

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: *Falco peregrinus tundrius* – Arctic peregrine falcon

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	A	Arctic Peregrine Falcons pass through R2 during migration to breeding grounds on the northern tundra. There may be important foraging areas in R2 for transient individuals, but residency is short. Peregrine Falcons are known to utilize a wide range of habitats, such as meadows, grasslands, marshes, riparian areas, grain croplands, gorges desert scrub human settlements, etc. and could potentially be found in any part of R2 during migration. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,2,4,5,6,8,9
2 Distribution outside R2	C	Entire breeding distribution outside of R2. Briefly spends time in R2 during migration. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,8,9
3 Dispersal Capability	C	Long distant migrant, recent recoveries from historical declines, and its name (peregrine) suggest this species has a high dispersal capability. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1
4 Abundance in R2	A	Rare in R2 due to migratory status and brief residency in the region. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,4,5,6,7
5 Population Trend in R2	D	Population trend is difficult or impossible to determine for R2 due to migratory status and brief residency in the region. Across breeding range this taxon has nearly tripled since the mid 1970s. The USFWS has determined that recovery is sufficient to delist this subspecies. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1
6 Habitat Trend in R2	C	Although Peregrine Falcons are known to utilize a wide range of habitats (see above), little is known about habitat use in R2 during migration and therefore habitat trend is difficult to assess. Population increases in breeding range of this taxon suggests that habitat modification does not currently threaten the continued existence of the subspecies. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1

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Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	C	Since Peregrine Falcons probably use a wide range of habitats for foraging during migration (including urbanized and human modified areas) habitat is likely resilient. Confidence in Rank Medium	• 1
8 Life History and Demographics	C	Based on its recovery from a major population crash during the 40's-70's, this species likely has life history characteristics that suggest populations will have a high ability to respond to disturbance. Confidence in Rank Medium	• 1
Initial Evaluator(s): Jason Bennett, Biologist, Wyoming Natural Diversity Database			Date: 09/21/2001

- 1) Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, 2001.
- 2) Colorado GAP species distribution models: <http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/cogap/cogaphome.html>
- 3) 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 Patunent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, MD.
- 4) Dorn, Jane L. and R.D. Dorn. 1990. Wyoming Birds. Mountain West Publishing, Cheyenne.
- 5) Merrill, E.H., T.W. Kohley, and M.E. Herdendorf. 1996. Wyoming Gap Analysis terrestrial vertebrate species map atlas. Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Unit, University of Wyoming, Laramie WY. 982 pp. in 2 volumes.
- 6) Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Wildlife Division. 1997. Atlas of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians in Wyoming. Produced by the Biological Services Section, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Non Game Program. Lander, WY, November 1997.
- 7) Colorado County Occurrence/Abundance Site. <http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/ndis/countyab/>
- 8) National Geographic Society. 1999. Field guide to the birds of North America. Third edition. National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C
- 9) Sibley, D. A. 2000. National Audubon Society the Sibley guide to birds. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY.
- 10) South Dakota GAP Analysis Program: <http://wfs.sdstate.edu/sdgap/sdgap.htm>.

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

Probably utilizes habitats within these federal lands periodically during migration, but not likely to occur every year.