

Grand Canyon National Park – Raptor Migration Points

IBA web pages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://aziba.org/?page_id=363 • NAS Site 905 Grand Canyon National Park • AzGFD Conservation Opportunity Area
Priority	Global
Qualifying Criteria	<p>Global: Site Important to Special Status Avian Species (California Condor, Pinyon Jay, Mexican Spotted Owl)</p> <p>State: Significant concentrations of raptors: migration (Peregrine Falcon, Red-tailed Hawk, Cooper’s Hawk, American Kestrel, Turkey Vulture, Northern Harrier, Osprey, Northern Goshawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Swainson’s Hawk, Ferruginous Hawk, Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, Merlin)</p> <p>Bar Charts - eBird</p>
IBA Polygon Center Point (Latitude, Longitude)	-112.080000 36.050000
Size	497,892 acres
County	Coconino
Local Communities	Grand Canyon Village, Tusayan, Flagstaff, Peach Springs
Description	This IBA includes the entire Grand Canyon National Park and two hawk watch points on the south rim of the Grand Canyon, Lipan and Yaki Points.
Mission/Goals	Conservation of the avian species, including species of conservation concern and high densities of breeding and migratory raptors, within the Grand Canyon National Park.
Current Habitat Conservation, Planning, and Management Activities	The entirety of this IBA is within the Grand Canyon National Park and is managed primarily for short-term visitors to the park.
Land Cover Type ¹ (%) and Associated Priority ² Birds	<p>32.19 Pinyon pine-juniper woodland (<i>California Condor, Pinyon Jay, Common Nighthawk, Evening Grosbeak, Pacific Wren</i>)</p> <p>23.01 Mojave desertscrub (<i>California Condor, Common Nighthawk</i>)</p> <p>10.84 Ponderosa pine forest (<i>Northern Goshawk, Common Nighthawk, Evening Grosbeak</i>)</p> <p>9.26 Rock (<i>California Condor, Mexican Spotted Owl, Peregrine Falcon, Red-tailed Hawk, Turkey Vulture, Northern Goshawk, Golden Eagle,</i>)</p> <p>6.63 Ponderosa pine – Gambel’s oak forest (<i>Mexican Spotted Owl, Northern Goshawk, Cooper’s Hawk, Common Nighthawk,</i></p>

	<p><i>MacGillivray’s Warbler, Evening Grosbeak)</i></p> <p>5.46 Cold temperate (Great Basin) desertscrub (<i>California Condor, Common Nighthawk</i>)</p> <p>4.53 Sonoran/Mojave desertscrub (<i>California Condor, Common Nighthawk</i>)</p> <p>1.63 Interior chaparral (<i>California Condor, Common Nighthawk</i>)</p> <p>1.47 Wash</p> <p>1.39 Aspen Forest, Montane Meadow/Subalpine Grasslands, Mixed-Conifer Forest (<i>Northern Goshawk, Swainson’s Thrush, Common Nighthawk, MacGillivray’s Warbler, Evening Grosbeak, Dusky Grouse, Pacific Wren</i>)</p> <p>1.38 Cold temperate (Great Basin) plains grassland (<i>California Condor, Common Nighthawk, Savannah Sparrow, Lincoln’s Sparrow</i>)</p> <p>1.24 Subalpine spruce-fir forest (<i>California Condor, Northern Goshawk, Swainson’s Thrush, Common Nighthawk, Evening Grosbeak, Dusky Grouse, Pacific Wren</i>)</p> <p>0.93 Riparian (<i>Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Yuma Ridgway’s Rail, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher,, American Dipper, Yellow Warbler, Bell’s Vireo</i>)</p>
<p>Related Habitat Accounts*</p>	<p>Pinyon Juniper Pine Sonoran Desert Cold Desertscrub High Grassland Lowland Riparian Mixed Conifer</p>
<p>Biological Description</p>	<p>The cliff promontories of the Grand Canyon function as important air space for a major raptor migratory corridor. Up to nineteen raptor species have been recorded at least once, and 10,000 to 12,000 individuals average per fall migration season. Two to three nest sites for California Condor are documented within the canyon and there has been breeding success. Mexican Spotted Owls and Peregrine Falcons both nest within the inner canyon, as do Prairie Falcons and Golden Eagles. The Grand Canyon has an exceptional concentration of nesting peregrine falcons that is in excess of 10% of the nesting population in Arizona. Forty-eight bird species regularly nest along the river, including Bell's Vireo,</p>

