

Idaho Peregrine Falcon Survey and Nest Monitoring

2012 Report



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ABSTRACT

Idaho currently has 51 known (either active or historical) peregrine falcon territories. Seven new territories were discovered between 2009 and 2012, in southern Idaho. Of the 51 known territories, 45 were monitored in 2012 and 26 (58%) were found to be occupied. Twenty pairs (78%) successfully produced 46 young for an average of 1.8 fledged young per occupied territory and 2.3 fledged young per successful pair. Twenty-six territories were also occupied in 2009, suggesting no net change in number of breeding pairs in the state. Demographics in 2012 rose slightly from those recorded in 2009, remaining well within the average for previous records. Success rates for the peregrine in 2012 were similar to other years since the turn of the century. Urban pairs continued to be successful, producing 7 young. Two mortalities, both of fledged young from one of the urban pairs, were reported.

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INTRODUCTION

The American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) was listed as endangered in 1970 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1984). Western populations were severely depressed after steady declines since the 1950s. Peregrine falcons were essentially extirpated from Idaho by 1974 (Bechard et al. 1987). In 1982, peregrine population restoration was initiated through the release of captive-produced young using a process referred to as “hacking” (Heinrich 1987). This effort was an extension of an existing national program begun in 1970 by The Peregrine Fund, Inc., in cooperation with state and federal agencies (Cade 1985).

Surveys for re-establishing pairs of breeding peregrines began in Idaho in 1988. These initial surveys were conducted as part of a tri-state cooperative project within that portion of the state referred to as the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) (Levine 1988). In 1990, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) expanded surveys to other regions of the state.

On 25 August 1999, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) officially delisted the peregrine falcon, removing it from the list of Endangered Species (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1999). In doing so, the USFWS has recommended population monitoring continue as stipulated under the delisting process. A *draft* Monitoring Plan was completed in 2001 accompanied by public comment periods in July 2001 and September 2001. Additional reviews by states (including IDFG) and cooperators occurred in December 2002 and January 2003. The *final* Monitoring Plan was released on 3 December 2003 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2003). In 2009, IDFG proposed to reclassify the peregrine falcon from “state threatened” to “protected nongame.” Pending approval by the Idaho Legislature, the peregrine was officially delisted in the state in spring 2010.

The cooperative post-delisting Monitoring Plan is primarily designed to detect declines in territory occupancy, nest success, and productivity in 6 regions across the U.S. Under the plan, data will be collected from a randomly-selected subset of peregrine territories for 5 sampling periods, at 3-year intervals, with full implementation beginning in 2003 and ending in 2015. In other words, to meet the mandate of the USFWS to monitor peregrines for not less than 5 years after delisting, the plan calls for continued monitoring in 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2015.

Of the 96 territories selected at random for monitoring under the post-delisting Monitoring Plan in USFWS Region 1 (CA, ID, NV, OR, WA), 9 occurred in Idaho: Lucile (13i932012), Lewiston (20i982011), Nampa (08i903011), Alpine (03i896033), Redfish Lake (15i933032), Stanley Lake (16i943041), Challis (21i996111), Tower Rock (24i996141), and Williams Lake (28i006181). Pending sufficient funding and logistical support, we (IDFG and project partners) intend to monitor *all* known peregrine territories across the state every 3 years. However, to meet the needs of the post-delisting Monitoring Plan we will, at a minimum, monitor the randomly-chosen territories as determined by the USFWS in 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2015.

METHODS

Pair Monitoring.--In general, attempts are always made to monitor nesting activities of all known pairs of peregrine falcons in Idaho. In 2012, 45 territories, including historical, currently active, and any newly-discovered, were surveyed for nesting pairs; 6 territories were not monitored due to lack of access or lack of time by IDFG personnel, especially for those eyries that have had no peregrine activity for several years. Monitoring of peregrine pairs began in March. Observations were made by IDFG biologists with assistance from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and numerous volunteers and Master Naturalists (especially in the Upper Snake region). Equipment used included binoculars and high powered spotting scopes. Observations were made from locations offering unobstructed views in proximity to nest sites. Efforts were made to avoid disturbance to nesting pairs.

