



Idaho State Wildlife Action Plan 2023

Idaho Department of Fish and Game | January 2023

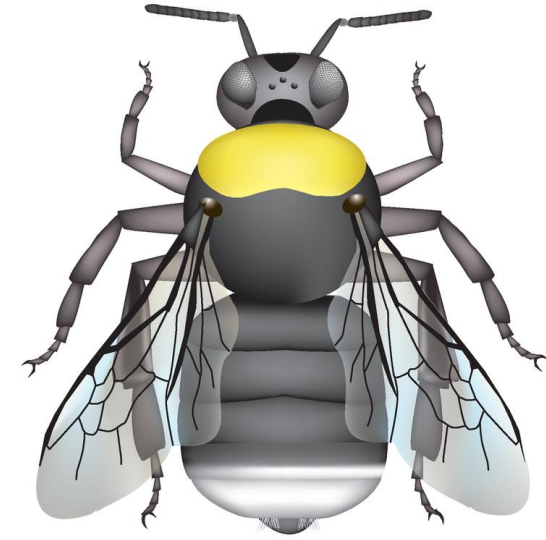


Purpose

- To identify actions to conserve or manage all of Idaho’s “species of greatest *conservation* need” and “species of greatest *information* need” and their habitats
- For the first time, plants were incorporated into the 2022 revision

Eight Required Elements

1. Distribution and abundance
2. Extent and condition of habitats and community types
3. Problems that may adversely affect SWAP species or their habitats
4. Actions to conserve SWAP species and their habitats
5. Monitoring of SWAP species and their habitats, effectiveness of conservation actions, and adapting conservation actions as appropriate
6. Review and/or revision—must be revised at least every 10 years
7. Coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies and Indian tribes
8. Public participation



Bombus occidentalis



Species of Greatest *Conservation* Need (SGCN)

Species known to be experiencing declines or at-risk due to various stressors or emerging issues, and for which reasonable (and testable) hypotheses can be devised concerning the role of these stressors

Species of Greatest *Information* Need (SGIN)

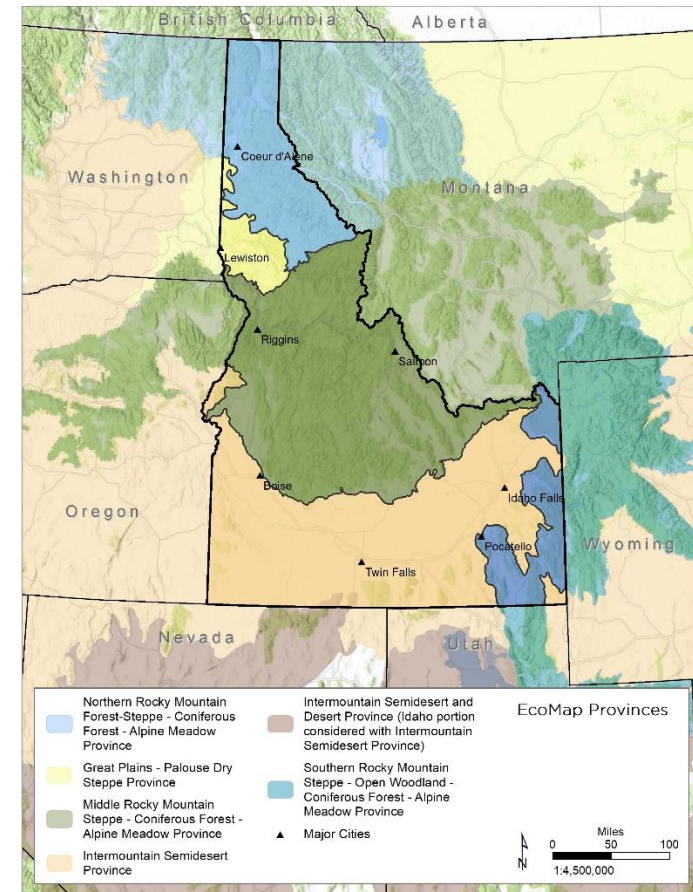
- Species potentially at-risk but for which current scientific knowledge and expert understanding are lacking
- For these species, knowledge uncertainty stems from one or more of the following categories:
 - taxonomic uncertainty
 - distributional uncertainty
 - ecological uncertainty



