SPECIES: Scientific [common]	*Selasphorus rufus* [Rufous Hummingbird]
Forest:	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Forest Reviewer:	Randall Griebel, James Wilder
Date of Review:	07/25/2018; reviewed 5/20/2025
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 _____
   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_X__ No___

   If no, stop assessment.

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

Year Observed	Number of Individuals	Location of Observations	Source of Information
2006	1	Jackson Ranger District	Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (July 2018)
1988	2	Blackrock Ranger District	eBird database (July 2018)
1985	1	Kemmerer Ranger District	Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (July 2018)
1989	1	Greys River Ranger District	Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (July 2018)
2013-2017	9		eBird database (July 2018)
1985-2006	2	Pinedale Ranger District	Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (July 2018)
2006-2017	23		eBird database (March 2018)
1984-1994	3	Big Piney Ranger District	Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (July 2018)

Year Observed	Number of Individuals	Location of Observations	Source of Information
2003-2017	13		eBird database (March 2018)

a. Are all Species Occurrences Only Accidental or Transient?

Yes___ No__X_

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_X__ No___

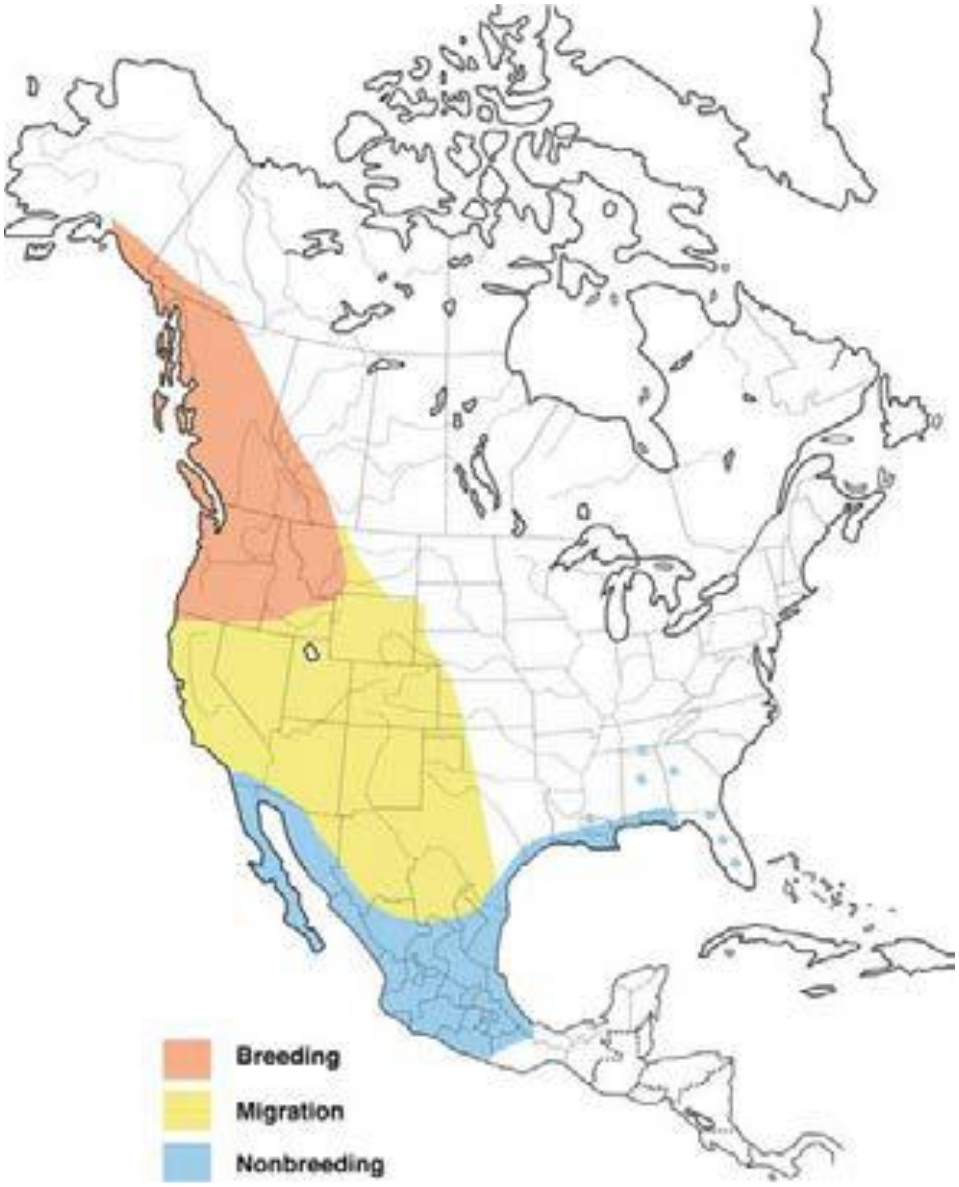
If no, provide explanation and stop assessment.

