

Bald Eagles of Eastern Idaho Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem

**2005 Annual Productivity Report
With Summary of Related Research**

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**2005 ANNUAL PRODUCTIVITY REPORT
WITH SUMMARY OF RELATED RESEARCH**



GYE/IDAHO Bald Eagle Research Project

**U.S.D.I. Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Falls District
U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Targhee National Forest
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
and
Northern Rockies Conservation Cooperative**



Pictured above is the color morph “pied” male nestling as it appeared when banded May 27, 1988 on the South Fork Snake River by the Idaho/GYE bald eagle research team. This eagle has been nesting in Teton Valley since 1994 with 19 young produced through the 2005 nesting season. Productive adult longevity may be the most important metric involved in the sustained recovery of the region’s bald eagle population, a statistic now under study by the Idaho/GYE Bald Eagle Research Team.

ANNUAL BALD EAGLE PRODUCTIVITY REPORT 2005 IDAHO PORTION OF GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM

SUMMARY AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We report results of calendar year 2005 activity and productivity surveys at each of the 61 currently known bald eagle breeding areas within the Southeast Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE). Data were collected through aerial, ground, and float surveys. The winter of 2004-2005 featured considerably lower than normal precipitation and relatively warm weather, followed by near record precipitation levels in May and June. The result was a high level of activity at known bald eagle breeding areas, high productivity at lower elevation breeding areas, but more than the average number of nest failures at higher elevations where the breeding pairs typically initiate nesting later in the season.

The 47 advanced young produced in the Snake Idaho unit in 2005 is second only to last year's 49, the highest productivity we have recorded. All 41 breeding areas in the Snake Idaho unit of the GYE were occupied. In the Snake Idaho population unit a total of 47 young were produced at 41 occupied, 40 active, and 29 successful sites, for productivity ratios of 1.15 advanced young/occupied site, 1.18 advanced young/active site, and 1.62 advanced young/successful site. Two breeding areas produced 3 young each, Conant Valley and Annis Slough.

In the Continental Idaho unit, nesting success and productivity were at very low levels. In 2005, 18 of 20 breeding areas were occupied. Of 18 occupied sites with known success, 17 were active. Nine young were produced at 8 successful sites, for productivity ratios of 0.61 advanced young/occupied site, 0.65 advanced young/active site, and 1.38 advanced young/successful site.

Three new Snake Idaho Unit bald eagle breeding areas were discovered in 2005; no new breeding areas were discovered on the upper Henry's Fork. The Sugar City (18-IS-39), Spaulding Ranch (18-IS-40), and Lundquist Ranch (18-IS-41) breeding areas were all active, and the Sugar City and Spaulding Ranch breeding areas produced advanced young. New alternate nests were located in five previously known bald eagle breeding areas.

In 2005 the field team continued study of nesting adult bald eagle natal origins. Over the 2004 and 2005 breeding seasons, 24 banded adults have been detected among the 95 nesting adults (25.3%) for which band status could be determined. Six nestling bald eagles were banded in 2005; bad weather during most of the appropriate season prevented more intensive banding. Contaminant analyses of nestling blood samples collected at nests in 2004 were completed.

M. Whitfield and S. Miller conducted ground and float surveys at most of the Idaho sites for the and M. Whitfield prepared this report. G. Collins, M. Wilson, M. Bergstrom, and R. Cavallaro assisted the field team. K. Rice and M. Zimmerman of the Bureau of Land Management monitored some lower main Snake and South Fork nests, and transported the banding crew to nest sites. B. Aber and B. Alford of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest monitor national forest sites. L. Hanauska-Brown, D. Aslett, and J. Naderman reported on Idaho Department of Fish and Game monitoring of several lower river sites. S. Arena of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is assisting with interpretation of the contaminants analysis.

ANNUAL PRODUCTIVITY REPORT 2005

INTRODUCTION

There are currently 61 known bald eagle breeding areas within the Southeast Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE, Zone 18). Of this total, 41 are found within the Snake Idaho Unit of the GYE population on the South Fork Snake River, lower Henry's Fork, and Teton River (figure 1). Another 20 breeding areas are found within the Continental Idaho Unit of the GYE population (figure 2), primarily on the Henry's Fork Snake River above Ashton, Idaho. However, the Buffalo River area (18-IC-17) may not be a legitimate breeding area, as no nesting adults have been detected along the Buffalo River for many years. In 1988, territories within each unit were numbered consecutively by geographic location, beginning at the most southerly site on Palisades Reservoir and proceeding to the north end of the Continental Unit. New territories found since 1988 have been numbered as they have been found.

In 2005, three new bald eagle breeding areas were identified. Sugar City (18-IC-39) was first located in 2004 after the nesting season, and was confirmed as an active breeding area in 2005. The Spaulding Ranch (18-IC-40) and Lundquist Ranch (18-IC-41) breeding areas were newly discovered in 2005.

Productivity since 1993 has been consistently around 1 young/occupied nest, a relatively low level compared with the prior decade, but within the recovery targets identified for this population (Table 1). A number of factors may be contributing to this decline in the population's productivity. Many recent years have featured wet spring weather at a critical point in the nesting season, in the first week or two after hatching. This has been particularly evident in the higher elevations. Establishment of new territories over the past decade has resulted in nesting by some less successful young adults, and disruption of productivity in adjacent historic breeding areas as new areas are established. Importantly, several formerly productive sites are no longer consistently successful due to human development near nest sites.

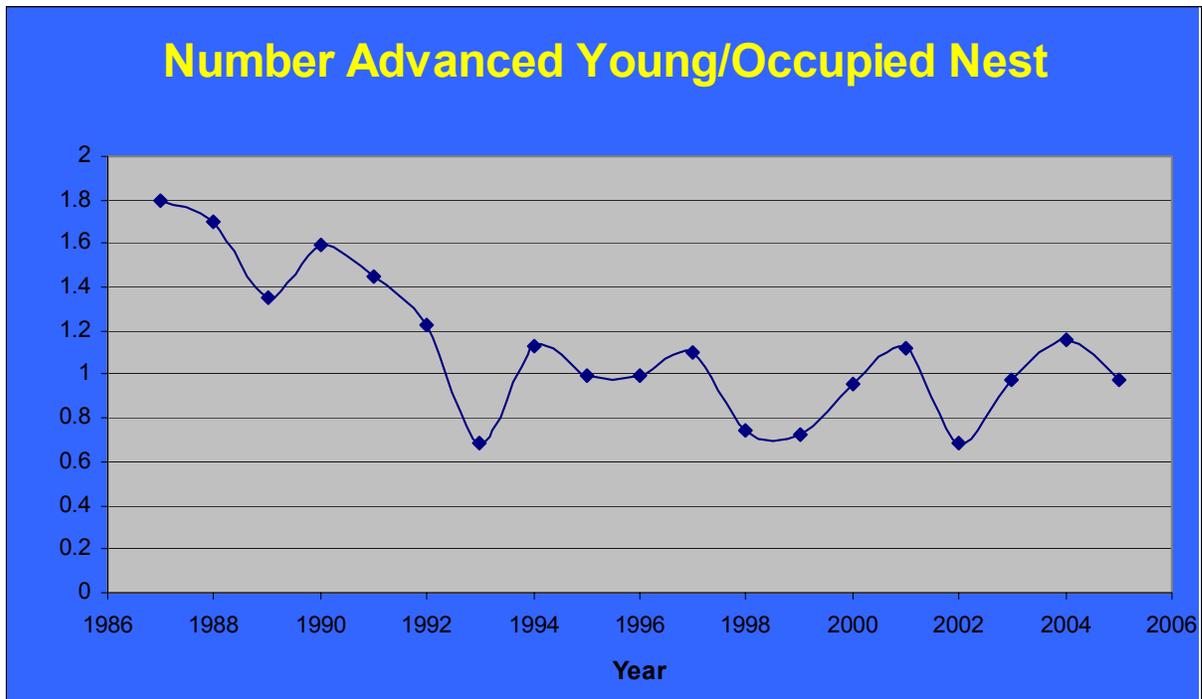
Whereas productivity monitoring is the primary topic of this report, we also include summaries of work completed in identification of adult band status and laboratory results from a small sampling of nestling blood to monitor current levels of environmental contaminants.

ADULT BAND STATUS

During the 2004 and 2005 nesting seasons, the field team has attempted to learn the band status of nesting adults. To date, 24 banded adults have been detected among the 95 nesting adults (25.3%) for which band status could be determined. Twenty-three of the 24 adults were banded in the GYE, and region of origin was not determined for the other 1. Of the GYE banded eagles, 16 were banded in Idaho, 5 in Wyoming, and 2 in Montana. Natal breeding area was determined for 8 adults with numbered color bands, and for 8 additional adults by reading the numbered Fish and Wildlife Service band. The oldest observed banded adult was at least 22 years old when last observed. Adult turnover was documented at one breeding area in 2005 as a banded male was replaced by an unbanded male.

