

Day Roost Site Data: ID on Map and Photos

Date Located_____ UTM_____

Single Tree? _____ Grove? _____ (Describe grove in comments)

Elevation_____ Aspect(degrees)_____ Slope(%)_____

Topography: (Circle One)

Level	Steep(no rock)	Steep(rock)	Ridge Top	Drainage Bottom	Rock Wall
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Slope Position: (Circle) Upper 1/3 Middle 1/3 Lower 1/3

Land Use Class: (Circle) Reserved Withdrawn Suitable Unsuitable

Forest Type: (Circle) P.pine Pine/Oak Mixed Conifer Spruce Fir

Cottonwood Riparian Other Riparian Pinyon/Juniper Other_____

Substrate: (Circle One)

Branch	Witches-broom	Platform	Tree Cavity	Cliff	Cave	Other Nest
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1
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70	1	1	1	1	1	1
71	1	1	1	1</		

Tree or Cliff Data: (Fill in what is appropriate!!!)

Diameter _____ Species _____ Height _____ Roost Height _____

Tree Number: _____ Tagged?: _____

Comments: (Include description on how to find) _____

Comments: (Include description on how to find tree)

Comments:

**INSTRUCTIONS and DEFINITIONS OF TERMS:
1993 DAYTIME FOLLOW-UP FORM (continued)**

OTHER RAPTORS - Identify all other raptors seen or heard during the daytime follow-up visit.

OWLS PRESENT - Provide the following:

- Adults/Subadults - Enter the number, sex and age for each bird using a 2-letter code (e.g. MA = male adult, UU= unknown sex unknown age) use a (+) between pairs (e.g. MA + FA = a pair, MA FS = two single birds)
- Age/Sex Codes - M = male F = female A = adult S = subadult
Y = young U = unknown
- Young - Number of juvenile owls: nestlings=in nest; fledglings=out of nest
- Dead Owls - Provide the number and age of any dead owls found.

OWLS RESPONSE - Circle whether you had a visual, vocal observation, or none.

PHOTO - Pinprick location on 1/12,000 to 1/24,000 air photo of area.

PRESENCE - Site occupied by single spotted owl.

QUAD MAP NAME(s) - Enter the name(s) of the USGS Quad maps inventory area is found on.

REPRODUCTIVE STATUS - Identify the status using the codes provided.

SINGLE TREE? - Identify if the day roost is a single tree or grove of trees.

SLOPE - Provide the percent slope at the nest/roost tree or roost grove.

SLOPE POSITION - Identify the location of the nest or roost on the slope.

SUBSTRATE - Circle the best descriptor of the nest or roost substrate.

TIME - Use military time. Include time spent getting gas, mice, un-stuck, repairs, eating, etc. ie getting stuck while traveling goes to travel time, while getting stuck on survey route goes to survey time.

- Survey - Time spent conducting survey routes.
- Travel - Time spent traveling out to or in from inventory areas.
- Calling Point - Time spent at each calling point or segment of a continuous survey route.

TOPOGRAPHY - Circle the topographic conditions around the nest or roost site.

TREE NUMBER - Provide the tree number, which is a unique number for each nest or roost tree or roost grove. Use Forest and District number; N for nest, R for Roost, G for Grove; Territory Number (2 digit); and individual number. Nest 3 of Territory 17 on the Blue Ridge District, Coconino NF, would be 040717N3.

TREE or CLIFF DATA - Provide all data that is appropriate for the nest or roost.
Diameter in inches. Heights in feet. Aspect in degrees.

UTM - Universal Transverse Mercadian system of location. Identify as precisely as possible.

VISIT # - Daytime follow-up or reproductive visit number.

WEATHER - Recored the following:

- Wind - Approximate miles per hour
- Cloud - Approximate % cloud cover
- PPT (Precipitation) - trace, light, moderate, heavy, snow
- Temp - Approximate temperature in fahrenheit

