INTEGRATED BREEDING BIRD MONITORING ACROSS BLM LANDS IN UTAH:

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.

Bird Conservancy of the Rockies and Intermountain Bird Observatory have been monitoring breeding landbirds on BLM lands in Utah since 2016, and beginning in 2017, we have surveyed across every field office in the state. Each field office (and Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument) are monitored each year, so biologists can make inference about the status of bird populations within their field office, and also compare to populations across all BLM land in Utah and statewide (Fig. 1). Since 2017 across all land in Utah, we have conducted over 26,000 surveys within 513 sampling units, and detected more than 244,800 individuals across 235 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 Utah and for each field office (and Grand Staircase) from 2017-2023. 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 median estimate, 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 a Utah 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 Utah 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, 16 species have supported decreasing population trends based on density or occupancy across all BLM land in Utah, including nine species, like juniper titmouse and black-throated gray warbler, that are Partners in Flight (PIF) regional species of concern (Table 1). One BLM sensitive species, grasshopper sparrow, is also decreasing across this footprint. 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 juniper titmouse and black-throated gray warbler, which aren’t currently designated sensitive species in Utah, but do have conservation concern for populations within their ranges. In contrast, 12 species have supported increasing population trends based on density or occupancy across all BLM land in Utah, including seven species, like Brewer’s and vesper sparrows, which are PIF species of concern (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, gray flycatcher, a PIF species of concern, is decreasing each year within the Cedar City Field Office, and sage thrasher (also a species of concern) is decreasing each year within the Salt Lake 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, rock wren is decreasing in the Fillmore Field Office but increasing across all BLM land in the state. Sagebrush sparrow is decreasing in the Vernal Field Office, but we do not have a robust trend estimate statewide. A species may have a supported decreasing trend within a Field Office, but not have a supported trend across all BLM land in Utah 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 Utah).

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:*

Timmer, J. 2024. Integrated breeding bird monitoring across BLM lands in Utah:

population trends in selected species 2017-2023. Bird Conservancy of the Rockies. Brighton, Colorado, USA.



Figure 1. Sampled strata within Utah in 2023. Black boxes represent surveyed sampling units and colored areas represent individual strata. Note the Bird Conservation Regions (BCR 9, 10, 16, & 33).

