INTEGRATED BREEDING BIRD MONITORING ACROSS BLM LANDS IN IDAHO:

Population Trends in Selected Species 2016-2023

*Introduction*

The BLM has a national MOU with the USFWS (MOU WO-230-2020-04; extended via HQ Information Bulletin IB 022-036) to promote conservation and avoid or minimize adverse impacts on migratory birds under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Identifying migratory birds with decreasing populations on BLM land will help biologists prioritize species they should consider or include in NEPA analyses and Resource Management Plans. For example, restoration efforts intended to promote sagebrush habitat for sagebrush-associated species may have harmful effects on declining populations of pinyon-juniper-associated species (e.g., pinyon jay or gray vireo). Local population trend information for the latter could be used to help refine project design.

Integrated Monitoring in Bird Conservation Regions (IMBCR) is a collaborative breeding bird monitoring program led by Bird Conservancy of the Rockies in which partners pool monitoring resources to create efficiencies in data collection and analysis. IMBCR is based on a spatially balanced sampling design which provides inference to avian populations at various scales, from local field offices to entire states or Bird Conservation Regions (BCR), facilitating conservation at local and national levels (Pavlacky et al. 2017). The nested design also provides a consistent and flexible framework for understanding and comparing the status and annual changes of bird populations with local and regional context. Trained observers conduct point count surveys across public and private land from the Great Basin to the Great Plains.

Intermountain Bird Observatory (IBO) has been monitoring breeding landbirds on BLM lands in Idaho from 2016 to 2023 (IBO didn’t start monitoring a few field offices until 2017 and there was also a reduced monitoring effort in just a few field offices in 2022). We monitor each field office, so biologists can make inference about the status of local bird populations and then compare to populations across all BLM land in Idaho for context (Fig. 1). Since 2016 across all land in Idaho, IBO has conducted over 23,900 surveys within 424 sampling units, detected more than 296,000 individuals across 227 different species. IMBCR protocol targets breeding landbirds (e.g., songbirds). Therefore, species such as waterfowl and raptors are generally not detected frequently on IMBCR surveys. Rare species may also not be detected frequently enough due to their uncommonness, and we generally are not able to provide robust estimates for species with few detections.

Table 1 shows robust negative trend estimates for species on all BLM lands in Idaho and for each field office from 2016-2023. The percent change per year based on density or occupancy (i.e., the trend) is the estimated percent loss each year for the population in a particular stratum (or percent increase each year for Table 2). We classify trend estimates as “robust” or supported if they have an f-value ≥ 0.9. The f-value is the probability that the population change is in the direction of the percent change per year, or more simply, our confidence in the direction of the population change. For example, if a species has a percent change of -5% with an f-value of 0.93, then we are 93% certain the population is decreasing over the monitoring period and the estimated amount of population loss is 5% each year.

In Table 2, we list species with robust increasing trend estimates in the same regions and strata. We also include whether the listed species are designated as an Idaho BLM listed sensitive species or a Partners in Flight species of concern for the appropriate BCR in both tables. One important note for Tables 1 and 2 is that we now provide trend based on density and occupancy estimates, whereas before, we just provided trend based on density estimates. Density is the number of birds per square kilometer and occupancy is the proportion of surveyed points occupied by a species within a stratum. Although density and occupancy have different units of measure, their trend estimates are interpreted the same: as the amount of population change per year. Trend estimates based on density and occupancy are also oftentimes very similar. However, there may be discrepancies between trend based on density and trend based on occupancy in Table 1 or 2 where trend based on density is negative and trend based on occupancy is positive, for example. In this case, the trend with an f-value ≥ 0.9 is the trend to pay attention to because we are at least 90% confident of the trend direction. Trend on occupancy is likely to be more useful for less common species where we may not have sufficient detections to estimate density.