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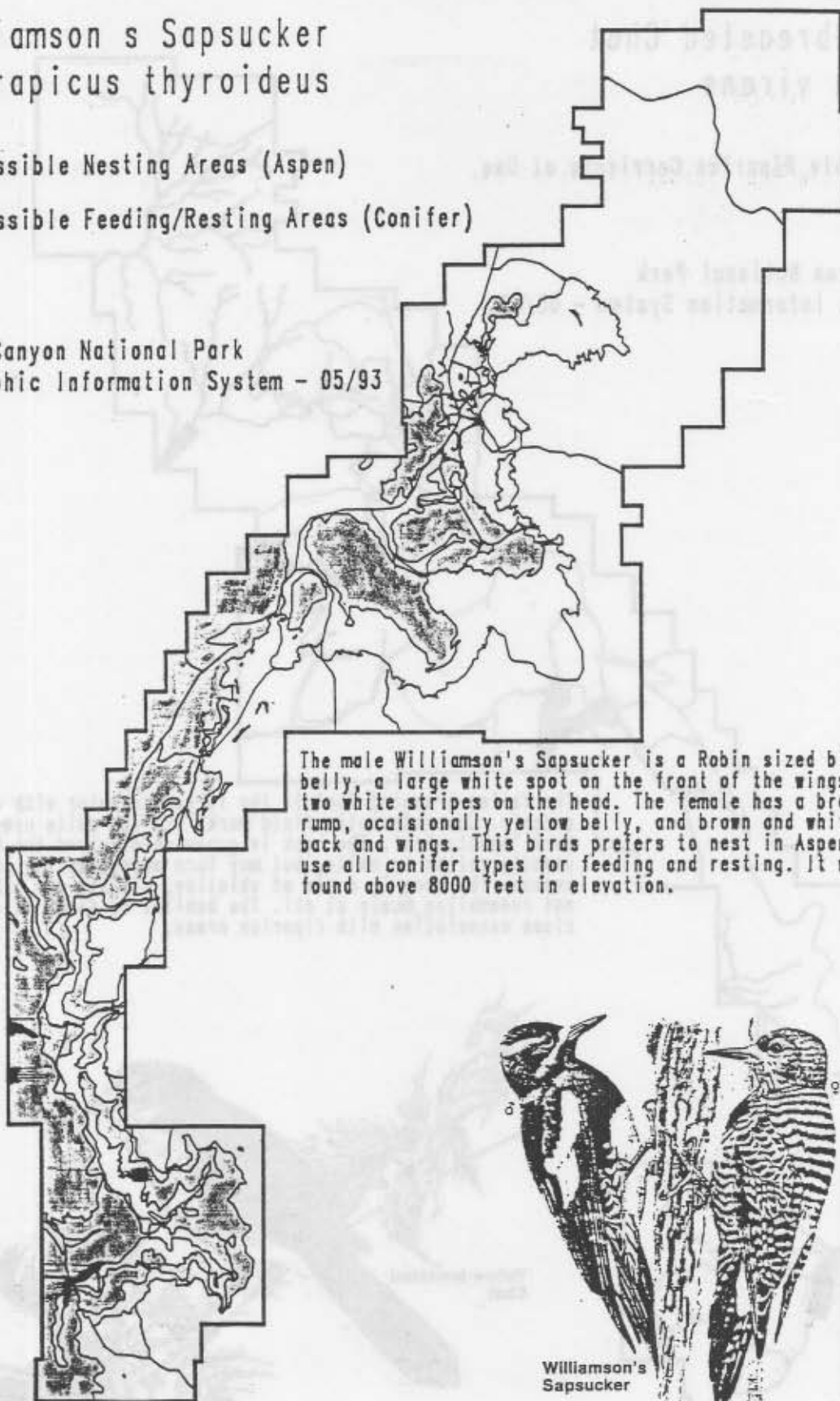
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Williamson's Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*

- Possible Nesting Areas (Aspen)
- ▤ Possible Feeding/Resting Areas (Conifer)

Bryce Canyon National Park
Geographic Information System - 05/93



The male Williamson's Sapsucker is a Robin sized bird with a yellow belly, a large white spot on the front of the wings, a red chin, and two white stripes on the head. The female has a brown head, white rump, occasionally yellow belly, and brown and white barring on the back and wings. This birds prefers to nest in Aspen areas and will use all conifer types for feeding and resting. It will also be usually found above 8000 feet in elevation.