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| Table 1. Robust decreasing population trend estimates from the IMBCR program across BLM land in Utah from 2016 or 2017-2023 and for each field office and Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. 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. |
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| **Stratum** | **Species** | **Years** | **% change per yr\_D** | **f\_D** | **No. of detections** | **% change per yr\_Occ** | **f\_Occ** | **No. of points** |
| Cedar City FO | Ash-throated Flycatcher | 2017-2023 | -9.33 | 0.80 | 213 | -16.21 | 0.91 | 165 |
| Cedar City FO | Black-throated Gray Warbler\* | 2017-2023 | -14.58 | 0.88 | 399 | -22.22 | 0.97 | 238 |
| Cedar City FO | Canyon Wren | 2017-2023 | -25.58 | 0.89 | 4 | -23.77 | 0.93 | 1 |
| Cedar City FO | Gray Flycatcher\* | 2017-2023 | -6.92 | 0.76 | 276 | -14.84 | 0.92 | 197 |
| Cedar City FO | Mountain Chickadee\* | 2017-2023 | -21.11 | 0.92 | 100 | -23.29 | 0.92 | 71 |
| Cedar City FO | Mourning Dove | 2017-2023 | 5.71 | 0.66 | 185 | -15.39 | 0.95 | 91 |
| Fillmore FO | Black-throated Sparrow | 2016-2023 | -6.29 | 0.91 | 887 | -10.34 | 0.97 | 379 |
| Fillmore FO | Chukar | 2016-2023 | -4.50 | 0.67 | 45 | -16.79 | 0.94 | 42 |
| Fillmore FO | Common Raven | 2016-2023 | 6.03 | 0.79 | 244 | -13.56 | 0.94 | 33 |
| Fillmore FO | Mourning Dove | 2016-2023 | 0.99 | 0.50 | 125 | -12.09 | 0.91 | 59 |
| Fillmore FO | Rock Wren | 2016-2023 | -3.08 | 0.74 | 262 | -9.99 | 0.92 | 93 |
| Fillmore FO | Western Meadowlark | 2016-2023 | -17.86 | 0.94 | 254 | -24.14 | 0.94 | 61 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Bewick's Wren | 2017-2023 | -24.92 | 0.98 | 88 | -26.05 | 0.99 | 73 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Black-throated Gray Warbler\* | 2017-2023 | -6.38 | 0.84 | 316 | -15.08 | 0.96 | 211 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | 2017-2023 | -8.36 | 0.93 | 239 | -18.27 | 0.98 | 195 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Dusky Flycatcher | 2017-2023 | -27.87 | 0.98 | 32 | -30.92 | 0.99 | 31 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Green-tailed Towhee\* | 2017-2023 | -21.75 | 0.93 | 42 | -27.06 | 0.98 | 26 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Juniper Titmouse\* | 2017-2023 | -10.34 | 0.84 | 62 | -20.55 | 0.97 | 58 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Mountain Chickadee\* | 2017-2023 | -30.11 | 0.95 | 10 | -31.30 | 0.96 | 10 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Pinyon Jay\* | 2017-2023 | 3.15 | 0.55 | 81 | -26.24 | 0.93 | 21 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Plumbeous Vireo\* | 2017-2023 | -23.05 | 0.90 | 46 | -20.31 | 0.89 | 38 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Western Tanager | 2017-2023 | -30.77 | 0.95 | 38 | -32.83 | 0.96 | 27 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay | 2017-2023 | -14.38 | 0.96 | 90 | -24.35 | 0.98 | 55 |
| Kanab FO | Black-throated Gray Warbler | 2017-2023 | -10.67 | 0.85 | 199 | -19.57 | 0.94 | 116 |
| Kanab FO | Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | 2017-2023 | -10.33 | 0.89 | 108 | -19.30 | 0.97 | 91 |
| Kanab FO | Gray Flycatcher | 2017-2023 | -21.24 | 0.94 | 113 | -23.35 | 0.97 | 86 |
| Kanab FO | Gray Vireo\* | 2017-2023 | -4.59 | 0.71 | 147 | -11.93 | 0.91 | 103 |
| Kanab FO | Juniper Titmouse\* | 2017-2023 | -13.79 | 0.87 | 61 | -19.06 | 0.92 | 49 |
| Kanab FO | Spotted Towhee | 2017-2023 | -20.26 | 0.91 | 99 | -21.30 | 0.91 | 68 |
| Kanab FO | Western Tanager | 2017-2023 | -21.08 | 0.84 | 32 | -28.85 | 0.92 | 26 |
| Kanab FO | Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay | 2017-2023 | -15.13 | 0.93 | 67 | -20.32 | 0.96 | 41 |
| Moab FO | Bewick's Wren | 2017-2023 | -29.61 | 1.00 | 101 | -28.76 | 1.00 | 70 |
| Moab FO | Canyon Wren | 2017-2023 | -30.71 | 0.98 | 15 | -27.18 | 0.94 | 3 |
| Moab FO | Juniper Titmouse\* | 2017-2023 | -16.64 | 0.96 | 61 | -23.84 | 0.98 | 48 |
| Moab FO | Northern Rough-winged Swallow | 2017-2023 | -28.89 | 0.95 | 7 | -19.50 | 0.88 | 3 |
| Moab FO | Ring-necked Pheasant | 2017-2023 | -29.89 | 0.90 | 13 | -31.84 | 0.88 | 10 |
