

FIGURE 6 SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES

SPECIES	HABITAT	LIKLEHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ¹	DEIS ANALYSIS PROVIDED
MIS			
Black-backed Woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)	Highly associated with ponderosa pine forests that are recently burned or have high infestations of bark beetle. Healthy ponderosa pine forests with dense mature or late successional structure also important (USFS 2010).	High	Yes
Brown Creeper (<i>Certhia americana</i>)	Mature, old growth coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forests. Large trees with closed canopy are an important habitat component (USFS 2010).	High	Yes
Golden-crowned Kinglet (<i>Regulus satrapa</i>)	Closely associated with mature white spruce forests at higher elevations (USFS 2010).	High	Yes
Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>)	Mixed grass prairies of intermediate height with a mixture of taller grasses, forbs, and shrubs used as singing perches (USFS 2010).	Moderate	Yes
Ruffed Grouse (<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>)	Aspen stands of varying age with dense understory (USFS 2010).	High	Yes
Song Sparrow (<i>Melospiza melodia</i>)	Riparian and wetland habitat, including willow and other shrub thickets. Also found in white spruce stands adjacent to riparian habitat (USFS 2010).	High	Yes
Beaver (<i>Castor canadensis</i>)	Semi aquatic habitat with riparian vegetation ranging from lakes and reservoirs to small rivers and streams (USFS 2010).	High	Yes
White-tailed Deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>)	Hardwood forests with well-developed understory for browse and screening cover (USFS 2010).	High	Yes
Mountain Sucker (<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>)	Cool, clear mountain streams from three to 12 meters in width. May also be found in larger rivers, lakes, and reservoirs (USFS 2010).	High	Yes
Sensitive			
Townsend's Big-Eared Bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	Dependent on caves and abandoned mines for roosting habitat. Forages over a variety of habitats including coniferous forests, juniper woodlands, deciduous forests, basins, and desert shrublands (WGFD 2010).	High	Yes
Hoary Bat (<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>)	Deciduous and coniferous woodlands with dense canopy and open understory. Often found along forest edges foraging over water sources. Roosts in tree foliage (Willis and Bingham 2005, NatureServe 2012).	Moderate	Yes
Fringed Myotis (<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>)	Coniferous forests, woodlands, grasslands, and shrublands, although it is probably most common in xeric woodlands, such as juniper, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir. Roosts in rock crevices, tree cavities, caves, abandoned mines, and buildings with winter hibernation roosts in caves (WGFD 2010).	Moderate	Yes
Black-Tailed Prairie Dog (<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>)	Low relief grasslands and sparse grassy shrublands dominated by blue grama, western wheatgrass and big sagebrush. Soils supporting	Moderate	Yes

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	burrows are fine to medium textured silty clay loam, sandy clay loam and loams.		
American Marten (<i>Martes americana</i>)	Primarily associated with mature white spruce in the Black Hills. Key habitat elements are relatively dense forests with complex physical structure near the ground, abundant coarse woody debris, and lengthy fire-return intervals (Buskirk 2002).	Moderate	Yes
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis canadensis</i>)	Open, grassy areas associated with steep, cliff based escape cover as year round habitat (WGFD 2010).	High	Yes
Swift Fox (<i>Vulpes velox</i>)	Shortgrass and mixed-grass prairies with gently rolling or level landscapes. Also sagebrush steppe with low-growing vegetation, relatively flat terrain, friable soils, and high den availability (WGFD 2010).	Low	No
Northern Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentillis</i>)	Coniferous and mixed conifer/aspen forest habitat, and forages in a wide variety of forest ages, structural conditions, and successional stages. Nest sites are characterized by high canopy cover, high basal area, large tall trees, and fairly open understories, and typically are on the lower third of slopes (WGFD 2010).	High	Yes
Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>)	Shortgrass prairies, mixed grasslands, meadows, open sagebrush-grasslands, and agricultural areas. It requires herbaceous cover and conspicuous perches, and avoids areas containing more than 35% shrubs (WGFD 2010).	Moderate	Yes
Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	Open prairie, grassland, desert, and shrub-steppe habitats, and may also inhabit agricultural areas. It depends on mammals, particularly prairie dogs and ground squirrels that dig burrows, which it uses for nesting, roosting, and escape (WGFD 2010).	Moderate	Yes
Ferruginous Hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	Semiarid open country, primarily grasslands, basin-prairie shrublands, and badlands. It requires large tracts of relatively undisturbed rangeland and nests on rock outcrops, the ground, cut banks, cliff ledges, or trees (WGFD 2010).	Low	No
Mountain Plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>)	Low, open habitats such as arid shortgrass and mixed-grass prairies with scattered clumps of cacti and forbs. Nest in large, flat grassland expanses with less than 5% slope; sparse, short vegetation (10 cm [4 in] or less); and bare ground. It is adapted to areas that have been disturbed by prairie dogs, heavy grazing, or fire (WGFD 2010).	Low	No
Northern Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	Nests on ground in open wetlands, including marshy meadows, wet, lightly grazed pastures, old fields, freshwater marshes, and tundra. May	High	Yes

