

AVIAN INVENTORY OF UTE MOUNTAIN, A BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT ACQUISITION IN NORTHERN NEW MEXICO



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2005, we began an avian inventory of Ute Mountain, a formerly private property acquired by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in northern Taos County, New Mexico. We continued monitoring at Ute Mountain in 2007 to compile an updated avian inventory, based on three summers of point count surveys and searches for species of conservation concern. We observed 96 avian species on Ute Mountain, in surrounding sagebrush and grasslands, and in the Rio Grande gorge from 2005-2007. We documented the greatest species richness in ponderosa woodland (45 species), followed by pinyon-juniper (33 species), sage (21 species), and grassland (10 species).

We did not observe any federally endangered or threatened bird species at Ute Mountain, despite several call playback surveys for the endangered Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) and the threatened Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*). Of several state-listed species potentially occurring at Ute Mountain, only Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) was observed and is likely to nest in the area. Potential pinyon-juniper habitat for the state-threatened Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*) is heavily dominated by pinyon and probably unsuitable for a nesting population.

A variety of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern were observed at Ute Mountain, including two sage-obligate species, Sage Sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*) and Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*). Because sagebrush is an imperiled ecosystem and of limited distribution in New Mexico, BLM should place a high priority on monitoring and maintaining sagebrush at Ute Mountain. Sagebrush habitat, along with adjacent grasslands, is particularly vulnerable to alteration as the Ute Mountain property experiences increasing public use.

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Taos Field Office, recently purchased Ute Mountain in northern Taos County, New Mexico. The acquired property (about 5,800 ha) includes the mountain (10,093 ft at the peak) and surrounding land west to the Rio Grande gorge and north to the Colorado border. Because of an extensive habitat gradient, including grassland, sage, and coniferous forest, and a relative lack of disturbance (e.g., grazing), this formerly private property is unique and potentially valuable for wildlife. The acquisition of Ute Mountain allows BLM to offer recreational opportunities in this new location, and it extends their management of the Rio Grande National Wild and Scenic River. BLM's goal is to allow recreational use of the area while preserving the natural and cultural environment (BLM 2005).

Proper management of the Ute Mountain property requires a plan, predicated on an understanding and appreciation of the resources present. In 2008, the Taos Field Office Resource Management Plan (RMP) will be amended, and it will address long-term management of Ute Mountain. Because the property was opened to the public during the fall of 2005 (i.e., before the amended RMP), an Interim Management Plan was adopted. The purpose of the Interim Management Plan "is to prevent any irreversible commitment of resources until the RMP amendment is approved" (BLM 2005). To protect the resources of Ute Mountain, it is important to know what resources are present and how they might be affected by the implementation of management decisions. The Interim Management Plan proposed research to improve the knowledge of Ute Mountain's resources, including baseline wildlife inventories, identification of species of special concern, and continued monitoring (BLM 2005).

In 2005, BLM contracted Hawks Aloft, Inc. to conduct an avian inventory and monitoring study to learn more about the resources on the Ute Mountain property. From 2005-2007, we conducted annual point count surveys in four habitats on Ute Mountain and supplemented surveys with searches for species of conservation concern. Possible federally endangered or threatened birds at or near Ute Mountain include Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*, endangered) and Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*, threatened). Additional New Mexico state-listed species whose range overlaps Ute Mountain include White-tailed Ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*), Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*), and Baird's Sparrow (*Ammodramus bairdii*). A variety of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2002a) Birds of Conservation Concern (e.g., Burrowing Owl, *Athene cunicularia*) or U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species (e.g., Northern Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*) also potentially occur on Ute Mountain. In this report, we provide an inventory of summer avian residents based on data from 2005-2007, and we summarize results of searches during that time for selected species of conservation concern.

STUDY AREA

The Ute Mountain property acquired by BLM is located about 10 km west of Costilla, New Mexico, and is flanked by the Rio Grande gorge on the west, the Colorado border on the north, private land on the east, and more BLM land on the south (Fig. 1). The property is centered on an extinct volcano (i.e., Ute Mountain) that forms a habitat island of coniferous forest amidst sage-steppe, rangeland, and a narrow riparian canyon. The property contains planted patches of crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron sibiricum*) and

Indian rice grass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*) on the north and west sides of the mountain, respectively. These grasslands have not recently been grazed by cattle, but elk (*Cervus elaphus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) have been observed (BLM 2005). The sage-steppe surrounding Ute Mountain merges into pinyon (*Pinus edulis*) woodland with scattered junipers (*Juniperus* spp.) on the lower slopes. A higher elevation zone contains ponderosa pine (*P. ponderosa*) forest with a relatively closed canopy and open understory. Around the mountain peak, coniferous forest consists of Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), and quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*).