Distribution & abundance of SWAP species (Element 1)

Table 2.1 Status, distribution, and abundance of Idaho species of greatest conservation need (SGCN; $n = 133$) by taxonomic group (see Appendixes 1 and 2 for scientific names)

Group/taxon	Conservation status rank ^f	ESA status ^g	Pop size ^h	Species distribution (%) by ecological province ^e				
				NRM ⁱ	GPP ^j	MRM ^k	ISP ^l	SRM ^m
Amphibians								
Western Toad	G4, S3		U	14	4	39	36	7
Woodhouse's Toad	G5, S2		U	0	2	5	90	3
Northern Leopard Frog	G5, S2		U	0	0	8	72	20
Columbia Spotted Frog (Great Basin population)	G4, T2T4Q, S2		U	0	0	0	100	0
Birds								
Northern Pintail	G5, S3B, S3N		E	14B, 14N	4B, 4N	38B, 38N	38B, 38N	7B, 7N



Extent and condition of 39 habitats and community types (terrestrial, aquatic & subterranean) (Element 2)

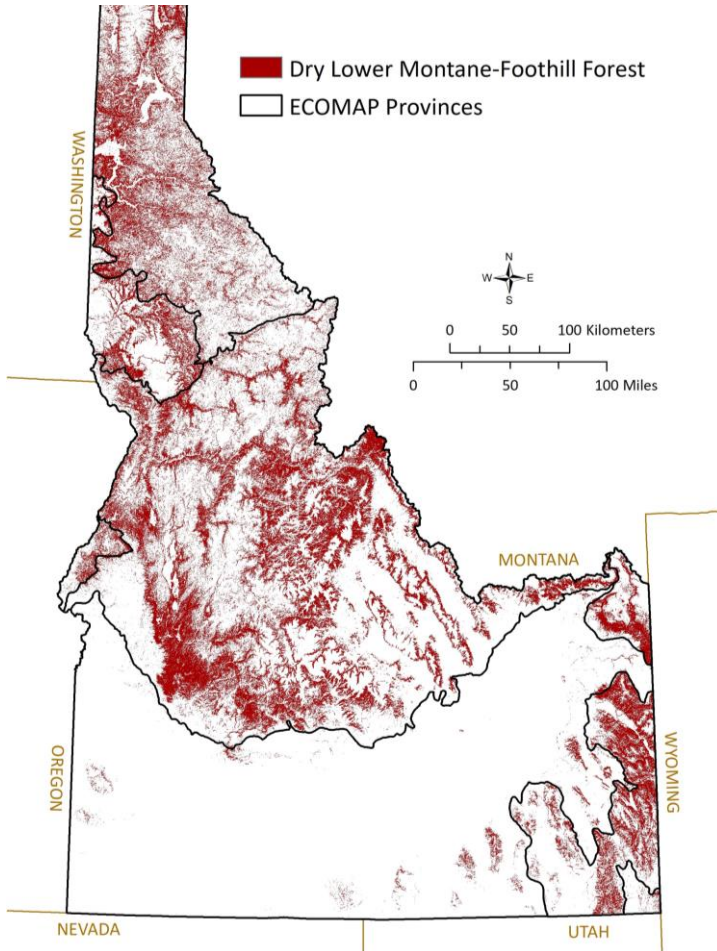


The screenshot shows the homepage of the United States National Vegetation Classification (USNVC). At the top left is the USNVC logo, which includes a stylized tree and the text "United States National Vegetation Classification" and "USNVC". To the right of the logo are navigation links: "ABOUT", "EXPLORE THE CLASSIFICATION", "GET INVOLVED!", and "RESOURCES", followed by a search icon. Below the navigation is a main heading "U.S. National Vegetation Classification" and a sub-heading "Your guide to the nation's vegetation!". A large landscape photograph of a mountain valley with a forest is featured, with the caption "Great Basin Pinyon- Juniper Woodland Group" and "Zion National Park, Utah, USA". To the right of the photograph is a "USNVC Database" section with a "HIERARCHY EXPLORER" icon and a list of links: "About", "Team", "History", "Plant Communities and Vegetation Classification" (with sub-links for "Natural Vegetation Classification" and "Cultural Vegetation Classification"), "Explore the Classification", "Get Involved!" (with sub-links for "Current Activities", "Advancing the USNVC", and "Publish with USNVC"), "Resources" (with sub-links for "Applications of the USNVC" and "Vegetation Mapping Resources").



