

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: HISTRIONICUS HISTRIONICUS/HARLEQUIN DUCK			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	A	R2 on extreme SE periphery of range. In R2 species only found in Shoshone NF in north-west Wyoming, but occurrences are rare. Occupies coastal or mountain clear, fast-flowing streams for breeding. Confidence in Rank High	1,2
2 Distribution outside R2	C	Nearly entire distribution outside of R2; Northern Rockies from NW Wyoming to Alaska, NW Coast from Washington State north, and extreme NE North America. Confidence in Rank High	1,2
3 Dispersal Capability	C	Short to medium-distance migrant. Restricted habitat use during migration (lakes, rivers, streams), but will cross unsuitable habitat. Documented individual movements between watersheds during breeding season and between years. Confidence in Rank High	1
4 Abundance in R2	A	Rare in R2 due to extreme periphery of range. WYNDD has one breeding record on border between Bridger/Teton NF and Shoshone NF NW of Lander, WY. CNHP has no records for Colorado, but may occur there as vagrant. Confidence in Rank High	1,3,6
5 Population Trend in R2	D	Current numbers over entire range much smaller than historical numbers, but conservation measures have allowed populations to increase in several areas. U.S. Rocky Mountain Population has appeared stable during last 10 years. Population in R2 unknown. BBS data N/A Confidence in Rank High	1,4
6 Habitat Trend in R2	D	Mountainous fast-flowing clear streams are not likely increasing in R2, but it remains unclear whether this habitat is decreasing. Confidence in Rank Medium	1,2

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7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	A	Habitat very vulnerable to logging, which can remove suitable riparian breeding habitat, disrupt normal stream flow and cause siltation. Mining can cause similar effects. Hydro-electric dams can change stream flow and may render some streams unsuitable. Confidence in Rank Medium	1
8 Life History and Demographics	B	Breeding success of females low until at least 5 yr old. High annual rates on non-breeding- ave. around 50% do not breed (vary with environmental conditions). Relatively high fledge success for those that do attempt to breed. Confidence in Rank High	1
Initial Evaluator(s): Jason Bennett, Biologist, Wyoming Natural Diversity Database.			Date: 25 June 2001

Literature Citations:

- 1) Robertson, G.J., and R.I. Goudie. 1999. Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*). In The Birds of North America, No. 466 (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.) The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.
- 2) Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, 2001.
- 3) Colorado Natural Heritage Program, 2001.
- 4) Sauer, J. R., J. E. Hines, I. Thomas, J. Fallon, and G. Gough. 2000. The North American Breeding Bird Survey, Results and Analysis 1966 - 1999. Version 98.1, USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, MD
- 5) Dorn, Jane L. and R.D. Dorn. 1990. Wyoming Birds. Mountain West Publishing, Cheyenne.
- 6) Cassirer, E. F., J. D. Reichel, R.L. Wallen, and E. C. Atkinson. 1996. Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) USFS/BLM habitat conservation assessment and conservation strategy for the U.S. Rock Mountains. Idaho Dept. Fish Game, Boise.

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

¹ 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.

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<u>Colorado NF/NG</u>		<u>Kansas NF/NG</u>		<u>Nebraska NF/NG</u>		<u>South Dakota NF/NG</u>		<u>Wyoming NF/NG</u>	
Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely
		Cimmaron NG		Samuel R. McKelvie NF		Black Hills NF		Shoshone NF	Y
				Halsey NF		Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF	
				Nebraska NF		Ft. Pierre NG		Black Hills NF	
				Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF	
								Thunder Basin NG	