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_X__ No___

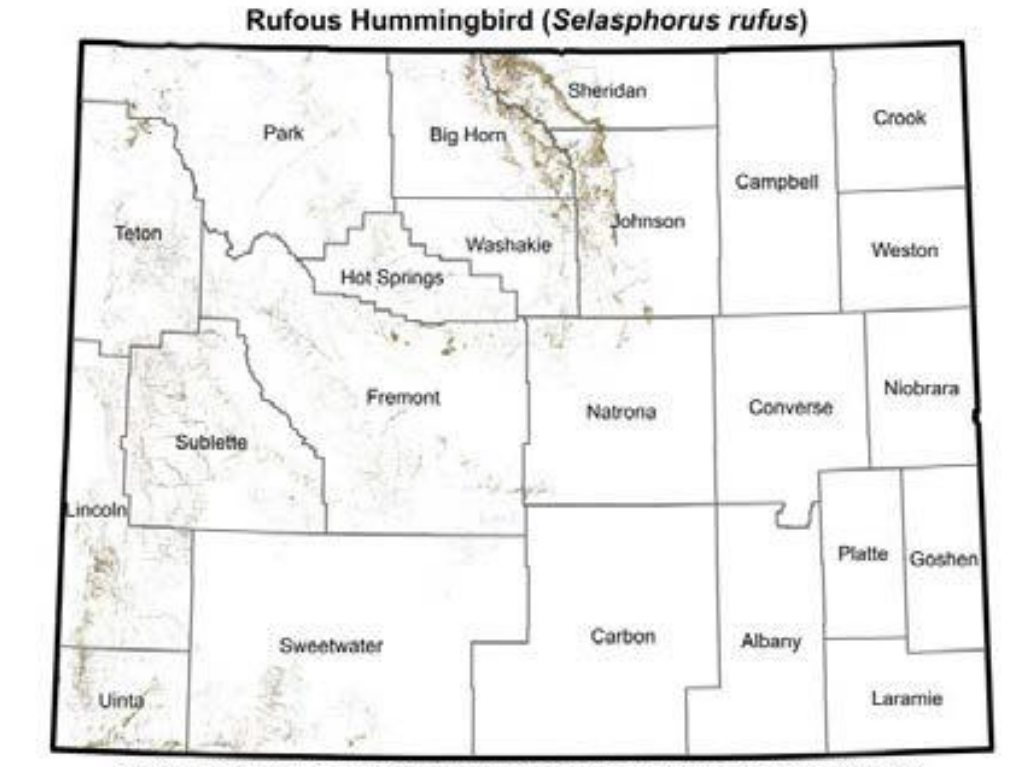
If no, provide explanation and stop assessment.

d. **Map 1**, Rufous hummingbird range map of North America.