Upper Priest River, Idaho CC BY 2007 Chris Murphy/IDFG

Habitats > Forest & Woodland > Dry Lower Montane– Foothill Forest



South Fork Salmon River CC BY
2010 Chris Murphy/IDFG



Evening Grosbeak CC BY
bellemare celine

Problems that may adversely affect SWAP species or their habitats (Element 3)

CMP Direct Threats Classification v 2.0

1. Residential & Commercial Development

- 1.1 Housing & Urban Areas
- 1.2 Commercial & Industrial Areas
- 1.3 Tourism & Recreation Areas

2. Agriculture & Aquaculture

- 2.1 Annual & Perennial Non-Timber Crops
- 2.2 Wood & Pulp Plantations
- 2.3 Livestock Farming & Ranching
- 2.4 Marine & Freshwater Aquaculture

3. Energy Production & Mining

- 3.1 Oil & Gas Drilling
- 3.2 Mining & Quarrying
- 3.3 Renewable Energy

4. Transportation & Service Corridors

- 4.1 Roads & Railroads
- 4.2 Utility & Service Lines
- 4.3 Shipping Lanes
- 4.4 Flight Paths

5. Biological Resource Use

- 5.1 Hunting & Collecting Terrestrial Animals
- 5.2 Gathering Terrestrial Plants
- 5.3 Logging & Wood Harvesting
- 5.4 Fishing & Harvesting Aquatic Resources

6. Human Intrusions & Disturbance

- 6.1 Recreational Activities
- 6.2 War, Civil Unrest & Military Exercises
- 6.3 Work & Other Activities

7. Natural System Modifications

- 7.1 Fire & Fire Suppression
- 7.2 Dams & Water Management / Use
- 7.3 Other Ecosystem Modifications
- 7.4 Removing / Reducing Human Maintenance

8. Invasive & Problematic Species, Pathogens & Genes

- 8.1 Invasive Non-Native / Alien Plants & Animals
- 8.2 Problematic Native Plants & Animals
- 8.3 Introduced Genetic Material
- 8.4 Pathogens & Microbes

9. Pollution

- 9.1 Household Sewage & Urban Waste Water
- 9.2 Industrial & Military Effluents
- 9.3 Agricultural & Forestry Effluents
- 9.4 Garbage & Solid Waste
- 9.5 Air-Borne Pollutants
- 9.6 Excess Energy

10. Geological Events

- 10.1 Volcanoes
- 10.2 Earthquakes / Tsunamis
- 10.3 Avalanches / Landslides

11. Climate Change

- 11.1 Ecosystem Encroachment
- 11.2 Changes in Geochemical Regimes
- 11.3 Changes in Temperature Regimes
- 11.4 Changes in Precipitation & Hydrological Regimes
- 11.5 Severe / Extreme Weather Events

NEW 12. Lack of knowledge (primarily for SGIN)

Challenges & Actions (Elements 3 & 4)

e.g., 1 Residential & Commercial Development

Habitat	Effects <u>if</u> stressors occur	Voluntary actions, programs, projects, and BMPs
Dry Lower Montane–Foothill Forest	Forestlands are harmed by destructive wildfire	Reduce risks of destructive wildfire in wildland urban interface and adjacent wildfire-prone forests

e.g., 12 Insufficient Species & Conservation Information

Species	Information need	Voluntary actions for consideration
3 Invertebrates (e.g., Columbia Oregonian)	Taxonomic uncertainty (i.e., are they their own species?)	Perform genetic analyses to clarify taxonomy

3.5 Biological Resource Use > Logging & Wood Harvesting (i.e., Forestry)

Overview

Overarching Effects & Actions—Forestry

- Voluntary Actions Related to Native Species and Their Habitats
- Voluntary Actions Related to Information and Knowledge Gaps
- Voluntary Actions Related to Outreach

