

a note from...

Rita Dixon

Dear Mike,

Here is a nomination form
for you to submit new
information on the expanded
boundary of craters of the
Moon. Thank you.

Rita



1540 Warner Avenue
Lewiston, Idaho 83501



IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS IN IDAHO



Land Ownership Guidelines

IBA POLICY REGARDING PRIVATE LAND OWNERS AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGERS

The IBA Program is not regulatory, and an IBA designation has no regulatory authority whatsoever. The purpose of the IBA Program is to identify sites that provide important habitat for birds in Idaho, using a scientifically valid set of criteria. In all likelihood, an IBA designation will be indicative of good land stewardship and positive management practices that we want to recognize and encourage, with the full cooperation of the private land owner or public land manager.

The Idaho Audubon Council and the National Audubon Society respect the rights of land owners and the right of privacy. Before making any final IBA selection, we will contact appropriate land owners and land managers to seek their consent and participation in the IBA process. Conservation objectives and alternatives for selected IBA sites will be set with the cooperation of land owners and managers, as well as other interested parties.

We encourage compilers to approach land owners and managers when nominating IBAs only when there is a near-certainty of gaining the immediate understanding and cooperation of the land owner or manager, and only with the same respect the compiler would expect for his/her own rights.

If you have any doubts about how an IBA nomination will be received by a private land owner or manager, do not attempt to contact him or her. Instead, contact the Idaho IBA Coordinator for assistance, or simply fill out the information below, if available, and indicate any potential problems in the "comments" section. Return this form along with the Nomination Form to Colleen Moulton, IDFG (Wildlife), P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707; (208) 287-2751; cmoulton@idfg.state.id.us

OWNERSHIP/MANAGEMENT INFORMATION: Enter the names of the owner(s) and/or manager(s) for the site you are nominating

Name/Company or Agency	National Park Service		
Address	PO Box 29	Phone	(208) 527-3257
City	Arco	State ID	Zip 83213 Permission Granted? yes
Name/Company or Agency	Bureau of Land Management		
Address	PO Box 2-B	Phone	(208) 732-7288
City	Shoshone	State ID	Zip 83352 Permission Granted? YES
Name/Company or Agency			
Address			Phone
City		State	Zip Permission Granted?

COMMENTS:

Site is being nominated managing agencies



IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS IN IDAHO

Site Nomination Form



Thank you for participating in the Idaho Important Bird Areas Program. If you don't have all the information requested, please fill out as much of this form as you can. Type or neatly print your entries. Return this form to Rita Dixon, IDFG, 1540 Warner Ave., Lewiston, ID 83501; phone: (208) 799-5010.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name Mike Munts Phone (208) 527-3257
Address PO Box 29 Fax (208) 527-3073
City Arco State ID Zip 83213 E-mail michael_munts@nps.gov
Audubon Chapter or Other Affiliation National Park Service

Name of Site Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

Nearest Town Arco, 8 miles; Carey, 1 mile; Minidoka, 9 miles; American Falls, 11 miles

County Blaine, Butte, Lincoln, Minidoka, Power

General location and directions to site Site encompasses the Great Rift Volcanic Zone the stretches over the Snake River Plain from near Arco SW to just short of the Snake River between American Falls and Rupert

Geographic coordinates (center of site) 43° 12' N 113° 30' W

Names of USGS Topographic Map Quad where site is located: Arco, Craters of the Moon, and Lake Walcott 1:100000 series quads

Approximate size of site 754000 acres Elevation range Lowest 4200 Highest 7520

SITE INFORMATION

General Description of Site

See next page

DON'T FORGET TO ATTACH A DETAILED MAP OF YOUR SITE. FOR MORE THAN ONE NOMINATION, COPY THIS FORM.