Ute Mountain contains a variety of habitat types, including grassland, sage, pinyon-juniper, and mixed coniferous woodland.

We concentrated our surveys and species searches on the north side of the mountain, primarily because the steep terrain on the south side limited safe access to some areas. Based on BLM recommendations in 2005, we established point count transects in four habitat types: grassland, sage, pinyon-juniper, and higher-elevation coniferous forest (i.e., ponderosa) (Fig. 2). We established the grassland transect in the small patch of rice grass, and nearby wheatgrass, on the northwest side of the mountain. The sage transect began on the north base of the mountain and skirted the east side of the mountain. We established the pinyon-juniper transect in a similar semi-circular pattern, starting just south of the sage transect and at a slightly higher elevation. The ponderosa transect began at the ponderosa pine and pinyon ecotone on the north side of the mountain and extended directly uphill to the south, ending at the peak.

METHODS

Avian Inventory

We compiled an avian inventory using point counts, playback searches for target species (described in the next section), and opportunistic observations. We established survey points at least 250 m apart along the four transects. Although we surveyed the same four transects each year, we adjusted the number of points for two of the transects. The grassland transect was extended from 8 points in 2005 to 12 points in 2006. The sage transect was reduced from 18 points in 2006 to 12 points in 2007 to account for updated knowledge of BLM property boundaries. The pinyon-juniper and ponderosa transects contained 18 and 12 points, respectively, in all years. Locations for the 54 current point counts are plotted in Figure 2, and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates

(North American Datum 27) are provided in Appendix 1.

We conducted two surveys per year at each transect from 2005-2007. All surveys were conducted in June within the first four hours after sunrise. We separated consecutive surveys at a given transect by at least two weeks. A surveyor, experienced with avian identification by sight and sound, stopped at each point and recorded all birds detected by sight or sound in five minutes. In 2005 and 2006, we separated observations into two distance categories: 0-100 m and >100 m. In 2007, we separated observations into seven distance categories: 0-5, 6-25, 26-50, 51-75, 76-100, 101-125, and >125 m. We also noted flyovers and birds encountered between survey points. We used the same lead observer in all years, but some of the surveys in 2005 and 2007 were conducted by qualified assistant technicians.

Species of Conservation Concern

To evaluate potential presence of federal and state endangered and threatened birds, and other species of conservation concern on Ute Mountain, we supplemented point count surveys with tape playback surveys and opportunistic observations during general area searches.

Federal Endangered and Threatened Species: We conducted surveys for Mexican Spotted Owl in 2005 and 2007, and for Southwestern Willow Flycatcher in 2006. One observer played a tape of Spotted Owl vocalizations, or imitated the call, at random call points in coniferous woodland on Ute Mountain. The two Spotted Owl surveys were conducted during evening hours in August (2005) and June (2007), and each lasted several hours. We conducted a Southwestern Willow Flycatcher survey during a float trip

down the Ute Mountain section of the Rio Grande in late May 2005. The observer played a tape of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher vocalizations in willow habitat along the Rio Grande-Costilla Creek confluence and in several other potentially suitable patches along the Rio Grande. Because we were guests on a trip designed to meet multiple exploration objectives, we were unable to satisfy standard protocol for a formal Willow Flycatcher survey (Sogge et al. 1997); namely, we did not return to the site for multiple surveys, and we did not confine our playback to early morning hours.

State Endangered and Threatened Species: We did not design specific surveys or searches for any New Mexico state endangered or threatened species. Of the five state endangered or threatened species whose range overlaps Ute Mountain (New Mexico Department of Game and Fish 2004), we considered that only Gray Vireo and Peregrine Falcon might be present. We decided that our best chance of encountering Gray Vireos would be during general point count surveys along the pinyon-juniper transect. We decided that Peregrine Falcon would be just as likely to be observed opportunistically as during a formal search. We did not consider that White-tailed Ptarmigans were present, because Ute Mountain lacked suitable alpine habitat above the treeline. Bald Eagle and Baird's Sparrow could occur in the area during winter and migration, respectively, but are not likely during summer, when we made our visits.

