

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: (Plegadis chihi/White-faced Ibis)

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
<b>1</b> Distribution within R2	<b>C</b>	High. This species is a common migrant and summer resident in Wyoming. In Colorado, nests primarily in the San Luis Valley and is a fairly common migrant on the eastern plains and in mountain parks. They nest in one rather large colony in central Kansas and are rare migrants in Nebraska and South Dakota.	<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 nests in suitable habitat throughout the Great Basin, the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains south to coastal Texas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Geographic Society</li> </ul>
<b>3</b> Dispersal Capability	<b>C</b>	High. This species migrates south to Central America and is quite capable of dispersing across landscapes to suitable habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ehrlich et al.</li> <li>• National Geographic Society</li> </ul>
<b>4</b> Abundance in R2	<b>B</b>	High. They are a common breeder and migrant in Wyoming and uncommon and local breeder in Colorado. They are rare and local in Kansas, Nebraska and western South Dakota. The majority of the population is not on NFS lands.	<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>5</b> Population Trend in R2	<b>D</b>	High. The BBS data for Wyoming shows a decline of 1.9 percent for the period of 1966-1999 and a 1.2 percent decline for the period of 1980-1999. The Partners In Flight analysis does not credit this data and considers the trend undetermined for the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> <li>• BBS</li> </ul>
<b>6</b> Habitat Trend in R2	<b>C</b>	Medium. Habitat trend remains constant. Most nesting habitat is off NFS lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> </ul>
<b>7</b> Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	<b>C</b>	High. Marsh and large playa lakes mostly off NFS lands remain stable and draining of wetlands may be a threat on some private lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al.</li> </ul>

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8 Life History and Demographics	C	High. The White-faced Ibis nests at swamps, marshes, ponds and playa lakes. They usually nest in small to moderate size colonies. They generally produce three to four eggs per nest and only produce one brood per nesting season. The winter along the western Gulf Coast and Pacific Coast of Mexico south to South America.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ehrlich et al.</li> </ul>
Evaluator(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		O	Black Hills NF		O
White River NF					Halsey NF		O	Buffalo Gap NG		O
Routt NF					Nebraska NF		O	Ft. Pierre NG		O
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF					Oglala NG		O			O
San Juan NF	B							Thunder Basin NG		O
Rio Grande NF										
Pike-San Isabel NF	B									
Comanche NG										
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:

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