

SPECIES: Scientific [common]	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> [Bobolink]
Forest:	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Forest Reviewer:	Randall Griebel, James Wilder
Date of Review:	01/16/2018; reviewed 5/13/2025
Forest concurrence (or recommendation if new) for inclusion of species on list of potential SCC: (Enter Yes or No)	NO

FOREST REVIEW RESULTS:

1. The Forest concurs or recommends the species for inclusion on the list of potential SCC:
Yes ___ No X ___
2. Rationale for not concurring is based on (check all that apply):
Species is not native to the plan area _____
Species is not known to occur in the plan area X _____
Species persistence in the plan area is not of substantial concern X _____

FOREST REVIEW INFORMATION:

1. Is the Species Native to the Plan Area? Yes X ___ No ___

If no, provide explanation and stop assessment.
2. Is the Species Known to Occur within the Planning Area? Yes ___ No X ___

If no, stop assessment.

The Bridger-Teton National Forest overlaps with a small portion of Bobolink breeding range (Map 1). Habitat distribution across the Forest is small and patchy and majority of the predicted range, as identified by WYNDD, is outside the Forest (Map 2). There is a small breeding population outside the forest boundary on the National Elk Refuge in Teton County, near Jackson, Wyoming (WGFD 2017). Bobolink are associated with tall grass and mixed-grass prairie ecosystems, and the species will also utilize hayfields and irrigated and non-irrigated meadows (WGFD 2017). In the state of Wyoming, Bobolinks breed in mixed prairie shrubland, grasslands, and irrigated meadows with sufficient horizontal cover for nesting.

Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

Table 1. All Known Occurrences, Years, and Frequency within the Planning Area

Year Observed	Number of Individuals	Location of Observations (USFS District, Town, River, Road Intersection, HUC, etc.)	Source of Information
NA	0	NA	NA

a. Are all Species Occurrences Only Accidental or Transient?

Yes___ No___

If yes, document source for determination and stop assessment.

b. For species with known occurrences on the Forest since 1990, based on the number of observations and/or year of last observation, can the species be presumed to be established or becoming established in the plan area?

Yes___ No___

If no, provide explanation and stop assessment

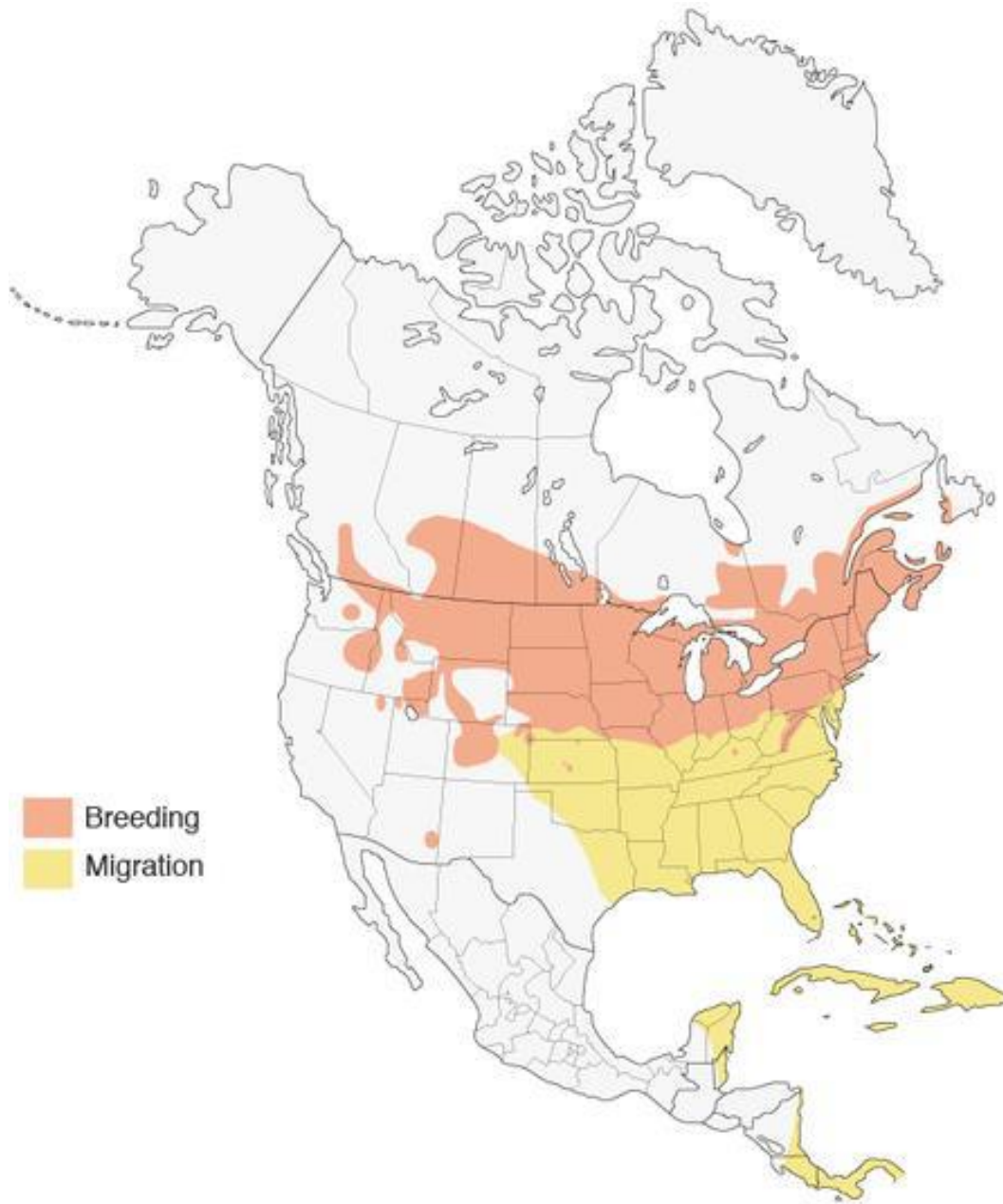
c. For species with known occurrences on the Forest predating 1990, does the weight of evidence suggest the species still occurs in the plan area?