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	also utilize dry uplands, including upland prairies, mesic grasslands, drained marshlands, croplands, cold desert shrub-steppe, and riparian woodland (Sibley 2003, Smith et al. 2011).		
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	Riparian obligate species that prefers extensive areas of dense thickets and mature, deciduous, cottonwood gallery forests near water, and requires low, dense, shrubby vegetation for nest sites (WGFD 2010).	Low	No
American Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	Forages in a variety of open habitats from open woodlands and forests to shrub-steppe, grasslands, marshes, and riparian habitats. Nests on cliffs often located near water that are usually proximate to habitats with abundant prey (WGFD 2010).	Moderate	Yes
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Nests near large lakes and rivers in forested habitat where both adequate prey (fish, waterfowl and ungulate carcasses) are available and old, large-diameter cottonwood or conifer trees for nesting. Migrating and wintering eagles congregate near areas where concentrations of prey are available, such as carcasses of ungulate species, and spawning areas for kokanee, trout, and other fish (WGFD 2010).	High	Yes
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	Open pastures and prairies with scattered bushes, hedgerows, and trees (Sibley 2003).	Moderate	Yes
Lewis's Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>)	Open or park-like ponderosa pine forests are major breeding habitat. Attracted to burned-out stands of Douglas-fir, mixed conifer, juniper, and riparian and oak woodlands, but is also found in deciduous forests, especially riparian cottonwoods (WGFD 2010).	High	Yes
Long-billed Curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>)	Grassland types ranging from moist meadow grasslands to agricultural areas to dry prairie uplands, usually near water. Prefers a complex of shortgrass prairies, agricultural fields, wet and dry meadows and prairies, and grazed mixed-grass and scrub communities. Nests on the ground in habitat that usually includes: grass less than 30 cm (12 in) high; bare ground; shade; abundant invertebrate prey; and a minimum of 40 hectares (100 ac) of suitable habitat (WGFD 2010).	Low	No
Black-backed Woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)	Highly associated with ponderosa pine forests that are recently burned or have high infestations of bark beetle. Healthy ponderosa pine forests with dense mature or late successional structure also important (USFS 2010).	High	Yes
Flammulated Owl (<i>Otus flammeolus</i>)	Semi-arid open oak and ponderosa pine forests with a mix of large old trees, thickets, and openings, and a high diversity of arthropod prey (McCallum 1994).	Moderate	Yes
Northern Leopard Frog	In or near permanent water in the plains, foothills,	High	Yes