Birds of Conservation Concern and Sensitive Species: We conducted playback surveys for Northern Goshawk, a BLM (2005) and U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species, in 2005 and 2007, and we monitored Burrowing Owls, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2002a) Bird of Conservation Concern, in 2006 and 2007. We played a tape of Northern Goshawk calls during three June mornings (two in 2005 and one in 2007) at 56 callback

points (42 in 2005 and 14 in 2007) in potentially suitable coniferous forest on Ute Mountain. We located Burrowing Owls by searching areas where BLM staff had previously observed owls and by searching known prairie dog colonies. We returned to active burrows as many times as possible to document productivity. Ten or more other U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2002a) Birds of Conservation Concern are potentially present at Ute Mountain. We report the number of these species actually encountered during point count surveys and general searches.

RESULTS

Avian Inventory

We observed 96 bird species from 2005-2007 on the Ute Mountain property (Appendix 2); 70 species were recorded during June point count surveys. The ponderosa transect offered the greatest species richness (45 species), followed by the pinyon-juniper (33 species), sage (21 species), and grassland (10 species) transects. The most frequently recorded birds for each transect were Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) on the ponderosa transect (N=130), Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) on the pinyon-juniper transect (N=210), Pinyon Jay (*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*) on the sage transect (N=259), and Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) on the grassland transect (N=224).

Species of Conservation Concern

Federal Endangered and Threatened Species: We did not observe any federally-threatened or endangered species on the Ute Mountain property from 2005-2007. No Mexican Spotted Owls were detected during two evenings of playback surveys in 2005

and 2007. No Southwestern Willow Flycatchers were detected during limited playback surveys along the Rio Grande in 2006. Although willow patches lining the bottom of the gorge might be smaller than ideal for Willow Flycatcher breeding, the dense structure of this vegetation was suitable for several other, non-listed, riparian obligate species, such as Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*) and Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*).

State Endangered and Threatened Species: We twice observed Peregrine Falcons, a New Mexico threatened species (New Mexico Department of Game and Fish 2004), on the Ute Mountain property. We observed a pair of Peregrine Falcons in the Rio Grande gorge on 23 May 2006 and one individual in flight over grassland on the north side of the mountain on 25 June 2007. We did not record any Gray Vireos during surveys, nor did we encounter any likely habitat for this species at Ute Mountain.

Birds of Conservation Concern and Sensitive Species: We observed Northern Goshawk on four occasions at Ute Mountain. A subadult goshawk was detected in flight during tape playback on 26 June 2007. Two probable juvenile goshawks were observed during a Mexican Spotted Owl survey on 9 August 2005. Other opportunistic sightings were of a subadult on 8 June 2006 and an apparent adult on 26 June 2007. Incidentally, during Northern Goshawk playback surveys, we twice observed a Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*), a non-listed, but uncommon species.

We observed Burrowing Owls at a prairie dog colony on the north side of Ute Mountain. We recorded a minimum of three adults and one young in 2006 and two adults and four young in 2007.

Including Burrowing Owl and Peregrine Falcon, we observed 10 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2002a) Birds of Conservation Concern on Ute Mountain from 2005-

2007. Brewer's and Sage Sparrows were numerous and among the most frequently recorded species in sagebrush habitat (Appendix 2); we opportunistically located several nests for these species. Black-throated Gray Warblers (*Dendroica nigrescens*) were regularly recorded in pinyon-juniper habitat; we observed a pair feeding a Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) fledgling in 2005, our only observation of parasitism at Ute Mountain. We observed a small number of Olive-sided Flycatchers (*Contopus cooperi*) and Williamson's Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus thyroides*) in high-elevation coniferous woodland. Swainson's Hawks (*Buteo swainsoni*) were sometimes seen near grassland at the northern property boundary, and Prairie Falcons (*Falco mexicanus*) were sometimes seen hunting near the solar panels between sage and grassland north of the mountain. We observed a Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) along both the grassland and the sage transects.

