

COLORADO INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREAS
INFORMATION FOR COLORADO TASK FORCE DELIBERATIONS
COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE - CUMULATIVE WILDLIFE MAP

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The map values are based on the following species, impact and status factors. Each Activity Area is defined as stated below.

HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT
ECONOMIC SPECIES AND SPECIES AT RISK (RARE, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED)
WEIGHTING FACTORS OVERALL
DECEMBER 14, 2005

SPECIES	ACTIVITY AREA AND DEFINITION	IMPACT FACTOR	STATUS FACTOR	TOTAL	FINAL RANKING
Bald Eagle	Active Nest Site A specific location in which a pair of bald eagles have at least attempted to nest within the last five years. Any nest location that can be directly tied to courtship, breeding, or brooding behavior is considered active. A buffer zone extends .5 miles around a known active nest.	5	4	9	Very High
	Inactive Nest Site A former active nest location in which neither courtship, breeding, or brooding activity has been observed at any time during the last 5 years. A buffer zone of .5 mile extends around an inactive nest.	4	4	8	High
	Nest of Unknown Status A nest that is inactive for at least 10 years and has not been checked.	3	4	7	High
	Summer Foraging Range Foraging areas frequented by breeding bald eagles from November 15 to July 30. These areas are almost always associated with nesting pairs.	1	4	5	Moderately Low
	Winter Range Those areas where bald eagles have been observed between	1/3**	4	5/7	Moderately Low/High

**HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT
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DECEMBER 14, 2005**

SPECIES	ACTIVITY AREA AND DEFINITION	IMPACT FACTOR	STATUS FACTOR	TOTAL	FINAL RANKING
	November 15 and April 1.				
	<p>Winter Concentration Area</p> <p>Areas (tree, islands, etc) within an existing winter range where eagles concentrate between November 15 and April 1. These areas may be associated with roost sites.</p>	5	4	9	Very High
	<p>Winter Foraging Range</p> <p>Areas (tree, islands, etc) within an existing winter range where eagles concentrate between November 15 and April 1. These areas may be associated with roost sites.</p>	1	4	5	Moderately Low
	<p>Roost Site</p> <p>Groups of or individual trees that provide diurnal and/or nocturnal perches for less than 15 wintering bald eagles; includes a buffer zone extending 1/4 mile around these sites. These trees are usually the tallest available trees in the wintering area and are primarily located in riparian habitats.</p>	4 (5)	4	8	High
	<p>Communal Roost Site</p> <p>Groups of or individual trees used by more than 15 eagles for diurnal and/or nocturnal perches.</p>	5	4	9	Very High
Bighorn Sheep	<p>Overall Distribution</p> <p>The area which encompasses all known seasonal activity areas within the observed range of a bighorn sheep population.</p>	2	2	4	Moderately Low
	<p>Summer Range</p> <p>That part of the overall range where 90% of the individuals are located between spring green-up and the first heavy snowfall. Summer range is not necessarily exclusive of winter range; in some areas winter range and summer range may overlap.</p>	2	2	4	Moderately Low
	<p>Summer Concentration Area</p> <p>Those areas where bighorn sheep concentrate from mid-June through mid-August. High quality forage, security, and lack of disturbance may be characteristic of these areas to meet the high energy demands of lactation, lamb rearing, horn growth, and general preparation for the rigors of fall and winter.</p>	4	2	6	High
	<p>Production Area</p> <p>That part of the overall range of bighorn sheep occupied by pregnant females during a specific period of spring. This period is May 1 to June 30 for Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep and February 28 to May 1 for desert bighorn sheep.</p>	5	2	7	Very High
	<p>Salt Lick</p> <p>Specific natural sites known to be utilized by bighorn sheep for obtaining minerals to meet basic nutritional needs.</p>	3	2	5	Moderate
	<p>Winter Range</p> <p>That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of ten from the</p>	4	2	6	High