| Monticello FO | Bewick's Wren | 2017-2023 | -24.41 | 0.99 | 108 | -22.87 | 0.96 | 70 |
| Monticello FO | Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | 2017-2023 | -4.81 | 0.71 | 121 | -15.93 | 0.95 | 97 |
| Monticello FO | Gray Flycatcher | 2017-2023 | -22.98 | 0.96 | 84 | -24.70 | 0.97 | 74 |
| Monticello FO | Juniper Titmouse\* | 2017-2023 | -12.30 | 0.88 | 78 | -22.15 | 0.97 | 63 |
| Monticello FO | White-throated Swift\* | 2017-2023 | -28.95 | 0.93 | 8 | -19.33 | 0.84 | 5 |
| Monticello FO | Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay | 2017-2023 | -19.67 | 0.96 | 21 | -20.28 | 0.94 | 16 |
| Price FO | Killdeer | 2017-2023 | -28.42 | 0.95 | 3 | -23.03 | 0.93 | 1 |
| Richfield FO | Black-throated Sparrow | 2017-2023 | -31.08 | 1.00 | 160 | -40.21 | 1.00 | 108 |
| Richfield FO | Canyon Wren | 2017-2023 | -34.69 | 0.99 | 8 | -18.14 | 0.86 | 2 |
| Salt Lake FO | Black-headed Grosbeak | 2016-2023 | -12.23 | 0.83 | 25 | -17.75 | 0.91 | 13 |
| Salt Lake FO | Broad-tailed Hummingbird\* | 2016-2023 | -11.03 | 0.83 | 24 | -17.53 | 0.94 | 33 |
| Salt Lake FO | Chipping Sparrow\* | 2016-2023 | -5.74 | 0.74 | 122 | -14.12 | 0.94 | 102 |
| Salt Lake FO | Grasshopper SparrowS | 2016-2023 | -7.07 | 0.74 | 39 | -18.27 | 0.92 | 40 |
| Salt Lake FO | Northern Harrier\* | 2016-2023 | -19.32 | 0.97 | 9 | -19.38 | 0.97 | 12 |
| Salt Lake FO | Orange-crowned Warbler | 2016-2023 | -22.16 | 0.90 | 15 | -23.90 | 0.96 | 12 |
| Salt Lake FO | Pine Siskin\* | 2016-2023 | -20.19 | 0.93 | 19 | -14.52 | 0.87 | 18 |
| Salt Lake FO | Red-breasted Nuthatch\* | 2016-2023 | -22.26 | 0.88 | 12 | -22.67 | 0.90 | 10 |
| Salt Lake FO | Sage Thrasher\* | 2016-2023 | -12.25 | 0.93 | 372 | -21.96 | 0.99 | 107 |
| Salt Lake FO | Spotted Towhee | 2016-2023 | -13.53 | 0.88 | 102 | -15.42 | 0.92 | 57 |
| Salt Lake FO | Virginia's Warbler\* | 2016-2023 | -18.98 | 0.87 | 16 | -20.18 | 0.92 | 9 |
| St. George FO | Black-tailed Gnatcatcher | 2017-2023 | -42.98 | 1.00 | 5 | -37.40 | 0.98 | 3 |
| St. George FO | Canyon Wren | 2017-2023 | -24.54 | 0.94 | 12 | -15.17 | 0.83 | 3 |
| St. George FO | Lesser Nighthawk | 2017-2023 | -29.91 | 0.97 | 7 | -20.66 | 0.88 | 6 |
| St. George FO | Western Kingbird | 2017-2023 | -19.82 | 0.96 | 21 | -7.70 | 0.73 | 11 |
| Vernal FO | Barn Swallow | 2016-2023 | -13.80 | 0.88 | 6 | -16.48 | 0.92 | 6 |
| Vernal FO | Canyon Wren | 2016-2023 | -23.07 | 0.91 | 4 | -11.20 | 0.75 | 1 |
| Vernal FO | Sagebrush Sparrow\* | 2016-2023 | -14.25 | 0.94 | 283 | -16.84 | 0.96 | 158 |
| Vernal FO | Western Meadowlark | 2016-2023 | -11.84 | 0.96 | 380 | -18.60 | 0.98 | 75 |
| UT-BLM | American Kestrel\* | 2017-2023 | -8.33 | 0.89 | 42 | -9.73 | 0.93 | 39 |
| UT-BLM | Bewick's Wren | 2017-2023 | -20.40 | 1.00 | 623 | -15.33 | 1.00 | 447 |
| UT-BLM | Black-throated Gray Warbler\* | 2017-2023 | -1.63 | 0.72 | 1,891 | -6.16 | 0.96 | 1,209 |
| UT-BLM | Black-throated Sparrow | 2017-2023 | -1.17 | 0.68 | 2,811 | -4.59 | 0.91 | 1,447 |
| UT-BLM | Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | 2017-2023 | -1.07 | 0.72 | 1,315 | -5.54 | 0.95 | 1,115 |
| UT-BLM | Canyon Wren | 2017-2023 | -16.89 | 0.98 | 75 | -11.68 | 0.89 | 21 |
| UT-BLM | Dusky Flycatcher\* | 2017-2023 | -2.61 | 0.73 | 279 | -6.30 | 0.91 | 230 |
| UT-BLM | Grasshopper SparrowS | 2017-2023 | -15.38 | 0.84 | 39 | -25.34 | 0.94 | 40 |
| UT-BLM | Juniper Titmouse\* | 2017-2023 | -7.25 | 0.96 | 647 | -10.83 | 0.97 | 544 |
| UT-BLM | Lesser Nighthawk | 2017-2023 | -29.91 | 0.97 | 7 | -19.41 | 0.88 | 6 |
| UT-BLM | Mountain Chickadee\* | 2017-2023 | -9.54 | 0.93 | 206 | -10.95 | 0.97 | 153 |
| UT-BLM | Northern Harrier\* | 2017-2023 | -12.94 | 0.91 | 14 | -13.98 | 0.93 | 17 |
| UT-BLM | Northern Rough-winged Swallow\* | 2017-2023 | -18.97 | 0.97 | 28 | -11.70 | 0.91 | 24 |
| UT-BLM | Red-breasted Nuthatch\* | 2017-2023 | -11.50 | 0.91 | 62 | -10.48 | 0.90 | 40 |
| UT-BLM | Western Meadowlark | 2017-2023 | -5.47 | 0.97 | 2,970 | -7.35 | 0.98 | 816 |
| UT-BLM | Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay | 2017-2023 | -5.45 | 0.93 | 613 | -9.47 | 0.97 | 353 |

