

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: (Scientific Name/Common Name/National Code for Plants – USDA PLANTS) <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's Hawk			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
<p>1 Distribution within R2</p>	B	<p>This species is unevenly distributed in R2. It is ranked as very rare and localized in CO, KS, and SD. It is ranked as critically imperiled in NE, and it is ranked as apparently secure in WY. It is most widely distributed in WY where breeding pairs have been observed throughout the state.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank <u>High</u> or Medium or Low</p>	<p>Rosenfield, R.N. and J. Bielfedt. 1993. Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>) in The Birds of North America no. 75. (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.) The Birds of North America, Inc. Philadelphia, PA.</p> <p>B. Luce, A. Cerovski, B. Oakleaf, J. Priday, and L. Van Fleet. 1999. Atlas of birds, Mammals, Reptiles and Amphibians in Wyoming. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Lander, WY, USA.</p> <p>NatureServe: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2001. Version 1.4. Arlington, Virginia, USA: Association for Biodiversity Information. Available: http://www.natureserve.org/.</p>
<p>2 Distribution outside R2</p>	C	<p>This species is widely distributed in North America and is ranked as secure globally and nationally. Its breeding range includes southern British Columbia across southern Canada to central Saskatchewan, southern Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, south to Baja California, northern Mexico, and southeastern U.S., though basically absent from the western Great Plains. Its winter range includes Washington, Rocky Mountain states, southern Minnesota, southern Ontario, and New England south to Middle America (commonly to Honduras, rarely but regularly to Costa Rica, casually to Colombia).</p> <p>Confidence in Rank <u>High</u> or Medium or Low</p>	<p>Johnsgard, Paul A. 1990. Hawks, Eagles, and Falcons of North America. , Washington.</p> <p>Rosenfield, R.N. and J. Bielfedt. 1993. Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>) in The Birds of North America no. 75. (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.) The Birds of North America, Inc. Philadelphia, PA.</p> <p>NatureServe: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2001. Version 1.4. Arlington, Virginia, USA: Association for Biodiversity Information. Available: http://www.natureserve.org/.</p>

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<p>3 Dispersal Capability</p>	C	<p>This is a highly mobile species capable of long distance movements during migrations. It appears to readily disperse across landscapes with few habitat related limitations.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank <u>High</u> or Medium or Low</p>	<p>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 & Schuster, New York. xxx + 785 pp.</p> <p>Rosenfield, R.N. and J. Bielfedt. 1993. Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>) in The Birds of North America no. 75. (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.) The Birds of North America, Inc. Philadelphia, PA.</p>
<p>4 Abundance in R2</p>	B	<p>This species is relatively uncommon as compared to other forest accipiters in R2. Its distribution is patchy and populations are highly variable between local areas. It is most abundant in WY, and slightly less abundant in forested areas in foothills, and riparian corridors in CO, SD, and KS. Data from the Partners in Flight Database that indicates this species is present in relatively low abundance in the Northern Rockies and Central Mixed Grass Prairie physiographic regions and that it is uncommon in both the Badlands/Prairies and Shortgrass Prairies physiographic regions.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank <u>High</u> or Medium or Low</p>	<p>NatureServe: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2001. Version 1.4. Arlington, Virginia, USA: Association for Biodiversity Information. Available: http://www.natureserve.org/.</p> <p>Partners in Flight. 2001. Rocky Mountain Observatory Data. www.rmbo.org</p>
<p>5 Population Trend in R2</p>	B	<p>This species population is considered stable in most of its western range, with some documented declines in California. Partners in flight data indicate that this species population is stable in the Northern Rockies, Badlands/Prairies, Central Mixed Grass Prairie, and Shortgrass Prairie physiographic regions.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank High or <u>Medium</u> or Low</p>	<p>Partners in Flight. 2001. Rocky Mountain Observatory Data. www.rmbo.org</p>

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6 Habitat Trend in R2	B	This species habitat quantity and quality are considered stable in R2, and in some areas the available habitat for this species may be increasing. It has been documented using very dense forest areas in tree farms, and urban/suburban areas recently. Confidence in Rank <u>High</u> or <u>Medium</u> or Low	Rosenfield, R.N. and J. Bielfedt. 1993. Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>) in The Birds of North America no. 75. (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.) The Birds of North America, Inc. Philadelphia, PA
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	B	The Cooper's Hawk is closely associated with deciduous and mixed forests and open woodland habitats such as woodlots, riparian woodlands, semiarid woodlands of the southwest, and other areas where the woodlands tend to occur in patches This species habitat is moderately threatened throughout its distribution. Major threats are pesticide use (especially chlorinated hydrocarbons used in Central America) and loss of forested habitat for nesting and foraging. Confidence in Rank <u>High</u> or <u>Medium</u> or Low	Partners in Flight. 2001. Rocky Mountain Observatory Data. www.rmbo.org
8 Life History and Demographics	B	Mortality appears to be quite high during the birds' first winter, approaching 78% as opposed to only 34% per year for the adults 2 to 8 years old. The maximum recorded lifespan is 8 years. Life history traits place it intermediate for population turnover rate between the larger goshawk and smaller sharp-shinned hawk. This may partially explain the slower recovery of Cooper's from a population crash in the 1950s-1960s compared to sharp-shinned hawks. Confidence in Rank <u>High</u> or <u>Medium</u> or Low	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 & Schuster, New York. xxx + 785 pp. Rosenfield, R.N. and J. Bielfedt. 1993. Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>) in The Birds of North America no. 75. (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.) The Birds of North America, Inc. Philadelphia, PA NatureServe: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2001. Version 1.4. Arlington, Virginia, USA: Association for Biodiversity Information. Available: http://www.natureserve.org/ .
Evaluator(s): Stan Anderson and Matt McGee			Date: 7-12-01

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

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.