To access the individual density and occupancy estimates across all BLM land in Idaho and for each field office, please visit the new and improved [Rocky Mountain Avian Data Center](https://bird-conservancy.shinyapps.io/rmadc/) (RMADC). On this site, you can see approximate survey locations within your field office, a list of species detected and their counts, and download tables for the density, occupancy, and trend estimates. Click on the “Tutorial” tab for instructions on viewing estimates for a particular stratum, like a field office. Click on the “Explore the Data” tab to select your stratum and/or species filters to find results. If you have any questions about the trend estimates included in this report, or accessing density, occupancy, or other information from the RMADC, please contact Jen Timmer (Jennifer.timmer@birdconservancy.org).

*Summary*

Overall, 15 species have supported decreasing population trends across BLM land in Idaho, including five species, like Brewer’s sparrow, that are Partners in Flight (PIF) regional species of concern (Table 1). Two BLM sensitive species, grasshopper sparrow and loggerhead shrike, are also decreasing across this footprint, and two additional species decreasing across all BLM land in the state, sage thrasher and sagebrush sparrow, are both PIF species of concern and BLM sensitive species. Identifying species which are decreasing with certainty across all BLM land in the state is important for updating the state sensitive species list, especially for species, like Brewer’s sparrow, which aren’t currently designated sensitive species in Idaho, but do have conservation concern for populations within their ranges. In contrast, 10 species have supported increasing population trends based on density or occupancy across all BLM land in Idaho, including five PIF species of concern, like California quail and red-naped sapsucker (Table 2).

Statewide trends also highlight which avian species to consider when completing a NEPA report or Resource Management Plan. However, trends at the scale of a Field Office may differ from statewide trends due to local management or conservation efforts, abiotic conditions, habitat availability, or because the Field Office is outside a species’ range. These local trends are equally as important to consider for knowing which migratory birds should be on “your radar” for writing management plans and implementing projects because a species of concern may not have a supported decreasing trend across all BLM land in the state, but it could within a specific Field Office. For example, mountain bluebird, a PIF species of concern, is decreasing within the Challis Field Office, while green-tailed towhee, another species of concern and sensitive species, is decreasing within the Pocatello Field Office (Table 1). It’s also useful to note discrepancies between local and regional trends because these could indicate greater importance of local conditions or management activities compared to landscape drivers. For example, mountain chickadee is decreasing within the Salmon Field Office, but we do not have a robust trend estimate statewide for it. A species may have a supported decreasing trend within a Field Office, but not have a supported trend across all BLM land in Idaho for a couple reasons. First, a species could be stable-to-increasing at a larger scale, but within a specific stratum, like a Field Office, the local population may be declining due to local abiotic conditions, natural or anthropogenic disturbances, or habitat availability. Second, a high variability in number of detections during the monitoring period could also cause this discrepancy. This variability is more pronounced in “superstratum” estimates that are rolled up from individual stratum estimates (e.g., estimates for all BLM land in Idaho).

Lastly, if you don’t see any or many robust trend estimates for species within your Field Office, it could be due to a low sampling effort, high variability in numbers of species’ detections, or species could have relatively stable populations (i.e., the trend estimate is approximately 1.0). It is probable that with more years of monitoring data and/or an increased sampling effort within a Field Office, we may be able to provide robust trend estimates for several more species.

*Literature Cited*

Pavlacky DC Jr., PM Lukacs, JA Blakesley, RC Skorkowsky, DS Klute, BA Hahn, VJ Dreitz, TL George, and DJ Hanni. 2017. A statistically rigorous sampling design to integrate avian monitoring and management within Bird Conservation Regions. PLoS ONE 12(10): e0185924.

*Suggested citation:*

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population trends in selected species 2016-2023. Bird Conservancy of the Rockies. Brighton, Colorado, USA.

