

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: (Vireo plumbeus/Plumbeous vireo)

| Criteria  | Rank     | Rationale  | Literature Citations   |
|---|----------|--|--|
| <b>1</b><br>Distribution within R2                | <b>C</b> | High. They are widely distributed throughout Colorado except the central and northeastern plains and are also common in the Black Hills. They are uncommon and widely distributed in Wyoming and uncommon spring and fall migrant in Nebraska. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kingery</li> <li>• Oakleaf et al.</li> <li>• SDOU</li> <li>• Sharpe et al.</li> </ul> |
| <b>2</b><br>Distribution outside R2               | <b>C</b> | High. They are fairly common and breed throughout much of the western U.S., western Canada and northeast U.S. through eastern Canada and south through Appalachia. They winter south to Costa Rica and Cuba.                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Geographic Society</li> <li>• Ehrlich et al.</li> </ul>                      |
| <b>3</b><br>Dispersal Capability                  | <b>C</b> | High. This species winters in Central America and is capable of dispersing across landscapes to find suitable habitats.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Geographic Society</li> <li>• Ehrlich et al.</li> </ul>                      |
| <b>4</b><br>Abundance in R2                       | <b>B</b> | High. This species is relatively common in suitable habitat in the Rocky Mountains and the Black Hills. R2 contains approximately 25 percent of the global population.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>5</b><br>Population Trend in R2                | <b>C</b> | High. Populations of this species in R2 are stable.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>6</b><br>Habitat Trend in R2                   | <b>B</b> | High. Much of the coniferous and deciduous forests on NFS lands are relatively secure. However development is taking place in much of the same habitat off public lands.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>   |
| <b>7</b><br>Habitat Vulnerability or Modification | <b>B</b> | High. The primary threat to the coniferous and deciduous forest is development off public lands.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> <li>• Kingery</li> </ul>   |

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| 8<br>Life History and Demographics | C    | High. This species lays four eggs per nest and occasionally produces two broods in a season. They are frequent cowbird hosts and have some defenses against nest parasitism. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ehrlich et al.</li> </ul> |
| Evaluator(s): Dick Roth            |      |  | Date: 7/25/01  |

**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>                | 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  | B     |        | Black Hills NF            | B     |        | Shoshone NF          | B     |        |
| White River NF                       | B     |        |                     |       |        | Halsey NF             |       |        | Buffalo Gap NG            | O     |        | Bighorn NF           | B     |        |
| Routt NF                             | B     |        |                     |       |        | Nebraska NF           | B     |        | Ft. Pierre NG             | O     |        | Black Hills NF       | B     |        |
| Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF | B     |        |                     |       |        | Oglala NG             |       |        |                           |       |        | Medicine Bow NF      | B     |        |
| San Juan NF                          | B     |        |                     |       |        |                       |       |        |                           |       |        | Thunder Basin NG     |       |        |
| Rio Grande NF                        | B     |        |                     |       |        |                       |       |        |                           |       |        |                      |       |        |
| Pike-San Isabel NF                   | B     |        |                     |       |        |                       |       |        |                           |       |        |                      |       |        |
| Comanche NG                          | B     |        |                     |       |        |                       |       |        |                           |       |        |                      |       |        |
| Pawnee NG                            |       |        |                     |       |        |                       |       |        |                           |       |        |                      |       |        |

<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:

- 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.
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- Kingery, H, E. (Ed). 1998. *The Colorado breeding bird atlas*. Denver, Co: Colorado Bird Atlas Partnership and Colorado Division of Wildlife. Pp 306-307.
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