Table 1. Advanced young per occupied nest for nests with known outcome.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Advanced young/ Occupied nest</u>
1988	1.70
1989	1.35
1990	1.59
1991	1.45
1992	1.23
1993	0.69
1994	1.08
1995	1.00
1996	1.00
1997	1.10
1998	0.69
1999	0.72
2000	0.98
2001	1.12
2002	0.69
2003	0.98
2004	1.16
2005	0.98



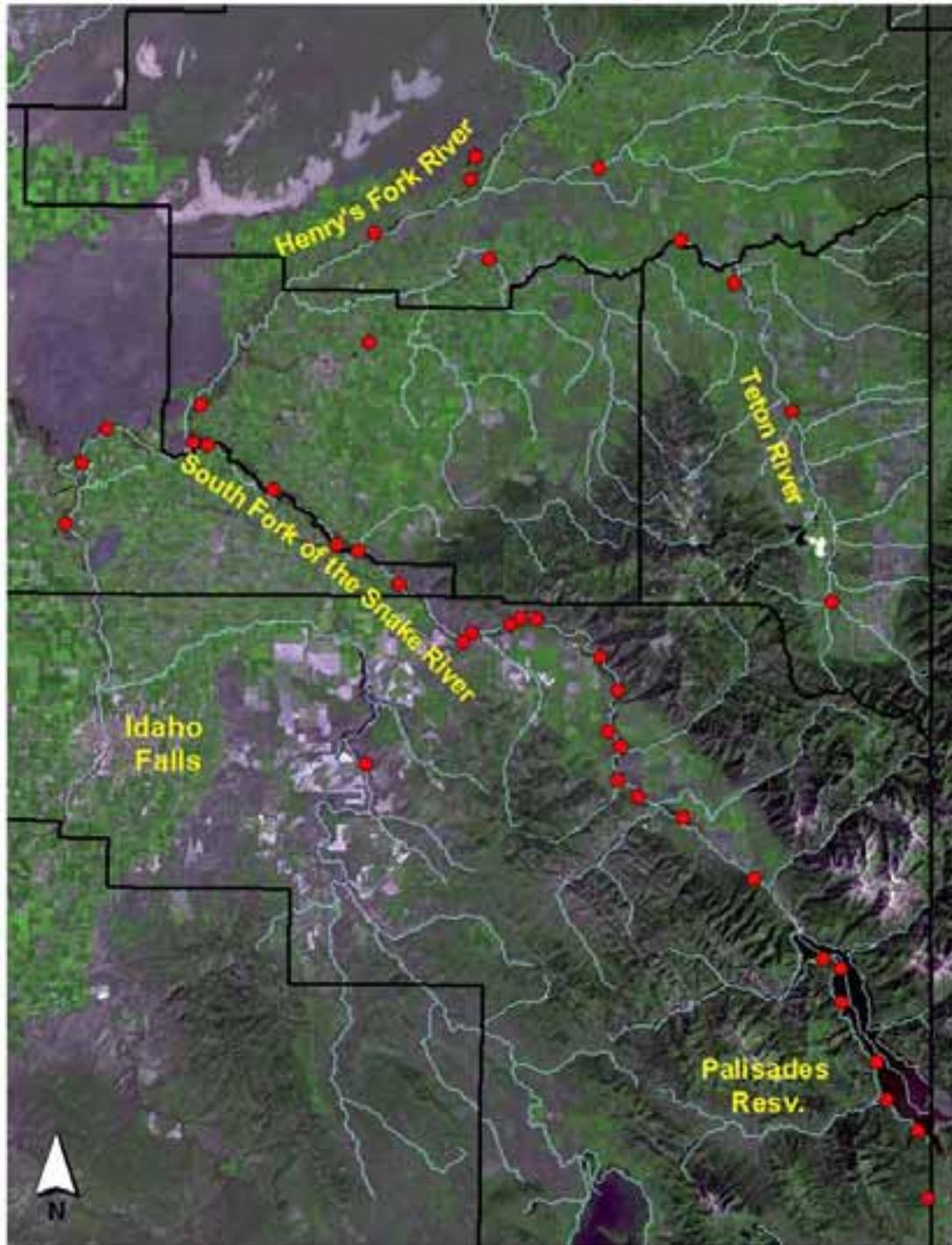


Figure 1. Map of currently known bald eagle breeding areas within the Snake Idaho Unit of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, September 2005.

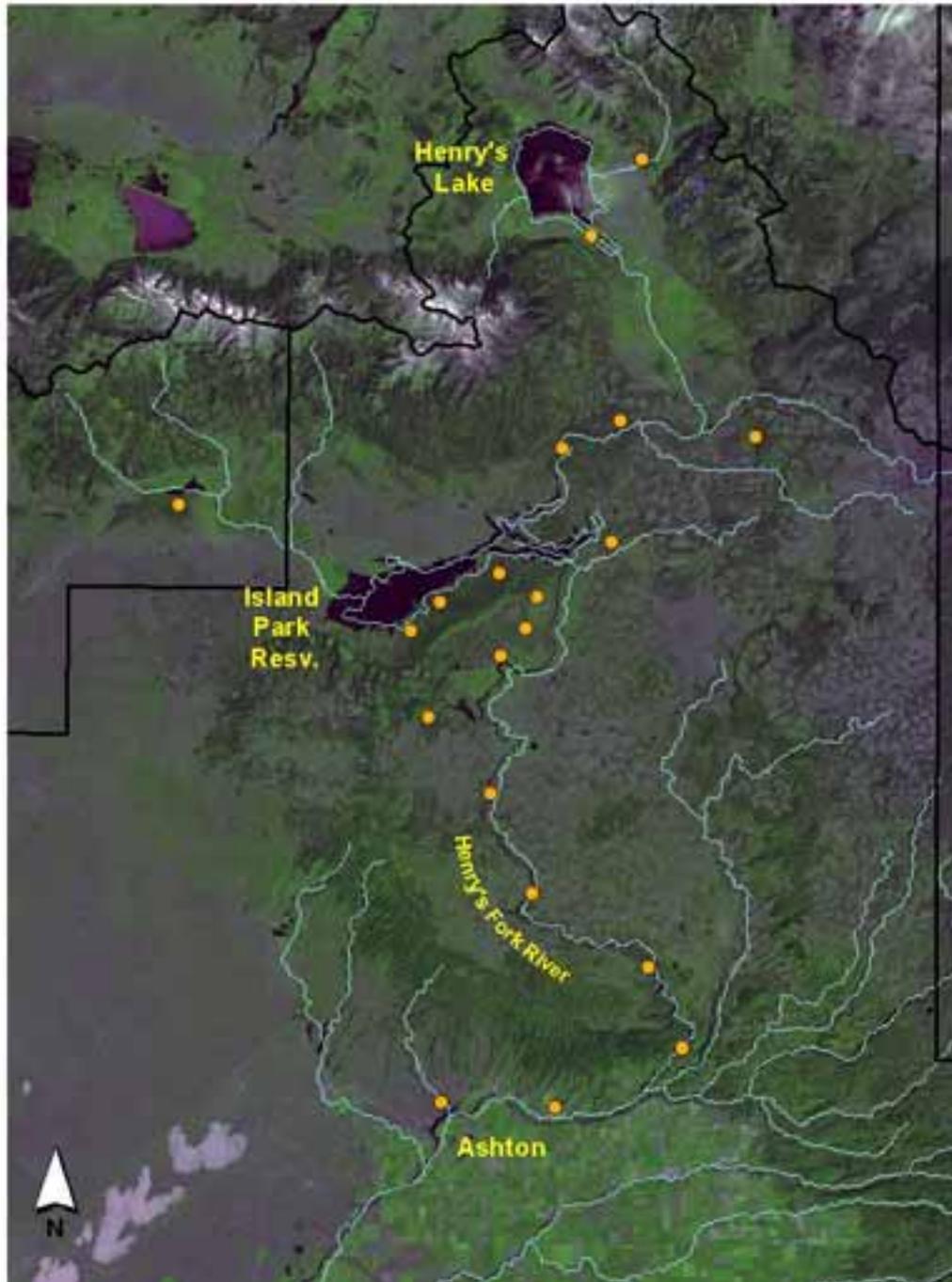


Figure 2. Map of currently known bald eagle breeding areas within the Continental Idaho Unit of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, September 2005.

CONTAMINANT ANALYSIS

Nine blood samples collected from nestling bald eagles at selected Idaho/GYE nest sites in 2004 were analyzed for contaminants in 2005, and are reported here (Appendix Tables 4 and 5). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service assisted with funding for these laboratory analyses. S. Arena of the Pocatello office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has reviewed the analysis results, and is assisting in assessment of the findings.

TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

Nine blood samples were analyzed for trace elements at the Trace Element Research Laboratory, Department of Veterinary Integrative Biosciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, Texas A&M University College Station, TX 77843. Samples were digested with a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids and hydrogen peroxide. Following dilution with deionized water, they were analyzed using optical emission ICP (ICP-OES), ICP mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS), hydride generation atomic fluorescence (AFS), and cold vapor atomic absorption (CVAAS) (see Appendix Table 5). Quality assurance analyses were run concurrently. Among the trace elements analyzed, only Ba showed notable differences among the samples. Ba is naturally occurring within the Idaho/GYE area, particularly at sites geologically dominated by volcanically derived rock such as basalt. S. Arena of the Pocatello Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, confirmed that these Ba concentrations were not at a toxic level.

ORGANICS ANALYSIS

Five blood samples were analyzed for chlorinated pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls by gas chromatography/electron capture detection at B&B Laboratories, Inc. of College Station, Texas. The analytical methods employed were those used for similar analytical studies provided to federal and state agencies and private researchers (standard operating procedures listed by B&B laboratories). Quality assurance procedures included analyses of method blanks to determine that sample preparation and analyses were contaminant free. Blank spike/spike duplicate analyses were used to measure accuracy and precision.

Concentrations of chlorinated pesticides (such as DDT) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were generally low (see Appendix Table 6), but the blood sample collected from the Riverside nestling, Eagle ID 629-40609, revealed levels of total PCBs and 4,4'-DDE that are comparable to concentrations found in the blood of nestling bald eagles from the Great Lakes (Bowerman et al. 1990). These contaminant levels are high enough to be a concern for productivity, and may suggest some further investigation. M. Whitfield and S. Arena are evaluating the significance of these results.

PRODUCTIVITY MONITORING

Productivity Monitoring Methods. We attempted to visit all known sites at least twice: early in the nesting season for an activity check and later when advanced young would be expected for a productivity check. In most cases, additional nest checks were necessary to determine productivity status or to locate new alternate nest sites. Multiple visits to some sites also helped to clarify use of new alternate nests, and to determine the band status of nesting adults. Most ground checks were from long distance with spotting scopes so as to avoid disturbance of nesting adults. We banded six advanced nestlings in 2005, but unusually wet weather from mid-May through June limited this activity.

Breeding Area Accounts. We provide an account of calendar year 2005 activity and productivity surveys at each breeding area in Southeast Idaho, Management Zone 18, the Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Nesting chronology is reported where reliable data were obtained. Breeding areas are organized by geographic location.

PALISADES RESERVOIR AREAS

Hoffman East/Trout Creek 18-IS-01

On 03-30-05 and 04-07-05, S. Miller did not see any bald eagles in the general area of the Trout Creek nest, but could not see the nest from her distant observation point. There were 5 immature bald eagles and 1 large adult on the banks of the Snake River upstream of the Salt River confluence during the later observation. On 04-30-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw a brooding adult on the Trout Creek nest. On 05-03-05, S. Miller saw the adult female brooding on the Trout Creek nest, and the adult male perched nearby. On 05-13-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult in brooding posture on the Trout Creek alternate with at least one nestling. On 06-08-05, S. Miller saw an unbanded adult female perched on a branch next to the Trout Creek nest, with a single nestling. Miller unsuccessfully surveyed the reservoir for the second adult. S. Miller, M. Whitfield, and M. Wilson successfully banded one nestling at this site on 06-18-05. The adults were perched far to the west in ridge-top conifers. The adult female was not banded, but the adult male's band status was not determined.

Hoffman West/McCoy Creek 18-IS-28

S. Miller could not see any bald eagles in the McCoy Creek nest area on 04-07-05, but the nest was not very visible. On 04-30-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw a brooding adult on this nest. The second adult was perched overlooking the reservoir. On 05-03-05, S. Miller observed a brooding exchange on this nest. The adult male was chasing a subadult out of the area, and was not banded. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult in brooding posture with at least one nestling on 05-13-05. S. Miller returned to the McCoy Creek area on 06-08-05, where she observed at least one nestling lying on the nest, and both adults perched in a nearby Douglas fir. Neither adult was banded. M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and M. Wilson saw two large nestlings on the McCoy Creek nest on 06-18-05.

Williams Creek 18-IS-02

S. Miller did not see any bald eagles in the Williams Creek nest area on 03-30-05. On 04-07-05, S. Miller saw an adult perched on a branch near the nest, but did not detect any eagles on the nest. On 04-30-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult moving about on this nest. However, on 05-03-05, there were no bald eagles in the Williams Creek area. S. Miller saw both adults on the Williams Creek nest on 06-08-05, but no nestlings. On 06-18-05, M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and M. Wilson did not detect any bald eagle activity at the Williams Creek nest.

Van Point North 18-IS-03

S. Miller scanned this nest area on 03-30-05, and noted that the nest was built up, and that there was an adult bald eagle in incubation posture on the nest. S. Miller also saw an adult on this nest on 04-07-05. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw a brooding adult on this nest on 04-30-05. On 05-13-05, S. Miller and M. Whitfield saw an adult on the Van Point North nest. No young were detected. S. Miller saw an adult on the Van Point North nest on 06-08-05; again no young were detected. On 06-18-05, M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and M. Wilson saw two large young on the Van Point North nest from a long-distance observation point.

Van Point South 18-IS-29

On 03-30-05, S. Miller did not see any bald eagles in the area of the Van Point South nest. S. Miller saw an adult perched in a Douglas fir near the nest on 04-07-05, but could not see the nest surface. On 04-30-05, an adult was perched near the nest, and some white seen on the nest may have been a second adult. S. Miller and M. Whitfield did not see any bald eagles on or in the vicinity of the Van Point South nest on 05-13-05. On 06-08-05, S. Miller saw no bald eagles and no activity at the Van Point South nest. M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and M. Wilson scanned the nest in good light on 06-18-05, and did not detect any bald eagle activity at the Van Point South nest.

Edwards Creek 18-IS-17

S. Miller did not detect any bald eagles or nesting activity at this nest on 03-30-05, but saw an adult on this nest on 04-07-05 and 04-30-05. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult bald eagle sitting low on the Edwards Creek nest on 05-13-05. On 06-08-05, S. Miller saw an adult perched on a branch next to the Edwards Creek nest and the wing flapping of one nestling. S. Miller, M. Whitfield, and M. Wilson saw two large, dark nestlings on the Edwards Creek nest on 06-18-05 from a distance.

King Creek 18-IS-18

On 03-30-05, S. Miller saw an adult perched in a ridge top tree near the King Creek nest, and heard it vocalize, but did not see the nest from her distant vantage point on the ranch road west of the river. Miller did not detect any bald eagles in this area on 04-07-05, 04-30-05, and 06-08-05.

SOUTH FORK OF THE SNAKE RIVER

Palisades Creek 18-IS-04

On 02-28-05, M. Whitfield scanned this nest site with a spotting scope, and found an adult in incubation posture on a new structure in the same location as the nest that blew out late in the

nesting season in 2004. On 03-29-05, M. Whitfield saw an adult in incubation posture on this nest. There were no other bald eagles in the area. S. Miller saw an adult on this nest on 04-07-05. On 04-19-05, S. Miller observed a brooding adult on this nest. Later in the observation, the adult began to tear up a prey item on the nest and feed pieces of flesh to two small young. S. Miller saw both adults take turns on this nest on 04-21-05, and noted that neither adult was banded. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult in brooding posture over at least one nesting on 05-13-05. On 06-07-05 S. Miller saw an adult and one nestling on the Palisades Creek nest, but could not see the second nestling. M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and M. Wilson saw two large nestlings on the Palisades Creek nest on 06-18-05.

Swan Valley 18-IS-05

On 02-28-05, M. Whitfield scanned this nest site from long distance, and did not detect any bald eagles in the nest area. The nest used last year had apparently fallen out of the nest tree—no structures were detected and there were broken limbs where last year's nest had been. S. Miller searched thoroughly for a nest in this area on 03-03 and 03-04-05. Miller saw an adult and one immature bald eagle perched in a cottonwood one-half mile upstream of the bridge near the mouth of Rainey Creek. She skied to the river from Falls campground, where she found an adult perched in a cottonwood on the river across from last year's nest tree. This adult flew to the east out of sight. Later she saw an adult in the old nest tree, which then flew to the southwest. No nest structures were detected. S. Miller again surveyed the Swan Valley breeding area on 03-08-05, and found a bald eagle pair interacting aggressively with another adult in the Fall Creek area upstream of the falls. Again, no nest structures were located.