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SPECIES	ACTIVITY AREA AND DEFINITION	IMPACT FACTOR	STATUS FACTOR	TOTAL	FINAL RANKING
	first heavy snowfall to spring green-up, or during a site specific period of winter as defined for each DAU.				
	<p>Severe Winter Range</p> <p>That part of the overall range where 90% of the individuals are located when the annual snow-pack is at its maximum and/or temperatures are at a minimum in the two worst winters out of ten.</p>	5	2	7	Very High
	<p>Winter Concentration Area</p> <p>That part of the winter range where densities are at least 200% greater than the surrounding winter range density during the same period used to define winter range in the average five winters out of ten.</p>	5	2	7	Very High
	<p>Water Sources</p> <p>Water sources known to be utilized by bighorn sheep in dry, water scarce areas. Up to a 1.6km radius should be described around a point source, and up to a 1.6km band be drawn along a river or stream.</p>	4	2	6	High
Black Bear	<p>Overall Distribution</p> <p>The area which encompasses all known seasonal activity areas within the observed range of a population of black bear.</p>	1	2	3	Low
	<p>Summer Concentration Area</p> <p>That portion of the overall range of the species where activity is greater than the surrounding overall range during that period from June 15 to August 15.</p>	3	2	5	Moderate
	<p>Fall Concentration Area</p> <p>That portion of the overall range of the species where activity is greater than the surrounding overall range during that period from June 15 to August 15.</p>	4	2	6	High
	<p>Movement Corridor</p> <p>A subjective indication of the general direction of black bear movement between seasonal use areas.</p>	4	2	6	High
Brazilian Free-Tailed Bat	<p>Roosting Area</p> <p>A place occupied by Brazilian Free-Tailed Bats, including a ½ mile buffer, that provides shelter from the physical elements, and protection from predation. Roost sites for Brazilian Free-Tailed Bats typically are established in caves or abandoned mines, rock crevices, and buildings. There are two different types of roosts used by Brazilian Free-Tailed Bats, depending on the season of use, and activity that occurs at the roost. These different types of roosts are listed below:</p> <p><u>Day Roost:</u> A roost occupied by males or non-reproductive females, during periods of torpor or inactivity, during the warm seasons.</p> <p><u>Maternity Roost:</u> A roost occupied by pregnant or</p>	5	2	7	Very High

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	nursing bats, and young of the year, that can gather in large numbers during the late spring and summer seasons.				
Columbian Sharptail Grouse	Overall Range An area which encompasses all mapped seasonal activity areas within the observed range of a population of sharp-tailed grouse.	2	2	4	Moderately Low
	Active Lek Usually an open area or area of low vegetative cover, usually on a ridge or knoll where sharp-tailed grouse traditionally display and breed.	5	2	7	High
	Inactive Lek An area where sharp-tailed grouse historically displayed and bred but has not been used for those purposes within the past 10 years.	4	2	6	Moderate
	Unknown Lek An area where sharp-tailed grouse were known to have displayed and bred but has not been checked within the past 10 years.	3	2	5	Moderately Low
	Production Area An area that includes 90% of sharp-tailed grouse nesting and brood rearing habitat. This is mapped as a buffer zone of 2 km (1.24 miles) around dancing grounds.	4	2	6	Moderate
	Winter Range Observed winter range of sharp-tailed grouse usually in a tall shrub vegetative type (greater than or equal to 2 meters); within 5 km of lek sites. Shrub height should allow feeding on buds by birds above normal snow depths.	3	2	5	Moderately Low
Elk	Overall Range The area which encompasses all known seasonal activity areas within the observed range of an elk population.	1	2	3	Low
	Summer Range That part of the range of a species where 90% of the individuals are located between spring green-up and the first heavy snowfall, or during a site specific period of summer as defined for each DAU. Summer range is not necessarily exclusive of winter range; in some areas winter range and summer range may overlap.	2 (1)	2	4	Moderately Low
	Summer Concentration Area Those areas where elk concentrate from mid-June through mid-August. High quality forage, security, and lack of disturbance are characteristics of these areas to meet the high energy demands of lactation, calf rearing, antler growth, and general preparation for the rigors of fall and winter.	5	2	7	Very High