General Description of site Craters of the Moon NM&Pres. Encompasses most of the Great Rift Volcanic Rift System. The Great Rift is the largest terrestrial volcanic rift system in the Western Hemisphere and contains the largest Holocene basalt fields in the contiguous 48 states. The site contains most types of basaltic features currently described. The site contains a wide range of successional states from recently formed bedrock to well developed shrublands and dry coniferous forest. The park's often harsh geologic setting has produced a surprising diversity of flora and fauna. In addition to large expanses of recent lava the site contains portions of the Pioneer Mountains. These mountains contain several small riparian zones and portions of two small lakes and several small hot springs. Of the 750,000 plus acres approximately 1/2 is sagebrush steppe of which approximately 250,000 acres have been grazed in recent decades. Widely scattered stands of trees including limber pine, Douglas-fir, Rocky Mountain juniper, Utah juniper, quaking aspen, and deciduous riparian woodlands occur here. These stands range in size from just a few trees in lava cracks to stands of a few hundred acres. These sites receive heavy use by numerous migrant species as both staging and corridor areas. An ongoing inventory project has identified over 900 vascular plants 58 mammals, 10 reptiles, 3 amphibians, 212 birds, and over 2000 insect species in the site. This includes 41 animals and 3 plants listed as sensitive species by BLM. The Great Rift is a National Natural Landmark and the low sagebrush system in the northwest portion of the monument has been proposed for designation as a National Natural Landmark. The site contains 4 Research Natural Areas in recognition of their undisturbed nature. A portion of the NW section of the site was designated an IBA of National Significance in 1997. The site is near or adjacent to 3 other IBAs. It has a common boundary with the Carey Lake Wildlife Management Area. It is within 3 miles of Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge (global) and the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory/National Sagebrush Reserve (national). This complex of IBAs and protected lands is probably the largest complex of protected sagebrush in North America (world) and is approximately 1.3 million acres.

CRITERIA: Put a check mark next to the criteria used to nominate this site.

SUMMARY: Summarize the key birdlife for which this site is important.

(a) >50 pairs colonial nesting birds

(b) >2000 waterfowl

(c) >300 migrating raptors

(d) >100 shorebirds

(e) >2500 pairs nesting gulls or >500 individual wintering gulls

(f) >25 pairs breeding terns

3. Species of Special Concern

☒ (a) Rare, Threatened, or Unusual Habitat

☐ (b) Exceptional Representative of a Natural Habitat

5. Long-term Research or Monitoring

See Attachment 1

High migrant use

See Attachment.1

See Attachment 2

shrubsteppe,limber pine,basalt
ongoing monitoring since 1978

DETAILED INFORMATION ON SPECIES: Fill in the table for each applicable species that falls under the criteria checked above.

[illegible]

KEY TO TABLE: Season: Write B (Breeding Season), W (Wintering), S (Spring Migration), or F (Fall Migration).

Avg. Numbers/Period and Max. Numbers/Period: For example, write "1,500/season" or "50/day."

Year(s) on which data are based: For example, if you averaged the last 5 Christmas Bird Counts, write "1990-1995."

How sure are you of these data?: Write 1 for rough estimate, 2 for good estimate, 3 for accurate count or estimate.

WHERE DID YOU GET YOUR DATA? (Examples: Breeding Bird Surveys, Christmas Bird Counts, personal observations. If a published source, please give the title, author, and date.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>breeding bird survey</u> | 3. <u>NPS database</u> |
| 2. <u>personal observations</u> | 4. <u>BLM database</u> |

Other bird notes of interest: Numerous cavity nesting birds utilize crevices and gas bubbles in the lava as nest and roost sites. Primary species are Mountain Bluebirds and Violet-green Swallows. Both of these species nest in high densities in open basalt areas and may not be limited by nest sites here. Numbers in attachment 1 are based on survey results since 1997. These numbers reflect survey counts only. For example 500 Brewer's Sparrow is the actual count from 2002 at approximately 100 points. Since surveys cover only small portion of 750000 acres actual numbers may be in the tens to hundreds of thousands.

Attachment 1.

