

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: (Empidonax occidentalis/Cordilleran Flycatcher)			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	C	High. This species is a common summer resident in all forested habitats in Wyoming except in the extreme eastern portion where it is less common. This species is common in the Black Hills and casual elsewhere in South Dakota and it is an uncommon regular breeder in extreme western Nebraska. In Colorado, it is a locally common summer resident and migrant in the foothills and lower mountains from the front range west.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andrews & Righter • Oakleaf et al. • Scott • SDOU • Sharpe et al.
2 Distribution outside R2	C	High. This species breeds in the Rocky Mountains from Southern British Columbia south through western Montana and Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and on south through Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona to southern Mexico.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peterson
3 Dispersal Capability	C	High. This species is widely distributed throughout the western mountains and migrates to Mexico to winter. This species is quite capable of dispersing across landscapes to find suitable habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ehrlich et al.
4 Abundance in R2	C	High. This species is fairly common throughout the mountains of Colorado and Wyoming and in the Black Hills. It is less common elsewhere. Partners In Flight analysis shows that up to six percent of the total global breeding population may breed in the region. A significant portion of that population inhabits NFS lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter et al. • Andrews & Righter • Oakleaf et al. • Scott • SDOU • Sharpe et al.
5 Population Trend in R2	D	Low. Partners In Flight analysis of BBS data shows that there is not enough information to project a trend for this species in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter et al.
6 Habitat Trend in R2	C	Moderate. Partners In Flight analysis indicates that the habitat trend for this species in R2 is stable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter et al.
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	C	High. The portion of the habitat for this species on NFS lands is relatively secure. The portion that is on private land may be vulnerable to degradation because of the pressures of housing development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carter et al.

ATTACHMENT SS2

Species: (Empidonax occidentalis/Cordilleran Flycatcher)			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
8 Life History and Demographics	C	High. Cordilleran Flycatchers nest in coniferous and deciduous forests and in forested riparian habitats, often in rock faces and dirt cutbanks. They usually lay three to four eggs per nest and do not re-nest unless predation takes the first nest. They are a rare cowbird host. They winter from north to south Mexico.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ehrlich et al. Kingery
Evaluator(s): Dick Roth			Date: 7/30/01

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

<u>Colorado NF/NG</u>	Known	Likely	<u>Kansas NF/NG</u>	Known	Likely	<u>Nebraska NF/NG</u>	Known	Likely	<u>South Dakota NF/NG</u>	Known	Likely	<u>Wyoming NF/NG</u>	Known	Likely
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF	B		Cimarron NG			Samuel R. McKelvie NF			Black Hills NF		B	Shoshone NF		B
White River NF	B					Halsey NF			Buffalo Gap NG			Bighorn NF	B	
Routt NF	B					Nebraska NF		B	Ft. Pierre NG			Black Hills NF		B
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF	B					Oglala NG		B				Medicine Bow NF	B	
San Juan NF	B											Thunder Basin NG		O
Rio Grande NF	B													
Pike-San Isabel NF	B													
Comanche NG		O												
Pawnee 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.

ATTACHMENT SS2

REFERENCES:

- Andrews, R. A., & R. Righter. 1992. Colorado birds. Denver Museum of Natural History. Denver, Co. Pp 218.
- 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 390.
- Oakleaf, B., B. Luce, S. Ritter, and A. Cerovski. 1992. Wyoming Bird and Mammal Atlas. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Sheridan, Wy. Pp 74.
- Peterson, R.T. 1990. *A field guide to western birds*. 3rd ed. Houghton Mifflin, Boston. Pp 240, M 247.
- Scott, O.B., 1993. *A Birder's Guide to Wyoming*. American Birding Association, Inc. Colorado Springs, Co. Pp 192.
- Sedgwick, J. A., 1998. IN Kingery, H, E. (Ed). *The Colorado breeding bird atlas*. Denver, Co: Colorado Bird Atlas Partnership and Colorado Division of Wildlife. Pp 280-281.
- The South Dakota Ornithologists' Union. 1991. *The Birds of South Dakota*. Northern State University Press. Aberdeen, SD. Pp 209.
- Sharpe, R.S., W.R. Silcock, and J.C. Jorgensen. 2001. *Birds of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Ne. Pp 263-264.