

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: LEUCOSTICTE AUSTRALIS (L. ARCTOA) /BROWN-CAPPED ROSY- FINCH

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	B	Occurs in nearly all alpine tundra zones of R2. Habitat naturally patchy, but species migrates altitudinally and will disperse beyond breeding range in winter. Small, relatively isolated population in Wyoming near Medicine Bow Peak, but other breeding populations not likely isolated from each other. Confidence in Rank High	1,2,3
2 Distribution outside R2	A	Regional endemic. Small population in New Mexico, but bulk of species within R2. Confidence in Rank High	1,2
3 Dispersal Capability	C	Readily disperses within R2. Storms drive individuals to lower elevation during all seasons and species will form nomadic winter flocks. Individuals can be found in several high elevation habitats and will visit feeders. Confidence in Rank High	1
4 Abundance in R2	C	Rare in Wyoming and rare to uncommon in New Mexico, but locally rare to common in Colorado. One of the most abundant resident birds in Colorado alpine habitat. Estimate of 6,178 to 28,889 breeding pairs during Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas project. Confidence in Rank High	1,2,5,6
5 Population Trend in R2	D	No Breeding Bird Survey data or other trend information available. Populations likely stable or increasing. Habitat is stable and human habitation may provide increased winter forage (feeders). Confidence in Rank Medium	1,4
6 Habitat Trend in R2	B	Alpine and subalpine zones stable in region. Confidence in Rank Medium	1

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7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	C	Most, if not all, alpine habitat in R2 protected in National Parks and somewhat protected in National Forests. Mining and human recreation may cause disturbance, but likely minor effects. Confidence in Rank Medium	1
8 Life History and Demographics	D	Little is known about survivorship, annual and reproductive success of species. One brood/season likely, 3-6 eggs/clutch Confidence in Rank High	1
Initial Evaluator(s): Jason Bennett, Biologist, Wyoming Natural Diversity Database.			Date: 24 June 2001

Literature Citations:

- 1) Johnson, R.E., P. Hendricks, D. L. Pattie, and K. B. Hunter. 2000. Brown-capped Rosy-Finch. *In* The Birds of North America, No. 536 (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.) The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.
- 2) Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, 2001.
- 3) Colorado GAP species distribution models: <http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/cogap/cogaphome.html>
- 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) Kingery, H.E., ed. 1998. Colorado breeding bird atlas. Colorado Bird Atlas Partnership and Colorado Div. Wildl., Denver.

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
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF	Y	Cimmaron NG		Samuel R. McKelvie NF		Black Hills NF		Shoshone NF	
White River NF	Y			Halsey NF		Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF	
Routt NF	Y			Nebraska NF		Ft. Pierre NG		Black Hills NF	
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF	Y			Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF	Y
San Juan NF	Y							Thunder Basin NG	
Rio Grande NF	Y								
Pike-San Isabel NF	Y								
Comanche NG									

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