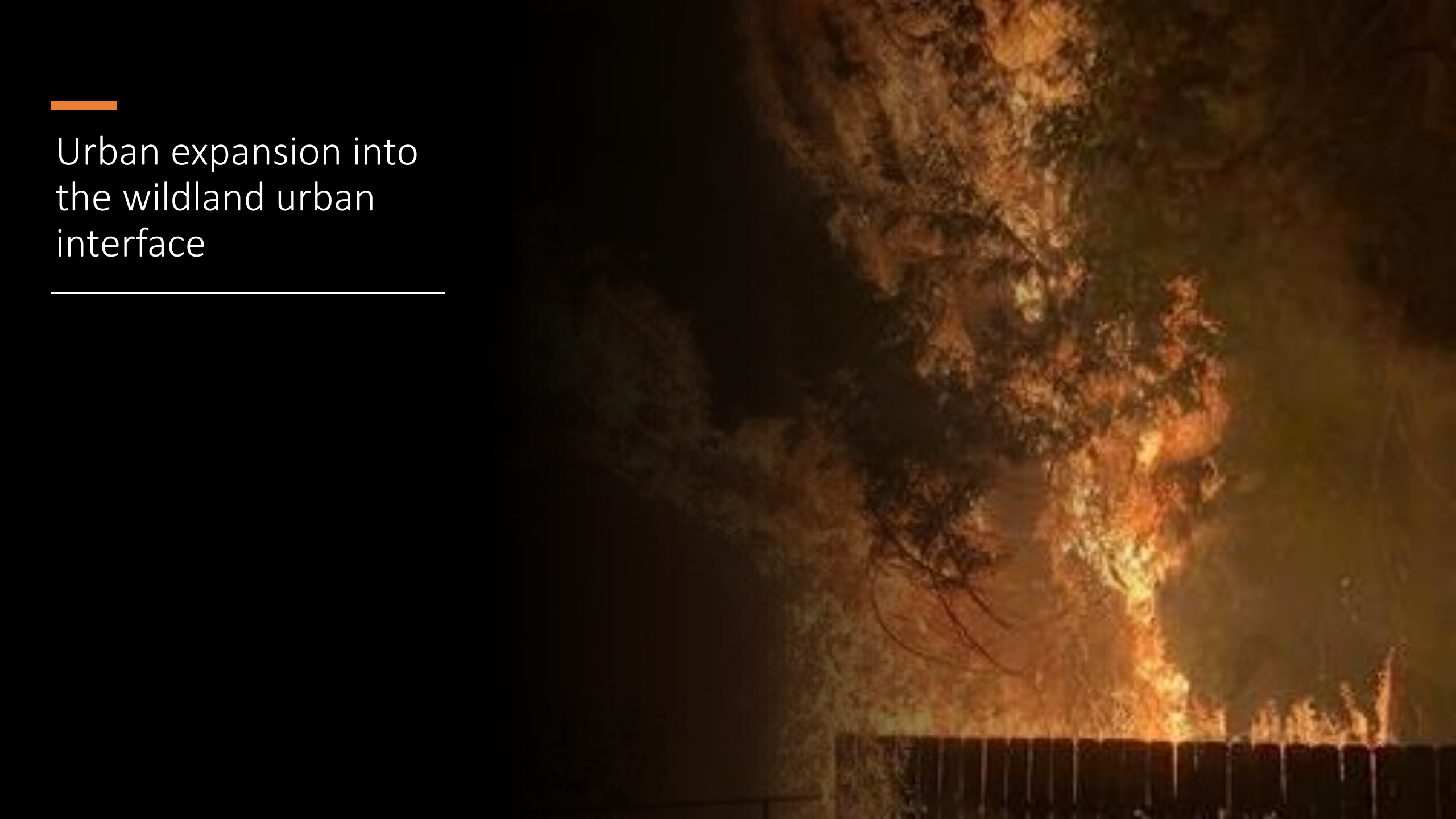
Habitat-specific Effects & Actions—Forestry

- Forest & Woodland

Species-Specific Effects & Actions—Forestry



Urban expansion into
the wildland urban
interface



Implement Best Management Practices to avoid and minimize the disturbance of nesting migratory birds by forest management and timber harvest activities