On 03-29-05, S. Miller observed an adult female bald eagle perched in a snag above Fall Creek road. This adult was not banded. Later in the same day, M. Whitfield and S. Tharratt surveyed the steep conifer stand below the high ridge west of the river and south of Falls Campground, and saw an adult fly from over this stand far downriver into the fog. The observers did not see any active bald eagle nests in these conifers or in the cottonwoods on the other side of the river. Several great blue heron were perched near heron nests in the stand, as well as a red-tailed hawk. The observers also found the nest structure built by the eagle research team in this stand over 15 years ago. S. Miller saw an adult perched in the vicinity of the heron rookery on 04-07-05. She did not see any bald eagles in this breeding area on 04-10-05. On 05-18-05, S. Miller saw an adult perched and foraging below the mouth of Rainey Creek above the Swan Valley bridge. On 06-07-05, S. Miller attempted to locate nest structures and adults within the Swan Valley breeding area. No bald eagles were seen in the area.

Lundquist Ranch 18-IS-40

On 03-29-05, M. Whitfield and S. Tharratt found a new nest downstream of the Swan Valley bridge on the first large island below the bridge and between Forest Service land and the Lundquist Ranch. The observers later scanned this nest area from directly across the river on the Forest Service property, but did not see a second adult. On 04-05-05, S. Miller reported that the new Lundquist Ranch nest had been abandoned. No adults were seen at the nest area on this date. S. Miller did see two adults soaring over this area on 04-28-05 in the company of the Conant Valley adult female, which later perched above the new South Fork lodge area.

Conant Valley 18-IS-06

M. Whitfield noted a new nest structure in the Conant Valley breeding area on 02-28-05. This nest is very near the same nest tree on the west side of the river as was used in past years within this breeding area. No bald eagles were detected. On 03-03-05, S. Miller saw an adult bald eagle fly up from a field between the road and the nest with a large prey item in its talons. This adult flew to a snag, landed, and ripped fur off and ate the prey--a medium sized mammal such as a muskrat or small rabbit. The nest was unoccupied. On 03-07-05, S. Miller saw an adult standing in this new nest, and on 03-14-05, Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on the nest. On 03-29-05 and 04-01-05, M. Whitfield saw an adult in incubation posture on this year's nest. During a float survey on 04-15-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult in brooding posture on the Conant Valley nest. On 04-21-05, S. Miller again observed an adult on the Conant Valley nest in brooding posture. S. Miller saw both adults in this nest area on 04-28-05, and detected bands on the adult female. The adult male was not banded.

M. Whitfield saw three young on the Conant Valley nest on 05-26-05. On 07-02-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller determined that the adult female was banded, and learned the alphanumeric code on the color band. Two of the three nestlings were seen on the nest. On 08-11-05, M. Whitfield saw an adult perched with a fledged young of the year near the Conant Valley nest. A second adult was perched near two fledged young of the year in the cliffs on the downstream end of the Conant Valley breeding area, the cliff area where the Conant Valley adults often forage. On 08-22-05, M. Whitfield saw an adult perched near the cliff area in Conant Valley, and a juvenile perched on a gravel bar island upstream of the cliff area.

Pine Creek 18-IS-07

M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on the old back channel nest in the Pine Creek breeding area on 04-15-05. A second adult was soaring high over the east river rim. S. Miller saw an adult and two grey downy nestlings on the nest on 05-27-05.

S. Miller and M. Zimmerman found an unbanded adult female near the Pine Creek nest on 07-01-05, and saw one nestling standing on the nest. The adult male was not detected. On 07-02-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller determined that both adults were unbanded. This observation revealed that the adult male seen here since 1988 had been replaced. The adult female was feeding two nestlings on the nest. M. Whitfield saw an adult and one fledged young of the year near the Pine Creek nest on 08-11-05. The second adult was seen at the lower end of the breeding area, where it caught a fish from mid-river. The second nestling was not detected. On 08-22-05, M. Whitfield again saw one adult in the nest area and a second adult perched at the lower end of the breeding area just above the large cliff face.

Five Ways 18-IS-24

On 04-15-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult female in brooding posture on the Five Ways nest. The adult male landed in the nest with unknown material in his talons, and both

adults remained on the nest. The observers were unable to detect band status. On 05-27-05, S. Miller saw an adult and one dark feathered nestling on the Five Ways nest.

S. Miller and M. Zimmerman saw two large nestlings on the Five Ways nest on 07-01-05. The unbanded adult male was perched nearby. On 07-02-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw two very large nestlings on the Five Ways nest—one vigorously exercising its wings. The unbanded adult female was perched upstream of the nest. M. Whitfield did not see any bald eagles in the Five Ways breeding area on 08-11-05. However, on 08-22-05 M. Whitfield saw one fledgling on the Five Ways nest, and two adults perched together 200 feet downstream of the nest.

Dry Canyon 18-IS-08

M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult sitting low on the Dry Canyon nest on 04-15-05. A second adult, thought to be the male, was perched in a riverside perch, and did not appear to be banded in a brief look at its tarsi. On 05-02-05, S. Miller saw an adult perched near the Dry Canyon nest on a branch over the river, and the other standing in the nest. The adult on the nest was the unbanded color morph, the female. There was one grey downy chick on the nest. S. Miller saw the adult female on the nest with one dark youngster on 05-26-05. This nestling later stood, muted, then sat down on the nest edge. The adult male flew by the nest, perched on a tree near the observer on the east side of the river, then flew far down canyon, and back upstream to a Douglas fir perch at Dry Canyon. This adult male is unbanded. On 07-02-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller did not see any bald eagles at the Dry Canyon nest site. On 08-11-05, M. Whitfield saw an adult perched near a fledged young of the year downstream of the Dry Canyon nest area. M. Whitfield saw both adults perched in the Dry Canyon nest area on 08-22-05, but the nest appeared to have broken from the nest tree.

Gormer Canyon 18-IS-09

On 03-29-05, S. Miller saw both adults perched in the historic Douglas fir nest tree, the female standing or brooding in the nest, and the male on a branch next to the nest. Heavy snowfall prevented further observation after two minutes of viewing. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult standing in the historic Douglas fir nest in the Gormer Canyon breeding area on 04-15-05. The observers noted that the nest was built up, but could not determine if there were any young on the nest. On 05-02-05, S. Miller did not see any bald eagles in the Gormer Canyon area. S. Miller saw both adults perched in a cottonwood at the mouth of Bear Gulch on 05-24-05, but was unable to gain a band check on the adult male. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw a large unbanded adult perched in a cottonwood across from the Burns Creek ranch on 06-09-05. No other bald eagles were seen in this area. M. Whitfield and S. Miller floated the South Fork canyon on 07-02-05 to finalize the productivity and band checks. However, the observers did not detect any bald eagles in the Gormer Canyon breeding area on this date. On 08-22-05, M. Whitfield saw two adults upstream of the Gormer Canyon nest area perched together in a snag on the west rim. A third adult was seen perched downstream of Lufkin Bottom on the northwest side of the river above the Fisher Bottom boat takeout.

Fisher Bottom. On 03-14-05, S. Miller saw no bald eagles in the area of the Fisher Bottom nest, and reported that the nest appeared to be in disrepair. No bald eagle activity was detected at this site during numerous observations later in the summer.

Wolverine 18-IS-10

On 03-14-05, S. Miller observed that the Douglas fir rim tree was unoccupied, although it appeared to contain some new nest material. Miller later found a new nest downstream of the old heron rookery at the upper end of an island. This nest is easily visible from the road, especially when driving downstream, and is composed of fresh material including live Douglas fir limbs. Miller saw an adult on the nest in incubation posture.

On 03-29-05, S. Miller saw an adult on the new nest in brooding posture, and observed at least one grey downy chick. Miller observed an exchange among the adults at the nest, and noted that the adult male was banded with a USFWS band on the right leg; no view of the left leg. On 04-06-05, S. Miller saw the adult female on the nest in brooding posture, and the adult male wheeling around in flight and then perched just upstream of the nest in a Douglas fir on the west bank. Miller saw 1 grey nestling mute projectile style over the edge of the nest. The adult male was banded as detected in 2004. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw both adults at the new Wolverine alternate nest on 04-15-05. One adult was on the nest in brooding posture, the second perched nearby on a branch. On 04-22-05 S. Miller saw an unattended nestling on the nest, with the adult male perched upstream in a fishing perch. The adult male escorted an immature bald eagle out of the area, and then perched with the adult female in a snag upstream of the nest. The female was not banded. On 05-24-05, S. Miller saw the adult female on the nest with the single nestling, and the adult male perched in a favored perch upstream of the nest. On 06-08-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw what appeared to be an eagle egg on the side of the nest, and one large youngster on the nest. When observed at noon on 06-21-05, M. Whitfield noted that the nestling had fledged. There were no bald eagles detected in the nest vicinity. On 08-20-05, M. Whitfield saw a flying adult dive at a juvenile bald eagle at the lower end of the Wolverine breeding area. This adult was not observed in a perch.