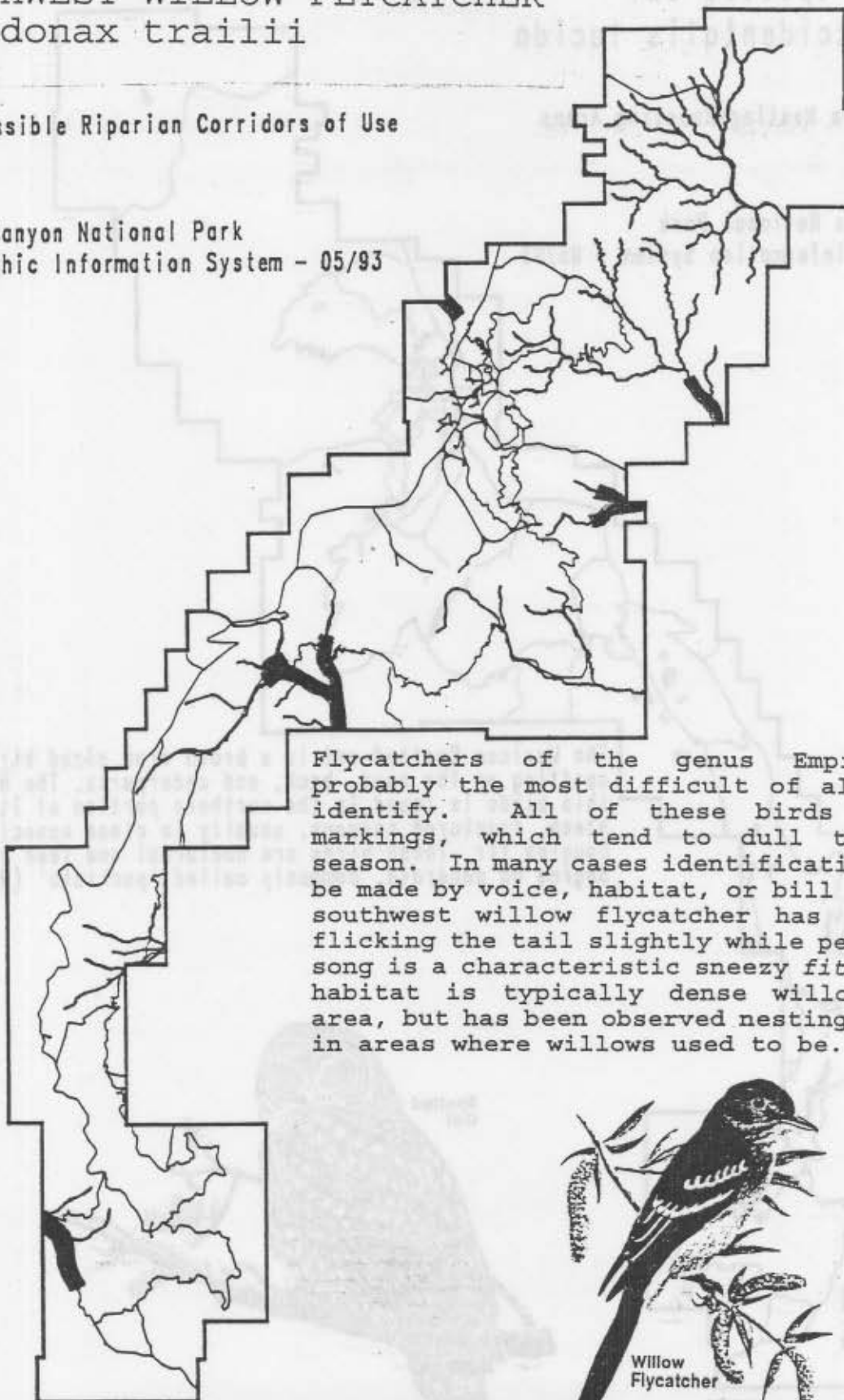
Williamson's
Sapsucker

SOUTHWEST WILLOW FLYCATCHER

Empidonax trailii

■ Possible Riparian Corridors of Use

Bryce Canyon National Park
Geographic Information System - 05/93



Flycatchers of the genus *Empidonax* are probably the most difficult of all birds to identify. All of these birds have drab markings, which tend to dull through the season. In many cases identification can only be made by voice, habitat, or bill shape. The southwest willow flycatcher has a habit of flicking the tail slightly while perched. The song is a characteristic sneezy fitz-bew. The habitat is typically dense willow riparian area, but has been observed nesting in tamarix in areas where willows used to be.



Willow
Flycatcher



Figure 1. Habitat reported on trees
 Location, New York City and surrounding area.

- Spotted owl habitat
- Habitat
- Forest
- Plant species reported on trees

4. Triline survey will be established in each of the three potential areas covering the potential habitat.

5. Calling stations should be approximately 100 meters apart.

6. Calls will consist of repeated male calls and female replies.

7. A potential area is used in all its surveying and responses from potential birds are recorded.

8. Responses from calls (all species) will be documented as repeat survey cards. Responses from repeated calls will be followed up by a post survey survey to determine actual presence and to line the potential area and for better and other documentation collection.

9. A potential area is used in all its surveying and responses from potential birds are recorded.

10. A potential area is used in all its surveying and responses from potential birds are recorded.

11. A potential area is used in all its surveying and responses from potential birds are recorded.

12. Birds must be less than 10m.

13. Birds calling 12 hrs before sunset.

14. Breeding season Feb - July.

- pre-laying - Feb or March

- laying - March

- egg laid 2-3 weeks after reproduction (April)

- chick 1st year, birds return 2

- second incubation 28-32 days

- third - end of May

- breeding - 2 or 3 weeks

- chick 1st year - 28-32 days after last chick

- birds that incubate within the first 10 days

- young birds dispersed in October

15. Contact first survey prior to June 10

16. Finish at least 3 surveys prior to July 10