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\* indicates a species of concern for Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9, 10, 16, and/or 33 as designated by Partners in Flight if the stratum is located within the appropriate BCR.

S indicates a Utah BLM listed sensitive species.

| Table 2. Robust increasing population trend estimates from the IMBCR program across BLM land in Utah from 2016 or 2017-2023 and for each field office and Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. 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. |
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| **Stratum** | **Species** | **Years** | **% change per yr\_D** | **f\_D** | **No. of detections** | **% change per yr\_Occ** | **f\_Occ** | **No. of points** |
| Cedar City FO | House Finch | 2017-2023 | 14.02 | 0.77 | 98 | 33.78 | 0.96 | 70 |
| Cedar City FO | Sage Thrasher\* | 2017-2023 | 35.35 | 0.84 | 29 | 36.13 | 0.91 | 15 |
| Cedar City FO | Vesper Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | 32.95 | 0.91 | 141 | 43.25 | 0.94 | 67 |
| Fillmore FO | Brewer's Sparrow\* | 2016-2023 | 3.84 | 0.62 | 388 | 14.69 | 0.94 | 168 |
| Fillmore FO | Cliff Swallow | 2016-2023 | 36.23 | 0.96 | 15 | 28.38 | 0.92 | 11 |
| Fillmore FO | Common Poorwill\* | 2016-2023 | 26.78 | 0.95 | 5 | 11.44 | 0.77 | 0 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Black-headed Grosbeak | 2017-2023 | 28.66 | 0.95 | 28 | 15.08 | 0.78 | 22 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | House Finch | 2017-2023 | 20.44 | 0.89 | 65 | 21.64 | 0.94 | 54 |
| Grand Staircase Escalante | Mourning Dove | 2017-2023 | 26.32 | 0.98 | 65 | 14.45 | 0.80 | 17 |
| Kanab FO | Ash-throated Flycatcher | 2017-2023 | 16.24 | 0.94 | 124 | 23.52 | 0.97 | 85 |
| Kanab FO | Brewer's Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | 15.64 | 0.87 | 125 | 29.13 | 0.97 | 68 |
| Kanab FO | Common Raven | 2017-2023 | 7.57 | 0.74 | 130 | 18.97 | 0.91 | 23 |
| Kanab FO | Warbling Vireo | 2017-2023 | 42.64 | 0.94 | 10 | 22.39 | 0.82 | 8 |
| Moab FO | Ash-throated Flycatcher | 2017-2023 | 22.31 | 0.98 | 160 | 22.34 | 0.97 | 102 |
| Moab FO | Common Poorwill | 2017-2023 | 32.98 | 0.90 | 3 | 21.95 | 0.84 | 1 |
| Moab FO | Hairy Woodpecker | 2017-2023 | 39.56 | 0.93 | 4 | 27.32 | 0.88 | 4 |
| Monticello FO | Ash-throated Flycatcher | 2017-2023 | 9.41 | 0.87 | 239 | 16.78 | 0.96 | 161 |
| Monticello FO | Mourning Dove | 2017-2023 | 10.16 | 0.81 | 110 | 24.94 | 0.94 | 35 |
| Monticello FO | Rock Wren | 2017-2023 | 18.28 | 0.86 | 101 | 34.56 | 0.97 | 43 |
| Monticello FO | Say's Phoebe | 2017-2023 | 3.65 | 0.59 | 31 | 30.56 | 0.95 | 18 |
| Price FO | Chipping Sparrow | 2017-2023 | 19.76 | 0.87 | 23 | 22.86 | 0.91 | 23 |
| Price FO | MacGillivray's Warbler | 2017-2023 | 61.61 | 0.97 | 32 | 50.54 | 0.97 | 17 |
| Price FO | Northern Mockingbird | 2017-2023 | 38.71 | 0.85 | 17 | 42.88 | 0.92 | 6 |
| Price FO | Vesper Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | 21.66 | 0.81 | 15 | 29.70 | 0.92 | 12 |