Table Rock Canyon 18-IS-36.

S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on the Table Rock Canyon nest on 03-14-05 and again on 03-29-05. On 04-06-05, S. Miller observed adults foraging and in interactions with other bald eagles in the Table Rock Canyon breeding area over a 3 hour observation period. The adult male delivered prey to the nest; the adult female was alternately sitting low on the nest and standing to feed, and then chasing another adult as the male assumed the nest duties. The adult male was banded as detected in 2004, the adult female was unbanded. On 04-22-05, S. Miller observed a single grey nestling unattended on the nest, and the adult male downstream in a river bank perch. On 05-24-05, S. Miller saw at least one nestling on the nest and both adults on or near the nest. On 06-09-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller observed for a lengthy period-only one nestling was seen. M. Whitfield saw a single large nestling perched on a limb on the edge of this nest on 06-21-05. Both adult bald eagles were soaring overhead.

M. Whitfield saw a banded adult 100 meters upriver of the Table Rock nest on 08-20-05, and read the color band symbols.

Spaulding Ranch 18-IS-41

M. Whitfield and S. Miller discovered a new bald eagle nest site on the west side of the river opposite the Spaulding Ranch on 06-09-05 after being alerted to its potential location by Sonny Spaulding. Two large, dark colored nestlings were sitting on the nest atop a live Douglas fir. The adult male was perched in a snag downriver of the nest. The adult female later landed in the same snag after a long soaring flight. The adult male was not banded; the adult female was banded from the Idaho Snake unit. M. Whitfield observed two large young sitting on this nest on 06-21-05, but no adults were detected in the nest area.

M. Whitfield saw an adult and one fledged young of the year downriver of the Spaulding Ranch nest on 08-20-05. Whitfield read the color band symbols from very near the perched adult; the FWS band was discolored. The second adult was seen farther downriver, but could not be band checked. The second nestling was not detected.

Antelope Creek 18-IS-11

On 03-07-05, S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on the Antelope Creek nest. On 03-14-05, S. Miller attempted to learn adult band status at this site. An adult was in incubation posture on the nest early in the observation. Although Miller saw an incubation exchange, she was unable to learn band status. On 04-22-05, S. Miller did not see any activity on the Antelope Creek nest, although she observed both adults moving about within the breeding area. On 05-24-05, there was no bald eagle activity at the Antelope Creek nest. S. Miller saw the adult male for this breeding area perched in a snag on the east side of the river on 06-09-05. The nest was in disrepair, with no eagles in the nest.

Clark Hill 18-IS-25

S. Miller noted that the Clark Hill nest was unoccupied on 03-03-05, but saw fresh lining material on the nest. Two adult bald eagles were perched in a rim Douglas fir on the west side of the nest area. S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on the Clark Hill nest on 03-07-05 and again on 03-14-05. On this later date a second adult, thought to be the female, was perched nearby. Miller determined that this adult was not banded. On 03-24-05, S. Miller saw an adult circling over the nest area, and another adult standing next to the nest. One egg was visible in the nest. The second adult, the male (not banded), stepped back onto nest after a minute, and squatted down to incubate. The first adult, the unbanded female, landed in a rim tree west of the nest area. S. Miller saw an adult sitting low on this nest on 04-06-05. S. Miller saw an adult in brooding posture on this nest on 04-22-05. On 05-24-05, S. Miller noted one nestling lying down on the nest, and a vocal adult female in a nearby Douglas fir. On 06-08-05, S. Miller saw two nestlings on the Clark Hill nest.

Great Feeder Island 18-IS-31

On 02-28-05, M. Whitfield saw a new nest structure in the vicinity of last year's nest in the Great Feeder Island breeding area. Last year's nest blew down late in the 2004 nesting season. S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on the Great Feeder Island nest on 03-07-05. On 06-09-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw what appeared to be a partially fallen nest in this breeding

area—the observation was obstructed by leaves. On 06-28-05, S. Miller and M. Zimmerman boated to the Great Feeder Island area, and found that the nest was indeed mostly fallen from the nest tree. No nestlings were seen—both adults were perched downstream near the Heise Bridge. The adult female was not banded, and the male did not reveal his legs.

Cress Creek 18-IS-12

On 02-28-05, M. Whitfield glassed a built up nest farther back into the nest stand than the nest seen last year, but could not determine if an adult was on the nest. S. Miller observed this nest structure after a walk into the river channel area from the Twin Bridges on 03-03-05, but did not see any bald eagles. Miller reported recent ATV and truck use up the dry riverbed channel. On 03-07-05 and 03-24-05, S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on this nest, but was unable to determine adult band status during prolonged observations. S. Miller saw an adult in brooding posture on this nest on 04-22-05. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw one very large youngster standing on the edge of the Cress Creek nest with wings outstretched on 06-09-05. On 06-28-05, S. Miller and M. Zimmerman detected the unbanded adult female across the river from the nest. The adult male was perched on a back channel, and did not reveal his legs.

Lowder Slough 18-IS-37.

S. Miller and M. Zimmerman boated to the Lowder Slough nest area on 06-28-05, where they found two very large nestlings on the nest. Both unbanded adults were observed in the general area.

LaBell 18-IS-38

On 03-07-05, S. Miller located a point on the Archer Road from which she could glass the LaBell nest, where she saw an adult in incubation posture. On 04-05-05 S. Miller saw a dark nestling standing on the nest. On 05-18-05, S. Miller saw an adult standing on the LaBell nest, but did not detect any young. On 06-28-05, S. Miller and M. Zimmerman saw no bald eagles at the LaBell nest site, but a fledged nestling was found perched near the river upstream of the nest site.

Ririe Reservoir 18-IS-26

On 04-12-05, S. Miller walked 3 miles into the nest area on Ririe Reservoir. The upper alternate nest in a cottonwood was active with an adult in incubation posture. This adult, thought to be the adult female, was not banded. Miller observed the site for two hours, but did not see a second adult. M. Whitfield and S. Miller hiked back into the Ririe Reservoir nest area on Deer Creek on 06-09-05. Both alternate nests in this area were unoccupied. The upper nest, where an incubating adult had earlier been seen, was built up with some whitewash below. The nest edges were built up as if undisturbed by larger young. This would indicate an early failure. There were no adult bald eagles in the area.

Confluence 18-IS-13

K. Rice and M. Zimmerman boated the banding crew, consisting of M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and M. Bergstrom, to the Confluence nest area on 06-03-05. Both adults were perched in the nest area, but there were no young found on the nest. Both adults were unbanded. M. Whitfield scanned the river in the Confluence area on 06-27-05, but did not detect any juvenile bald eagles.

Menan Buttes 18-IS-20

On 03-03-05, S. Miller saw the large built-up nest, but could not determine if there was an eagle on the nest because of foggy conditions. S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on the Menan Buttes nest on 03-07-05. On 04-05-05, S. Miller saw an adult standing in brooding posture on this nest. S. Miller saw at least one dark nestling on the Menan Buttes nest from a distant observation point on 05-18-05. On 06-03-05, M. Whitfield, S. Miller, M. Bergstrom, K. Rice, and M. Zimmerman monitored adult activity at the Menan Buttes nest site. The crew did not attempt to band the single youngster on the nest due to thunder clouds in the area. The adult male is banded; the adult female unbanded.

Market Lake 18-IS-22

On 03-07-05, S. Miller observed this nest site from the west side of the highway bridge. She detected an adult in incubation posture on the higher nest in the dead tree. S. Miller saw an adult in brooding posture on the Market Lake nest on 04-05-05. On 05-18-05, S. Miller saw an adult perched next to the Market Lake nest, with at least one youngster lying down on the nest. M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and M. Bergstrom observed this site on 06-03-05 during a BLM conducted boat survey. There were two large young on the nest. Both adults were banded as detected in 2004. M. Whitfield returned to the Market Lake nest area on 06-27-05 to find one nestling perched high in the nest tree on a limb 20 feet above the nest, and the second nestling on the nest. No adults were detected.

Dry Bed 18-IS-35

S. Miller noted that this nest was built up on 03-07-05, but could not determine if an adult was on the nest due to poor light conditions. On 04-05-05, S. Miller observed the white head of an adult in incubation posture on the Dry Bed nest. S. Miller saw two nestlings on the Dry Bed nest on 05-18-05. No adults were seen in the nest area on this date. M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and M. Bergstrom banded at this site on 06-03-05 during a BLM conducted boat survey. Two large young were lowered from the nest, banded successfully on the ground, and returned to the nest site. Both adults were flying overhead; band status could not be determined.