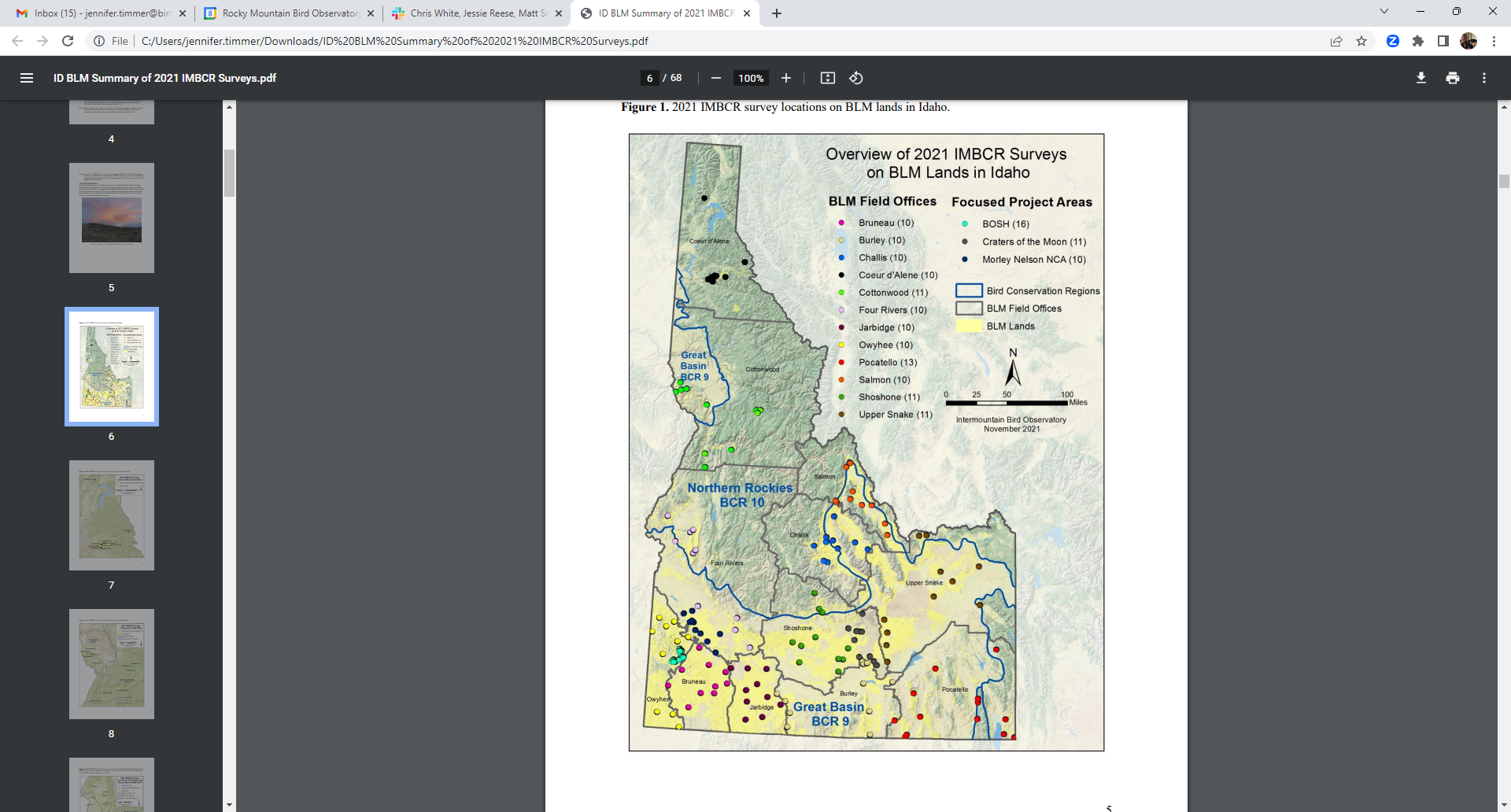


Figure 1. Sampled strata within Idaho on BLM lands. The colored circles correspond to surveyed sampling units within individual Field Offices. Note the Bird Conservation Regions (BCR 9, 10, & 16).

