
Appendix B. Sprague's Pipit Status and Trends.

Status and trends are summarized and organized at three geographic scales that are utilized in analyses by the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS): Survey wide/country, Bird Conservation Region (BCR), and state/province. Official Species Status (Regulatory): Species at Risk Act (SARA) and State status: “E” = Endangered, “T” = Threatened. State/Provincial Conservation Status represents State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) status and Provincial status: Tiers range 1-3 with Tier 1 the highest level of conservation priority. “SGCN” (Species of Greatest Conservation Need) are priority species without assigned tiers. Tier 1A is the highest designation of conservation priority for Arizona; Tier S3N

is vulnerable as a nonbreeding species. For the BBS trends: n = number of survey routes on which the species was encountered during the entire (1967–2015) interval. BBS trends are presented as yearly percentage change. Numbers in parentheses are the credible intervals for the trend estimate; the values represent the 2.5% and 97.5% percentiles of the posterior distribution of trend estimates (Sauer et al. 2017). Trends for which credible intervals do not include zero can be considered significant (red text represents a significant negative trend). “n/a” is used where there are data deficiencies or where the species does not breed, meaning no data available or not applicable.

Region	Official Species Status	State/Provincial Conservation Status	BBS Sample size (n)	BBS Trend 1967-2015 (%/yr, 95% CI)	BBS Trend 2005-2015 (%/yr, 95% CI)	Population estimate	Percentage of breeding population
Range wide							
Survey wide			263	-3.1 (-4.3, -2.0) ^a	-4.3 (-7.1, -1.3) ^a	900,000 ^d	
United States			72	-0.9 (-3.1, 1.2) ^a	-2.0 (-8.6, 4.7) ^a	170,000	19.5 ^d
Canada	T		191	-3.5 (-4.8, -2.4) ^a	-5.0 (-8.0, -1.7) ^a	700,000	80.5
BCR-level							
Prairie Potholes BCR			190	-3.1 (-4.3, -2.0) ^a	-4.4 (-7.4, -1.4) ^a	870,000 ^d	87.1
Badlands and Prairies BCR			32	-1.3 (-4.6, 2.0) ^b	-7.4 (-17.5, 2.4) ^b	80,000	8.5
Boreal Taiga Plains BCR			35	-4.1 (-8.3, 0.3) ^b	-1.5 (-14.9, 15.8) ^b	30,000	3.0
Northern Rockies BCR			6	-1.9 (-4.6, 2.0) ^c	-1.6 (-10.3, 10.7) ^c	12,000	1.4
United States							
Arizona		Tier 1A	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kansas		Tier 2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minnesota	E	SGCN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Montana		Tier 3	32	0.01 (-3.0, 3.0) ^a	0.7 (-7.1, 8.7) ^a	110,000	12
Nebraska		Tier 1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Mexico		SGCN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Dakota		Tier 1	31	-3.0 (-5.3, -0.7) ^a	-10.3 (-20.2, -2.03) ^a	60,000 ^e	7.1
Oklahoma		Tier 3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Dakota		SGCN	9	1.1 (-5.22, 8.6) ^c	5.8 (-6.7, 49.3) ^c	3,000	0.4
Texas		Tier S3N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada							
Alberta			92	-3.3 (-5.1, -1.5) ^a	-6.4 (-10.4, -2.3) ^a	500,000	51.5
Manitoba			26	-4.0 (-8.0, -0.5) ^b	-2.6 (-8.9, 6.3) ^b	16,000	1.8
Saskatchewan			73	-3.6 (-5.2, -2.0) ^a	-3.6 (-8.2, 1.2) ^a	200,000	27.2

BBS trends: ^a High confidence, ^b Medium confidence, ^c Low confidence in reliability of the trend assessments (Sauer et al. 2017).

^d Population estimate and percentage of population are based on BBS data and other estimators, thus numbers and percentages by country, BCR, or state/province do not necessarily add up to the global population estimate or 100%, respectively (Blancher et al. 2013).

^e State estimates (95% Confidence Intervals [CI]) for Sprague's Pipit in North Dakota in 1967, 1992, and 1993 were 15,000 (2,000-28,000), 29,000 (5,000-2,000), and 42,000 (8,000-75,000) breeding pairs, respectively (Igl et al. 1999).