Yes___ No___

Provide explanation for determination

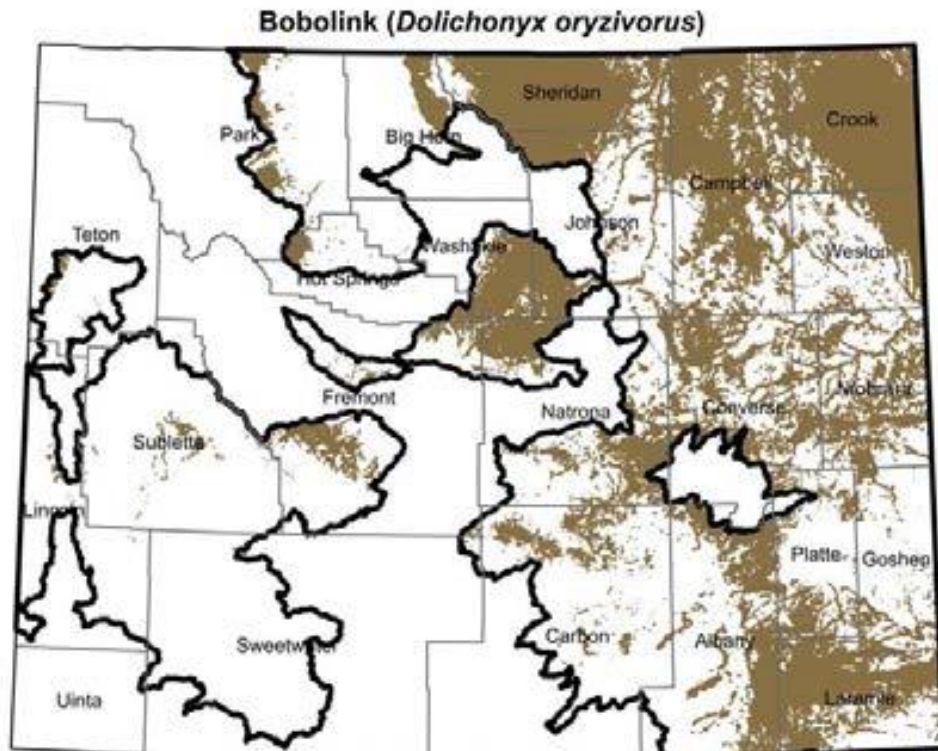
If determination is no, stop assessment

d. **Map 1**, Bobolink range map of North America



Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

e. **Map 2**, Range and predicted distribution of *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* in Wyoming



SOURCE: Digital maps of ranges for Wyoming Species of Greatest Conservation Need: Sept. 2016.
Wyoming Game and Fish Department and Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.
Note that brown indicates the predicted distribution of the species;
heavy black lines indicate outermost boundaries of possible occurrence.

Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

3. Is There Substantial Concern for the Species' Capability to persist Over the Long-term in the Plan Area Based on Best Available Scientific Information?

Table 2. Status summary based on best available scientific information.

Species (Scientific and Common Name): <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> [Bobolink]		
Criteria	Rationale	Literature Citations
Distribution on Bridger-Teton National Forest	NA	
Abundance on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	NA	
Population Trend on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	NA	
Habitat Trend on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	NA	
Vulnerability of Habitats on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	NA	
<p>Summary and recommendations: Habitat for the Bobolink on the Bridger-Teton National Forest is not sufficient to support Bobolink populations and there are only two occurrence records on the periphery of the BTNF. While there is a breeding population adjacent to the Forest on the National Elk Refuge (where tall grassland habitat is present), the Forest does not have evidence of Bobolink populations at this time. Therefore, it is recommended that the Bobolink is not a Species of Conservation Concern for the Bridger-Teton National Forest.</p> <p>Evaluator(s): Ashley Egan, Randall Griebel</p>		Date: January 10, 2018