

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: *Pheucticus ludovicianus* – Rose-breasted grosbeak

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations								
1 Distribution within R2	A	R2 is on the extreme western periphery of Rose-breasted Grosbeak breeding distribution. Very rare in R2, but common in core of its range. Most observations of individuals in R2 are transient, but there have been a few breeding records. Prefers open deciduous and riparian woodland as well as secondary growth and mature forest edge. Can also be found in urban and agricultural areas during migration. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,2,4,5,6,8,9,10 								
2 Distribution outside R2	C	Nearly entire breeding distribution outside of R2. An eastern species, breeds from northeastern US, west to northeast Kansas, and north through central Canada. Occurs throughout the southern states and eastern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana during migration. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,9,10 								
3 Dispersal Capability	C	Medium to long distance neo-tropical migrant and relatively broad use of forest and shrub habitat suggests high dispersal capability. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 								
4 Abundance in R2	A	Considered rare in all states of R2, but can be a regular visitor during migration in some areas. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,7,10 								
5 Population Trend in R2	D	<p>BBS Data:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region: FWS Region 6</th> <th>Trend</th> <th>P-value</th> <th>Credibility</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1966-1999</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>0.45</td> <td>Med</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Although BBS data for FWS region 6 suggests a stable population, numbers and distribution in R2 are insufficient to determine population trend. Populations, or individuals/small groups, are sporadic and transient in R2.</p> <p>Confidence in Rank Medium</p>	Region: FWS Region 6	Trend	P-value	Credibility	1966-1999	1.4	0.45	Med	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3
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6 Habitat Trend in R2	D	Due to broad use of habitats during migration, habitat trend in R2 is difficult to determine. Riparian woodland is likely decreasing due to attrition of older trees and little recruitment due to cattle grazing, but edge and openness in lower elevation conifer forests increasing due to logging and fire. Forested or vegetation of urban areas is likely stable. Confidence in Rank Medium	• 1
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	D	Habitat vulnerability difficult to assess due to reasons stated above. Confidence in Rank Medium	•
8 Life History and Demographics	B	1-2 broods per season, aver. 4 eggs/brood. When second nest is initiated, male cares for young while female builds second nest. Commonly parasitized by Brown-headed Cowbirds- could be a problem for persistence in some areas with large populations of cowbirds. Confidence in Rank Medium	• 12
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) Stokes, D. and L. Stokes. 1996. Field Guide to Birds, Western Region. Little, Brown and Co. Boston, MA.
- 9) National Geographic Society. 1999. Field guide to the birds of North America. Third edition. National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C
- 10) Sibley, D. A. 2000. National Audubon Society the Sibley guide to birds. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY.
- 11) South Dakota GAP Analysis Program: <http://wfs.sdstate.edu/sdgap/sdgap.htm>.
- 12) Ehrlich et al. 1988. The birder's handbook. A field guide to the natural history of North American Birds. Simon & Schuster Inc., New York, NY.

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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													
Pawnee NG													

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

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.