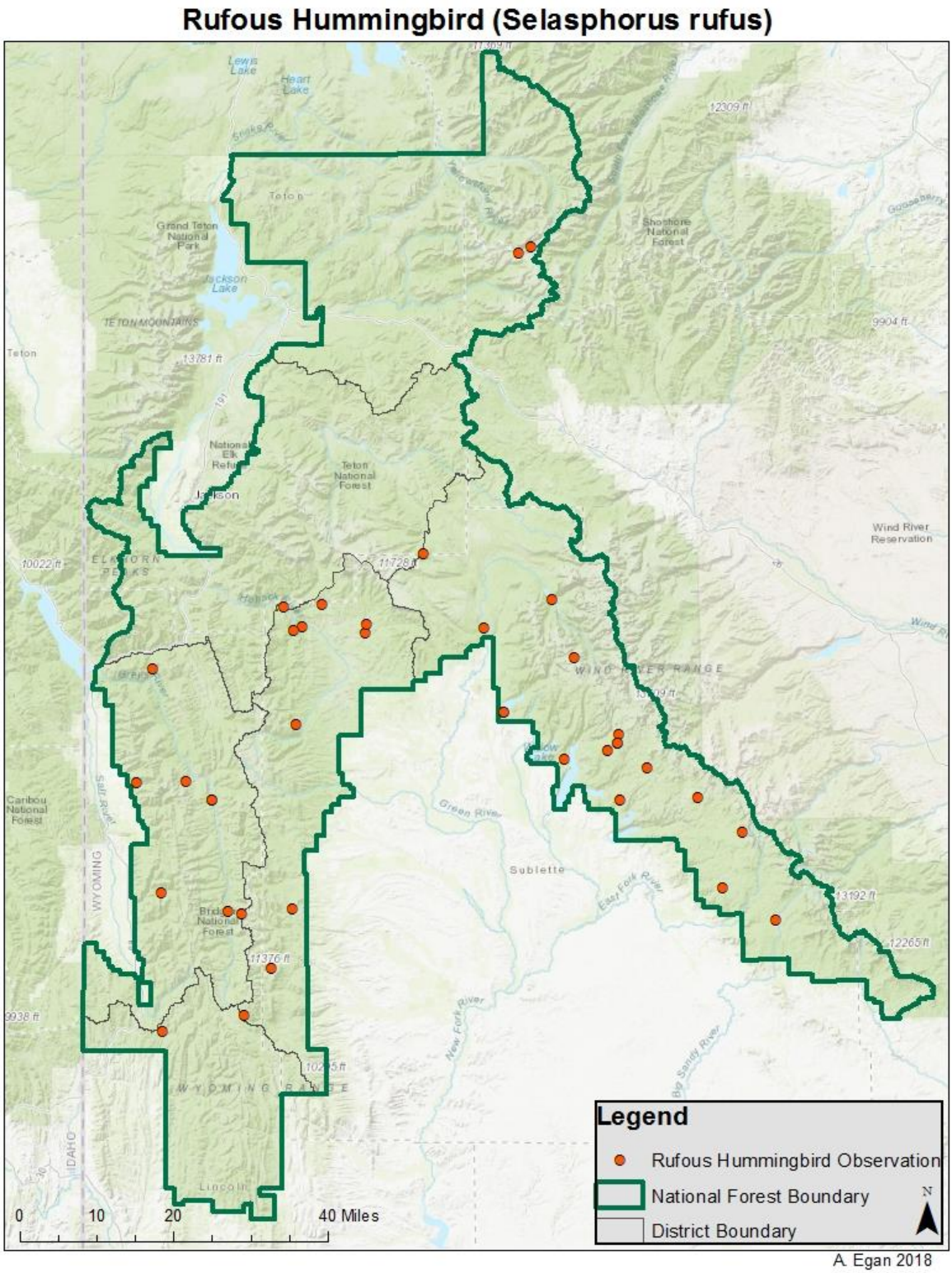
Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*).

e. **Map 2**, Range and predicted distribution of *Selasphorus rufus* in Wyoming.



Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*).

f. **Map 3**, Rufous hummingbird occurrences on the Bridger-Teton National Forest [Wyoming Natural Diversity Database; eBird Database (July 2018)]



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 existing conservation assessments.