| Table 1. Robust declining population trend estimates from the IMBCR program across BLM land in Idaho from 2016-2023 and for each field office. Information shown includes the percent population change per year based on density (% change per yr\_D), our confidence in the direction of the trend based on density (f\_D), the number of detections used to estimate trend based on density, the percent population change per year based on occupancy (% change per yr\_Occ), our confidence in the direction of the trend based on occupancy (f\_Occ), and the number of surveyed points with a detection. | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stratum** | **Species** | **Years** | **% change per yr\_D** | **f\_D** | **No. of detections** | **% change per yr\_Occ** | **f\_Occ** | **No. of points** |
| Bruneau FO | Common Nighthawk\* | 2016-2023 | -5.35 | 0.74 | 45 | -13.28 | 0.90 | 23 |
| Bruneau FO | Horned Lark | 2016-2023 | -3.56 | 0.76 | 1,461 | -11.37 | 0.95 | 541 |
| Bruneau FO | Sage Thrasher\*S | 2016-2023 | -14.58 | 0.94 | 438 | -11.38 | 0.88 | 132 |
| Bruneau FO | Sagebrush Sparrow\*S | 2016-2023 | -15.42 | 0.96 | 419 | -17.30 | 0.98 | 215 |
| Burley FO | Brewer's Sparrow\* | 2016-2023 | -18.28 | 1.00 | 1,345 | -18.17 | 1.00 | 491 |
| Burley FO | Common Raven | 2016-2023 | -6.96 | 0.92 | 322 | -13.76 | 0.96 | 41 |
| Burley FO | Grasshopper SparrowS | 2016-2023 | -13.03 | 0.84 | 176 | -21.41 | 0.95 | 133 |
| Burley FO | Horned Lark | 2016-2023 | -13.08 | 1.00 | 1,487 | -17.47 | 1.00 | 535 |
| Burley FO | House Sparrow | 2016-2023 | -16.41 | 0.84 | 14 | -19.67 | 0.92 | 9 |
| Burley FO | Northern Harrier\* | 2016-2023 | -11.79 | 0.90 | 38 | -10.31 | 0.86 | 40 |
| Burley FO | Sage Thrasher\*S | 2016-2023 | -13.18 | 0.97 | 282 | -16.76 | 0.99 | 109 |
| Burley FO | Short-eared Owl\*S | 2016-2023 | -34.10 | 0.98 | 19 | -29.88 | 0.97 | 10 |
| Challis FO | American Kestrel\* | 2017-2023 | -15.47 | 0.91 | 13 | -20.42 | 0.96 | 14 |
| Challis FO | Dusky Flycatcher\* | 2017-2023 | -14.89 | 0.90 | 136 | -22.63 | 0.97 | 110 |
| Challis FO | Mountain Bluebird\* | 2017-2023 | -28.39 | 1.00 | 122 | -31.74 | 1.00 | 87 |
| Challis FO | Pine Siskin\* | 2017-2023 | -23.66 | 0.95 | 75 | -27.86 | 0.97 | 62 |
| Challis FO | Rock Wren\* | 2017-2023 | -7.45 | 0.88 | 355 | -12.05 | 0.94 | 101 |
| Challis FO | Ruby-crowned Kinglet | 2017-2023 | -21.65 | 0.90 | 60 | -17.21 | 0.88 | 42 |
| Challis FO | Spotted Sandpiper | 2017-2023 | -30.14 | 0.96 | 17 | -25.95 | 0.97 | 9 |
| Challis FO | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2017-2023 | -15.93 | 0.89 | 140 | -18.12 | 0.93 | 94 |
| Coeur d'Alene FO | Brown Creeper | 2017-2023 | -27.25 | 0.99 | 33 | -29.46 | 1.00 | 33 |
| Coeur d'Alene FO | Cassin's Vireo\* | 2017-2023 | -10.52 | 0.94 | 60 | -22.03 | 0.98 | 53 |
| Coeur d'Alene FO | Dark-eyed Junco | 2017-2023 | -7.08 | 0.90 | 207 | -4.01 | 0.71 | 159 |
| Coeur d'Alene FO | Dusky Flycatcher\* | 2017-2023 | -10.76 | 0.85 | 48 | -16.67 | 0.94 | 35 |