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<i>(Lithobates pipiens)</i>	and montane zones comprised of swampy cattail marshes on the plains and beaver ponds in the foothills and montane zones (WGFD 2010).		
Black Hills Red-bellied Snake <i>(Storeria occipitomaculata pahasapae)</i>	Mesic sites such as wetlands, riparian areas, and wet meadows. Hibernacula located within rock fissures (USFS 2005).	Moderate	Yes
Mountain Sucker <i>(Catostomus platyrhynchus)</i>	Cool, clear mountain streams from three to 12 meters in width. May also be found in larger rivers, lakes, and reservoirs (USFS 2005).	High	Yes
Lake Chub <i>(Couesius plumbeus)</i>	Typically found in lakes and streams with cool waters and clean gravel or cobble substrates. Within South Dakota, restricted to Deerfield Reservoir (Isaak et al. 2003).	Moderate	Yes
Finescale Dace <i>(Phoxinus neogaeus)</i>	Range-wide habitat includes pools of boggy headwaters, creeks and small rivers, lakes and ponds, and often common in beaver ponds usually over silt and near vegetation (USFS 2010). This species has not been reported in the analysis area.	Low	No
Cooper's Rocky Mountain Snail <i>(Oreohelix strigosa cooperi)</i>	Ponderosa pine with a partially closed canopy, a secondary deciduous tree component, and diverse understories. At some sites, white spruce is common. Riparian woodland communities, often in areas with adjacent steep rocky slope bases, also contain substantial colonies (Frest and Johannes 2002).	Moderate	Yes
Regal Fritillary <i>(Speyeria idalia)</i>	Open prairies. In South Dakota, most likely to be found in native tall-grass prairies composed of big bluestem, western wheatgrass, and green needlegrass. Continuous prairie greater than 1,000 acres may be required for stable populations (Royer and Marrone 1992b).	Moderate	Yes
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Northern Long-Eared Myotis <i>(Myotis septentrionalis)</i>	Coniferous forest (Tigner and Stukel 2003). Summer maternity roosts in buildings, under loose bark, and in tree cavities (Arroyo-Cabrales and Castaneda 2008b). Winter hibernacula in caves and abandoned mines (Tigner and Stukel 2003).	Moderate	Yes
Small-Footed Myotis <i>(Myotis ciliolabrum)</i>	Grasslands, canyons, and ponderosa pine woodlands. Roosts in cliff crevices, under tree bark, in mines, caves, and buildings (Arroyo-Cabrales and Castaneda 2008d). Hibernates in caves and mines (Tigner and Stukel 2003).	Moderate	Yes
Long-Eared Myotis <i>(Myotis evotis)</i>	Mixed coniferous forests, woodlands, grasslands, and shrublands; probably most common in xeric coniferous woodlands (e.g. juniper, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir). Roosts in tree cavities, rock crevices, caves, mines, and abandoned buildings. Hibernates in caves. (Arroyo-Cabrales and Castaneda 2008a).	Moderate	Yes

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Long-Legged Myotis (<i>Myotis volans</i>)	A variety of forested habitats. Roosts in trees, rock crevices, fissures in stream banks, and buildings (Arroyo-Cabrales and Castaneda 2008c). Hibernates in caves and mines (Tigner and Stukel 2003).	Moderate	Yes
Northern flying squirrel (<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>)	Primarily coniferous or mixed forest, but also in deciduous forest and wooded riparian (Linzey and Hammerson 2008). In the Black Hills in spruce, pine, and oak forest, especially near recently burned areas (Stukel 2012).	Moderate	Yes
Meadow Jumping Mouse (<i>Zapus hudsonius campestris</i>)	Primarily in riparian areas or other moist habitats with adequate herbaceous ground cover. In the Black Hills in marshy areas around lakes and reservoirs and in less typical areas such as upland meadows and ponderosa pine covered hillsides (NatureServe 2012).	Moderate	Yes
Mountain Goat (<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>)	Alpine and subalpine habitat, including steep grassy talus slopes, grassy ledges on cliffs, and alpine meadows. They utilize subalpine forests in winter, and use steep, rocky terrain for escape and giving birth (NatureServe 2012).	Moderate	Yes
Sharp-shinned Hawk (<i>Accipiter striatus</i>)	Occur within most forest types within their range, particularly in forests with a conifer component, a dense structure, and a well developed canopy. Relative to the other <i>Accipiters</i> , Sharp-shinned Hawks tend to nest in denser forests, with younger, shorter trees (Bildstein and Meyer 2000).	High	Yes
Cooper's Hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>)	Coniferous, mixed, and deciduous forests, often in extensively forested landscapes, but sometimes in patchy woodlots, including urban environments, and riparian areas. On average, Cooper's Hawks nest in older, sparser stands than those used by Sharp-shinned Hawks and younger, denser stands than Northern Goshawks (Curtis et al. 2006).	High	Yes
Broad-winged Hawk (<i>Buteo platypterus</i>)	Deciduous and mixed forests, often with small openings in the canopy and water nearby (Goodrich et al. 1996).	High	Yes
Northern Saw-whet Owl (<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>)	Inhabits most forest and woodland habitats, with densities highest in coniferous forests, especially those adjacent to riparian areas (Rasmussen et al. 2008).	High	Yes
Pygmy Nuthatch (<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>)	Almost exclusively inhabit long-needled pine forests, principally ponderosa pine. Because they use cavities year-round for nesting and roosting, they reach their highest densities in mature pine forests, with abundant snags (Kingery and Ghalambor 2001).	High	Yes
American Dipper (<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>)	Inhabits clear, fast-flowing streams with abundant aquatic invertebrates. Feeds primarily on aquatic insects and insect larvae. Nests within 25 feet of	Moderate	Yes

