

Idaho Peregrine Falcon Survey and Nest Monitoring

2003 Annual Report



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ABSTRACT

Idaho currently has 34 known (either active or historical) peregrine falcon territories. Of these, 33 territories (97%) were monitored in 2003 and 24 (73%) were found to be occupied. Seventeen pairs (71%) successfully produced 38 young for an average of 1.58 fledged young per pair and 2.24 fledged young per successful pair. The 24 occupied territories represent a 2-pair increase over those in 2003 (22). Eight nestling peregrines (6♀, 2♂) were banded this year. Three mortalities were reported (2 juveniles and an adult). The number of monitored territories, number of occupied territories, number of successful territories, and number of young fledged were all the highest on record since monitoring began in 1988. Surveys were conducted at 17 locations across the state yielding 6 new territories, 4 of which were productive.

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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 1950's. 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 August 25, 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 de-listing 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 December 3, 2003 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2003).

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 in 2003 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). Territories monitored after 2003 will either be all of the same randomly-chosen territories, a new randomly-chosen set, or a mixture of the 2. Pending sufficient funding and logistical support, we (IDFG and project partners) have every intent and desire to continue monitoring *all* known peregrine territories across the state *on an annual basis*. At an absolute minimum, however, to meet the needs of the post-delisting Monitoring Plan we should monitor the randomly-chosen territories as determined by the USFWS.

METHODS

Pair Monitoring.--Attempts were made to monitor nesting activities of all known pairs of peregrine falcons in Idaho. All territories occupied in 2002, with the exception of Sawtell (which has never been productive), were surveyed for nesting pairs in 2003. Monitoring of peregrine pairs began in March. Observations were made by IDFG biologists with assistance from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

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). Young (nestlings) were banded at two urban territories. Prey remains, eggshell fragments, and unhatched eggs were collected where feasible for later analysis. All other evidence is collected that may be pertinent to documenting results.

Surveys.--Jim Johnston and IDFG personnel conducted surveys for nesting peregrines. Surveys were restricted to areas of recent nesting activity, recently reported peregrine sightings, and/or suitable potential nesting habitat determined to be worth the survey effort.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Pair Monitoring.--In 2003, 24 pairs of peregrines produced 38 young at 17 successful nest sites for an average of 1.58 young per occupied territory and 2.24 young per successful pair (Tables 1 and 2). Six new territories were identified: (1) along the North Fork Salmon River near North Fork; (2) along the Salmon River near Salmon; (3) along the Salmon River near Challis; (4) close to Upper Mesa Falls on the Henry's Fork near Ashton; (5) on the North Fork Split Creek near Island Park; and (6) on the Snake River near Swan Valley.

Statewide pair distribution was as follows: 3 pairs were monitored in northern Idaho; 3 pairs in western Idaho; 11 pairs in central Idaho; and 16 pairs in eastern Idaho (primarily within the GYA). Territories also are summarized by IDFG region (Table 2). The new territory along the Snake River (Conant Valley; 35i036141) will replace the Pine Creek territory (27i006171) in next year's report. The Pine Creek birds were observed only on 1 occasion in 2001 and are now believed to have been the Conant Valley pair.

Table 1. Peregrine falcon productivity in Idaho, 1988–2003.

	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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Occupied Territories	24														
New Territories	6														
Successful Territories	17														
% Successful	0.71														
# Yng. Fledged	38														
# Yng. Fledged/Occupied Territory	1.6														
# Yng. Fledged/Successful Territory	2.2														

Table 2. Occupancy and fledgling production of peregrine falcon nesting territories monitored in Idaho, 1988–2003.