	<p>Lucy's Warbler and other riparian obligate species. Other species use the river as a migration corridor or as overwintering habitat. Approximately 30 bird species breed primarily in the desert uplands and cliffs of the inner canyon. There are no endemic birds here. Virtually all bird species present breed in other suitable habitats throughout the Sonoran and Mojave deserts.</p>
<p>Focal Bird Species</p> <p>Bold Type are Road to Recovery species</p>	<p><u>AGFD Species of Greatest Conservation Need</u></p> <p>Tier 1 – Bald Eagle, California Condor, Mexican Spotted Owl, American Peregrine Falcon, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo</p> <p>Tier 2 – American Dipper, American Goshawk, American Kestrel, American Pipit, Band-tailed Pigeon, Black-Chinned Sparrow, Black-throated Sparrow, Black-throated Gray Warbler, Brewer’s Blackbird, Brewer’s Sparrow, Bullock’s Oriole, Canyon Towhee, Cassin’s Finch, Common Nighthawk, Dusky Grouse, Evening Grosbeak, Flammulated Owl, Ferruginous Hawk, Golden Eagle, Grace’s Warbler, Gray Flycatcher, Gray Vireo, Hermit Thrush, Hooded Oriole, Horned Lark, Killdeer, Lewis’s Woodpecker, Lincoln’s Sparrow, Loggerhead Shrike, MacGillivray’s Warbler, Mountain Chickadee, Northern Harrier, Northern Pygmy Owl, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Pacific Wren, Pinyon Jay, Red-winged Blackbird, Sage Thrasher, Savannah Sparrow, Scott’s Oriole, Swainson’s Hawk, Swainson’s Thrush, Townsend’s Solitaire, Vesper Sparrow, Western Burrowing Owl, Western Screech Owl, Western Wood-Pewee, Woodhouse’s Scrub-Jay</p> <p><u>Federal Threatened or Endangered Species</u></p> <p>Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, California Condor, Mexican Spotted Owl, Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo</p> <p><u>USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern</u></p> <p>National – Bald eagle, Swainson’s Hawk, Peregrine Falcon, Mexican Spotted Owl, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Bell’s Vireo, Pinyon Jay, Lucy’s Warbler</p> <p>USFWS Region – Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Bell’s Vireo, Pinyon Jay, Lucy’s Warbler, Yellow Warbler</p>
NABCI Bird Conservation Region	16: Southern Rockies/Colorado Plateau
Ownership	National Park Service
Conservation Land Status**	The entirety of this IBA is within the Grand Canyon National Park and is managed primarily for short-term visitors to the park.
Human Population Density	Rural

Legislative District(s)	Arizona Congressional District 2 and State Legislative District 6
NRCS Major Land Resource Area	35: Colorado Plateau
Visitation, main access, and permits needed	To visit the South Rim of the Grand Canyon where Lipan and Yaki Points are located, take I-17 North to Flagstaff, Arizona and then take Highway 89 North to just before Cameron and take State road 64 West to the Park. Fall and Spring are the best times to visit.

*References available written narratives (located on the SJV website) for general habitat types occurring within the IBA.

**Identifies whether the IBA or portions of the IBA have a special land management designation such as: wilderness, primitive area, wildlife area, refuge, park, monument, designated conservation area, conservation easement, or other similar designation

IBA Activities:

Issue or Activity	Priority	Description	Actions
Bird Monitoring	H	Christmas Bird Count Reactivation in 2015 of AZ0V, center at Duck on a Rock overlook on the south rim between Shoshone Point and Grandview Point	Continue – use CBC data
Bird Monitoring	H	NPS Spotted Owl, Peregrine Falcon, and Northern Goshawk surveys; Peregrine Fund & AGFD condor program; Hawk Watch International raptor migration surveys	Use eBird to update Pinyon Jay data and Peregrine Fund data for California Condor, NPS Spotted Owl, Peregrine Falcon, and Goshawk data as available, and Hawk Watch annual raptor surveys as available
Wildlife Fair	M	Annual fall fair	Audubon participant 2014 and 2016 – continue as able
IBA Signage	Complete	Small IBA signs with condor silhouette	Installed
IBA Dedication	Complete	A formal recognition event	Fall 2014

Partners:

Name	Role(s)	Contact Information	Actions
Grand Canyon National Park	Land Manager and bird monitoring	Contact Information:	CBC coordination and spotted owl surveys.

Name	Role(s)	Contact Information	Actions
Hawk Watch International	Monitoring	Contact Information:	Raptor monitoring from August 27 to November 5 at Yaki Point
Peregrine Fund	California Condor Program	Contact Information: 5668 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, Idaho 83709 208-362-3716	Re-introduction and monitoring of California Condors

Conservation Targets:

These are species, communities, or ecological systems that represent and encompass the full array of biodiversity found in this IBA.

Conservation Target	Current Condition
Montane Grasslands Birds	Very Good
Mixed Conifer and Spruce-Fir Birds	Very Good
Riparian Birds	Fair
Ponderosa Pine Birds	Very Good
Cliff and Inner Canyon Birds	Very Good
Pinyon and Juniper Birds	Very Good

Conservation Challenges:

Conservation challenges are primarily human activities that immediately affect what we are trying to conserve. Through a Miradi process it was found that invasive species, wild fire, uranium mining, groundwater pumping, and drought pose the greatest threats to birds within this IBA. Lead poisoning a specific threat for California Condors,

Challenges	Montane Grassland Birds	Ponderosa Pine Birds	Riparian Birds	Pinyon and Juniper Birds	Mixed Conifer and Spruce/Fir Forest Birds	Cliff and Canyon Interior Birds	Summary Rating
Aircraft						Low	Low

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Lead Poisoning						Medium	Low
Invasive Species Tamarisk			High				Medium
Wild Fire		High	Low	Medium	Medium		Medium
Uranium Mining			High			High	Medium
Drought	Very High	High	Medium	High	Very High	Low	Very High
Summary Ratings:	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	High

14) Grand Canyon NP-Lipan and Yaki Points				Severity (1-3)	Scope (1-3)	Permanence (2-4)	Immediacy (Optional 1-2)
Threats on National Database							
Pollution	Lead in the Environment	7		2	2	3	
Natural events	Fire, Drought	8		3	2	3	

Grand Canyon National Park Important Bird Area