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SPECIES	ACTIVITY AREA AND DEFINITION	IMPACT FACTOR	STATUS FACTOR	TOTAL	FINAL RANKING
	<p>Production Area That part of the overall range of elk occupied by the females from May 15 to June 15 for calving. (Only known areas are mapped and this does not include all production areas for the DAU).</p>	4 (5)	2	6	High
	<p>Winter Range That part of the overall range of a species where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of ten from the first heavy snowfall to spring green-up, or during a site specific period of winter as defined for each DAU.</p>	3 (2)	2	5	Moderate
	<p>Severe Winter Range That part of the range of a species where 90 percent of the individuals are located when the annual snow-pack is at its maximum and/or temperatures are at a minimum in the two worst winters out of ten. The winter of 1983-84 is a good example of a severe winter</p>	4	2	6	High
	<p>Winter Concentration Area That part of the winter range of a species where densities are at least 200% greater than the surrounding winter range density during the same period used to define winter range in the average five winters out of ten.</p>	5	2	7	Very High
	<p>Resident Population Area An area used year-round by a population of elk. Individuals could be found in any part of the area at any time of the year; the area cannot be subdivided into seasonal ranges. It is most likely included within the overall range of the larger population.</p>	3	2	5	Moderate
	<p>Migration Corridor A specific map-able site through which large numbers of animals migrate and loss of which would change migration routes.</p>	5	2	7	Very High
	<p>Limited Use Area An area within the overall range which is occasionally inhabited by elk and/or contains a small scattered population of elk.</p>	1	2	3	Low
<p>Gunnison Sage Grouse</p>	<p>Occupied Range Areas known to be used by sage-grouse within the last 10 years from the date of mapping. "Use" is defined as 1) radio telemetry locations, 2) confirmed observations of birds or sign by reliable sources 3) documented use reported in unpublished reports or publications. (mapped by field biologists).</p>	5	5	10	Very High
	<p>Vacant / Unknown <u>Suitable Unknown Habitat</u> = Suitable and historic habitat adjacent to suitable occupied habitats where use by sage-grouse has not been documented but could occur. Habitat is similar to that within known occupied habitats. (mapped by field biologists) <u>Suitable Vacant Habitat</u> = Sagebrush habitats within the historic range of sage-grouse that is not mapped as the above two</p>	4	5	9	Very High

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SPECIES	ACTIVITY AREA AND DEFINITION	IMPACT FACTOR	STATUS FACTOR	TOTAL	FINAL RANKING
	categories (Suitable Occupied or Suitable Unknown).				
	<p>Potentially Suitable Habitat</p> <p>Habitats that are capable of producing sagebrush communities that could be occupied by sage-grouse, but would require a human or non-human induced perturbation. These areas have soils or other historic information (photos, maps, reports, etc.) indicating that sagebrush was the predominant cover type. These sites could include areas that have successional advanced to non-sagebrush cover types (e.g., pinyon-juniper cover types).</p>	3	5	8	High
Greater Sage Grouse	<p>Occupied Range</p> <p>Areas known to be used by sage-grouse within the last 10 years from the date of mapping. "Use" is defined as 1) radio telemetry locations, 2) confirmed observations of birds or sign by reliable sources 3) documented use reported in unpublished reports or publications. (mapped by field biologists).</p>	4	4	8	Very High
	<p>Vacant / Unknown</p> <p>Suitable Unknown Habitat = Suitable and historic habitat adjacent to suitable occupied habitats where use by sage-grouse has not been documented but could occur. Habitat is similar to that within known occupied habitats. (mapped by field biologists)</p> <p>Suitable Vacant Habitat = Sagebrush habitats within the historic range of sage-grouse that is not mapped as the above two categories (Suitable Occupied or Suitable Unknown).</p>	3	4	7	Very High
	<p>Potentially Suitable Habitat</p> <p>Habitats that are capable of producing sagebrush communities that could be occupied by sage-grouse, but would require a human or non-human induced perturbation. These areas have soils or other historic information (photos, maps, reports, etc.) indicating that sagebrush was the predominant cover type. These sites could include areas that have successional advanced to non-sagebrush cover types (e.g., pinyon-juniper cover types).</p>	2	4	6	High
Greenback, Rio Grande and Colorado River Cutthroat Trout	<p>Overall Range</p> <p>COLORADO RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT PURITY GRADE: A DISTRIBUTION: Distribution of the most pure grade of Colorado River cutthroat trout. PURITY GRADE B DISTRIBUTION: Distribution of the second most pure grade of Colorado River cutthroat trout. NOTE: Only Grade A and Grade B distribution of Colo. River cutthroat trout have been mapped. GREENBACK CUTTHROAT TROUT PURITY GRADE: A DISTRIBUTION: Distribution of the most pure grade of Greenback cutthroat trout. Letters A (most pure) .</p>	5	4	9	Very High
Lynx	<p>Occupied Range</p> <p>That part of the potential Range where populations of Lynx</p>	5	5	10	Very High