| Coeur d'Alene FO | Evening Grosbeak\* | 2017-2023 | -34.19 | 0.99 | 18 | -33.15 | 0.99 | 16 |
| Coeur d'Alene FO | Hermit Thrush | 2017-2023 | -14.46 | 0.88 | 47 | -21.46 | 0.93 | 29 |
| Coeur d'Alene FO | Pine Siskin\* | 2017-2023 | -16.39 | 0.99 | 261 | -20.28 | 1.00 | 163 |
| Coeur d'Alene FO | Red Crossbill\* | 2017-2023 | -37.99 | 0.99 | 38 | -43.60 | 1.00 | 32 |
| Coeur d'Alene FO | Red-breasted Nuthatch\* | 2017-2023 | -11.91 | 0.98 | 273 | -11.09 | 0.95 | 189 |
| Cottonwood FO | Black-capped Chickadee | 2017-2023 | -13.34 | 0.85 | 22 | -20.98 | 0.95 | 18 |
| Cottonwood FO | Brown Creeper | 2017-2023 | -12.80 | 0.94 | 27 | -15.52 | 0.95 | 27 |
| Cottonwood FO | Canyon Wren | 2017-2023 | -11.60 | 0.75 | 19 | -27.38 | 0.91 | 5 |
| Cottonwood FO | Dark-eyed Junco | 2017-2023 | -16.12 | 0.99 | 239 | -22.52 | 1.00 | 172 |
| Cottonwood FO | Pacific Wren | 2017-2023 | -12.51 | 0.92 | 43 | -19.31 | 0.96 | 43 |
| Cottonwood FO | Red Crossbill\* | 2017-2023 | -16.84 | 0.90 | 37 | -21.57 | 0.94 | 33 |
| Cottonwood FO | Red-breasted Nuthatch\* | 2017-2023 | -11.25 | 0.96 | 175 | -7.86 | 0.85 | 128 |
| Cottonwood FO | Yellow-rumped Warbler | 2017-2023 | -7.74 | 0.89 | 224 | -12.37 | 0.93 | 153 |
| Jarbidge FO | Sage Thrasher\*S | 2016-2023 | -19.33 | 0.97 | 243 | -18.61 | 0.97 | 82 |
| Jarbidge FO | Short-eared Owl\*S | 2016-2023 | -27.44 | 0.94 | 11 | -4.44 | 0.61 | 2 |
| Jarbidge FO | Western Meadowlark | 2016-2023 | -0.43 | 0.59 | 1,624 | -10.73 | 0.94 | 417 |
| Owyee FO | Chipping Sparrow | 2016-2023 | -13.43 | 0.79 | 71 | -16.85 | 0.90 | 43 |
| Owyee FO | Common Raven | 2016-2023 | -13.52 | 0.94 | 202 | -3.75 | 0.62 | 10 |
| Owyee FO | Killdeer | 2016-2023 | -18.95 | 0.95 | 50 | -24.63 | 0.98 | 22 |
| Owyee FO | Long-billed Curlew\*S | 2016-2023 | -21.60 | 0.93 | 84 | -29.93 | 0.99 | 55 |
| Owyee FO | Northern Harrier\* | 2016-2023 | -12.73 | 0.82 | 8 | -16.72 | 0.92 | 9 |
| Owyee FO | Rock Wren\* | 2016-2023 | -10.50 | 0.94 | 315 | -11.68 | 0.95 | 101 |
| Owyee FO | Sage Thrasher\*S | 2016-2023 | -21.83 | 0.95 | 279 | -27.88 | 0.97 | 89 |
| Owyee FO | Sagebrush Sparrow\*S | 2016-2023 | -15.27 | 0.98 | 277 | -13.76 | 0.94 | 135 |
| Pocatello FO | Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | 2017-2023 | -15.38 | 0.87 | 104 | -20.85 | 0.95 | 89 |
| Pocatello FO | Brewer's Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | -16.55 | 0.99 | 762 | -27.81 | 1.00 | 254 |
| Pocatello FO | Eurasian Collared-Dove | 2017-2023 | -24.40 | 0.92 | 8 | -14.69 | 0.78 | 2 |
| Pocatello FO | Golden-crowned Kinglet\* | 2017-2023 | -40.74 | 0.97 | 7 | -31.01 | 0.88 | 6 |
| Pocatello FO | Green-tailed Towhee\*S | 2017-2023 | -13.91 | 0.93 | 426 | -10.47 | 0.88 | 204 |
| Pocatello FO | House Wren | 2017-2023 | -12.71 | 0.84 | 54 | -14.41 | 0.91 | 38 |
| Pocatello FO | Mountain Bluebird\* | 2017-2023 | -28.33 | 0.99 | 41 | -21.09 | 0.93 | 22 |
| Pocatello FO | Northern Flicker | 2017-2023 | -16.47 | 0.92 | 27 | -20.34 | 0.93 | 18 |