Occupied territories were monitored during the breeding season from courtship initiation through post-fledging. Periodic visits were made to determine nesting success, productivity, and nesting phenology. Attempts were made to count young at successful sites when estimated to be 80% or greater of fledging age (Steenhof 1987). Prey remains, eggshell fragments, and unhatched eggs were collected where feasible for later analysis. At the Boise territory, a Peregrine Cam was installed in 2009 and continued to be active in 2012, allowing the public to view activity at the nest 24 hours a day through a website. This camera has also enabled IDFG to gain assistance from volunteers who monitor the camera and note details about feeding and other behavior at the nests.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Pair Monitoring.--In 2012, 26 pairs of peregrines produced 46 young at 20 successful nest sites for an average of 1.8 young per occupied territory and 2.3 young per successful pair (Tables 1 and 2). Seven territories, in the Southwest, Southeast, Upper Snake, and Salmon Regions, are new to this year's report.

Statewide pair distribution was as follows: 2 pairs were monitored in northern Idaho; 3 pairs in western Idaho; 12 pairs in central Idaho; and 9 pairs in eastern Idaho (primarily within the GYA; Fig. 1). Territories also are summarized by IDFG region (Table 2).

Only 1 (5%) pair of peregrines occupied a release tower, which was successful (fledging 1 young). Two other territories at release towers were unoccupied in 2012. Efforts to establish breeding peregrines in IDFG's Magic Valley region have involved the hacking of captive-raised birds from a fifth release tower at Centennial Marsh annually since 2003 (with the exception of 2008). In mid-June 2012, 3 birds (2 ♂, 1 ♀) were placed in the release tower. After opening of the hack box in late June, one of the males was lost to a highway collision. The other 2 dispersed successfully. In addition, one adult female spent the summer on and around the hack tower.

Twenty-three (88%) pairs occupied cliff sites, 17 (74%) of which were successful. Two (10%) pairs occupied nest boxes in urban settings, both of which were successful. The Nampa pair raised 4 young to fledging, but lost 2 females post-fledging to accidents on the plant property.

The Boise pair also was successful in 2012, producing two males and a female, all of which reached fledging age.

Statewide, the known number of peregrine falcon occupied territories in 2012 saw no change (26 pairs) since the last survey in 2009 (Fig. 2). The number of successful territories increased by 1, with 20 successful territories in 2012, compared to 19 in 2009 (Fig. 1). Fledging success increased from 73% in 2009 to 77% in 2012, rising to the upper end of the average success rates recorded in Idaho (Fig. 1). Additional details on territories monitored in 2012 are summarized in Appendix A. In summary, peregrine pair numbers remained relatively stable in 2012 and demographic parameters remain within the average range of recent previous records.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2013

Surveys over the past 21 years have shown a steadily increasing peregrine population, and we expect this trend to continue. However, we do want to continue to monitor this species to ensure that any significant declines are not missed. Because of this, we encourage continued coordinated support for statewide survey and monitoring efforts by nongame IDFG biologists, the BLM, and USFS. As mentioned in the Introduction, we are in a post-delisting period for monitoring of peregrines. The 9 territories selected at random by the USFWS (see Table 2) should continue to be given priority. However, we fully encourage the monitoring of *all* known peregrine territories statewide every 3 years in concert with the post-delisting monitoring schedule. For 2013, this means that there will *not* be a statewide survey of known peregrine eyries. Statewide monitoring will resume in 2015.

New surveys for previously undiscovered eyries should be conducted as time, funding, and weather permit. We recommend that any funding received for peregrine monitoring in 2013 be used to conduct surveillance for new territories.

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Table 1. Peregrine falcon productivity in Idaho, 1988–2012.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Occupied Territories	2	3	9	9	10	14	13	13	17	15	17	21	23	19	22
New Territories	2	1	6	1	1	4	1	1	2	0	1	6	2	0	1
Successful Territories	0	1	6	7	8	11	9	6	6	10	10	10	15	14	11
% Successful	0	0.33	0.67	0.78	0.80	0.79	0.69	0.46	0.35	0.67	0.59	0.48	0.65	0.73	0.50
# Yng. Fledged	0	3	16	18	25	30	20	16	19	21	30	22	36	32	23
# Yng. Fledged/Occupied Territory	0	1	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.0
# Yng. Fledged/Successful Territory	0	3	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1