Annis Slough 18-IS-27

S. Miller noted an adult in incubation posture on the Annis Slough nest on 03-03-05. On 04-05-05, S. Miller saw the adult female on the Annis Slough nest in brooding posture. The adult male was perched in a nearby tree. The adult male was banded as detected in 2004. On 05-18-05, S. Miller saw an adult circling over the Annis Slough nest, and three nestlings on the nest. M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and M. Bergstrom observed this site on 06-03-05 from a boat piloted by K. Rice and M. Zimmerman of the BLM. Three large young were on the nest. The unbanded adult female was perched near the nest; the adult male did not appear in the nest area.

LOWER HENRY'S FORK

Cartier Slough 18-IS-14

M. Whitfield noted that this nest site was built up on 02-24-05, but there were no bald eagles on or near the nest. On 03-07-05, S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on this nest, and on

04-05-05, saw an adult moving about on the Cartier Slough nest. On 05-02-05, M. Whitfield saw the adult male fly upstream two bends from the nest, dip to the river to grab a fish from mid-stream, and deliver the fish to two nestlings on the nest. On 05-18-05, S. Miller could see an adult and at least one nestling on this nest. Leaves obscured her long distance view. On 07-09-05, M. Whitfield saw two fledged young flying from tree to tree in the nest area at the Cartier Slough nest site. On 08-31-05, there was an immature bald eagle perched in the nest area.

St. Anthony 18-IS-15

M. Whitfield saw an adult perched 100 m from this built up nest on 02-09-05, but there was not an eagle on the nest. On 02-22-05, M. Whitfield scanned this nest site at sunset. An adult was sitting low on the nest in incubation posture. On 03-23-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult on this nest; the other adult was perched in cottonwoods nearby. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult on this nest in brooding posture on 04-02-05. At least one nestling was detected, a downy gray nestling of about two weeks age. The observers monitored the nest from the south after a walk into the creek bottom. Four fishermen were seen fishing and hiking through the general nest area.

S. Miller returned to the St. Anthony nest area on 04-13-05 for a two-hour observation. The adult female was perched on the nest with one large, dark grey nestling. The adult male later came into the nest. Neither adult was banded. On 05-23-05, S. Miller saw one large nestling on the nest, and no adults in the area.

Singleton Pond 18-IS-16

M. Whitfield and S. Miler were unable to see the Singleton nest on 03-23-05 due to snowfall, but did see an adult male perched in a cottonwood near the Chester Wetlands headquarters. On 04-02-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on this very large, built up nest. The observers were able to detect this adult from an observation point near Singleton Pond to the northwest of the nest after being unsuccessful at seeing into the nest from the south. On 05-23-05, S. Miller saw two large nestlings on the nest with an adult perched nearby. This adult, apparently the male, was not banded. During a three-hour survey of the breeding area, the second adult was not detected. S. Miller saw an unbanded adult perched near this nest on 06-02-05, an adult believed to be the adult female. On 06-16-05, M. Whitfield, S. Miller and R. Cavallaro returned to the Singleton Pond nest site to attempt to band the nestlings. The nest tree proved too difficult as the climber could not safely get around the nest structure. No adults were seen, and only one of the nestlings was detected, although the nest structure was notably large and deep.

Fun Farm Bridge 18-IS-34

M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult thought to be the adult female perched on a snag downstream of the steel bridge on 03-23-05. The nest was unoccupied. Upstream of the nest, an adult thought to be the adult male was perched on a log in Henry's Fork. This adult was banded: USFWS band on right leg; undetermined color band on the left leg.

On 04-02-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult standing in the cottonwood nest in this breeding area. This adult then flew out to join a soaring adult, and gradually soar off to the west over the Henry's Fork. The observers were unable to locate these adults

along the river. On 04-13-05, S. Miller observed both adults downstream of the bridge in a cottonwood. The female was not banded; the male was banded and color band alphanumeric symbols were read. S. Miller did not detect any adults in the Fun Farm Bridge breeding area on 05-23-05. On 06-02-05, no bald eagles were seen in the Fun Farm Bridge nest area. D. Aslett of Idaho Department of Fish and Game reported that the landowner had been cutting and burning brush directly under the nest tree early in the breeding season in 2005, and was very active in the pastures in the nest tree area throughout the spring.

Lower Fall River 18-IS-19

S. Miller finally found that the Fall River road had been plowed on 03-18-05, and saw an adult bald eagle fly into the nest. Miller was able to see two adults on this nest, but could not confirm if an adult was incubating due to the difficulty of seeing into this nest. Ten minutes later an adult flew out of the nest tree and perched nearby. This appears to have been an incubation exchange. S. Miller did not detect any bald eagles in this area on 04-13-05 during a mid-day observation with difficult light. In similar light on 05-14-05, S. Miller did detect an adult near the known nest, but could not see into the nest. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw two adults near the nest on 06-17-05, but could not see into the nest. Finally, on 07-01-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller entered the nest stand to determine the productivity results at Lower Fall River—Whitfield down to the nest, and Miller observing from the canyon rim. There was one very large nestling sitting low in the shade on the nest. Both adults were unbanded.

TETON RIVER, ALL REACHES

Upper Teton River 18-IS-21

M. Whitfield did not see any bald eagles near this nest site on 02-24-05. On 03-06-05, M. Whitfield and E. Davy saw an adult in incubation posture on this nest site. M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult in brooding posture on this nest on 04-02-05. S. Miller again saw an adult brooding on this nest on 04-25-05. On 05-12-05, M. Whitfield observed an adult bald eagle feeding at least one dark nestling on this nest. The nestling looked about half the size of the adult, but had some dark feathering. The light was poor for long distance viewing during this observation. S. Miller saw an adult standing on the nest on 05-18-05, but did not detect any young. On 06-21-05, M. Whitfield saw an adult perched in a cottonwood $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwest of the nest. Two large young were standing on the nest. M. Whitfield saw the banded adult color morph male at the North Bates bridge on 09-06-05.

Hog Hollow 18-IS-23

On 03-23-05 and again on 04-02-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult bald eagle on the Hog Hollow nest in incubation posture. On 05-23-05, S. Miller saw one large nestling on this nest, with an adult perched in a tree next to nest tree. S. Miller returned to observe at the Hog Hollow nest on 06-13-05. Both adults and one nestling were in or near the nest. Miller approached the nest site, where she noted that the adult male was banded as detected in 2004. The adult female was not banded.

Sugar City 18-IS-39

M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on the newly discovered Sugar City nest on 03-23-05. M. Whitfield saw an adult in incubation posture on this nest on 04-01-05, and recorded a GPS location for a point on the Moody Road directly north of the nest. On 06-13-05, S. Miller saw one youngster on the Sugar City nest, lying on its side, stretching a wing. There were no adults in sight.

On 06-23-05, M. Whitfield found an adult thought to be the female perched near the Sugar City nest, and one advanced nestling on the nest. Whitfield observed for one hour at first light, and did not detect the second adult. The attendant adult was not banded. The nestling was testing its wings, and hopping to limbs near the nest in the cottonwood canopy.

Spring Hollow 18-IS-30

M. Whitfield and E. Davy skied into the Spring Hollow area on 03-06-05, to find both adult bald eagles circling in flight over the river. The adult female perched atop a power pole on the canyon rim west of the nest, where the male joined her for a five second copulation. Both of the known alternate nests were intact. On 04-17-05, S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on the lower of the two alternate nests. However, on 04-25-05, S. Miller reported an apparent nest failure at this breeding area. Miller observed the adult male in the nest area, but there was no activity on the nest. On 06-13-05, S. Miller saw an adult circling overhead in the vicinity of the high power lines over the canyon. There were no bald eagles in the nests. The observed adult circled high over the north side of the river, and disappeared to the northwest. Miller hiked upstream in search of bald eagles and nest structures, but found none.

Trail Creek, Upper Teton River 18-IS-32

On 03-08-05, S. Miller surveyed the Trail Creek breeding area. Miller found an adult in incubation posture on a new nest in the same heron rookery as last year; another one of the heron nests a few feet west of the old nest. S. Miller returned to the Trail Creek nest site on 04-01-05, and found that the bald eagle nest and several other nests in the adjacent heron rookery had been destroyed by the winds of recent stormy days. She did not see any bald eagles in the area.

Danford Nest, Teton River Canyon 18-IS-33

On 03-28-05, M. Whitfield and S. Tharrat searched the Teton River Canyon from the Felt power station below Felt Dam up to the location of the known Danford nest structure one mile upriver of the dam. No nest structures were detected; both of the structures seen last year were gone. No adult bald eagles were seen in the area. On 04-25-05, S. Miller watched an adult female foraging in the Felt Dam area and then flying upstream. Miller walked the rim from the mouth of Badger Creek upstream approximately two miles, and did not detect any active bald eagle nests. She saw a small nest structure on the west side of the river at Felt Dam. On 06-10-05, S. Miller returned to the Felt Dam area and walked the river above and below the area. Miller did not see any bald eagles. S. Miller hiked into the Teton River Canyon below the Bitch Creek confluence on 06-13-05, and found two adults perched in a snag 1,500 feet downstream of a power line crossing. The adult female was drying her wings, with no bands visible on her left leg. The adult male

was preening, and had no leg bands on either leg. There was not a nest structure visible anywhere around the adults. Miller walked upstream to view around a bend and spotted an unoccupied eagle nest in a low Douglas fir beneath the power line. The nest had lining material, but was not occupied.