| Pocatello FO | Northern Rough-winged Swallow\* | 2017-2023 | -29.24 | 0.95 | 3 | -28.54 | 0.94 | 3 |
| Pocatello FO | Vesper Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | -14.55 | 0.88 | 311 | -18.88 | 0.97 | 141 |
| Salmon FO | American Goldfinch | 2017-2023 | -24.09 | 0.96 | 18 | -21.40 | 0.93 | 17 |
| Salmon FO | Mountain Bluebird\* | 2017-2023 | -18.64 | 0.95 | 26 | -15.21 | 0.89 | 20 |
| Salmon FO | Mountain Chickadee\* | 2017-2023 | -12.59 | 0.93 | 108 | -14.24 | 0.93 | 74 |
| Salmon FO | Rock Wren\* | 2017-2023 | -10.36 | 0.89 | 198 | -13.91 | 0.93 | 74 |
| Salmon FO | Sage Thrasher\*S | 2017-2023 | -7.60 | 0.75 | 342 | -17.29 | 0.91 | 93 |
| Shoshone FO | Brewer's Sparrow\* | 2016-2023 | -17.77 | 0.99 | 1,386 | -15.89 | 0.96 | 469 |
| Shoshone FO | Brown-headed Cowbird | 2016-2023 | -12.04 | 0.96 | 109 | -19.63 | 1.00 | 89 |
| Shoshone FO | Burrowing OwlS | 2016-2023 | -13.46 | 0.89 | 7 | -16.11 | 0.93 | 3 |
| Shoshone FO | Dark-eyed Junco | 2016-2023 | -27.32 | 0.96 | 7 | -20.79 | 0.89 | 6 |
| Shoshone FO | Horned Lark | 2016-2023 | -9.47 | 0.97 | 1,505 | -9.53 | 0.99 | 515 |
| Shoshone FO | Red-tailed Hawk | 2016-2023 | -7.61 | 0.82 | 14 | -12.35 | 0.92 | 15 |
| Shoshone FO | Red-winged Blackbird | 2016-2023 | -4.76 | 0.63 | 27 | -21.65 | 0.93 | 8 |
| Shoshone FO | Sage Thrasher\*S | 2016-2023 | -12.98 | 0.92 | 308 | -6.87 | 0.78 | 117 |
| Shoshone FO | Turkey Vulture | 2016-2023 | -16.05 | 0.93 | 9 | -15.66 | 0.92 | 13 |
| Upper Snake FO | Grasshopper SparrowS | 2017-2023 | -22.07 | 0.96 | 205 | -29.93 | 0.99 | 126 |
| Upper Snake FO | Long-billed Curlew\*S | 2017-2023 | -24.37 | 0.91 | 15 | -19.00 | 0.83 | 13 |
| ID-BLM | American Kestrel\* | 2017-2023 | -6.06 | 0.86 | 84 | -6.45 | 0.91 | 91 |
| ID-BLM | Brewer's Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | -8.00 | 1.00 | 10,102 | -5.23 | 0.94 | 3,814 |
| ID-BLM | Common Merganser | 2017-2023 | -23.61 | 0.89 | 5 | -22.55 | 0.90 | 6 |
| ID-BLM | Eurasian Collared-Dove | 2017-2023 | -27.37 | 1.00 | 54 | -19.55 | 0.97 | 13 |
| ID-BLM | Golden-crowned Kinglet\* | 2017-2023 | -9.87 | 0.91 | 193 | -5.89 | 0.75 | 170 |
| ID-BLM | Grasshopper SparrowS | 2017-2023 | -11.02 | 0.95 | 975 | -13.17 | 0.99 | 723 |
| ID-BLM | Loggerhead ShrikeS | 2017-2023 | -7.88 | 0.94 | 105 | -8.72 | 0.95 | 78 |
| ID-BLM | Mountain Bluebird\* | 2017-2023 | -18.20 | 1.00 | 314 | -15.99 | 0.99 | 207 |
| ID-BLM | Northern Rough-winged Swallow\* | 2017-2023 | -19.50 | 0.98 | 36 | -15.03 | 0.95 | 28 |
| ID-BLM | Pacific Wren | 2017-2023 | -10.85 | 0.90 | 143 | -9.60 | 0.93 | 137 |
| ID-BLM | Red-breasted Nuthatch\* | 2017-2023 | -6.19 | 0.92 | 593 | 1.19 | 0.52 | 414 |
| ID-BLM | Rock Wren\* | 2017-2023 | -4.32 | 0.90 | 2,346 | -2.74 | 0.83 | 771 |
| ID-BLM | Sage Thrasher\*S | 2017-2023 | -9.15 | 0.98 | 2,835 | -9.63 | 0.97 | 943 |
| ID-BLM | Sagebrush Sparrow\*S | 2017-2023 | -6.41 | 0.88 | 1045 | -7.02 | 0.93 | 579 |
| ID-BLM | Western Meadowlark | 2017-2023 | 2.13 | 0.64 | 14,906 | -4.71 | 0.97 | 3,411 |