DISCUSSION

Avian Inventory

Our observations indicate a fairly high avian diversity on Ute Mountain. The variety of habitats attract a diversity of species. The flycatcher (*Empidonax*) family is an example of habitat-associated diversity on Ute Mountain; we observed Gray Flycatchers (*E. wrightii*) and Dusky Flycatchers (*E. oberholseri*) frequently in pinyon and ponderosa woodlands, respectively, and a few Hammond's Flycatchers (*E. hammondi*) near the peak in mixed coniferous woodland. Several coniferous woodland species were not observed on Ute Mountain, including Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*), Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*), Evening Grosbeak

(*Coccothraustes vespertinus*), and Dusky Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*). Some or all of these species, especially Steller's Jay, might occur on Ute Mountain and be found with additional search effort.

Species of Conservation

Federal Endangered and Threatened Species: We did not observe any Mexican Spotted Owls, and coniferous woodland on Ute Mountain might be suboptimal for this species. Ute Mountain contains mixed conifer woodland and steep terrain, typical of Mexican Spotted Owl habitat (Gutierrez et al. 1995). However, the spatial extent of this woodland and its configuration in the landscape is disadvantageous for the establishment of a population. Mexican Spotted Owls occupy large home ranges of about 700-1,000 ha (Gutierrez et al. 1995). Coniferous woodland on Ute Mountain covers about 1,000 ha, but is probably not extensive enough for more than one pair. Coniferous woodland on Ute Mountain is an island habitat, surrounded by a vast landscape of rangeland and shrub-steppe. Although Ute Mountain is within the range of Mexican Spotted Owl, the amount of available habitat and its distance from other source populations might make immigration prohibitive. Nevertheless, we recommend continuing Mexican Spotted Owl surveys because it is important to evaluate nesting potential for this endangered species based on as much current information as possible; surveys can complement ongoing diurnal songbird surveys with little additional cost.

Our limited survey effort for Southwestern Willow Flycatchers neither confirms the presence or the absence of this species. The willow patches lining the Rio Grande gorge might be too small or narrow to attract breeding Willow Flycatchers, but migrants

might use these patches as stopover habitat, as indicated by a 1997 record of a Willow Flycatcher near the confluence of the Rio Grande and Costilla Creek (BLM 2005). Migration routes used by Willow Flycatchers, including the endangered Southwestern subspecies, are not well documented (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2002b), but Yong and Finch (1997) suggested that the Rio Grande provides important migration stopover habitat for Southwestern Willow Flycatchers to replenish energy stores. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2002b) advised that even riparian patches unsuitable for breeding might be important resources affecting flycatcher survival. Therefore, willow patches along the Rio Grande adjacent to Ute Mountain, even if situated near the northern limit of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher distribution and less than ideal, should be protected as potential habitat. Discouraging camping or other activities in select patches could deter habitat alteration and prolonged disturbance to any flycatchers that might be present. Maintaining seasonal rafting restrictions in this section of the Rio Grande gorge to limit disturbance to nesting raptors might also benefit Willow Flycatchers.

State Endangered and Threatened Species: We consider it unlikely that the state-threatened Gray Vireo regularly breeds on Ute Mountain. According to a status review by DeLong and Williams (2006), few Gray Vireos have been recorded in Taos County, and none in adjacent counties to the east (Maxwell and Mora), suggesting that Ute Mountain is at the edge of Gray Vireo's distribution. Gray Vireo's primary habitat preference is for areas where junipers predominate over pinyon pine (Schlossberg 2006). Pinyon-juniper woodland on Ute Mountain is dominated by pinyon and relatively dense. Such habitat is more suitable for Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeus*), which were numerous during our surveys. However, our search did not include the relatively dry southern base of Ute

Mountain, where more suitable habitat might exist.

The state-threatened Peregrine Falcon occurs regularly at Ute Mountain, along with the non-listed, but of conservation concern, Prairie Falcon; both falcons likely use the sheer canyon walls of the Rio Grande gorge for nesting and adjacent open areas for hunting. It is important to protect this section of the gorge during the nesting season (i.e., March through August) from disturbance associated with recreation activities.