Criteria	Species Name	Season	Avg. No./Period	Max. No./Period	Years on which data are based	How sure are you of this data
1	Turkey Vulture	B,S,F	75-100	100+	1998-04	3,2
1	Red-tailed Hawk	B,S,F	25	50	1998-04	1
1	Bald Eagle	B,W,S,F	5	10	1998-04	1
1	Golden Eagle	B,W,S,F	10	25	1998-04	1
1	Swainson's Hawk	B,S,F	10	25	1998-04	1
1	Rough-legged Hawk	W,S,F	10	25	1998-04	1
1,3	Ferruginous Hawk	B,S,F	10	25	1998-04	1
1	Peregrine Falcon	B,S,F	3	5	1998-04	2
1,3	Prairie Falcon	B,S,F	10	20	1998-04	2
1	Merlin	S,F	3	5	1998-04	2
1	Northern Harrier	B,S,F	25	50	1998-04	2
1	Osprey	S,F	1	3	1998-04	3
1	Northern Goshawk	S,F	3	5	1998-04	3
1	Sharp-shinned Hawk	B,S,F	10	20	1998-04	2
1	Cooper's Hawk	B,S,F	10	20	1998-04	2
2,3	Warblers 12 species see attached checklist.	S,F	100+	Several hundred	1998-04	3
2	Bohemian Waxwing	S,F	200+	700	1998-04	3
2	Snow Bunting	S,F	20+	100	1998-04	3
2	Gray-crowned Rosy-finch	W,S,F	250+	3000	1998-04	3
2,3	Hummingbirds 4 species see attached checklist.	B,S,F	50+	Probably hundreds	1998-04	3,1
2,3	Lewis' Woodpecker	B,S,F	25+	50	1998-04	3,1
2,3	Red-naped Sapsucker	B,S,F	20	50+	1998-04	2
2,3	Williamson's Sapsucker	S,F	5		1998-04	3
2,3	Olive-sided Flycatcher	B,S,F	10	20+	1998-04	3
2,3	Willow Flycatcher	S,F	1	5	1998-04	3
2,3	Hammond's Flycatcher	B,S,F	1	5	1998-04	3
2,3	Dusky Flycatcher	B,S,F	1	5	1998-04	3
2,3	Gray Flycatcher	B,S,F	1	5	1998-04	3
2,3	Cordilleran Flycatcher	B,S,F	1	5	1998-04	3
2	Other flycatchers 5 additional species see attached checklist.	B,S,F	50	100+	1998-04	3
2,3	Swainson's Thrush	B,S,F	1	5	1998-04	3
2,3	Loggerhead Shrike	B,S,F	20	50+	1998-04	3
2,3	Plumbeous Vireo	B,S,F	5	10	1998-04	3
2,3	Green-tailed Towhee	B,S,F	25	50+	1998-04	3
2,3	Brewer's Sparrow	B,S,F	500	800	1998-04	3
2,3	Sage Sparrow	B,S,F	10	25	1998-04	3
2,3	Grasshopper Sparrow	B,S,F	100	250	1998-04	1
2	Rock Wren	B,S,F	200	300	1998-04	3
2	Mountain Bluebird	B,S,F	100	200	1998-04	3
2	Common Nighthawk	B,S,F	300	500	1998-04	3
2	Sage Thrasher	B,S,F	25	50	1998-04	3
2	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	B,S,F	20	40	1998-04	3
2	Pinyon Jay	B,S,F	30	100	1998-04	3
2	Western Tanager	B,S,F	50	100+	1998-04	3
3	Greater Sage Grouse	B,S,F,W	300+	159 leks	1998-02	3

Attachment 2.

The Idaho Conservation Data Center has identified the following rare or declining habitats within the monument and preserve:

Limber pine/antelope bitterbrush
Mountain big sagebrush/needle-and-threadgrass
Basin big sagebrush/Idaho fescue
Mountain big sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass
Mountain big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass
Wyoming big sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass
Wyoming big sagebrush/needle-and-threadgrass
Wyoming big sagebrush/Thurber's needlegrass
Bog birch/bladder sedge
Mountain alder/mesic forb
Booth willow/mesic graminoid
Geyer willow/bluejoint reedgrass
Oval-leaved buckwheat cinder gardens
Low sagebrush/Idaho fescue
Low sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass
Low sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass
Great Basin wildrye
Antelope bitterbrush/bluebunch wheatgrass
Early low sagebrush/Idaho fescue
Mountain big sagebrush/Idaho fescue
Wyoming big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass
Threetip sagebrush/Idaho fescue
Threetip sagebrush/bluebunch wheat grass
Thermal springs aquatic community
Utah juniper/antelope bitterbrush/Sandberg's bluegrass

PIF AVIAN PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION:
LEAVE THIS BLANK

☐ #64: Central Rocky Mountains

☐ #69: Utah Mountains

☐ #80: Basin and Range

☐ #86: Wyoming Basin

☐ #89: Columbia Plateau

HABITAT TYPE(S): Classify as P (Primary = >50% of cover vegetation) or S (Secondary = <50% of cover vegetation); or indicate the approximate percent cover of each habitat type.