Table 1. Continued.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2012	2015	2018	2021	2024	2027	2030	2033
Occupied Territories	24	26	24	27	29	23	26	26							
New Territories	6	0	2	2	4	1	3	6							
Successful Territories	17	18	20	19	15	19	19	20							
% Successful	0.71	0.69	0.83	0.70	0.52	0.83	0.73	0.77							
# Yng. Fledged	38	42	49	41	29	41	43	46							
# Yng. Fledged/Occupied Territory	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.8							
# Yng. Fledged/Successful Territory	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3							

Table 2. Occupancy and fledgling production of peregrine falcon nesting territories monitored in Idaho, 1988–2012.

Peregrine Territories	Type	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2012	Total	
<u>IDFG R1 (Panhandle)</u>																										
17i951012 Clark Fork	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	-	-	u	u	u	u	u	u	7	
43i071021 Crossport	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	1	1	2	5	
<u>IDFG R2 (Clearwater)</u>																										
13i932011 Lucile ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	1	0	-	-	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	2	2	0	2	2	?	-	18	
20i982011 Lewiston ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	3	3	0	0	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	0	0	13	
<u>IDFG R3 (Southwest)</u>																										
08i903011 Nampa ^a	Silo	-	-	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	2	1	4	3	3	2	2	0	2	4	65*	
09i903021 Shingle Creek	Cliff	u	u	3	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	u	u	u	u	u	u	12	
18i963042 Boise	Bldg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	5	3	0	2	3	3	26	
45i093051 Lake Creek	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	?	u	?	
46i123061 Reegan Creek	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	2
<u>IDFG R4 (Magic Valley)</u>																										
<u>IDFG R5 (Southeast)</u>																										
07i905011 Gray's Lake	Tower	-	-	0	2	2	2	2	3	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u	u	u	u	12	
19i965021 Gray's Ridge	Cliff	-	-	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	2	-	0	1	1	2	-	0	-	1	?	1	1	-	10	
26i996161 Soda Springs	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	3	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	-	8	
36i045031 Last Chance Canal	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	0	-	u	-	u	-	0	
47i115031 Wolverine Canyon	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	4*	
<u>IDFG R6 (Upper Snake)</u>																										
01i856011 Camas ^b	Tower	0	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	0	3	0	2	2	3	3	1	52	
02i886021 Sawtell	Cliff	0	0	0	-	-	-	u	u	-	u	u	0	0	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	
03i896033 Alpine ^a	Cliff	u	0	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	?	1	40	
04i906043 Henry's Fork	Cliff	-	-	3	0	2	4	?	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	?	1	0	-	-	-	16	

Table 2. Continued

Peregrine Territories	Type	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2012	Total	
05i906043 Henry's Lake	Tower	-	-	2	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	-	-	34	
06i906063 South Fork	Cliff	-	-	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	?	0	0	0	2	0	?	1	2	1	?	2	-	-	12	
10i916072 Sheep Creek	Cliff	-	-	-	0	4	4	4	0	0	-	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	?	3	1	0	27	
12i936091 Mud Lake	Tower	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	3	3	4	-	-	u	1	2	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	16	
14i936103 Swan Valley	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	4	?	0	0	3	4	0	4	3	3	1	0	1	0	?	1	3	3	30	
25i996151 Palisades	Cliff	u	-	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	u	-	0	0	u	u	-	-	u	1	?	?	2	3	6	
33i036121 Upper Mesa Falls	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	
34i036131 Split Creek	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	2	3	3	?	-	-	0	10	
35i036141 Conant Valley	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	u	u	u	u	u	-	-	0	
38i066151 Middle Canyon	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	?	2	2	?	-	4	
39i066161 Chilly Slough	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	?	-	-	-	-	0	
40i076171 Deadman Canyon	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	-	-	-	0	
41i076181 Thirsty Creek	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	?	?	-	u	0	
46i096191 JLazyH Ranch	Tower	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	-	-	0	
47i096201 Clark Hill	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	2	4	
<u>51i106211 Mahogany Gulch</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	-	0	
<u>52i126221 Bitch Creek</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	0
<u>IDFG R7 (Salmon)</u>																										
15i933032 Redfish Lake ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	u	0	2	0	2	?	2	2	2	1	26	
16i943041 Stanley Lake ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	0	0	-	-	-	2	u	u	u	-	-	?	?	-	2	3	8	
21i996112 Challis ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	3	3	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	23	
22i996122 Ranch Rock	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	1	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	24	
23i996131 Red Rock	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	0	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	-	-	-	16	
24i996141 Tower Rock ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	-	u	u	u	u	-	u	u	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	-	2	3	17	
29i027012 Greenfire	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	
28i006181 Williams Lake ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	3	4	0	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	24	
30i037091 Hughes Creek	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	-	17	
31i037101 South Cliffs	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	0	-	-	0	2	4	3	10	