Peregrine Territories	Type	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total	
<u>IDFG Region 1 (Panhandle)</u>																			
17i951012 Clark Fork	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	-	7	
<u>IDFG Region 2 (Clearwater)</u>																			
13i932012 Lucile ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	1	0	-	-	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	10	
20i982011 Lewiston ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	3	3	0	0	-	-	6	
<u>IDFG Region 3 (Southwest)</u>																			
08i903011 Nampa ^a	Silo	-	-	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	2	1	4	45	
09i903021 Shingle Creek	Cliff	u	u	3	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	12	
18i963041 Boise	Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	7	
<u>IDFG Region 4 (Magic Valley)</u>																			
<u>IDFG Region 5 (Southeast)</u>																			
07i905011 Gray's Lake	Tower	-	-	0	2	2	2	2	3	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	12	
19i965021 Gray's Ridge	Cliff	-	-	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	2	-	0	1	1	2	-	7	
26i996161 Soda Springs	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	3	0	4	-	8	
<u>IDFG Region 6 (Upper Snake)</u>																			
01i856011 Camas ^b	Tower	0	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	0	38	
02i886021 Sawtell	Cliff	0	0	0	-	-	-	u	u	-	u	u	0	0	u	u	u	0	
03i896033 Alpine ^a	Cliff	u	0	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	0	0	34	
04i906043 Henry's Fork	Cliff	-	-	3	0	2	4	?	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	15	
05i906043 Henry's Lake	Tower	-	-	2	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	21	
06i906063 South Fork	Cliff	-	-	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	?	0	0	0	2	0	?	6	
10i916072 Sheep Creek	Cliff	-	-	-	0	4	4	4	0	0	-	0	0	2	1	1	2	18	

Table 2. Continued

Peregrine Territories	Type	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
12i936091 Mud Lake	Tower	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	3	3	4	-	-	u	1	2	13
14i936103 Swan Valley	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	4	?	0	0	3	4	0	4	3	3	1	22
25i996151 Palisades	Cliff	u	-	u	-	-	u	u	u	u	u	-	0	0	u	u	-	0
27i006171 Pine Creek	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	u	-	0
33i036121 <u>Upper Mesa Falls</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	4	4
34i036131 <u>Split Creek</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	2
35i036141 <u>Conant Valley</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	0
<u>IDFG Region 7 (Salmon)</u>																		
15i933032 Redfish Lake ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	u	0	2	17
16i943041 Stanley Lake ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	0	0	-	-	-	2	u	u	u	3
21i996111 Challis ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	3	3	2	0	9
22i996121 Ranch Rock	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	1	0	0	3	6
23i996131 Red Rock	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2	0	3	2	2	9
24i996141 Tower Rock ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	-	u	u	u	u	-	u	u	0	0	2	2	2	6
29i027011 Greenfire	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	2	2
28i006181 Williams Lake ^a	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	3	4	0	1	8
30i037091 <u>Hughes Creek</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	1
31i037101 <u>South Hills</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	1
32i037111 <u>Germer</u>	Cliff	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	?	0
Total		0	3	16	18	25	30	20	16	19	21	30	22	36	32	23	38	349

^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 2003.

Two pairs of peregrines occupied release towers, one of which was successful (fledged 2 young) and one of which failed. The third territory at a release tower in Idaho was unoccupied in 2003, as it has been since 1998 when it failed to produce young. Nineteen (79%) pairs occupied cliff sites, 13 (68%) of which were successful. Two (8%) pairs occupied nest boxes in urban settings, both of which were highly successful producing 4 fledglings each. Unfortunately, on July 28, approximately 1 month after fledging, 1 of the juvenile females from the One Capital Center building in downtown Boise was found dead in a busy intersection. In addition, 1 of the juvenile males from the Nampa sugar beet site at the Amalgamated Sugar Company also died after fledging. More significantly, the Nampa female died in May, leaving the male to defend and raise 4 nestlings alone. The female had been released by the Peregrine Fund in Montana in 1989, came to Nampa in the fall of 1990, and occupied the site for 13 years; she never failed to produce young and raised >40 fledglings in her long-standing tenure.

Statewide, the known number of peregrine falcon occupied territories increased by 2 (10%) from 22 pairs in 2002 to 24 pairs in 2003 (Fig. 1). Correspondingly, the number of successful territories increased from 11 in 2002 to 17 in 2003 (55% increase; Fig. 1); this constituted a 71% nest success rate (Table 1). Overall fledging success increased from 23 to 38 individuals (65% increase; Fig. 1). Additional details on territories monitored in 2003 are summarized in Appendix A. In summary, 2003 was one of the best for peregrines in Idaho to date; the number of monitored territories, number of occupied territories, number of successful territories, and number of young fledged all were the highest on record since monitoring began in 1988.

Surveys.--Results from surveys for previously undiscovered peregrine territories are summarized in Appendix B. This year's surveys were extensive and very rewarding, leading to the identification of 6 new territories, 4 of which were successful.