Whitebark Pine, Mountain Hemlock,
Grand Fir, Subalpine Fir, or
Englemann Spruce

P

Sagebrush/Salt Desert Shrub

P

Grassland

Cedar & Hemlock Forest

S

Marshes, Lakes, and Ponds

S

Douglas Fir/Western Larch

S

Riparian

Ponderosa Pine

P

Cliffs, Rock Outcrops, Talus

S

Juniper/Pinyon/Mtn. Mahogany

S

Sand Dunes

S

Aspen

Agriculture

Mountain Brush

Urban/Industrial

S

Other

limber pine

Habitat

Craters of the Moon is dominated by the Great Rift Volcanic system. This system is composed a series of rift cracks and associated lava flows and cinder cones and deposits. The Pioneer Mtns. area is composed of mix of much older igneous and sedimentary bedrock. The Pioneer Mtns. contain the only natural surface water in the site. These consist of a few small streams, small portions of two small lakes, and several small springs both cold and hot. The vast majority of the area is flat to rolling terrain of the Snake River Plain. Most areas covered by Holocene lava have little or no soil. Late Pleistocene lava is covered varying degrees of wind blown soils of primarily glacial origin. In areas not buried by recent lava glacial soils can be several meters deep. Approximately 1/3 third of the site has these deep soils. In most areas with soils the dominant vegetation is one of several taxa of sagebrush *Artemisia sp.* In many areas the lava surrounded but did not overrun the preexisting landforms. These areas are referred to as kipukas. There are 500 plus kipukas within the monument and preserve. These range in size from 1/4 acre to several square miles. Kipukas have deeper soils than even the oldest flows. Most are highly vegetated and several have stands of trees. Tree species include limber pine, Douglas-fir, aspen, Rocky Mountain juniper, and Utah juniper. Observations suggest that many of these tree islands have heavy use by migrants.

Species Name

Significance

See Attachment 3

LAND USE(S): Classify as P (Primary = >50% of use) or S (Secondary = <50% of use); or indicate the approximate percent of each.

S Agriculture/Cultivation

P Forestry

P

Wildlife Conservation/Natural Area/Land Trust

S

Rangeland/Pasture/Livestock Grazing

S Mining

S Military

Water Supply

S

Recreation/Tourism

S Urban/Industrial/Utility

Fisheries/Aquaculture

S

Hunting

S Other

LAND OWNERSHIP/MANAGEMENT: Check all that apply. REVIEW THE LAND OWNERSHIP GUIDELINES BEFORE COMPLETING THIS SECTION.



State



Municipal



Check if you have contacted the land owner(s) or land manager(s) for this site.



Federal (non-military)



Corporate



Check if you have gotten permission from the land owner or manager to nominate this site as an IBA.



Federal (military)



Private

Attachment 3.

**SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES KNOWN FROM
CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE**

Species	Status <u>Fed.</u>	<u>ID</u>
MAMMALS		
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	T	
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	I	SC
Western small-footed myotis (<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>)	I, S	
Long-eared myotis (<i>Myotis evotis</i>)	S	
Fringed myotis (<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>)	S	SC
Long-legged myotis (<i>Myotis volans</i>)	I, S	
Yuma myotis (<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>)	I, S	
Pygmy rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	I	SC
Kit fox (<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>)	I	
Piute ground squirrel (<i>Spermophilus mollis</i>)	S	
BIRDS		
White-faced Ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>)	I, S	
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	T	
Northern Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)	I	SC
Ferruginous Hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	I, S	
Swainson's Hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	S	
Prairie Falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>)	S	
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)		E
Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	S	
Blue Grouse (<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>)	S	
Sage Grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	I, S	
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse (<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>)	I	SA
Long-billed Curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>)	I, S	
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)	S	
Wiolson's Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>)	S	
Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)		
Western Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	I	SA
Lewis' Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>)	S	
Red-naped Sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>)	S	
Pinyon Jay (<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>)		
Olive-sided Flycatcher (<i>Contopus borealis</i>)	S	
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanias ludovicianus</i>)	I	SA
Cordilleran Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>)	S	
Hammond's Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax hammondi</i>)	S	
Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii</i>)	S	
Sage Thrasher (<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>)	S	
Brewer's Blackbird (<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>)	S	
Calliope Hummingbird (<i>Stellula calliope</i>)	S	
Rufous Hummingbird (<i>Selaphorus rufus</i>)	S	
Green-tailed Towhee (<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>)	S	
Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>)	S	
Brewer's Sparrow (<i>Spizella breweri</i>)	S	
Sage Sparrow (<i>Amphispiza belli</i>)	S	
Black-throated Sparrow (<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>)		