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	a stream on rocky streamside ledges and cliffs, boulders, behind waterfalls, and under bridges (Anderson 2002).		
Black and White Warbler (<i>Mniotilta varia</i>)	Breeds in mature and second growth deciduous and mixed deciduous-coniferous forests, most often in moist areas. Quality habitat has a high canopy closure and a dense understory of shrubs and small trees. In the Black Hills, most commonly encountered during migration, when it is primarily found in riparian areas but also in a variety of wooded habitats (USFS 2005).	Moderate	Yes
Atlantis fritillary (<i>Speyeria atlantis pahasapa</i>)	Riparian areas adjacent to openings and moist meadows and in boreal forests (NatureServe 2012). Within the Black Hills, in wet meadows and moist canyons (Marrone 2002). Although adults are regarded as general nectarivores, feeding on a variety of flowers, larvae of this genus feed exclusively on violets.	Moderate	Yes
Tawny Crescent (<i>Phycoides batesii</i>)	Open meadows, stream bottoms, roads, trails, and riparian woodlands (Stefanich 2001). Also in mesic forest corridors across an ecotone between grasslands and woodlands (Royer and Marrone 1992). Elsewhere in the Dakotas, adults are known to forage for nectar from a variety of floral species, including dogbane leafy spurge and various composite flowers (Stefanich 2001). Males of this species are often observed taking moisture at springs and stream banks (Marrone 2002). Tawny crescent larvae appear dependent on asters as a food source (Stefanich 2001).	Moderate	Yes
Callused Vertigo (<i>Vertigo arthuri</i>)	Wet, relatively undisturbed forest, most often white spruce or ponderosa pine with a varied understory. Most common at sites with relatively diverse floras and deep litter, generally on shaded north-facing slopes, and often at the slope base or extending slightly onto the adjacent floodplain. Down woody material that helps maintain moist soil conditions and lessens sun exposure is an important habitat element. Foraging substrate appears to consist of decayed deciduous leaves and herbaceous plants (Frest and Johannes 2002).	Moderate	Yes

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Mystery Vertigo (<i>Vertigo paradoxa</i>)	Generally restricted to rich lowland wooded sites, often in the white-spruce community, and occasionally in the ponderosa pine community. The forest canopy is generally closed or nearly so, with well-developed litter and a rich understory. Sites are usually in leaf litter at the base of a wooded, north-facing slope on limestone or schist substrates. Down woody material that helps maintain moist soil conditions and lessens sun exposure is an important habitat element. Appears to feed on the organic coating of rock surfaces and partially decayed leaves (Frest and Johannes 2002).	Moderate	Yes
Frigid Ambersnail (<i>Catinella gelida</i>)	Usually found on limestone but also on schist soils, and colonies often found in somewhat dry wooded limestone talus, generally near the slope base. Most often found in rather open ponderosa pine forest, often with a secondary deciduous tree and shrub component, although white spruce is a minor component at a few sites (Frest and Johannes 2002).	Moderate	Yes
Striate Disc (<i>Discus shimeki</i>)	Most often found in litter in rich mesic forest, generally on shaded, north-facing slope bases, often bordering or ranging slightly onto stream floodplains. Most frequently in white-spruce communities but also aspen and riparian habitats, at the base of slopes where deciduous trees and shrubs are often common. Most sites have soils derived from weathered limestone, sometimes on schist substrate. Foraging substrate consists of decayed deciduous leaves and herbaceous plants. Down woody material that helps maintain moist soil conditions and lessens sun exposure is an important habitat element (Frest and Johannes 2002).	Moderate	Yes

1. High: suitable habitat present and species known to occur in area of impact supported by previous occurrence records; Moderate: suitable habitat present but no previous occurrences documented; Low: no suitable habitat present and no previous occurrences documented