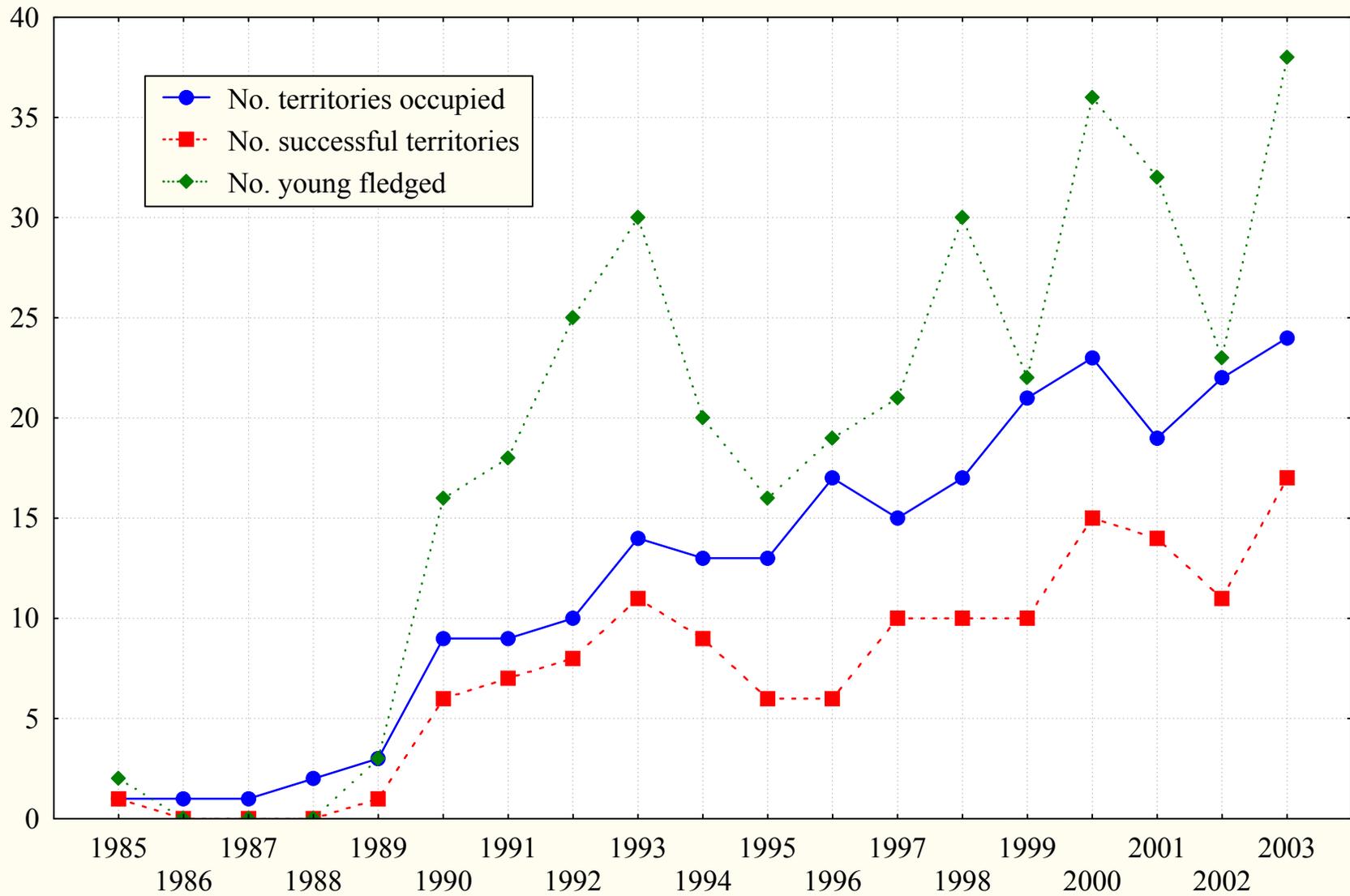
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2004

The status of the peregrine falcon in Idaho is, and will continue to be, a dynamic process, particularly as the population hopefully increases. Because of this, we encourage continued coordinated support for statewide survey and monitoring efforts by nongame IDFG biologists, the BLM, and USFS.

In particular, we encourage an increased role in monitoring of known territories by regional IDFG nongame biologists. Table 2 summarizes territories by IDFG region to facilitate this. Regional staff should continue to familiarize themselves with territories and monitoring protocols in their respective regions as they did in 2003.