\* indicates a species of concern for Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9, 10, and/or 16 as designated by Partners in Flight if the stratum is located within the appropriate BCR.

S indicates an Idaho BLM listed sensitive species.

| Table 2. Robust increasing population trend estimates from the IMBCR program across BLM land in Idaho from 2016-2023 and for each field office. Information shown includes the percent population change per year based on density (% change per yr\_D), our confidence in the direction of the trend based on density (f\_D), the number of detections used to estimate trend based on density, the percent population change per year based on occupancy (% change per yr\_Occ), our confidence in the direction of the trend based on occupancy (f\_Occ), and the number of surveyed points with a detection. | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stratum** | **Species** | **Years** | **% change per yr\_D** | **f\_D** | **No. of detections** | **% change per yr\_Occ** | **f\_Occ** | **No. of points** |
| Bruneau FO | Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | 2016-2023 | 34.18 | 0.94 | 8 | 26.61 | 0.88 | 8 |
| Bruneau FO | Brewer's Blackbird\* | 2016-2023 | 19.36 | 0.92 | 49 | 28.61 | 0.96 | 26 |
| Bruneau FO | Lark Sparrow | 2016-2023 | 25.87 | 0.99 | 149 | 28.56 | 0.99 | 92 |
| Burley FO | American Robin | 2016-2023 | 23.32 | 0.88 | 15 | 27.17 | 0.93 | 10 |
| Burley FO | Brewer's Blackbird\* | 2016-2023 | 25.24 | 0.93 | 40 | 27.29 | 0.94 | 21 |
| Burley FO | Cliff Swallow | 2016-2023 | 34.56 | 0.92 | 54 | 26.44 | 0.89 | 37 |
| Challis FO | Common Raven | 2017-2023 | 12.94 | 0.91 | 48 | 0.86 | 0.50 | 5 |
| Coeur d'Alene FO | Hammond's Flycatcher | 2017-2023 | 33.94 | 0.99 | 140 | 34.04 | 0.95 | 110 |
| Cottonwood FO | Black-headed Grosbeak | 2017-2023 | 25.53 | 0.97 | 41 | 12.15 | 0.78 | 31 |
| Cottonwood FO | California Quail\* | 2017-2023 | 54.35 | 0.96 | 16 | 54.68 | 0.96 | 12 |
| Cottonwood FO | Chestnut-backed Chickadee | 2017-2023 | 17.76 | 0.84 | 32 | 39.02 | 0.98 | 32 |
| Cottonwood FO | Mourning Dove | 2017-2023 | 27.49 | 0.96 | 44 | 13.18 | 0.81 | 12 |
| Cottonwood FO | Warbling Vireo\* | 2017-2023 | 19.14 | 0.91 | 19 | 10.37 | 0.77 | 18 |
| Cottonwood FO | Yellow Warbler | 2017-2023 | 37.50 | 0.96 | 25 | 42.30 | 0.98 | 14 |