Birds of Conservation Concern and Sensitive Species: We observed at least one U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2002a) Bird of Conservation Concern or sensitive species in all four of the habitats surveyed by point counts, underlying the importance of each. Consistent observations of Northern Goshawk from 2005-2007, including possible juveniles in 2005, indicate that a pair might nest on Ute Mountain. Continued tape playback surveys for Northern Goshawk are probably not necessary, but additional nest searches might be profitable as time allows during future visits. Our grassland point count surveys documented few birds other than Horned Larks, but regular observations of two birds of conservation concern beyond transect boundaries, Swainson's Hawk and Burrowing Owl, and several mammals (e.g., badger, elk, and pronghorn), demonstrate the value of grassland habitat for maintaining avian and wildlife diversity at Ute Mountain. Although lacking the avian diversity of woodland habitats, the sage surrounding Ute Mountain provides valuable habitat for birds. Sagebrush habitats are among the most imperiled and undervalued ecosystems in North America (Knick et al. 2003, Welch and Criddle 2003), yet they are important for the continued existence of several sage-obligates and/or species of conservation concern, such as Sage Thrasher, Sage Sparrow, and Brewer's Sparrow (Braun et al. 1976).



Sagebrush around Ute Mountain provides important nesting habitat for a variety of species, including species of conservation concern and sage obligates.

We consider the sagebrush steppe habitat, along with adjacent grasslands, to be particularly vulnerable to alteration as the Ute Mountain property experiences increasing public use. Because accessible portions of existing roads do not extend beyond the sage into the higher elevation pinyon-juniper and ponderosa habitats, the sagebrush belt could receive a disproportional amount of vehicle and foot traffic. In all years, we have located active nests in sage or on the ground under sage. If public access and recreation are not adequately regulated in sage habitat, many nests on or near the ground could be threatened each spring and summer. BLM (2005) plans to limit the number of open roads

on the property, and strictly prohibit vehicle and mountain bike traffic beyond designated routes. We support this plan as a method to limit habitat alteration. By closing portions of some of the roads that existed prior to the acquisition, BLM has already demonstrated adherence to the plan. We recommend continuing point count surveys on all transects, particularly the sage, to determine temporal avian trends associated with public use.

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Figure 1. Location of Ute Mountain, a Bureau of Land Management acquisition, in Taos County, New Mexico.