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SPECIES	ACTIVITY AREA AND DEFINITION	IMPACT FACTOR	STATUS FACTOR	TOTAL	FINAL RANKING
	are known to exist. Distributions of Lynx are determined through tracking of radio-collar signals.				
	<p>Potential Range</p> <p>POTENTIAL HABITAT: Areas having the highest potential of lynx occurrences in the state. These areas usually contain positive, probable, or possible reports.</p> <p>POSITIVE REPORTS: Reports having an "A" rating based on one of the following criteria: 1. Presence of undisputable evidence including captured live animals, skulls, skins, or quality close-up photographs. 2. Skulls and/or skins documented in published scientific literature, museum collector's notes and agency files, such as PARC (ADC) or the Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW), and verified by a competent biologist/mammalogist. 3. Hair analyzed with mitochondrial DNA.</p> <p>PROBABLE REPORTS: Reports having a "B" rating based on one of the following criteria: 1. Individual hair samples that have been analyzed by a competent biologist and indicate lynx. 2. Clear distinguishable tracks or photographs of tracks. Tracks should be over 7.5 cm. (3") in width, and only shallowly sinking into the snow. Trough should be greater than 15 cm (6"), center straddle greater than 5.0 cm (2"), and stride from 60 to 70 cm (24" - 35"). Leading edge forms a flat arc and does not show the stepped pattern found in canines. 3. First hand observations by a competent observer/biologist without a high quality photograph. The observation should be of sufficient duration and proximity to highly suggest a lynx. 4. Documentation in scientific literature that highly suggest lynx but may not include direct observation/analysis by the author, or other competent biologist. 5. A combination of supporting evidence that documents a good track series and appropriate behavior indicated by the animal's trail. Track sets should conform to the measurements listed above. Appropriate behavior includes chases and kills of snowshoe hare or other prey species; using all available cover and seldom crossing clearings; when crossing clearings faster gaits, trot and lopes, are used; travel from dense underbrush and small openings; investigate each snowshoe hare form; walking on top of snowshoe hare trails; and climbing trees revealing support from retractile claws. Other supporting evidence includes track location in appropriate habitat including spruce-fir and lodgepole pine forests and ecotones of spruce-fir and aspen or meadows in areas with snowshoe hare sign.</p> <p>POSSIBLE REPORTS :Reports having a "C" rating based on one of the following criteria: A combination of signs, the most of which suggest lynx. Some clues may not fit the criteria for lynx, but none of these clues should strongly suggest other animals. The clues just simply aren't conclusive. Usually clues which do not suggest lynx fail to do so because the signs are in poor condition and hard to interpret. A marginal measurement for one or two criteria can be weighed by the bulk of other clues. Measurements of stride, trough and print width are the three most distinguishing characteristics of the trail patterns and should be indicative of lynx if they are visible. Tracks sets don't have to be physically measured but the observer's description should conform to the measurements for a "probable or B" rating.</p>	5	3	8	High