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

Western night snake (<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>)	S
Northern sagebrush lizard (<i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i>)	S
Western toad (<i>Bufo boreas</i>)	I
Short-horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma douglassi</i>)	I

INVERTEBRATES

Idaho dunes tiger beetle (<i>Cicindela arenicola</i>)	I, S
Blind cave leiodid beetle (<i>Glacivicola bathysciodes</i>)	I, S
Idaho pointheaded grasshopper (<i>Arolophitus pulchellus</i>)	I, S

Federal Designations:

E = Federally Endangered

T = Federally Threatened

P = Formally Proposed for Federal listing as T&E (date)

C = Federal Candidates for listing as T or E

I = Species of concern to USF&WS but without formal federal status

S = Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species

Idaho Species of Special Concern: (Native species which are either low in numbers, limited in distribution, or have suffered significant habitat losses)

E = Endangered

SA = "Priority Species" meet one or more of the criteria above and for which Idaho presently contains or formerly constituted a significant portion of their range.

SB = "Peripheral Species" meet one or more of the criteria above but whose populations in Idaho are on the edge of a breeding range that falls largely outside the state.

SC = "Undetermined Status Species" may be rare in the state but for which there is little information on their population status, distribution and/or habitat requirements.

CONSERVATION PROBLEMS: Classify as S (Serious), M (Minor), P (Potential)

<u> </u> Natural Pests/Disease	<u> </u> Air Pollution	<u> </u> Predation
<u>S</u> Introduced Plants or Animals	<u> </u> Energy Generation	<u> </u> Deforestation/Tree Cutting
<u> </u> Over-extraction of Groundwater	<u>P</u> Excessive or Irresponsible Hunting	<u> </u> Afforestation/Tree Planting
<u> </u> Water Pollution	<u>P</u> Disturbance of Birds	<u> </u> Water Diversion/Channelization
<u>P</u> Overgrazing/Over-browsing	<u> </u> Drainage	<u> </u> Succession
<u> </u> Land Claim/Landfill	<u> </u> Damming	<u> </u> Conversion to Agriculture
<u> </u> Excessive Soil Erosion/Degradation	<u> </u> Drought	<u> </u> Overfishing
<u>P</u> Recreational Development/Overuse	<u> </u> Extraction Industry (mining/quarries)	<u> </u> Other _____
<u> </u> Pesticides	<u> </u> Residential/Commercial Development	<u> </u> Other _____

SUMMARIZE PRIMARY CONSERVATION PROBLEMS:

See next page

CONSERVATION MEASURES TAKEN, IN PROGRESS, OR PROPOSED:

See next page

ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, AND SOCIAL VALUES OF SITE:

See next page

EXISTING OR POTENTIAL ADVOCACY GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS FOR THIS SITE.

Name/Organization See Attachment 4.

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Name/Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING DETAILS: Attach a separate sheet if necessary

PLEASE ATTACH ANY MATERIALS THAT WILL HELP SUPPORT YOUR NOMINATION, INCLUDING MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND FIELD NOTES.
ALL NOMINATIONS WILL BE REVIEWED BY THE IDAHO IBA COMMITTEE.

Summarize Primary Conservation Problems: Craters of the Moon is combination of two units within the National Park system and one within the BLM National Landscape Conservation System. Some threats such as exotic species are common among the administrative jurisdictions. Exotic plants are increasing in abundance and distribution. Species that are gaining ground include cheatgrass, knapweeds, leafy spurge, rush skeletonweed and others. Cheatgrass in particular is widespread and has the potential to significantly alter fire regimes and stand structures; particularly at lower elevations. Of several introduced animals most are not of significant conservation concern. However, the European Starling is one that is of concern. Flocks of starlings have been seen in the southern areas but are still quite rare in the northern areas of the site. Starling populations may increase or become established over a wider area. If this were to occur the effects of starling population on native cavity nesters is well documented. The portion of the National Monument managed by the USNPS receives over 200,000 recreation visits annually. This has the potential to cause disturbance to both wildlife and habitat in areas where use may be directed. The enabling proclamation for the BLM portion of the monument provides for continued grazing in those areas managed by BLM. Localized grazing pressure has the potential to alter habitats making them less suitable for many bird species.

