Aeronautes saxatalis



Photo by Martin Meyers

Habitat Use Profile

Main Habitats Used in Nevada	Cliffs, Montane Riparian, Great Basin Lowland Riparian, Mojave Lowland Riparian		
Key Habitat Use Parameters	Occupies cliffs or structures located near riparian areas, meadows, lakes, reservoirs, wetlands [p1, i6] Most often forage over or near water, but also seen foraging over a wide variety of forest and shrubland habitat types [s, p4]		
Minimum Patch Size	Home range size unknown, but at least several km ^{2:} May forage up to 15 km away from nest sites, although usually closer [p1]		

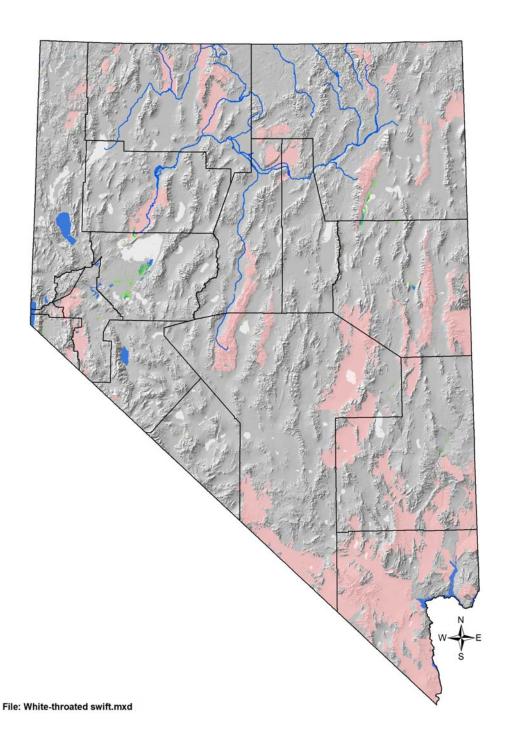
Conservation Profile

Priority Status	Conservation Target		
	Probable declines		
Reasons for Priority	Possible threats		
Status	Limited availability of suitable breeding		
	habitat		
	Continental PIF: Watch List		
Other Rankings	Audubon Watchlist: None		
	Natural Heritage: S4B		
	USFWS: Migratory Bird		
	BLM: None		
	NDOW: Conservation Priority		
Trends	Historical: Unknown		
	Recent: Substantial range-wide declines		
	since 1966, but more recently		
	stabilizing; Nevada trends		
	uncertain [i1,p1, p3]		
	Nevada (NBC): 14,000		
Population Size and	Nevada (PIF): 4,300		
Stewardship %	Global: 280,000 [p5]		
•	Stewardship %: 5% or less		
Population	TBD		
Objective			
Monitoring	Source: Nevada Bird Count		
Coverage	Coverage and Adequacy: Good		
Key Conservation	TBD		
Areas			

Natural History Profile

Seasonal Presence	Spring – summer north of Mojave region	
la Namada		
in Nevada	Year-round in Mojave region [p1]	
Known Breeding	April – September [p1, s4]	
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Dates in Nevada		
	Nests in natural or artificial crevices in	
	cliffs and structures [p1]	
Nicotion of Links		
Nesting Habits	Very high breeding site affinity, some	
	sites continuously used > 50	
	yrs. [p1]	
	7 1 1	
Food Requirements	Forages aerially for flying insects [p1]	

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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

White-throated Swifts breed throughout Nevada, wherever suitable nesting cliffs or structures are present in proximity to water and to sufficient prey populations. Cliffs near rivers seem to be preferred as nest sites [EO], and White-throated Swifts are especially common around Lake Mead and along southern Nevada rivers [EO]. However, artificial crevices in man-made structures are used as well. Current monitoring efforts do not provide satisfying coverage of important breeding sites, and therefore trends within Nevada have not been quantified. Regardless of trends, it would be advantageous to inventory and monitor Nevada's most productive breeding locations.

ABUNDANCE AND OCCUPANCY BY HABITAT

• NBC data (percent transects column actually refers to **proportion** of transects)

			%
		% Transects	Transects
		Occupied	Occupied
		(Great Basin)	(Mojave)
Aspen		0	0.29 (2/7)
Coniferous Forest		0	0.25 (1/4)
Joshua Tree		0	0.1 (2/20)
Lowland Riparian		0.09 (6/66)	0.19 (7/20)
Mesquite-Catclaw		n/a	0.14 (2/14)
Mojave Scrub		n/a	0.09 (2/22)
Montane Riparian		0.05 (4/88)	0
Montane Sagebrush		0	0.33 (1/3)
Pinyon-Juniper		0.02 (1/61)	0.25 (3/12)

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• Highly social; flocks up to 500 birds in winter roosting sites; nests individually or semi-colonially [p1]

NEVADA-SPECIFIC STUDIES AND ANALYSES

• TBD [consult Great Basin Birds]

MAIN THREATS AND CHALLENGES

- Disturbance of communal breeding sites
- Possible pesticide bioaccumulation effects, especially near agricultural areas

CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Habitat Strategies

• General Cliff, Montane Riparian, and Great Basin and Mojave Lowland Riparian conservation strategies

Research, Planning, and Monitoring

- Identify, monitor, and protect important communal breeding cliffs and structures
- Improve monitoring effort with targeted surveys in major breeding sites to better determine trends in Nevada
- If Nevada trends are declining, conduct additional research to determine causes, with focus on possible pesticide impacts

OTHER PRIORITY SPECIES WITH SIMILAR CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

• TBD

FURTHER READING

• TBD [consult Great Basin Birds]

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

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- [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
- [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