

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: (Himantopus mexicanus/Black-necked Stilt)

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
<b>1</b> Distribution within R2	<b>B</b>	High. This species is an uncommon to rare local breeder throughout most of the region. It breeds locally in central and southwestern Wyoming and in several places in Colorado including the San Luis valley, the lower Arkansas River Valley and on the Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge. It is a rare to casual visitor to the remainder of the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andrews &amp; Righter</li> <li>• Busby &amp; Zimmerman</li> <li>• Oakleaf et al.</li> <li>• Scott</li> <li>• SDOU</li> <li>• Sharpe et al.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b> Distribution outside R2	<b>C</b>	High. This species breeds locally in western Montana, central Oregon and the great basin. It also breeds in eastern New Mexico and along the southern Pacific, southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. The majority of nesting habitat is on private land for this species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Geographic Society</li> <li>• Peterson</li> </ul>
<b>3</b> Dispersal Capability	<b>C</b>	High. This species has a widely dispersed breeding distribution and migrates to South America to winter. It is quite capable of dispersing across landscapes to suitable habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ehrlich et al.</li> </ul>
<b>4</b> Abundance in R2	<b>B</b>	High. This species is an uncommon and local breeder in Wyoming and Colorado and is rare in the remainder of the region. It occurs mostly off NFS lands. More than 99 percent of the global population breeds outside R2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> <li>• Andrews &amp; Righter</li> <li>• Busby &amp; Zimmerman</li> <li>• Oakleaf et al.</li> <li>• Scott</li> <li>• SDOU</li> <li>• Sharpe et al.</li> </ul>
<b>5</b> Population Trend in R2	<b>D</b>	Low. Partners In Flight analysis of the BBS data reveals that not enough information is available to project a trend for this species in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> </ul>
<b>6</b> Habitat Trend in R2	<b>D</b>	Low. No habitat trend information is available for this species in R2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> </ul>
<b>7</b> Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	<b>B</b>	Medium. Potential threats to habitats for this species include drainage of wetlands and water draw down of lakes during the nesting season. Most nesting habitat is not on NFS lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> </ul>

Species: (Himantopus mexicanus/Black-necked Stilt)

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
8 Life History and Demographics	C	High. Black-necked Stilts nest in marshes, mud flats and shallow ponds. They normally produce four eggs per nest and may produce more than one brood in a nesting season. In the west the female deserts the young after six days, leaving them with the male. After deserting, one third of females reneest with a new male. They winter from the Bahamas and northern Mexico south to Chili.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ehrlich et al.</li> </ul>
Evaluator(s): /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>		<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	
	O	Cimarron NG		O	Samuel R. McKelvie NF			Black Hills NF		O
White River NF					Halsey NF			Buffalo Gap NG		O
Routt NF	O				Nebraska NF		O	Ft. Pierre NG		
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF					Oglala NG		O			O
San Juan NF								Thunder Basin NG		O
Rio Grande NF	O									
Pike-San Isabel NF	O									
Comanche NG	O									
Pawnee NG	O									

<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 113.
- Busby, W.H, and J.L. Zimmerman. 2001. Kansas Breeding Bird Atlas. University Press of Kansas. Lawrence, Ka. Pp 150-151.
- 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 110.
- National Geographic Society. 1991. Field Guide to the Birds of North America. National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C. Pp 102.
- Oakleaf, B., B. Luce, S. Ritter, and A. Cerovski. 1992. Wyoming Bird and Mammal Atlas. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Sheridan, Wy. 170pp.
- Peterson, R.T. 1990. A field guide to western birds. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Houghton Mifflin, Boston. Pp 120, M 120.
- Scott, O.B., 1993. A Birder's Guide to Wyoming. American Birding Association, Inc. Colorado Springs, Co. Pp 173-174.
- The South Dakota Ornithologists' Union. 1991. The Birds of South Dakota. Northern State University Press. Aberdeen, SD. Pp 116.
- Sharpe, R.S., W.R. Silcock, and J.C. Jorgensen. 2001. Birds of Nebraska. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Ne. Pp 162-163.
- Winternitz, B.L. 1998. IN Kingery, H, E. (Ed). The Colorado breeding bird atlas. Denver, Co: Colorado Bird Atlas Partnership and Colorado Division of Wildlife. Pp 172-173.