| Richfield FO | Ash-throated Flycatcher | 2017-2023 | 19.67 | 0.91 | 88 | 23.21 | 0.88 | 65 |
| Richfield FO | Lark Sparrow | 2017-2023 | 16.96 | 0.89 | 295 | 26.00 | 0.95 | 165 |
| Richfield FO | Pinyon Jay\* | 2017-2023 | 23.69 | 0.91 | 141 | 23.84 | 0.87 | 51 |
| Salt Lake FO | Black-throated Sparrow | 2016-2023 | 17.92 | 0.90 | 203 | 24.53 | 0.97 | 97 |
| Salt Lake FO | Common Poorwill\* | 2016-2023 | 20.97 | 0.93 | 3 | 12.43 | 0.85 | 2 |
| Salt Lake FO | Common Raven | 2016-2023 | 8.47 | 0.90 | 295 | -0.45 | 0.57 | 23 |
| Salt Lake FO | House Finch | 2016-2023 | 25.89 | 0.92 | 63 | 23.67 | 0.94 | 35 |
| Salt Lake FO | Rock Wren\* | 2016-2023 | 8.67 | 0.83 | 437 | 15.71 | 0.94 | 120 |
| St. George FO | Black-headed Grosbeak | 2017-2023 | 38.45 | 0.98 | 37 | 39.67 | 0.98 | 28 |
| St. George FO | Chipping Sparrow | 2017-2023 | 24.21 | 0.95 | 18 | 20.82 | 0.92 | 16 |
| St. George FO | Lesser Goldfinch | 2017-2023 | 7.54 | 0.67 | 23 | 22.14 | 0.91 | 25 |
| St. George FO | Mourning Dove | 2017-2023 | 12.36 | 0.91 | 197 | 13.83 | 0.87 | 100 |
| St. George FO | Rock Wren\* | 2017-2023 | 18.07 | 0.96 | 145 | 20.77 | 0.95 | 74 |
| St. George FO | Scott's Oriole\* | 2017-2023 | 41.17 | 0.96 | 25 | 40.71 | 0.96 | 17 |
| Vernal FO | Brewer's Sparrow\* | 2016-2023 | 8.25 | 0.82 | 538 | 16.23 | 0.93 | 271 |
| Vernal FO | Gray Flycatcher | 2016-2023 | 6.50 | 0.68 | 105 | 17.87 | 0.93 | 93 |
| Vernal FO | Rock Wren | 2016-2023 | 12.18 | 0.96 | 601 | 11.39 | 0.92 | 187 |
| Vernal FO | Vesper Sparrow\* | 2016-2023 | 14.38 | 0.82 | 339 | 20.72 | 0.91 | 150 |
| Vernal FO | Violet-green Swallow | 2016-2023 | 20.23 | 0.91 | 13 | 19.38 | 0.90 | 12 |
| Vernal FO | Warbling Vireo\* | 2016-2023 | 23.98 | 0.91 | 15 | 12.56 | 0.78 | 8 |
| UT-BLM | Ash-throated Flycatcher | 2017-2023 | 12.64 | 1.00 | 1,381 | 9.87 | 0.99 | 953 |
| UT-BLM | Black-headed Grosbeak | 2017-2023 | 12.77 | 0.97 | 232 | 7.24 | 0.83 | 150 |
| UT-BLM | Brewer's Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | 1.15 | 0.52 | 3,200 | 6.71 | 0.92 | 1,442 |
| UT-BLM | Chipping Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | 8.08 | 0.95 | 854 | 8.11 | 0.96 | 693 |
| UT-BLM | Common Poorwill\* | 2017-2023 | 24.42 | 0.96 | 17 | 17.61 | 0.94 | 6 |
| UT-BLM | Common Raven | 2017-2023 | 11.22 | 1.00 | 2,001 | 1.11 | 0.51 | 268 |
| UT-BLM | MacGillivray's Warbler\* | 2017-2023 | 21.10 | 0.92 | 64 | 14.50 | 0.86 | 42 |
| UT-BLM | Mourning Dove | 2017-2023 | 7.33 | 0.96 | 1,521 | 3.07 | 0.69 | 588 |
| UT-BLM | Rock Wren\* | 2017-2023 | 7.77 | 0.97 | 2,179 | 8.29 | 0.96 | 763 |
| UT-BLM | Scott's Oriole\* | 2017-2023 | 20.59 | 0.92 | 62 | 12.06 | 0.83 | 39 |
| UT-BLM | Steller's Jay | 2017-2023 | 19.00 | 0.91 | 16 | 7.91 | 0.70 | 13 |
| UT-BLM | Vesper Sparrow\* | 2017-2023 | 8.64 | 0.86 | 1,526 | 12.86 | 0.95 | 643 |

\* indicates a species of concern for Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9, 10, 16, and/or 33 as designated by Partners in Flight if the stratum is located within the appropriate BCR.

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