NORTH FORK OF THE SNAKE RIVER (HENRY'S FORK), CONTINENTAL UNIT

Kerr Canyon 18-IC-01

S. Miller observed an adult in the known nest in incubation posture on 03-10-05, with a second adult perched in a tall snag east of the inlet. Miller again saw an adult on this nest on 04-11-05. On 05-19-05, S. Miller did not detect any bald eagle activity in or near the Kerr Canyon nest. M. Whitfield and S. Miller again surveyed the nest site on 06-16-05, and did not see any bald eagles in the area.

Pine Haven 18-IC-02

On 03-15-05, S. Miller detected an adult sitting low in the Pine Haven nest; an apparently incubating adult that was hard to see. The other adult was perched on a snag branch next to the nest. On 03-19-05, M. Whitfield saw an adult in incubation posture on this nest, with an adult male perched nearby in a snag. S. Miller again saw an adult sitting low on the Pine Haven nest on 04-11-05, but did not see a second adult in a two hour observation. An adult was again on this nest sitting low on 05-14-05 during a S. Miller survey. However, on 05-19-05, there were no bald eagles in this nest. The adult male was perched in a Douglas fir in the area. S. Miller returned to the Pine Haven site on 06-15-05, and found no bald eagles at the nest. Miller searched downstream, but did not see any bald eagles. On her return hike, she saw two adults perched in the nest tree, but both departed in flight to the west before Miller was able to get a scope on the birds, and did not return during the observation.

Box Canyon 18-IC-03

S. Miller scanned alternate nest number five from three different locations before finally determining that there was an adult in incubation posture on the nest on 03-15-05. On 04-11-05, S. Miller saw the adult male perched in a Douglas fir near the river, and the adult female sitting low on the nest. On 05-19-05, S. Miller observed an adult perched on the Box Canyon nest with a large, dark nestling. This adult later flew over the river. S. Miller attempted to find the Box Canyon adults on Island Park Reservoir on 05-31-05, but did not find any adults. M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and R. Cavallaro returned to the Box Canyon nest site on 06-10-05 to band the nestling. As Miller was entering the nest, the nestling flew far from the nest tree nearly across Antelope Park. The banding crew retrieved the nestling, banded it on the ground, and returned it to the nest. Both adults were checked for bands: the adult female was unbanded and the adult male banded as detected in 2004. The observers were able to read the male's FWS numbered band.

Coffee Pot 18-IC-04

S. Miller and G. Collins skied into the Coffee Pot area from the Henry's Fork bridge on 03-25-05. The adult male was standing in alternate nest number two, and the adult female was perched on a limb to the side of the nest. When the observers moved a little

closer (still far away) the female flew off to another DF, and the male followed. The female proved to actually be a subadult, with a dark eyebrow and line behind the eye, and a dark stripe on top of the beak. Both adults later circled away and disappeared behind trees. S. Miller attempted to find the Coffee Pot adults on Island Park Reservoir on 05-31-05, but did not find any adults.

On 06-15-05, S. Miller hiked up the river to alternate nest number two, the downstream alternate nest area. One immature bald eagle was perched near the river downstream of the nest. There were no adult bald eagles in the area. After 20 minutes an adult flew in from the southwest past the nest tree, circled, and then flew upstream gaining height. Miller did not follow the adult to the upstream alternate nest number one.

M. Whitfield hiked into alternate nest number one in the Coffee Pot breeding area on 06-19-05. The nest structure was in good condition, but there were no bald eagles in the area, and no evidence of recent use of the nest tree.

Bishop Lake 18-IC-05

On 06-25-05, M. Whitfield and S. Maj saw an advanced nestling on the Bishop Lake alternate nest first detected in 2004. The unbanded adult male was perched near the nest. On 06-26-05, M. Whitfield and M. Maj again observed the unbanded adult male at this site. The adult female perched far from the nest on a ridge to the west, and her band status was not detected.

Sheridan Reservoir 18-IC-06

The road to Sheridan Reservoir was opened late this year due to the wet spring—several attempts to get to this area were thwarted. S. Miller found two subadult bald eagles perched near the Sheridan Reservoir inlet stream on 05-19-05. However, she saw no adult bald eagles in her scan of the reservoir and the nest area. The nest did not appear to be built up.

M. Whitfield scanned Sheridan Reservoir and the only known alternate nest south of the reservoir for half an hour on 06-19-05. An immature was perched near the reservoir inlet. No adults were seen, and there was no activity detected at the nest. Whitfield did see an osprey drag a very large rainbow trout out of the pool above a water control structure above the reservoir inlet. This osprey could not get the fish off the ground, although it tried several times to get airborne, and began to eat the still flopping fish on the ground near the water's edge. The osprey was entirely wet, as though it had been submerged in the successful fish capture.

M. Whitfield did not see any bald eagles in the known nest area or around the reservoir on 06-22-05 during a morning survey. The nest is still in good condition as though built up this year.

Lucky Dog 18-IC-07

S. Miller viewed the known Lucky Dog nest from the hill to the north on 03-18-05. The nest was not built up and no adults were seen. Miller scanned other large Douglas firs in the area, but no new nests were seen. Miller also skied back via Big Springs and the Henry's Lake outlet area of river, but saw no bald eagles. There was a great deal of

snowmobile activity right along the river, with snowmobile tracks also seen in the area at the base of the nest hill. On 05-31-05, S. Miller surveyed the Lucky Dog area for three hours. Miller surveyed the entire river corridor within the breeding area, as well as the known alternate nests, and did not detect any bald eagles.

Henry's Lake 18-IC-08

On 03-18-05, S. Miller skied up to Henry's Lake alternate nest number two over the hill above the nest. No bald eagles were seen in this area, and the nest was not occupied. On 03-25-05, S. Miller and G. Collins skied into alternate nest number one. The nest tree is dead, and there was an adult on the nest in incubation posture. S. Miller saw an adult perched above the nest on 05-26-05, and a second adult flew into the nest with an evergreen bough, and began to pick at material on the nest. There were two dark nestlings on the nest. M. Whitfield observed a loafing adult female in alternate nest #1 above the nest on 06-22-05. The adult was not banded. Two large nestlings were lying low on the nest surface when first observed. Later one of the youngsters stood and jumped around the nest flapping its large wings.

Staley Springs/Targhee Creek 18-IC-09

S. Miller saw an adult bald eagle perched near the mouth of Targhee Creek on the shore of Henry's Lake on 05-26-05. This eagle was later joined by a second bald eagle. On 06-11-05, M. Whitfield observed an adult perched in the white spruce stand between the mouth of Targhee Creek and the second home area around the fish hatchery. This adult was joined in its perch tree by an immature bald eagle, then left the perch and subadult to perch in an aspen stand closer to Targhee Creek. After perching for an hour, the adult appeared to be hunting in willows and wetlands near the aspen stand, where it was lost to view. The immature was later seen flying up Targhee Creek toward the east.

On 06-22-05, M. Whitfield observed an adult bald eagle, assumed to be an adult female, perched in a spruce on the Henry's Lake northeast shore. This adult appeared to be hunting during most of a two-hour observation, and then flew to the northeast up the drainage bottom toward Reynolds Pass. Whitfield lost track of the flying eagle behind a foreground upland, and was unable to locate any eagles in a lengthy scan of the Douglas fir stand where the old Staley Springs nest was located.

M. Whitfield and S. Miller scanned the Targhee Creek and Staley Springs areas during an extended observation on 06-30-05. The observers found a pair of adults perched together in the white spruce stand south of the housing area at the east end of Henry's Lake (the fish hatchery area). No nest structures were found, and no bald eagles seen in the Staley Springs area.

Hale Canyon 18-IC-10

On 03-10-05 and again on 04-13-05, S. Miller scanned the conifers near the Hale Canyon pair alternate nest located last year in Strong Canyon, but did not see any bald eagles. M. Whitfield and S. Miller hiked into the Strong Canyon nest area on 06-16-05, where they found an adult female (unbanded) perched in a snag next to the nest, and a very large nestling on a branch next to the nest. The adult male was not in the nest area.

Moonshine 18-IC-11

On 03-15-05, S. Miller skied into this nest area to find an adult male standing on the same nest as used last year. The adult female was perched on a branch next to the nest. The male flew to a nearby snag, evidently to watch the observer. He was not banded. Miller also saw an adult perched in a lodgepole pine west of the Osborne bridge, an area within this pair's breeding territory.

