REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

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Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	В	High. Yellow-billed Cuckoos are uncommon to rare spring and fall migrants and breeders through eastern Colorado and Wyoming. They are rare and local in the western part of those states. They become more common breeders and migrants in eastern Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota and are uncommon in the western part of those states.	 Andrews & Righter Busby & Zimmerman Oakleaf et al. Kingery Scott SDOU Sharpe et al.
2 Distribution outside R2	С	High. This species breeds in open woodlands and wooded riparian woodlands throughout the U.S. except Montana and the Pacific Northwest.	 National Geographic Society Ehrlich et al.
3 Dispersal Capability	С	High. Yellow-billed Cuckoos are widely distributed throughout the United Stated and travel long distances to South America to spend the winter. They are quite capable of dispersing across landscapes to find suitable habitats.	Carter et al.
4 Abundance in R2	В	High. This species is widely distributed, but rare to uncommon in all of R2.	 Carter et al. Andrews & Righter Busby & Zimmerman Oakleaf et al. Kingery Scott SDOU Sharpe et al.
5 Population Trend in R2	D	High. Partners In Flight analysis for this species indicates that the population for the eastern part of the region is stable and that no data is available for their population in the western part of the region. Their analysis also suggests that the R2 population comprises less than one percent of the total global population.	• Carter et al.
6 Habitat Trend in R2	С	Medium. The open deciduous forests are in abundant supply in R2 and appear to be stable, particularly on NFS lands. Development on private lands may be reducing this habitat in some areas.	Carter et al.

Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Litera	ture Citations
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	В	Moderate. The primary vulnerability concern relates to degradation of forested habitats on private lands. The Partners In Flight analysis for this species in the southern Rocky Mountains suggests that the threats to breeding habitats for this species may be high. However that analysis indicated that the southern Rocky Mountains contains well less than one percent of the total global population.	•	Carter et al.
8 Life History and Demographics	С	High. They breed in open woodlands, especially those with dense undergrowth and riparian forests. They produce four eggs per nest and may produce two broods per nesting season in the southern part of their range. They appear to be declining in most parts of their range. They occasionally parasitise black-billed Cuckoo nests. Breeding often coincides with tent caterpillars and other food source insect outbreaks. They winter from Northern South America south to Argentina.	•	Ehrlich et al.
Evaluator(s):	Dick Rotl	ו ח	1	Date: 7/30/01

National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is KNOWN (K) or LIKELY (L)¹ to occur:

Colorado NF/NG	Known	Likely	<u>Kansas NF/NG</u>	Known	Likelv	Nebraska <u>NF/NG</u>	Known	ikely	<u>South Dakota</u> <u>NF/NG</u>	Known	jkely	Wyoming NF/NG	Known	Likely
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF	В		Cimarron NG	В		Samuel R.McKelvie NF	В		Black Hills NF		В	Shoshone NF	0	
White River NF						Halsey NF	В		Buffalo Gap NG		В	Bighorn NF	0	
Routt NF	В					Nebraska NF	0		Ft. Pierre NG		В	Black Hills NF	0	
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF		0				Oglala NG						Medicine Bow NF	В	
San Juan NF		0										Thunder Basin NG	0	
Rio Grande NF		0												
Pike-San Isabel NF		0												
Comanche NG	В													
Pawnee NG		0												

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.

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