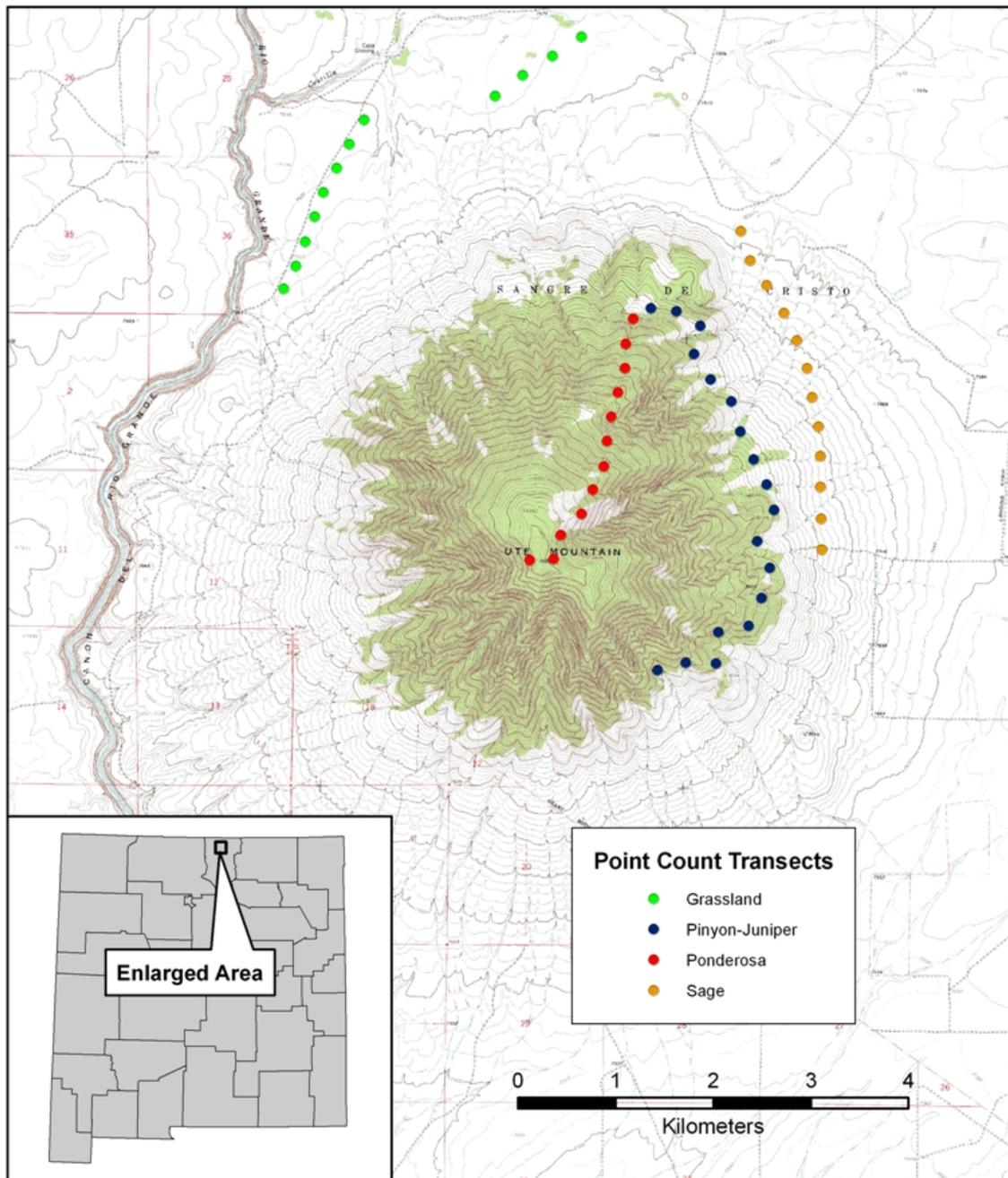


Figure 2. Location of point count surveys on the grassland, sage, pinyon-juniper, and ponderosa transects on Ute Mountain. Area shown is an enlarged portion of the Ute Mountain, New Mexico USGS Quadrangle Map.

Appendix 1. Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates (North American Datum 27) of 2005-2007 point count surveys on the grassland (GR), pinyon-juniper (PJ), ponderosa (PO), and sage (SA) transects on the Bureau of Land Management's Ute Mountain property in Taos County, New Mexico.

Transect	Point	Easting	Northing	Transect	Point	Easting	Northing
GR	1	436532	4090764	PJ	16	440958	4086920
GR	2	436653	4090999	PJ	17	440651	4086926
GR	3	436751	4091248	PJ	18	440361	4086852
GR	4	436849	4091503	PO	1	440110	4090454
GR	5	436935	4091754	PO	2	440035	4090200
GR	6	437072	4092004	PO	3	440027	4089948
GR	7	437203	4092248	PO	4	439955	4089700
GR	8	437354	4092497	PO	5	439886	4089450
GR	9	438697	4092742	PO	6	439842	4089202
GR	10	438978	4092955	PO	7	439810	4088942
GR	11	439281	4093150	PO	8	439698	4088702
GR	12	439580	4093348	PO	9	439580	4088455
PJ	1	440292	4090565	PO	10	439367	4088239
PJ	2	440554	4090532	PO	11	439295	4087990
PJ	3	440799	4090385	PO	12	439048	4087980
PJ	4	440734	4090094	SA	1	441211	4091356
PJ	5	440904	4089833	SA	2	441307	4091054
PJ	6	441115	4089609	SA	3	441477	4090799
PJ	7	441207	4089299	SA	4	441654	4090516
PJ	8	441344	4089013	SA	5	441788	4090235
PJ	9	441476	4088754	SA	6	441888	4089950
PJ	10	441554	4088495	SA	7	441941	4089651
PJ	11	441382	4088173	SA	8	442003	4089351
PJ	12	441511	4087899	SA	9	442025	4089047
PJ	13	441426	4087591	SA	10	442023	4088730
PJ	14	441293	4087303	SA	11	442030	4088405
PJ	15	440981	4087240	SA	12	442038	4088089

Appendix 2. List of 96 bird species observed by Hawks Aloft from 2005-2007 on the Ute Mountain property in Taos County, New Mexico. We include the number of individuals for each species recorded during point count surveys on the grass (GR), pinyon-juniper (PJ), ponderosa (PO), and sage (SA). Birds observed as flyovers are indicated in parentheses. We indicate other, incidental observations with an "X" (no total numbers available) in the final column.