As mentioned in the Introduction, the USFWS has entered a post-delisting period for monitoring of peregrines. The nine territories selected at random by the USFWS (see Table 2) should continue to be given priority (unless we hear otherwise). However, as in previous years, we fully encourage the thorough monitoring of *all* known peregrine territories statewide *on an annual basis*. In addition, new surveys for previously undiscovered eyries should also be conducted as time, funding, and weather permit.

Figure 1. Peregrine falcon territory occupancy, success, and productivity in Idaho, 1985–2003.



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Appendix A. Peregrine falcon nest-site monitoring in Idaho, 2003.

Nest sites in Idaho were monitored by the following individuals: Brian Aber, Carl Anderson, Bill Arnold, Mike Biggs, Joann Bonn, Rita Dixon, Robin Garwood, Bruce Haak, Lauri Hanauska-Brown, Kristin Hassalblad, Jim Johnston, Jim Juza, Ed Levine, Alvin McCullough, Julie Mulholland, Greg Painter, Dave Roberts, Hadley Roberts, Rex Sallabanks, Audra Serrian, Dave Spicer, Beth Waterbury, and Rick Weaver.

Statewide:

Number of sites occupied by pairs	=	24
Number of pairs monitored	=	33
Number of successful pairs	=	17
Number of young produced	=	38
Average number of young per pair	=	1.58
Average number of young per successful pair	=	2.24

Alpine (03i8960330): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 0

Land ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

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

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 4

Estimated fledging date: June 24

Land Ownership: One Capital Center

Note: Banded 4 female nestlings on 06/07/03.

Camas NWR (01i85011): Tower site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 0

Land Ownership: USFWS

Challis (21i996111): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 0

Land Ownership: BLM

Clark Fork (17i951012): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Panhandle National Forest/Private

Conant Valley (35i036141): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 0

Land Ownership: Private

Note: New nest for 2003

Germer (32i037111): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: Unknown (anecdotal evidence of production but eyrie never confirmed)

Land Ownership: BLM

Note: New nest for 2003

Gray's Ridge (07i905021): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Greenfire (29i027011): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 2

Estimated fledging date: July 15

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

Note: Alternate cliff from that used in 2002 (the first year that this territory was discovered).

Henry's Fork (04i906043): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 0

Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Henry's Lake (05i906062): Tower site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 2

Estimated fledging date: July 12

Land Ownership: BLM

Hughes Creek (30i037091): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 1

Estimated fledging date: July 15

Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest

Note: New nest for 2003

Lewiston (20i982011): Cliff site

Occupied: No

Land Ownership: BLM

Lucile (13i932012): Cliff site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 3

Estimated fledging date: June 30

Land Ownership: Nez Perce National Forest

Mud Lake (12i936091): Tower site

Occupied: Yes

Number of young produced: 2

Estimated fledging date: June 28

Land Ownership: State of Idaho

Nampa Sugar (08i903011): Sugar Silo (nest box)
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 4
Estimated fledging date: June 12
Land Ownership: Amalgamated Sugar Company
Note: Banded 2 male and 2 female nestlings on 05/28/03.

Palisades (25i996151): Cliff site
Occupied: No
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Pine Creek (27i006171): Cliff site
Occupied: No
Land Ownership: Private/BLM

Ranch Rock (22i996121): Cliff site
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 3
Estimated fledging date: July 8
Land Ownership: BLM
Note: First documented use of alternate eyrie (approximately 500 m north of previous nest site)

Red Rock (23i996131): Cliff site
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 2
Estimated fledging date: July 10
Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest

Redfish Lake (15i933032): Cliff site
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 2
Estimated fledging date: July 5
Land Ownership: Sawtooth National Forest

Sheep Creek (10i916081): Cliff site
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 2
Estimated fledging date: June 26
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Soda Springs (26i996161): Cliff site
Occupied: No
Land Ownership: BLM

South Fork (06i906063): Cliff site
Occupied: Unknown (adult behaved as if fledglings were present but production never confirmed)
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

South Hills (31i037101): Cliff site
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 1
Estimated fledging date: July 12
Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest
Note: New nest for 2003

Split Creek (34i036131): Cliff site
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 2
Estimated fledging date: July 18
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Note: New nest for 2003

Swan Valley (14i936103): Cliff site
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 1
Estimated fledging date: July 12
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Tower Rock (24i996141): Cliff site
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 2
Estimated fledging date: July 2
Land Ownership: BLM

Upper Mesa Falls (33i036121): Cliff site
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 4
Estimated fledging date: July 18
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Note: New nest for 2003

Williams Lake (28i006181): Cliff site
Occupied: Yes
Number of young produced: 1
Estimated fledging date: July 21
Land Ownership: BLM

Appendix B. Peregrine falcon survey results in Idaho, 2003.