Table 2. Continued

Peregrine Territories	Type	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2012	Total
32i037111 Germer	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	?	2	3	3	0	2	3	3	16
37i057121 Pettit Lake	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	2	-	-	2	2	8
42i077191 Colston Creek	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	2	2	3	9
44i087201 Squaw Creek	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	0	-	2
<u>48i107211 Bear Valley</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0
<u>49i107221 Joe Jump Basin</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	4*
<u>50i127231 Frenchman Creek</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2
	Total	0	3	16	18	25	30	20	16	19	21	30	22	36	32	23	38	42	49	41	29	41	43	46	640

^a Randomly-selected by USFWS as part of 5-year post-delisting Monitoring Plan.

^b Only known occupied territory prior to 1988. Productivity as follows: 1985 (Y/2); 1986 (Y/0); and 1987 (Y/0).

u = unknown occupancy; - = unoccupied territory; ? = unknown productivity. Underlined territory names indicate new territories for this report.

* = includes productivity from years not included in the table.

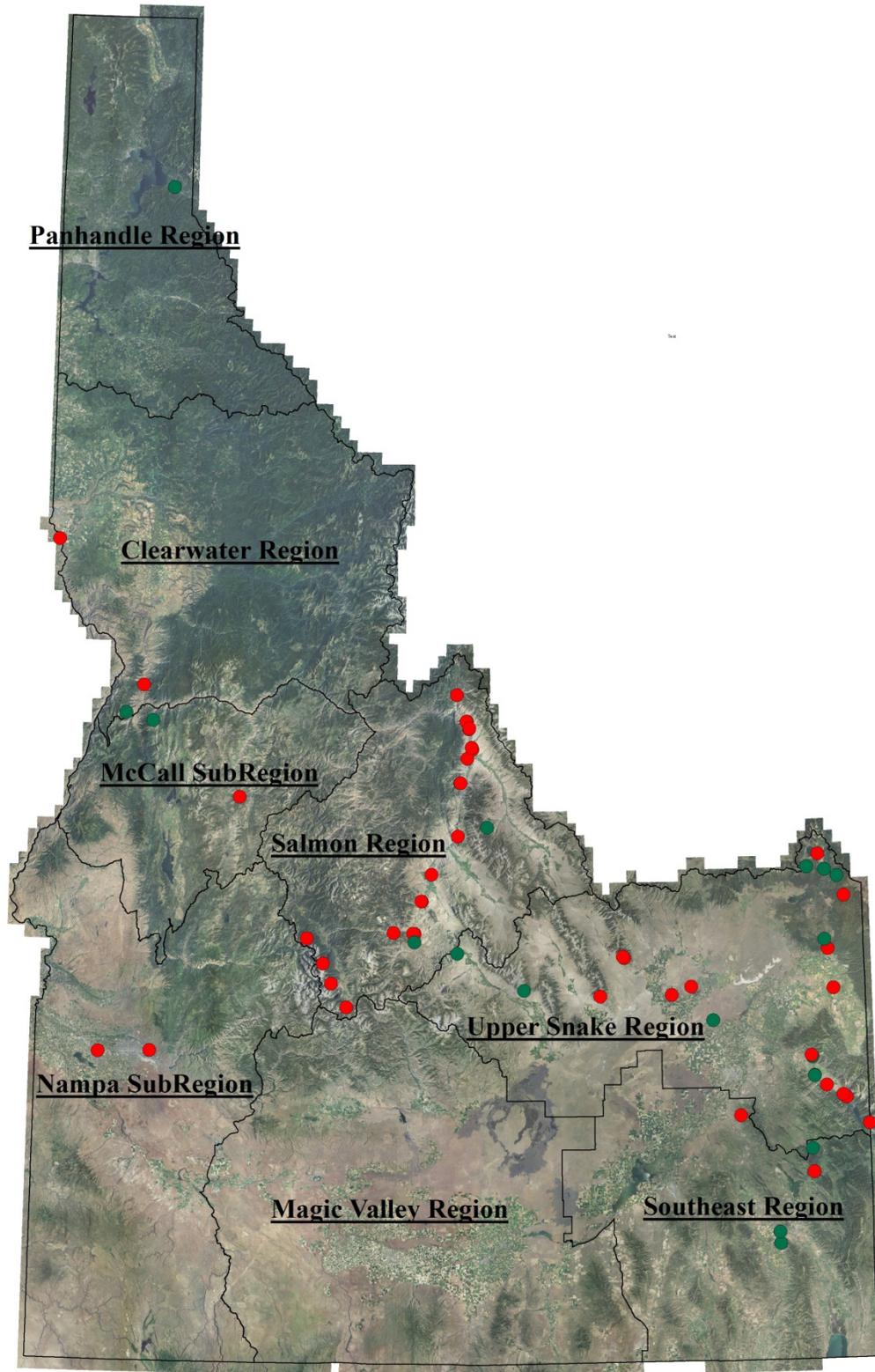


Figure 1. Current and historical nest locations of peregrine falcons in Idaho. Red dots denote peregrine territories that were occupied by a breeding pair at least once during the last 5 surveys. Green dots denote territories that were not occupied during any of the last 5 surveys.