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	2. First hand information from a lay observer who supplies a preponderance of data to indicate the observation was a lynx. 3. The information provided was inadequate to determine the identity of the animal.				
Mexican Spotted Owl	Critical Habitat Those areas of the species' overall range that are considered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service to be critical to the survival of the species.	4	5	9	High
Moose	Overall Range The area which encompasses all known seasonal activity areas within the observed range of a population of moose.	1	2	3	Low
	Summer Range That part of the overall range where 90% of the individuals are located during the summer months. This summer time frame will be delineated with specific start/end dates for each moose population within the state (ex: May 1 to Sept 15). Summer range is not necessarily exclusive of winter range.	2	2	4	Moderately Low
	Concentration Area That part of the range of a species where densities are 200% higher than the surrounding area during a specific season.	4	2	6	High
	Priority Habitat Habitat types associated with the food and cover requirements of moose. Significant loss of these habitats would change moose distribution and/or would adversely affect the population. These habitat types include but are not limited to willow dominated riparian areas, sub-climax coniferous forest mixed with shrub lands, and dense climax coniferous forests.	4	2	6	High
Mountain Goat	Overall Range An area which encompasses all known seasonal activity areas within the observed range of a population of mountain goat.	2	2	4	Moderately Low
	Summer Range That part of the home range of a species where 90 percent of the individuals are located during summer. This range may overlap winter range areas in some instances. Summer range will include what has traditionally been known as spring and fall transitional ranges	2	2	4	Moderately Low
	Production Area That part of the home range of a species occupied by the females during a specific period of spring. This period is May 15 to June 30 for mountain goats	4	2	6	High
	Mineral Lick Specific natural sites known to be utilized as lick areas by mountain goat	4	2	6	High

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	<p>Winter Range That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of ten from the first heavy snowfall to spring green-up, or during a site specific period of winter as defined for each DAU.</p>	3	2	5	Moderate
Mountain Lion	<p>Overall Range The area which encompasses all known seasonal activity areas within the observed range of a population of mountain lion.</p>	2 (1)	2	4	Moderately Low
	<p>Peripheral Range An area of mountain lion overall range where habitat is limited and populations are isolated. Population density may be lower than in the central part of their range.</p>	1	2	3	Low
Mule Deer	<p>Overall Distribution The area which encompasses all known seasonal activity areas within the observed range of a mule deer population.</p>	1	2	3	Low
	<p>Summer Range That part of the overall range where 90% of the individuals are located between spring green-up and the first heavy snowfall. Summer range is not necessarily exclusive of winter range; in some areas winter range and summer range may overlap.</p>	2 (1)	2	4	Moderately Low
	<p>Resident Population Area An area that provides year-round range for a population of mule deer. The resident mule deer use all of the area all year; it cannot be subdivided into seasonal ranges although it may be included within the overall range of the larger population.</p>	3	2	5	Moderate
	<p>Concentration Area That part of the overall range where higher quality habitat supports significantly higher densities than surrounding areas. These areas are typically occupied year round and are not necessarily associated with a specific season. Includes rough break country, riparian areas, small drainages, and large areas of irrigated cropland.</p>	4	2	6	High
	<p>Winter Range That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of ten from the first heavy snowfall to spring green-up, or during a site specific period of winter as defined for each DAU.</p>	3 (2)	2	5	Moderate
	<p>Severe Winter Range That part of the overall range where 90% of the individuals are located when the annual snowpack is at its maximum and/or temperatures are at a minimum in the two worst winters out of ten.</p>	4	2	6	High