Jim Johnston conducted the following surveys. Note that only those surveys that failed to identify peregrine territories are included below; information from “successful” surveys is included in Appendix A. Only raptor observations are reported.

Salmon area

Survey Site: Salmon River at Donnelly Gulch (above North Fork)
Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest
Location: Not recorded, but approx. N 45° 24.000' W 114° 00.000'
Results:
04/11/03 (2½ hr): No raptors observed.

Survey Site: Confluence of Basin Creek and Hayden Creek near Lemhi
Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest
Location: N 44° 50.214' W 113° 40.145'
Results:
04/10/03 (1½ hr): Cooper’s hawk or goshawk soaring; prairie falcon fly by; and golden eagle soaring above cliff complex. Two large stick nests observed, one of which appears to be an active eagle nest, therefore precluding presence of peregrines at this site.

Challis area

Survey Site: Greenfire area, E. Fk. Salmon River
Land Ownership: BLM
Location: N 44° 14.619' W 114° 17.935'
Results:
04/15/03 (2½ hr): Snow squalls precluded visual observations although vocalizations suggested peregrine courtship behavior. This territory is an alternate cliff north of 2002 observed eyrie location by ½ mile.

Survey Site: Leatherman Peak, E. Fk. Upper Pahsimeroi River
Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest
Location: N 44° 7.675' W 113° 41.192'
Results:
06/27/03 (4½ hr): Single falcon observed but flying too high to distinguish between peregrine and prairie.
06/28/03 (2 hr): Golden eagle (nest with young).
Note: 2003 was the second season this site was surveyed (originally surveyed in 2001).

Survey Site: Confluence of Hat Creek and Little Hat Creek
Land Ownership: BLM
Location: N 44° 46.873' W 114° 2.813'
Results:
05/01/03 (1¼ hr): Kestrel observed perching; golden eagle at probable nest. Presence of golden eagle probably precludes peregrines in this portion of cliff.
06/15/03 (4 hr): East of Hat Creek Gorge - Kestrel and golden eagle soaring.

Island Park area

Survey Site: Targhee Creek, near Henry's Lake
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Location: N 44° 42.407' W 111° 21.318'

Results:

06/18/03 (4½ hr): Golden eagle observed flying along ridge approx. ¼ mile from cliff.

Note: Area includes historic hack site.

Mackay area

Survey Site: Invisible Mountain, northeast Pass Creek
Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest
Location: N 43° 59.191' W 113° 28.705'

Results:

06/10/03 (3 hr, 10 min): Prairie falcon observed perched and exhibiting territorial behavior.

Survey Site: Mackay sportsman access area, Big Lost River
Land Ownership: Private
Location: N 43° 55.712' W 113° 28.391'

Results:

04/18/03 (2¾ hr): Red-tailed hawk observed perched; osprey fly by. Cliffs seem ideally situated for peregrines and should be considered for future surveys.

Survey Site: Appendicitis Hill area, Antelope Creek
Land Ownership: BLM
Location: N 43° 43.820' W 113° 30.630'

Results:

04/11/03 (2 hr): No raptors observed.

Survey Site: Cedar Creek, Borah Peak area
Land Ownership: Salmon-Challis National Forest
Location: N 44° 7.475' W 113° 48.434'

Results:

06/08/03 (3 hr): Kestrel.

Note: 2003 is the third survey of this site in as many seasons; reported sightings from this area indicate occupied peregrine territory somewhere in vicinity.

Idaho Falls area

Survey Site: Palisades Creek
Land Ownership: Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Location: N 43° 23.910' W 111° 11.691'

Results:

04/20/03 (1 hr): Red-tailed hawk (pair in courtship flight) and unidentified falcon; falcon in vicinity of hack site cliff.

04/24/03: (4 hr): Another unidentified falcon flying high overhead to the north.

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Approved by:

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