Common Name	GR	PJ	PO	SA	Other
Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	X
Mallard	-	-	-	-	X
Green-winged Teal	-	-	-	-	X
Common Merganser	-	-	-	-	X
Turkey Vulture	-	-	-	-	X
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	-	X
Northern Goshawk	-	-	-	-	X
Swainson's Hawk	-	-	-	-	X
Red-tailed Hawk	-	-	-	1	-
Golden Eagle	-	(1)	-	-	X
American Kestrel	-	1	-	1	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	X
Prairie Falcon	-	-	-	-	X
American Coot	-	-	-	-	X
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	X
Spotted Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	X
Band-tailed Pigeon	-	-	1	-	-
Mourning Dove	46	126(14)	31	121(10)	-
Great Horned Owl	-	-	-	-	X
Burrowing Owl	-	-	-	-	X
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	X
Common Nighthawk	1	-	-	2(5)	-
Common Poorwill	-	1	-	-	X
White-throated Swift	(1)	(3)	(1)	-	X
Black-chinned Hummingbird	-	2	-	-	-
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	(1)	4(1)	2	2(3)	-
Williamson's Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	X
Hairy Woodpecker	-	-	3	-	-
Northern Flicker	-	1	8	1	-
Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	-	2	1	-
Western Wood-Pewee	-	19	2	2	-
Hammond's Flycatcher	-	-	5	-	-
Gray Flycatcher	-	39	1	1	-

Common Name	GR	PJ	PO	SA	Other
Dusky Flycatcher	-	3	43	-	-
Cordilleran Flycatcher	-	1	1	-	-
Say's Phoebe	-	-	-	2	X
Ash-throated Flycatcher	-	25	5	-	-
Cassin's Kingbird	-	-	-	3	-
Loggerhead Shrike	1	-	-	(1)	-
Plumbeous Vireo	-	81	25	-	-
Warbling Vireo	-	4	31	-	-
Western Scrub-Jay	-	1	-	-	-
Pinyon Jay	69	186(50)	12	259(2)	-
Clark's Nutcracker	-	8	29	2	-
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	X
Common Raven	15(10)	31(6)	12	25(5)	-
Horned Lark	224(8)	1	-	(2)	-
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	X
Violet-green Swallow	-	(2)	6(7)	(1)	-
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	-	-	-	-	X
Cliff Swallow	(35)	(1)	(1)	-	X
Mountain Chickadee	-	52	87	2	-
Bushtit	-	36	4	2	-
Red-breasted Nuthatch	-	2	18	-	-
White-breasted Nuthatch	-	1	19	-	-
Pygmy Nuthatch	-	1	10	-	-
Brown Creeper	-	-	1	-	-
Rock Wren	6	32	2	15	-
Canyon Wren	-	1	-	-	-
Bewick's Wren	-	20	3	-	-
House Wren	-	-	7	-	-
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	14	-	-
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	-	46	1	6	-
Mountain Bluebird	-	3	6	1	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	-	2	-	-
Hermit Thrush	-	1	81	-	-
American Robin	-	6	11	-	-
Northern Mockingbird	1	21	-	32	-
Sage Thrasher	57	9	-	72	-
Orange-crowned Warbler	-	-	-	-	X
Virginia's Warbler	-	-	2	-	-
Yellow Warbler	-	-	-	-	X
Yellow-rumped Warbler	-	2	130(1)	-	-

Common Name	GR	PJ	PO	SA	Other
Black-throated Gray Warbler	-	16	2	-	-
Yellow-breasted Chat	-	1	-	-	X
Hepatic Tanager	-	-	-	-	-
Western Tanager	-	19	36	1	-
Green-tailed Towhee	6	40	9	73	-
Spotted Towhee	-	210	16	166	-
Chipping Sparrow	-	70	95	2	-
Brewer's Sparrow	66	-	-	131	-
Vesper Sparrow	68	1	-	5	-
Lark Sparrow	-	-	-	1	-
Sage Sparrow	58	1	-	151	-
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	X
Dark-eyed Junco	-	-	32	-	-
Black-headed Grosbeak	-	1	2	-	-
Western Meadowlark	5	-	-	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	17	1	8(1)	-
Bullock's Oriole	-	-	-	-	X
Cassin's Finch	-	-	2	-	-
House Finch	-	-	-	-	X
Red Crossbill	-	25	1(28)	-	-
Pine Siskin	-	(4)	17(7)	-	-
Lesser Goldfinch	-	1(1)	-	(1)	X
American Goldfinch	-	1	(1)	-	-