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	<p>Winter Concentration Area That part of the winter range where densities are at least 200% greater than the surrounding winter range density during the same period used to define winter range in the average five winters out of ten.</p>	5	2	7	Very High
	<p>Migration Corridor A specific mappable site through which large numbers of animals migrate and loss of which would change migration routes.</p>	5	2	7	Very High
	<p>Limited Use Area An area within the overall range of mule deer that is only occasionally inhabited and/or contains only a small population of scattered mule deer.</p>	1	2	3	Low
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	<p>Occupied Range Those areas where Preble's are known to occur. These data are derived by combining known occurrences of Prebles with mapped riparian vegetation and applying a 1 mile linear buffer both upstream and downstream including both the main channel and side channels. Additionally, a 100m lateral buffer is applied which, in general, represents foraging and hibernaculum habitat. This buffer serves as a general guideline. Site specific topographic and vegetative features may increase or decrease the area considered locally as foraging and hibernaculum habitat. Where riparian vegetation maps don't exist, the stream centerline is buffered laterally by 100 meters, preferably using hydrology data contained on the USGS 1:24,000 topographic quadrangles.</p>	5	4	9	Very High
River Otter	<p>Overall Distribution An area which encompasses all mapped seasonal activity areas within the observed range of a population of river otters.</p>	5	4	9	Very High
	<p>Winter Range Areas used by otters during the period when ice cover is prevalent. Will normally but not necessarily be smaller than overall range.</p>	4	4	8	High
	<p>Concentration Area Areas where otters are known to concentrate. Otter sightings and signs of otter activity are higher in these areas than in overall range.</p>	5	4	9	Very High
	<p>Nursery Area Areas which include sloughs, marshes, side channels, etc., which are known to be used by river otters accompanied by young during the spring and/or summer.</p>	5	4	9	Very High
	<p>Natal Den Known dens used by female otters to give birth.</p>	5	4	9	Very High

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Gunnison's Sage Grouse	<p>Occupied Range Areas known to be used by sage-grouse within the last 10 years from the date of mapping. "Use" is defined as 1) radio telemetry locations, 2) confirmed observations of birds or sign by reliable sources 3) documented use reported in unpublished reports or publications. (mapped by field biologists).</p>	5	5	10	Very High
	<p>Vacant / Unknown Suitable Unknown Habitat = Suitable and historic habitat adjacent to suitable occupied habitats where use by sage-grouse has not been documented but could occur. Habitat is similar to that within known occupied habitats. (mapped by field biologists) Suitable Vacant Habitat = Sagebrush habitats within the historic range of sage-grouse that is not mapped as the above two categories (Suitable Occupied or Suitable Unknown).</p>	4	5	9	Very High
	<p>Potentially Suitable Habitat Habitats that are capable of producing sagebrush communities that could be occupied by sage-grouse, but would required a human or non-human induced perturbation. These areas have soils or other historic information (photos, maps, reports, etc.) indicating that sagebrush was the predominant cover type. These sites could include areas that have successional advanced to non-sagebrush cover types (i.e. pinyon-juniper cover types).</p>	3	5	8	High
SW Willow Flycatcher	<p>Field Sightings (Buffered) Areas which, through ground surveys, have indicated occurrence of SW willow flycatchers through visual, aural, or visual and aural survey techniques. Survey protocols are those developed and required by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A database is available that provides additional survey information on each sighting.</p>	5	5	10	Very High
	<p>Potential Significant Habitat: Areas having the highest potential of southwestern willow flycatcher occurrences in the state. These habitats are currently modeled as follows: those areas on the west slope of Colorado, south of the Colorado River, and in the San Luis Valley that are less than or equal to 8500 feet in elevation and are within 100 meters of a stream. These habitats include areas that have been surveyed for flycatchers as well as areas that have not been surveyed. NOTE: MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS: The SW willow flycatcher is a Federal Endangered Species and is under protection by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) through Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Consultation with the USFWS needs to occur prior to federal project development. Avoidance of a site reported as containing flycatchers is recommended and may be required during the breeding season (April 30-August 16).</p>	2	5	7	High

