588.
- Kingery, H. E. (Ed). 1998. The Colorado breeding bird atlas. Denver, Co: Colorado Bird Atlas Partnership and Colorado Division of Wildlife. Pp 456-457.
- National Geographic Society. 1991. Field Guide to the Birds of North America. National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C. Pp 400
- Oakleaf, B., B. Luce, S. Ritter, and A. Cerovski. 1992. Wyoming Bird and Mammal Atlas. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Sheridan, Wy. Pp 105.
- Pashley, D.A., C. Beardmore, J.A. Fitzgerald, R.P. Ford, W.C. Hunter, M.S. Morrison, K.V. Rosenberg. 2000. Partners In Flight Conservation of the Land Birds of the United States. American Bird Conservancy. 92pp.
- The South Dakota Ornithologists' Union. 1991. The Birds of South Dakota. Northern State University Press. Aberdeen, SD. Pp 332-333.
- Sharpe, R.S., W.R. Silcock, and J.C. Jorgensen. 2001. Birds of Nebraska. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Ne. Pp 390-391.