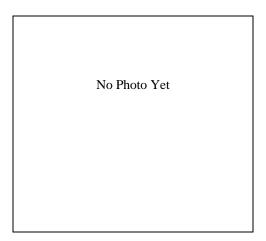
Spotted Owl Strix occidentalis



Habitat Use Profile

Main Habitats	Coniferous Forest
	Confierous Forest
Used in Nevada	
	Closely tied to old-growth mixed
	conifer forest [EO];
	multi-storied stands may
	be preferred [p1]
	Canopy closure 40% or greater
	[Call et al 1992]
	Forest mosaic needs to include
	some trees with DBH >
Key Habitat Use	90 cm [p1]
Parameters	Prefers intermediate to high
	amount of downed
	woody debris [EO]
	Preferred habitat has little or no
	shrub understory [EO]
	Foraging habitat may include a
	wider-range of age-class
	stands than breeding
	habitat [p1]
	Low densities and large home
	ranges, especially during
Minimum Patch	non-breeding season
Size	[EO, p1]
	Mean home range ~ 1,500 ha [Call
	et al 1992]

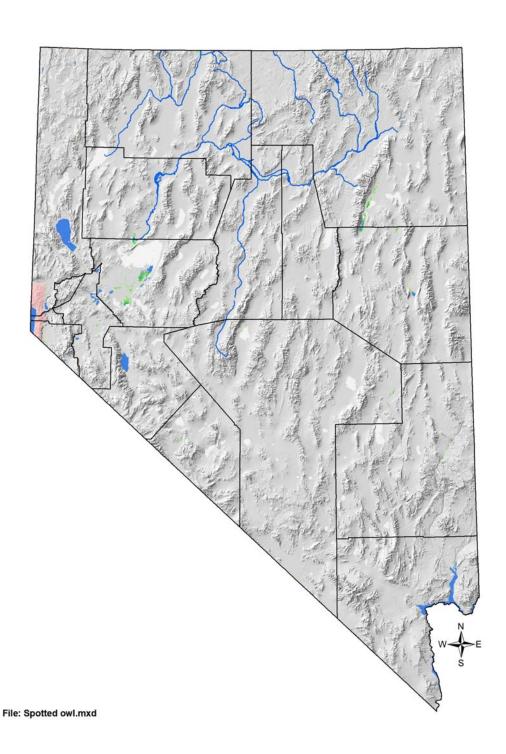
Conservation Profile

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ation has been
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SFS, TBD]
/: [TBD]

Natural History Profile

Seasonal Presence in Nevada	Year-round May exhibit seasonal altitudinal migrations (Laymon 1989)
Known Breeding Dates in Nevada	Mid-May – early August [EO]
Nesting Habits	Usually nests in pre-existing cavities in late successional mixed-conifer forest with high canopy closure [p1] Fidelity to breeding territory high [p1]
Food Requirements	Small and medium-sized mammals, mostly rodents, flying squirrels preferred [p1]

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Spotted Owl

Strix occidentalis

Temporary Map Key

Pink: Breeding range

Hot pink / magenta: For some birds, breeding data was limited, and was supplemented by extrapolation to include likely breeding range. In these cases, hot pink represents known breeding range, and lighter pink the extrapolated breeding range.

Blue: Winter range

Yellow: Important migration stopover areas

Purple: Year-round range

Green: In some maps, wetlands mapped by SWReGAP are shown in green for interpretational purposes

Dot symbols: In cases where breeding records were isolated or very restricted in extent, they are represented by a pink dot symbol rather than a shaded area.

Arrows: Major migration routes. These are shown only for birds for which there are migration-associated conservation issues.

OVERVIEW

Within the Carson Range, western Nevada hosts a small number Spotted Owls of the subspecies *S. o. occidentalis*, the California Spotted Owl. Although breeding in Nevada has been conjectured [p4], it has only recently (2009) been confirmed. Spotted Owls are generally associated with large contiguous tracts of old growth forest, but breeding pairs in the Carson Range have been noted to occur in smaller, more isolated stands. As is the case with several other birds species associated with Coniferous Forest, conservation threats that occur elsewhere in the west as a result of widespread logging are absent or less pronounced in Nevada. Apart from managing fuels reduction projects appropriately, continued monitoring of our small population is the main need.

ABUNDANCE AND OCCUPANCY BY HABITAT

 For California Spotted Owls in Sierra Nevada, densities range from 0.12 – 0.21 owls / km²

NEVADA-SPECIFIC STUDIES AND ANALYSES

• TBD

MAIN THREATS AND CHALLENGES

- Increased fire frequency and intensity
- Fuels reduction projects that threaten old-growth forest characteristics in occupied habitat

Spotted Owl

Strix occidentalis

CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Proscribed Strategies

• Sierra Nevada Framework (USDA 1995) provides detailed recommendations for managing Spotted Owls in the Sierra Nevada Range

Habitat Strategies

- General Coniferous Forest conservation strategy with focus on maintaining old growth stands
- In forest management practices, especially with regard to fuels reduction projects, aim to maintain old growth structure including multiple canopy layers, canopy cover > 40%, and large snags

Research, Planning, and Monitoring

- Continue current monitoring efforts [obtain more information]
- Conduct additional survey efforts that include more patches of "atypical" habitat, such as smaller forest patches
- Study juvenile dispersal via radio-telemetry studies to better determine habitat conservation requirements specific to the eastern Sierra Nevada

OTHER PRIORITY SPECIES WITH SIMILAR CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

- White-headed Woodpecker
- Band-tailed Pigeon

FURTHER READING

• Call et al. 1992

Temporary codes for standard references

- [p1] Birds of N. America account for this species
- [p2] NV Bird Conservation Plan ver. 1 (Neel 1999)
- [p3] NV Wildlife Action Plan
- [p4] Nevada Breeding Bird Atlas
- [p5] PIF N. American Landbird Conservation Plan (Rich et al 2004) (NOTE:
- [p6] Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan (Oring et al 2003)
- [p7] Pacific Flyway reports
- [p8] Shrubsteppe Landscapes in Jeopardy (Dobkin and Sauder 2004)
- [p9] Birds in a Sagebrush Sea (Paige and Ritter 1999)
- [s1] NBC-based population size estimates

Spotted Owl

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[s2, s3] NBC-based habitat relationship analysis

[s4] Breeding Bird Atlas breeding phenology data

[i1] BBS trends analysis (Sauer et al 2005)

[i2] NV Upland Game Management Plan (Espinosa et al in prep.)

[i3] Western Quail Management Plan (Zornes et al 2008)

[i4] NDOW Shorebird and Waterbird monitoring data (Neel)

[i5] Brad Andres IMJV Shorebird / Waterbird data set

[i6] GBBO Technical Report 08-01 (2008)

[EO] Expert opinion from NVPIF group members

[IWWCP] Intermountain West Waterbird Conservation Plan

[NAWCP] North American Waterbird Conservation Plan

[LBCUSACP] Long-billed Curlew Status Assessment and Conservation Plan

[USSCP] U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan

[WHSRN] Western Hemispheric Shorebird Regional Network