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Boreal Toad	<p>Overall Range An area encompassing all known seasonal activities of the boreal toad. This includes all areas in drainages where the boreal toad is known to occur between the elevations of 8,000' and 12,000' within coniferous forest habitats and associated wetland and riparian areas.</p>	1	4	5	Moderately Low
	<p>Field Sighting (Buffered) All locations where a documented observation of any life stage of the boreal toad (toads, tadpoles, and/or eggs) has taken place. These locations are represented as point data and are buffered by 200 meters for protection purposes.</p>	4	4	8	High
	<p>Breeding Site (Buffered) A specific site where boreal toads have been documented to breed successfully (metamorph toadlets were produced at the site). These locations are represented as point data and are buffered by 1000 meters for protection purposes.</p>	5	4	9	Very High
	<p>Production Area (BREEDING AREA) Wetlands and/or bodies of water where toads breed, or which have suitable breeding habitat. This includes any shallow, quiet waters in lakes, marshes, bogs, ponds, wet meadows, and riparian corridors between adjacent breeding sites within a drainage mapped as overall range.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>NON-BREEDING AREA: All upland areas, which toads may utilize for feeding, migration, and hibernacula. Includes all of the overall range to the exclusion of breeding areas.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS:</p> <p>A 200 meter buffer zone of undisturbed habitat should be left around each wetlands area or pond. This buffer zone should not be left as an island in a timber cut, but should be connected to the forest by fingers of timber that boreal toads use for winter habitat.</p> <p>Work which will cause major disturbance in the area adjacent to these wetlands should be conducted between October 1 and May 1; this is the inactive period for most amphibians.</p> <p>Avoid sedimentation to the wetland at all times. Boreal toad losses have occurred at individual ponds due to heavy sedimentation caused by roads.</p> <p>NOTE: Protect the hydrologic system around the wetland. More water is not always better for amphibians. More water may lower</p>	5	4	9	Very High

**HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT
ECONOMIC SPECIES AND SPECIES AT RISK (RARE, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED)
WEIGHTING FACTORS OVERALL
DECEMBER 14, 2005**

SPECIES	ACTIVITY AREA AND DEFINITION	IMPACT FACTOR	STATUS FACTOR	TOTAL	FINAL RANKING
	water temperatures that will increase the time to metamorphose which will jeopardize subsequent over winter survival.				
Wild Turkey	Overall Range The area which encompasses all known seasonal activity areas within the observed range of a population of wild turkeys.	2	2	4	Moderately Low
	Production Area Those area(s) that are used by turkeys for nesting during the period from March 15 to August 15. Human activity should be restricted in these areas during this period.	4	2	6	High
	Roosting Area Ponderosa pine and cottonwood trees of at least 10" dbh used by turkeys for diurnal and nocturnal perches.	5	2	7	Very High
	Winter Range That part of the overall range where 90% of the individuals are located from November 1 to April 1 during the average five winters out of ten.	3	2	5	Moderate
	Winter Concentration Area That part of the winter range where densities are at least 200% greater than the surrounding winter range density.	4	2	6	High
	Perennial Water Sources of water known to be important to turkey survival in late summer or other drought periods. A 1/4 mile radius should be described around a point source.	3	2	5	Moderate

** 3 (2) - Denotes a recommended change for the impact factor ranking. The current ranking is the number outside the parenthesis and the recommended change is in parenthesis. The Final Ranking is based on the current ranking. Those with a (0) represent activity areas that we may not wish to rank at all (i.e. highway crossings for white-tailed deer).

TOTAL FACTOR RANKING VALUES RARE/IMPERILED/DECLINING SPECIES	
NUMERIC RANK	POTENTIAL FOR IMPACT
1-3	Low
4-5	Moderately Low
6	Moderate
7-8	High
9-10	Very High

TOTAL FACTOR RANKING VALUES ECONOMIC SPECIES	
NUMERIC RANK	POTENTIAL FOR IMPACT
1-3	Low
4	Moderately Low
5	Moderate
6	High
7	Very High

Note:

The Roadless Areas Conservation Final Environmental Impact Statement Appendix C. -- Summary Of Threatened Endangered And Proposed Species lists additional amphibian, bird, fish, invertebrate, mammal, plant, and reptile species (1) likely to have habitat within and/or affected by inventoried roadless area(s) or (2) species that have designated critical habitat within and/or affected by inventoried roadless area(s) in one or more Forest Service Regions.