| Owyee FO | California Quail\* | 2016-2023 | 19.74 | 0.89 | 83 | 24.85 | 0.98 | 82 |
| Owyee FO | Red-winged Blackbird | 2016-2023 | 56.72 | 0.97 | 107 | 49.89 | 0.98 | 27 |
| Owyee FO | Sora | 2016-2023 | 38.69 | 0.95 | 6 | 23.22 | 0.87 | 5 |
| Owyee FO | Violet-green Swallow | 2016-2023 | 33.75 | 0.94 | 4 | 28.67 | 0.92 | 3 |
| Owyee FO | Wilson's Snipe | 2016-2023 | 55.31 | 0.99 | 50 | 33.13 | 0.90 | 3 |
| Pocatello FO | Black-capped Chickadee | 2017-2023 | 44.49 | 0.97 | 37 | 42.78 | 0.97 | 31 |
| Pocatello FO | Black-headed Grosbeak | 2017-2023 | 23.86 | 0.94 | 72 | 35.04 | 0.95 | 51 |
| Pocatello FO | Common Nighthawk\* | 2017-2023 | 12.24 | 0.79 | 49 | 34.93 | 0.98 | 21 |
| Pocatello FO | Common Raven | 2017-2023 | 6.46 | 0.70 | 142 | 21.80 | 0.96 | 22 |
| Pocatello FO | Hairy Woodpecker | 2017-2023 | 26.96 | 0.91 | 11 | 23.34 | 0.86 | 9 |
| Pocatello FO | Northern Saw-whet Owl | 2017-2023 | 70.95 | 0.97 | 3 | 28.12 | 0.84 | 1 |
| Salmon FO | Red Crossbill\* | 2017-2023 | 25.24 | 0.94 | 23 | 28.74 | 0.94 | 19 |
| Upper Snake FO | Chipping Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | 32.40 | 0.98 | 74 | 29.87 | 0.97 | 56 |
| Upper Snake FO | Warbling Vireo\* | 2017-2023 | 37.04 | 0.90 | 16 | 22.63 | 0.84 | 11 |
| ID-BLM | Black-headed Grosbeak | 2017-2023 | 17.55 | 0.98 | 203 | 17.77 | 0.98 | 146 |
| ID-BLM | California Quail\* | 2017-2023 | 12.89 | 0.85 | 246 | 14.24 | 0.94 | 232 |
| ID-BLM | Chipping Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | 7.94 | 0.89 | 1,007 | 8.91 | 0.93 | 687 |
| ID-BLM | Common Poorwill\* | 2017-2023 | 12.30 | 0.80 | 13 | 21.81 | 0.93 | 5 |
| ID-BLM | Lark Sparrow | 2017-2023 | 8.40 | 0.95 | 1,315 | 6.38 | 0.92 | 817 |
| ID-BLM | Northern Saw-whet Owl | 2017-2023 | 63.50 | 0.96 | 4 | 22.55 | 0.83 | 1 |
| ID-BLM | Orange-crowned Warbler | 2017-2023 | 15.42 | 0.90 | 196 | 9.56 | 0.81 | 155 |
| ID-BLM | Red-naped Sapsucker\* | 2017-2023 | 19.13 | 0.91 | 29 | 13.51 | 0.84 | 24 |
| ID-BLM | Spotted Towhee | 2017-2023 | 8.90 | 0.86 | 760 | 10.43 | 0.93 | 446 |
| ID-BLM | Western Grebe\* | 2017-2023 | 59.01 | 0.93 | 9 | 14.14 | 0.70 | 7 |

\* indicates a species of concern for Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9, 10, and/or 16 as designated by Partners in Flight if the stratum is located within the appropriate BCR.

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