Conservation measures taken, in progress, or proposed: In November of the 2000 approximately 670,000 acres was added to the monument. This action withdrew lands from many of the habitat altering and extractive uses common in much of the region. Additionally, an Act to Establish Craters of the Moon National Preserve brought approximately 400,000 of those acres under the full protection of the National Park System (with the legislated exemption of hunting). The majority of these acres have been recommended for wilderness designation and the president's recommendation has been forwarded to the Congress. The site managers will continue to conduct inventory and monitoring programs for birds and habitat to further identify and if necessary, mitigate conservation problems.

Economic, Cultural, and Social Values of the Site: The northern portion of the monument currently receives over 200,000 recreation visits annually. This many people adds significant economic value to the surrounding communities. Cultural values include numerous archeological sites within the monument. These include numerous sites associated with Shoshone Tribe and its ancestors. The monument also contains several miles of the historic Goodale's Cutoff of the Oregon Trail. This was the primary route of the Oregon Trail in the post Civil War period. The public at large tends to place a high social value on units of the National Park System. This is evidenced at Craters of the Moon both in annual visitor surveys as well as the high rate of visitation. Social values are of both recreational as well as educational. The park's educational program has grown significantly in recent years as evidenced by the need to place a limit on the number of programs for both schools and the general public.

Attachment 4. Existing or potential advocacy groups for this site:

Craters of the Moon Natural History Association
PO Box 29
Arco, ID 83213

Portneuf Valley Audubon Society
P.O. Box 4328
Pocatello, ID 83205-4328

Prairie Falcon Audubon Society
1520 Princeton Drive
Twin Falls, ID 83301

Snake River Audubon Society
P.O. Box 2922
Idaho Falls, ID 83403-2922

Craters of the Moon

National Monument and Preserve
U.S. Department of the Interior



Bird Checklist



Birding Watching at Craters of the Moon

While stark, barren lavas are the focal point of the 1175-square mile monument, other habitats are well represented: limber pine forest; pockets of Douglas fir and aspen; extensive tracts of sagebrush, other shrubs, and grasses; and a few small riparian zones and wetlands. These attract a variety of birds, and the monument's proximity to other ecosystems — marshes, mountains, forests, and lakes — bring a wide spectrum of migrants and accidentals to the area. A surprising 212 species of birds have been reported at Craters of the Moon.

Few birds remain during the harsh winters. However, some are far northern species, difficult to find in the U.S. and therefore of interest to birders. Spring migrants reach a peak in May, and as summer progresses, more than 100 species may nest. By mid-August, south-bound migrants are visible, pausing here to rest and forage.

Sightings by visitors are important additions to our wildlife records. Please report unusual bird sightings at the visitor center or write to:

Craters of the Moon National Monument
Resource Management Division
P.O. Box 29
Arco. ID 83213

CODES

These codes reflect the likelihood of finding a given species in appropriate habitat throughout a given season.

A	Abundant	Hard to miss	Sp	Spring	late March-early June
C	Common	Seen most days, easy to find	S	Summer	early June-late August
F	Fairly Common	Seen annually, but not daily	F	Fall	late August-November
U	Uncommon	A few are seen most years	W	Winter	November-March
R	Rare	Scarce, not seen yearly			
O	Occasional	Not present most years	*	Nesting species	Has been observed
X	Accidental	Not expected; fewer than 5 records			nesting at Craters of the moon