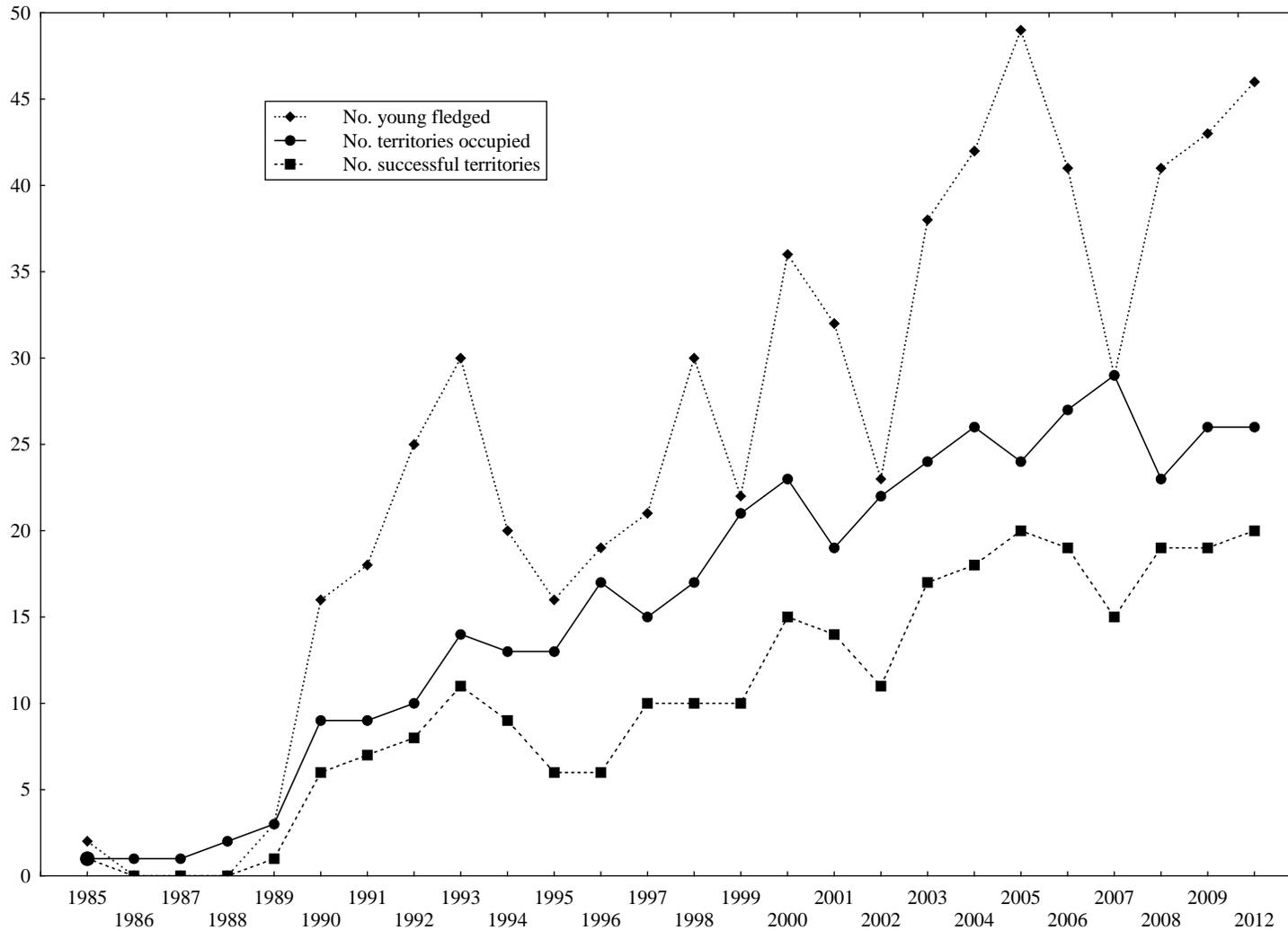


Figure 2. Peregrine falcon territory occupancy, success, and productivity in Idaho, 1985–2012.

Appendix A. Peregrine falcon nest-site monitoring in Idaho, 2012.

Nest sites in Idaho were monitored by the following individuals: Tony Applehans, Janis and Kristin Araki, Wendy Armstrong, Dick Barker, Heather Biggs, Carolyn Bishop, Cory Braastad, John and Sue Braastad, Ryan Carpenter, Rob Cavallaro, Dale Clafin, Kathleen Cookman, Carmel Crock, Leah Cruz, Glenn DeVoe, Jennifer Durbin, Marty Edwards, Matt Erickson, Mike Foster, Marlene Fritz, Robin Garwood, Margaret Gunnell, Ken Harris, Teri Henderson, Greg Howerton, Jody Hull, Jill Jasper, Shayla Jaquish, Robin and Steve Jerman, Sheldon Keafer, Shauna Kellum, Chris Klingler, Barb Knivila, DeVon Koyle, Joe Madison, Dwight Magnuson, Teresa Meachum, Barbara and Patrick Myrhe, Deb Nims, Ken and Collette Olson, Brenda and Dave Pace, Monica Pitman, Sam and Joyce Pole, Anne Ravegum Taaffe, Ned Rockwell, Toni Ruth, Joel Sauder, Beth Schadd, Kristen Severud, Dennis Smith, Angela Stormberg, Carol Strong, Kit Struthers, Ray Taaffe, Marilyn and Carl Tate, Syllas Troy, Gretchen Vanek, Martha Wackenhut, Paul Wackenhut, Betsy Wagner, Beth Waterbury, Paul Wik, Mark and Donna Whitham, Bob and Robin Young, Linda Young and Lori Youngs.

Statewide:

Number of territories monitored	=	44
Number of sites occupied by pairs	=	26
Number of successful pairs	=	20
Number of young produced	=	46
Average number of young per pair	=	1.8
Average number of young per successful pair	=	2.3

Alpine (03i896033): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 1

Estimated fledging date: July 8

Land ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Bear Valley (48i107211): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest, Leadore Ranger District

Note: First discovered in 2010, when 4 young were produced

Bitch Creek (52i1206221)

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 0

Land Ownership: BLM

Note: New nesting location in 2012; nestlings like preyed upon by golden eagles

Boise (18i963042): Building (box at Capital One)

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 3

Estimated fledging date: July 13

Land Ownership: Private

Camas NWR (01i85011): Tower site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 1

Estimated fledging date: July 21

Land Ownership: USFWS

Challis (21i996112): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 0

Land Ownership: BLM

Chilly Slough (39i066161): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: BLM

Clark Hill (46i096201): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 2

Estimated fledging date: July 18

Land Ownership: BLM

Clark Fork (17i951012): Cliff site

Occupied: ?

