

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: (Vireo flavifrons/Yellow-throated Vireo)

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	A	High. This species is a fairly common migrant in extreme eastern South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. It is a fairly common breeder in extreme eastern Nebraska, uncommon breeder in extreme eastern South Dakota and Kansas. It is a casual visitor in other parts of the region. R2 is on the extreme western periphery of this species range. It is unlikely to breed on any NFS units in R2.	<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>
2 Distribution outside R2	C	High. This species is common throughout the eastern United States from Southern Canada to the Gulf Coast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Geographic Society</li> </ul>
3 Dispersal Capability	C	High. This species travels to Central America to spend the winter and is quite capable of dispersing across landscapes to find suitable habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al</li> </ul>
4 Abundance in R2	A	High. This species is rare to uncommon except in extreme eastern R2. It is not likely to nest on any NFS units in R2. Nearly 100 percent of the breeding population is outside R2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al</li> </ul>
5 Population Trend in R2	D	Low. No population trend data is available for this species in R2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al</li> </ul>
6 Habitat Trend in R2	D	Low. No habitat trend information is available for this species in R2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al</li> </ul>
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	D	Low. No habitat threat information is available for this species in R2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carter et al</li> </ul>

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Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
8 Life History and Demographics	C	High. This species breeds in deciduous woodlands and deciduous-coniferous woodlands and uses forest edges. They usually produce four eggs per nest and probably produce only one brood per nesting season. They are a common cowbird host. They occasionally recognize the threat and build a floor over the eggs. Pesticide spraying of shade trees has reduced numbers in some areas. This species winters from Northeastern Mexico to Venezuela.	<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
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF		Cimarron NG		Samuel R. McKelvie NF		O	Black Hills NF		Shoshone NF
White River NF				Halsey NF		O	Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF
Routt NF				Nebraska NF			Ft. Pierre NG	O	Black Hills NF
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF				Oglala NG					Medicine Bow NF
San Juan NF									O
Rio Grande NF									Thunder Basin NG
Pike-San Isabel NF									
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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- Sharpe, R.S., W.R. Silcock, and J.C. Jorgensen. 2001. Birds of Nebraska. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Ne. Pp 277.