Checklist

Ducks and Geese	Sp	S	F	W
Snow Goose	O		O	
Canada Goose *	U	R	R	
Tundra Swan	U		R	
Gadwall	F		F	
American Wigeon	F			
Mallard *	F	O	F	
Northern Shoveler	U		R	
Cinnamon Teal	U	U		
Northern Pintail	F			
Blue-winged Teal	O	U	U	
Green-winged Teal	O	X		
Ruddy Duck	U		U	
Canvasback	U		R	
Redhead	U		R	
Ring-necked Duck	U			
Lesser Scaup	U		U	
Common Goldeneye	U			
Bufflehead	U			
Common Merganser	R			
Gallinaceous Birds	Sp	S	F	W
Chukar *	R	R	R	
Gray Partridge *		R	R	
Ring-necked Pheasant	X		X	
Ruffed Grouse			O	
Greater Sage Grouse *	U	U	U	U
Dusky Grouse *	U	U	U	U
Wild Turkey		X		
Grebes	Sp	S	F	W
Pied-billed Grebe	O	O	U	
Red-necked Grebe			O	
Eared Grebe	O	O	O	
Western Grebe	O	X		
Pelicans and Cormorants	Sp	S	F	W
American White Pelican			X	
Double-crested Cormorant	O			
Hérons and Egrets	Sp	S	F	W
Great Blue Heron	O	O		
White-faced Ibis		O		
Vultures	Sp	S	F	W
Turkey Vulture	C	C	U	
Hawks, Eagles, Falcons	Sp	S	F	W
Osprey	R		R	
Bald Eagle	R	R	R	R
Northern Harrier *	U	F	R	
Sharp-shinned Hawk *	U	U	U	
Copper's Hawk *	O	O	O	
Northern Goshawk	O		O	
Swainson's Hawk.	O	R		
Red-tailed hawk *	U	U	U	
Rough-legged Hawk	O		R	U
Ferruginous Hawk *	O	O		
Golden Eagle *	U	U	U	U
American Kestrel *	F	F	U	
Merlin	O	X	O	
Gyr Falcon				R
Peregrine Falcon	O	O	O	
Prairie Falcon *	R	U	U	R
Rails and Cranes	Sp	S	F	W
American Coot *	C	C	C	
Virginia Rail	U	U	U	
Sora			X	

Sandhill Crane *	O		O	
Shorebirds	Sp	S	F	W
Killdeer	U	R	R	
American Avocet	U			
Spotted Sandpiper	R	O	O	
Whimbrel			O	
Long-billed Curlew		O		
Least Sandpiper	X			
Wilson's Snipe	O	O	O	
Wilson's Phalarope			X	
Long-billed Dowitcher			R	
Ring-billed Gull	O			
Herring Gull		O		
California Gull	O			
Franklin's Gull	O			
Forster's Tern		O		
Black Tern		O		
Doves and Pigeons	Sp	S	F	W
Rock Pigeon *	U	F	F	R
Band-tailed Pigeon		X		
Mourning Dove *	C	C	F	
Owls	Sp	S	F	W
Great Horned Owl *	U	U	U	U
Snowy Owl				X
Burrowing Owl *		O		
Long-eared Owl *	R	R	O	
Short-eared Owl *	R	U	R	
Western Screech-owl	R			
Northern Saw-whet Owl *	R	R	R	R
Nightjars	Sp	S	F	W
Common Nighthawk *		F		
Common Poorwill *		F		
Swifts	Sp	S	F	W
White-throated Swift	O			
Hummingbirds	Sp	S	F	W
Black-chinned Hummingbird	R	R		
Calliope Hummingbird	R	U		
Broad-tailed Hummingbird		O		
Rufous Hummingbird *	R	F		
Kingfishers	Sp	S	F	W
Belted Kingfisher	O		O	
Woodpeckers	Sp	S	F	W
Lewis' Woodpecker *	R	U		
Red-headed Woodpecker		X		
Red-naped Sapsucker *	F	R	U	
Williamson's Sapsucker	R			
Downy Woodpecker *	R	R	R	R
Hairy Woodpecker *	U	U	U	U
Northern Flicker *	C	C	C	U
Flycatchers	Sp	S	F	W
Olive-sided Flycatcher *		U		
Western Wood-pewee *		U		
Willow Flycatcher	U	O		
Hammond's Flycatcher	R			
Gray Flycatcher		O		
Dusky Flycatcher *	R	F		
Cordilleran Flycatcher		O		
Say's Phoebe *	U	U		
Ash-throated Flycatcher	X		X	
Western Kingbird	R		R	
Eastern Kingbird		O		
Shrikes	Sp	S	F	W