Land Ownership: Panhandle National Forest/Private

Note: No attempt was made to monitor this territory in 2012.

Colston Creek (42i077191): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 3

Estimated fledging date: July 3

Land Ownership: BLM

Conant Valley (35i036141): Cliff site

Occupied: ?

Land Ownership: Private

Note: Unable to access this site in 2012

Crossport (43i071021): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 2

Estimated fledging date: August 1

Land Ownership: Private

Deadman Canyon (40i076171): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: USFS

Frenchman Creek (50i127231): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 2

Estimated fledging date: July 13

Land ownership: Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Note: New nesting location in 2012

Germer (32i037111): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 3

Estimated fledging date: July 9

Land Ownership: BLM

Gray's Ridge (07i905021): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Greenfire (29i027012): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Number of young produced: 2

Estimated fledging date: June 25

Land Ownership: BLM/Private (cliff located adjacent to ownership boundary)

Henry's Fork (04i906043): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Henry's Lake (05i906043): Tower site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: BLM

Hughes Creek (30i037091): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest

JLazyH Ranch (46i096191): Tower

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Private

Note: Hack tower closed in 2012

Joe Jump Basin (49i107221): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land ownership: BLM

Note: Discovered in 2010, when occupied by a pair. Productivity could not be determined, as private landowner couldn't be reached for permission to access site.

Lake Creek (45i093051): Cliff site

Occupied: ?

Land Ownership: Payette National Forest

Note: No attempt was made to visit this location in 2012

Last Chance (36i045031): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: BLM

Lewiston (20i982011): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 0

Land Ownership: BLM

Notes: This eyrie has been located in Washington state for several years. Future data on this site will be submitted directly to FWS through Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Lucile (13i932011): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Nez Perce National Forest

Mahogany Gulch (51i1006211): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Challis National Forest

Note: Discovered, occupied, in 2010, but was unoccupied in 2012

Middle Canyon (38i066151): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest

Mud Lake (12i936091): Tower site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: State of Idaho

Nampa Sugar (08i903011): Sugar Silo (nest box)

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 4

Estimated fledging date: May 28

Land Ownership: Amalgamated Sugar Company

Note: Originally had 4 young, but 1 died in the cooling tank and 1 perished after flying through a window at the factory.

Palisades (25i996151): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 3

Estimated fledging date: July 7

Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Pettit Lake (37i057121): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 2

Estimated fledging date: July 10

Land Ownership: Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Ranch Rock (22i996122): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 2

Estimated fledging date: June 21

Land Ownership: BLM

Red Rock (23i996131): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest

Redfish Lake (15i933032): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 1

Estimated fledging date: July 23

Land Ownership: Sawtooth National Forest

Reegan Creek (46i123061): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 2

Estimated fledging date: July 1

Land ownership: Payette National Forest

Note: Presence of a pair first reported in 2009; nest location confirmed in 2012

Sheep Creek (10i916072): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 0

Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Note: Nestling(s) likely preyed upon by golden eagle

Shingle Creek (09i903021): Cliff site

Occupied: ?

Land Ownership: Nez Perce National Forest

Note: No attempt was made to monitor this territory in 2012.

Soda Springs (26i996161): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: BLM

South Cliffs (31i037101): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 3

Estimated fledging date: June 27

Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest

South Fork (06i906063): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Split Creek (34i036131): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: ?
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Note: Occupied territory but no aerie or young were observed

Squaw Creek (44i087201): Cliff site

Occupied: No
Land Ownership: BLM

Stanley Lake (16i943041): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 3
Estimated fledging date: July 13
Land Ownership: Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Swan Valley (14i936103): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 3
Estimated fledging date: July 12
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Thirsty Creek (41i076181): Cliff site

Occupied: ?
Land Ownership: USFS
Note: Unable to access in 2012

Tower Rock (24i996141): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 3
Estimated fledging date: July 2
Land Ownership: BLM

Upper Mesa Falls (33i036121): Cliff site

Occupied: No
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Williams Lake (28i006181): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 1
Estimated fledging date: July 16
Land Ownership: BLM

Wolverine Canyon (47i115031): Cliff site

Occupied: No
Land ownership: BLM
Note: First discovered in 2011, when 4 young were produced