Entity	Status/Rank (include definition if Other)
NatureServe Global Status	**G4— Apparently Secure** *Apparently Secure — At fairly low risk of extinction or elimination due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences, but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors.*
NatureServe State Status	**S3B— Vulnerable** *Vulnerable: At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.*
WGFD	**NSS4 (Bc), Tier II** *Population Status: Vulnerable—Population size or distribution is restricted or declining but extirpation is not imminent* *Limiting Factors: Moderate— Limiting factors are moderate and appear likely to increase in severity* *Tier II: Moderate priority.* *[The WGFD's Species of Greater Conservation Need (SGCN) designation process is based upon its **Native Species Status (NSS)** classification system that compares population and limiting factor variables using a 16 cell matrix. As a species moves from a placement closest to the upper left corner of the matrix (Aa/NSS1) toward the lower right corner (Dd/NSS7) the species' population status in Wyoming is considered more secure. Numerical scores were assigned to each of these variables and summed to provide a total score (i.e. NSS3). SGCN were placed into one of three tiers based on their total score: Tier I – highest priority, Tier II – moderate priority, and Tier III – lowest priority.]* (WGFD - Wyoming Species of Greatest Conservation Need)
WYNDD	**No Special Status**
USDA Forest Service	**No Special Status**
UDI FWS	**No Special Status; Migratory Bird**
WY BLM	**No Special Status**
IUCN	**LC – Least Concern**

	A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category. (IUCN – Red List Categories and Criteria)
Partners in Flight (PIF) Continental Concern Score	**13**

Table 3. Status summary based on best available scientific information.

Species (Scientific and Common Name): ***Selasphorus rufus*** **[Rufous hummingbird]**		
Criteria	**Rationale**	**Literature Citations**
Distribution on Bridger-Teton National Forest	Rufous hummingbird migration overlaps with the state of Wyoming, including the BTNF, and the species is known to regularly pass through the state during the fall migration (Map 1). While breeding has been confirmed in the Yellowstone, Jackson, and Green River areas surrounding the BTNF, it is unknown if the species regularly breeds within the state (WGFD 2017). The range and distribution of the Rufous hummingbird is patchy and varies across the western portion of the state, including the BTNF (Map 2). Rufous hummingbird distribution is moderate to high across the Bridger-Teton National Forest. The species has been documented within a variety of habitats and elevation ranges on all 6 ranger districts (Map 3).	Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus).*
Abundance on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	Rufous hummingbirds have a statewide abundance rank of *rare* based on the rather small area of the state known to be occupied in any given season and the species appears to be common within suitable environments of an occupied area (WGFD 2017). Between 2009 and 2015, only 13 Rufous hummingbirds were detected on the Integrated Monitoring in Bird Conservation Regions (IMBCR) survey grids in Wyoming (WGFD 2017). From 2009–2017, annual Wyoming Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) detections of Rufous hummingbirds on the Bridger-Teton National Forest ranged from 0 to 4, with most observations from 2013-2017 (BCR 2018). From 1984 to 2017, a total of 55 individuals have been documented throughout the BTNF (Table 1). There are no estimates of Rufous hummingbird abundance for the Bridger-Teton	Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus).* Bird Conservancy of the Rockies. (2018) The Rocky Mountain Avian Data Center [web application], Brighton, CO. http://adc.rmbo.org.