Common Nighthawk CC BY-NC Deborah Freeman



Conserve pollinator
SGCN (e.g., Yellow
Bumble Bee, Western
Bumble Bee, and
Monarch Butterfly) and
benefit forestry with
pollinator-friendly
Integrated Pest
Management, vegetation
management, and BMPs

Bring Back the Pollinators: Four Simple Steps



Grow Pollinator-Friendly Flowers



Provide Nest Sites



Avoid Pesticides



Spread the Word

<https://xerces.org/bring-back-the-pollinators>



Manage forests to benefit SGCN and forestry to keep fire-resistant and mature forest characteristics (e.g., large trees, large snags and woody debris, invasive species control, fuel reduction treatments, and forest restoration)



Silver-haired Bat CC BY Rita Dixon





Species-Specific Effects & Actions—Forestry

- Manage forests to protect plant SGCN and benefit forest management (e.g., invasive species control, proper herbicide application practices, and vegetation management)
- Promote and incentivize the protection of plant SGCN populations potentially vulnerable to forest management (e.g., targeted protective fencing or other barriers and information and education)



Clearwater Phlox, Clearwater County, Idaho CC
BY-NC 2021 mhays



3.12 Insufficient Species & Conservation Information



Northern Alligator Lizard CC BY Michael Lucid



Conservation Success Story: NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN FISHER



Idaho Species

Search animals and plants



Share your Observations!

Idaho Species

Explore Species

Taxonomy

Conservation Status

Idaho Classification of Wildlife

Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Endangered Species

County Lists

More

Request Data

Share Observations

Basic Observation



Observations are the building blocks of all wildlife management.



<https://idfg.idaho.gov/species/observations>

Hunting

Fishing

Licenses

Wildlife

Education

Media

Science

Enforcement

About



Idaho Fish and Game



State Wildlife Action Plan

[Home](#)

This report is a 10-year comprehensive review and revision of the entire Idaho State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP), the product of an expert workgroup convened by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

DRAFT 2023 Idaho State Wildlife Action Plan

Idaho Fish and Game has submitted its updated 2023 Idaho State Wildlife Action Plan to the US Fish and Wildlife Service for Regional Review Team review, a requirement for all state wildlife action plan



The Action Plan describes key conservation targets (fish and wildlife species and their habitats), threats to those targets such as invasive weeds and wildfire, and recommended actions to address the threats.

The Plan is intended to conserve fish and wildlife by helping landowners, resource-based industries, and land management agencies choose programs and



<https://idfg.idaho.gov/swap>

White-headed Woodpecker

Picoides albolarvatus

Class: Aves
Order: Piciformes
Family: Picidae

CONSERVATION STATUS & CLASSIFICATION

ESA: No status
USFS:
Region 1: Sensitive
Region 4: Sensitive
BLM: Type 2
IDAPA: Protected Nongame Species
G-rank: G4
S-rank: S2

SGCN TIER: 3
Rationale: Population decline, low population size, multiple threats

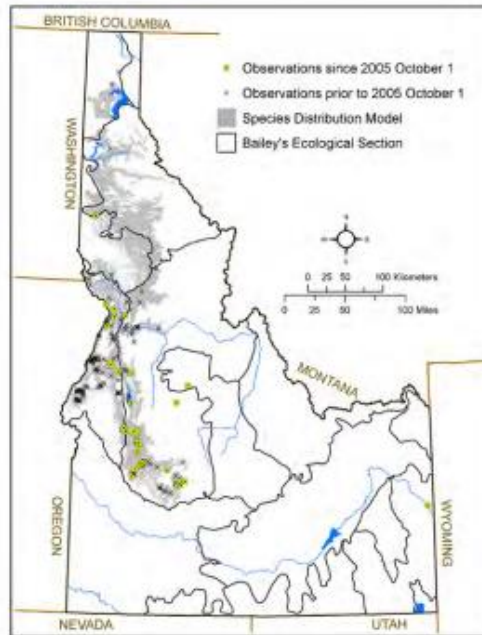
DISTRIBUTION & ABUNDANCE

Range Extent in Idaho: 48,500 km² (~18,700 mi²)
Key Ecological Sections: Blue Mountains, Idaho Batholith, Palouse Prairie
Population Size in Idaho: 250-500

Description: The White-headed Woodpecker occurs throughout montane coniferous forests of the West—chiefly east of the Cascade summit in the Pacific Northwest—and is resident from south-central British Columbia, eastern Washington, western Idaho, eastern Oregon, and west-central Nevada, south through the Sierra Nevada, Coast Ranges, and highest mountains of southern California. Some individuals may migrate to lower elevations during winter months. Because of complex topography and localized suitable coniferous forest habitat, populations are considerably more fragmented than mapped. Population size for this species in Idaho is estimated at approximately 320 individuals.