Loggerhead Shrike *	R	U	R	
Northern Shrike				U
Vireos	Sp	S	F	W
Plumbeous Vireo *	R	R	R	
Cassin's Vireo *	R	U		
Warbling Vireo *	U	U		
Jays and Crows	Sp	S	F	W
Steller's Jay	O		O	
Pinyon Jay	O		O	O
Clark's Nutcracker *	C	C	A	C
Black-billed Magpie *	R	R	U	R
American Crow *	U	R	O	
Common Raven *	C	C	C	C
Larks	Sp	S	F	W
Horned Lark	R	R	F	F
Swallows	Sp	S	F	W
Tree Swallow		O		
Violet-green swallow *	F	A	U	
Cliff Swallow	U	R		
N. Rough-winged Swallow	U		U	
Bank Swallow	U			
Barn Swallow *	C	C	F	
Chickadees and Allies	Sp	S	F	W
Black-capped Chickadee *	C	C	F	R
Mountain Chickadee *	C	C	F	F
Bushtit	R			
Nuthatches	Sp	S	F	W
Red-breasted Nuthatch *	U	U	U	R
White-breasted Nuthatch *	R	R	R	
Creepers	Sp	S	F	W
Brown Creeper	R		R	R
Wrens	Sp	S	F	W
Rock Wren *	C	C	R	
Canyon Wren			O	
House Wren *	U	U	R	
Winter Wren	R	O	R	R
Marsh Wren	U			
Dippers	Sp	S	F	W
American Dipper			X	
Kinglets, Gnatcatchers	Sp	S	F	W
Golden-crowned Kinglet	R	R	R	R
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	C	U	C	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher *	U	U	R	
Thrushes	Sp	S	F	W
Western Bluebird		X		
Mountain Bluebird *	C	C	F	
Townsend's Solitaire	R		R	
Swainson's Thrush	R		R	
Hermit Thrush	U		U	
American Robin *	C	A	F	
Varied Thrush	R		O	
Thrashers, Mockingbirds	Sp	S	F	W
Gray Catbird	O	O		
Northern Mockingbird	O			
Sage Thrasher *	R	F	U	
Brown Thrasher		X	X	
Starlings	Sp	S	F	W
European Starling *	F	F	F	U
Pipits and Wagtails	Sp	S	F	W
American Pipit			O	
Waxwings	Sp	S	F	W
Bohemian Waxwing			O	U
Cedar Waxwing	U	R	U	
Warblers	Sp	S	F	W
Tennessee Warbler	X		X	
Orange-crowned Warbler *	U	F	R	
Nashville Warbler			X	

Yellow Warbler *	U	F		
Myrtle's Yellow-rumped Warbler	O			
Audubon's Yellow-rumped Warbler	C	U	F	
Townsend's Warbler	R		R	
American Redstart	X			
Northern Waterthrush	X		X	
MacGillivray's Warbler *	U	F	R	
Common Yellowthroat	O			
Wilson's Warbler *	U	F	R	
Yellow-breasted Chat	X		X	
Tanagers	Sp	S	F	W
Western Tanager *	F	U		
Sparrows	Sp	S	F	W
Green-tailed Towhee *	C	F	U	
Spotted Towhee *	C	C	U	
Chipping Sparrow *	U	F	R	
Brewer's Sparrow *	A	A	C	
Vesper Sparrow *	F	F	F	
Lark Sparrow	R	U	R	
Black-throated Sparrow		O		
Sage Sparrow	R	R		
Lark Bunting *		R		
Savannah Sparrow	O	O		
Grasshopper Sparrow *	U	U		
Fox Sparrow *	U	U		
Song Sparrow *	F	F	F	
Lincoln's Sparrow	O			
White-throated Sparrow			X	
Harris Sparrow			X	
White-crowned Sparrow	F	U	F	
Golden-crowned Sparrow			X	
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	C	F	F	
Dark-eyed Junco (Slate-colored)	R		R	
Snow Bunting				U
Cardinals and Allies	Sp	S	F	W
Black-headed Grosbeak *	U	U		
Lazuli Bunting *	F	C	F	
Blackbirds and Orioles	Sp	S	F	W
Bobolink	O			
Red-winged Blackbird *	F	F	F	
Western Meadowlark *	F	F	U	
Yellow-headed Blackbird *	C	C	C	R
Brewer's Blackbird	C	A		
Common Grackle		X		
Brown-headed Cowbird *	C	C		
Bullock's Oriole *	U	U		
Baltimore Oriole	X			
Finches	Sp	S	F	W
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	R			U
Black Rosy-Finch				R
Pine Grosbeak			O	
Cassin's Finch *	C	A	U	
House Finch	U	R	U	
Red Crossbill		O	O	
Hoary Redpoll				X
Common Redpoll				R
Pine Siskin *	F	C	F	U
American Goldfinch	U		R	
Evening Grosbeak	U	U	U	
Weaver Finches	Sp	S	F	W
House Sparrow *	C	C	C	