Species (Scientific and Common Name): ***Selasphorus rufus*** **[Rufous hummingbird]**		
Criteria	**Rationale**	**Literature Citations**
	National Forest. However, occupancy records and data collected from various monitoring efforts suggest the species has a low abundance on the Forest.	
Population Trend on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	Robust population trends are not available for Rufous hummingbirds on BTNF. According to the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, the population trend is unknown (WGFD 2017). However, North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) trend data for the state of Wyoming suggest that the Rufous hummingbird increased annually by .98% from 1966–2015 (long-term) and increased annually by .91% from 2005–2015 (Sauer et al. 2017). While these trend estimates indicate the populations are increasing for the state of Wyoming, the estimates are not statistically significant. Contrarily, for the Western Region, BBS trend data indicates a statistically significant annual population decline of 1.98% from 1966–2015 (long-term) and from 2005–2015 (short-term) a decline of 2.07% (Sauer et al. 2017).	Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus).* Sauer, J. R., D. K. Niven, J. E. Hines, D. J. Ziolkowski, Jr, K. L. Pardieck, J. E. Fallon, and W. A. Link. 2017. The North American Breeding Bird Survey, Results and Analysis 1966 - 2015. Version 2.07.2017 USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, MD
Habitat Trend on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	Rufus hummingbirds are associated with a broad range in habitat across the BTNF. In Wyoming, the species inhabits riparian shrublands, mountain-foothills grasslands, and wet meadows within coniferous forests, aspen stands, and shrublands (WGFD 2017). An important characteristic of occupied Rufous hummingbird habitat is an abundance of nectar-producing plants. On national forest lands in northern Idaho and western Montana, areas with similar forest structure and management to that of the BTNF, this species was most commonly detected on clearcut and seed-tree harvest units and in post-fire habitats (NatureServe 2018). Additionally, the species had a higher probability of detection in cut rather than uncut forests (Hutto and Young 1999 *in* NatureServe 2018). Meadows, grasslands, and shrublands comprises approximately 16% (558,620 acres) of land area on the BTNF and aspen represents 9% (328,323 acres), for a total of 25% (Helmbrecht 2012). Much of the remaining dominant vegetation type on the BTNF is coniferous forest, intermixed with pockets of wet meadow openings. Therefore, the BTNF provides suitable habitat for the species.	Helmbrecht, D., M. Williamson, and D. Abendroth. 2012. Bridger-Teton National Forest Vegetation Condition Assessment. NatureServe. 2018. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available http://explorer.natureserve.org. (Accessed: July 18, 2018). Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus).*

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Criteria	**Rationale**	**Literature Citations**
	However, as discussed in detail in the following section, Forest management activities and other environmental factors may affect the quality and quantity of this species habitat in these areas.	
Threats to the Species and its Habitat on the Bridger-Teton National Forest	According to NatureServe, no major threats to the Rufus hummingbird have been identified. However, the species is heavily dependent on flowering, nectar-producing plants, and can be negatively impacted when this food source is altered or reduced. Pesticide application, herbicide use, and climate change may result in impacts to the species food source, and subsequently populations (NatureServe 2018). Forest management, weather variation, and disease can also alter the abundance of such nectar-producing-species (WGFD 2017). Changes to such habitat from land use activities are considered the major threats to hummingbird conservation (WGFD 2017). Grazing that widely reduces the abundance of nectar-producing species could be detrimental to local hummingbird populations (NatureServe 2018). Although the effects of grazing on hummingbirds are largely unknown, habitat alterations like timber harvest may improve conditions for this species by increasing the abundance of nectar-producing shrubs and forbs that attract Rufous hummingbirds (NatureServe2018). However, this is typically a temporary benefit, due to subsequent development of dense stands of young conifers that may eventually reduce the species food source. Therefore, mosaic land alterations is optimal for the species.	NatureServe. 2018. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available http://explorer.natureserve.org. (Accessed: July 18, 2018). Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2017. State Wildlife Action Plan. Rufous hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus).*
Summary and recommendations: The Bridger-Teton National Forest (BTNF) is within the migration range of the Rufous hummingbird, and although the species appears to have a low abundance on the BTNF, the species appears to be well distributed throughout the forest. While population trends are unknown for the BTNF, there is an abundance of suitable habitat available across the Forest, and habitat loss and degradation from Forest management activities would be negligible. Alteration to the hummingbird's food source, to the extent that populations on the BTNF would be impacted, is not expected. At this time, there is no concern for the species ability to persist on the planning unit. Thus, it is recommended that the Rufous hummingbird is		Date: July 20, 2018

Species (Scientific and Common Name): ***Selasphorus rufus*** **[Rufous hummingbird]**		
Criteria	**Rationale**	**Literature Citations**
not a Species of Conservation Concern for the Bridger-Teton National Forest. Evaluator(s): Ashley Egan, Randall Griebel		