HABITAT & ECOLOGY

Environmental Specificity: Very narrow: Specialist—key requirements are scarce.
Description: The White-headed Woodpecker is endemic to pine-dominated (*Pinus* spp.) forests in the mountainous regions of the West. In its northernmost range, this species typically inhabits dry coniferous forests dominated by ponderosa pine. Stands are typically multistoried and open-canopied mature and old-growth ponderosa pine. This species' status is an indicator of the quality of large-diameter ponderosa pine habitats, which are used for breeding, roosting, and foraging. Throughout its range, the dominant requisite habitat components are the abundance of large-diameter pines (with large cones and abundant seed production), relatively open canopy (50-70%), and availability of snags and stumps (mostly high-cut) for nest cavities. These



Idaho Official Government Website

Hunting Fishing Licenses Wildlife Education Media Science Enforcement About

Idaho Species Search animals and plants

White-headed Woodpecker

Picoides albolarvatus [Share your observation](#)

Idaho Species
 Explore Species
 Taxonomy
 Conservation Status
 Idaho Classification of Wildlife
 Species of Greatest Conservation Need
 Endangered Species
 County Lists
 More
 Request Data
 Share Observations
 Basic Observation
 Report Roadkill
 Rare plant report
 View Observations
 Upload Dataset
 Uploaded Dataset Queue
 Bibliography
 Find by SA Code
 Partners

Species

Presence

- In Idaho
- Native Origin
- Terrestrial

Population Year-round Presence

- Present
- Regularly occurring
- Confidence
- Confident

Conservation Ranks

- State Rank S2
- Global Rank G4

What do these ranks mean?

Classifications

- Species of Greatest Conservation Need Tier 3
- Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species Type 2
- US Forest Service Northern Region Sensitive Species
- US Forest Service Intermountain Region Sensitive Species
- Idaho Wildlife Classification: Protected Nongame
- Bird

Learn more

- Encyclopedia of Life eol.org
- NatureServe Profile natureserve.org
- Integrated Taxonomic Information System itis.gov
- IUCN Red List of Threatened Species iucnredlist.org
- Search WikiSpecies species.wikimedia.org
- Google Images google.com
- Flickr Photos flickr.com

Observed in County(s)

- Adams
- Boise
- Bonner
- Bonneville
- Boundary
- Elmore
- Idaho
- Kootenai
- Latah
- Lewis
- Nez Perce
- Valley

Map

Picoides albolarvatus - Photo (PUBLOCCOM) Tree of Life web project

Taxonomy

Bird in the *Picoides* Genus.

Kingdom: *Animalia*
 Phylum: *Chordata*
 Class: *Aves*
 Order: *Piciformes*
 Family: *Picidae*
 Species: *Picoides albolarvatus*

Found in Idaho

No children of White-headed Woodpecker (*Picoides albolarvatus*) found.

Names

Common Name: White-headed Woodpecker
 Scientific Name: *Picoides albolarvatus*

Aliases



Idaho Species

Search animals and plants



Explore Idaho's Plants & Animals

Idaho Species

Displaying 1 - 50 of 9894

Share your observation

Explore Species

Taxonomy

Conservation Status

Idaho Classification

Name

Enter part of common or scientific

Category

- Any -

Taxonomic Category

Idaho Classification

- Any -

IDAPA Classification of Wildlife

Search



Basic Observation



A Moth (*Abagrotis apposita*)
Native Year-round



A Moth (*Abagrotis brunneipennis*) Native Year-round



A Moth (*Abagrotis discoidalis*)
Native Year-round

<https://idfg.idaho.gov/species/taxa>

For more information, contact

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Thank you!