S. Miller returned to the Moonshine Mountain area on 03-31-05, and found the nest unoccupied with no eagles in the area. A branch had fallen onto the nest surface, and there was new snow on the nest. No other structures were detected. On 05-14-05, S. Miller again saw an adult bald eagle perched in the know foraging area below Osborne Bridge. S. Miller hiked throughout the Moonshine Mountain area on 05-19-05 in a search for alternate nest sites, but did not detect any bald eagles or nest structures.

Last Chance 18-IC-12

S. Miller reported that the Last Chance nest was unoccupied on 03-15-05. Miller saw a sub-adult on a snag in the river just below the Last Chance fisherman parking area. S. Miller saw an adult flying along the river in this breeding area on 03-18-05. S. Miller attempted to see the nest from a distance on 03-25-05, but snow in the nest tree made it impossible to tell if an adult bald eagle was on the nest. On 04-11-05, S. Miller skied into the Last Chance area to gain a better view of the nest. No bald eagles were seen in the nest area, although the nest appeared to be built up. Miller then skied east toward the river to look for adults, and found a new nest in a small, topped lodgepole pine. Miller saw the adult male in the nest vicinity, and the adult female on the nest. M. Whitfield, S. Miller, and R. Cavallaro hiked into the Last Chance nest area on 06-16-05 for a productivity check and to band young. The two large young were lowered to the ground, banded, and returned to the nest. Both adults were unbanded.

I. P. Bills 18-IC-13

S. Miller was unable to clearly see this nest in an attempt on 03-31-05 due to fog and storm. However, on 04-26-05, S. Miller saw an adult on alternate number two in the I.P. Bills nest. On 06-15-05, S. Miller watched an adult swope over the water west of the dam to grab a fish and then perch in a snag. Miller then visually tracked the large adult laboriously flying along the shoreline to the southwest over IP Bills Island with a very large fish. This apparent adult female was not banded on the left leg. On 06-19-05, M. Whitfield observed the I.P. Bills known nest for half an hour, and did not detect any bald eagles. M. Whitfield did not see any bald eagles in the vicinity of the known nests within the I.P. Bills breeding area during an early morning survey on 06-22-05. Whitfield did hear vocalizing adults near I.P. Bill's Island, but did not see the birds.

Flat Rock 18-IC-14

On 03-12-05, M. Whitfield and L. Davy saw an adult in incubating posture on the snag nest in the Flat Rock breeding area. A second adult was perched above the nest. S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on this nest on 03-18-05, as did M. Whitfield on 03-19-05. On 04-26-05, S. Miller saw an adult on the snag tree nest. S. Miller saw both adults in the nest area on 05-26-05, and a single nestling on the nest. On 06-11-05, M. Whitfield saw both adults at the snag nest, with one nestling on the nest. The adult male was banded; the female was not. M. Whitfield and

S. Miller observed the Flat Rock adults for an extended period on 06-30-05. The adult male was banded as detected in 2004; the adult female was unbanded. The observers were unable to read the Fish and Wildlife Service band despite relatively close observations with high-powered spotting scopes.

Riverside 18-IC-15

S. Miller hiked into the Riverside breeding area on 05-14-05, but was unable to locate the known nest or to find any bald eagles. M. Whitfield hiked into the Riverside nest site on 06-22-05, and found the nest structure broken out of the tree. This nest tree is a live Douglas fir, several large limbs broke out of the tree.

Snake River Butte 18-IC-16

On 03-10-05, S. Miller checked the known alternate nests in the Snake River Butte area, the large, live Douglas fir nest and the Douglas fir snag where the pair nested last year. No bald eagles were seen, but the snag nest had some new nest material. On 03-21-05, S. Miller saw an adult in incubation posture on the snag nest. S. Miller saw the adult female in incubating posture on the Snake River Butte nest on 04-17-05. The adult male was in the nest rearranging sticks as the observation began, then nudged the female out of the way and took over the incubation duties. The adult female was banded with the same color code detected in 2004. On 05-14-05, S. Miller saw the adult male on the nest feeding two grey downy young. The adult male was banded as detected in 2004. On 06-16-05, M. Whitfield and S. Miller saw two large nestlings on the nest; the adults were not in the area.

Buffalo River 18-IC-17

No nest structures were detected on the Buffalo River in 2005.

Big Bend 18-IC-18

On 03-15-05, S. Miller saw an adult perched in the top of a lodgepole pine on the west side of the river in the general area of the nest, but did not see a nest. Miller again scanned the Big Bend area on 04-11-05 and 04-26-05, but did not see any bald eagles or nest structures. On 06-19-05, M. Whitfield saw an adult perched in a lodgepole pine at the pine edge where this pair has usually nested near a break in the conifer edge. This bird was being dive bombed by Swainson's hawks. It then took to wing, and soared far to the southwest and to the north several times, and was lost to view after an hour of visual tracking. Whitfield did not detect any nest structures. On 06-22-05, M. Whitfield did not detect any bald eagles in the Big Bend breeding area.

On 07-01-05, S. Miller hiked into the Big Bend area to find one very large nestling atop a partially fallen nest in the same nest tree as used last year. One adult flew over the nest area and disappeared. Miller remained in the nest area for an extended period, but no adults came to the nest site.

Upper Mesa Falls 18-IC-19

S. Miller scanned the Upper Mesa Falls breeding area on 05-14-05, but did not see any bald eagles. M. Whitfield again scanned the area on 06-22-05, and did not see any bald eagles.

Middle Reservoir 18-IC-20

M. Whitfield and M. Maj attempted to locate this nest site on 06-26-05 during a five hour survey of the area, but did not find the nest structure or any bald eagles. M. Whitfield and S. Miller attempted to locate this nest on 06-30-05 using the GPS location recorded in 2004, but were unsuccessful in a six-hour search in difficult terrain. It was later learned that the GPS signals may have been scrambled due to a vice presidential visit to the region.

Sand Creek

S. Miller and D. Aslett surveyed the Sand Creek WMA ponds on 06-02-05. One immature bald eagle was found at pond number four—no adult bald eagles were detected. There were no reports of adult bald eagles at the Sand Creek ponds in 2005.

Appendix Table 1. Activity and productivity status for bald eagle breeding territories within the Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Zone 18, 2005.

<u>BREEDING TERRITORY NAME</u>	<u>BREEDING TERRITORY NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCTIVITY STATUS</u>	<u>NUMBER ADVANCED YOUNG</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
SNAKE RIVER, IDAHO SNAKE UNIT (IS) PALISADES RESERVOIR AREA				
Hoffman East/ Trout Creek	18-IS-01	Active, Successful	1	1 nestling banded
Hoffman West McCoy Creek	18-IS-28	Active, Successful	2	
Williams Creek	18-IS-02	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Van Point North	18-IS-03	Active, Successful	2	
Van Point South	18-IS-29	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Edwards Creek	18-IS-17	Active, Successful	2	
King Creek	18-IS-18	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
SOUTH FORK OF THE SNAKE RIVER				
Palisades Creek	18-IS-04	Active, Successful	2	
Swan Valley	18-IS-05	Occupied, Inactive	0	Known nest broke out of nest tree during winter.
Lundquist Ranch	18-IS-41	Active, Unsuccessful	0	Early nest failure
Conant Valley	18-IS-06	Active, Successful	3	Nested on west side river
Five Ways	18-IS-24	Active, Successful	2	
Pine Creek	18-IS-07	Active, Successful	2	
Dry Canyon	18-IS-08	Active, Successful	1	
Gormer Canyon	18-IS-09	Active, Unsuccessful	0	Adults at historical DF nest.
Wolverine	18-IS-10	Active, Successful	1	
Table Rock Canyon	18-IS-36	Active, Successful	1	
Spaulding Ranch	18-IS-40	Active, Successful	2	New breeding area.
Antelope Creek	18-IS-11	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Clark Hill	18-IS-25	Active, Successful	2	
Great Feeder Island	18-IS-31	Active, Successful	2	

Appendix Table 1. Activity and productivity status for bald eagle breeding territories within the Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Zone 18, 2005 (continued).

<u>BREEDING TERRITORY NAME</u>	<u>BREEDING TERRITORY NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCTIVITY STATUS</u>	<u>NUMBER ADVANCED YOUNG</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
SOUTH FORK SNAKE RIVER (continued)				
Cress Creek	18-IS-12	Active, Successful	1	New alternate, same area
Lowder Slough	18-IS-37	Active, Successful	2	
LaBelle	18-IS-38	Active, Successful	1	
Ririe Reservoir	18-IS-26	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Confluence	18-IS-13	Active, Successful	0	
Menan Buttes	18-IS-20	Active, Successful	1	
Market Lake	18-IS-22	Active, Successful	2	
Dry Bed	18-IS-35	Active, Successful	2	2 nestlings banded
Annis Slough	18-IS-27	Active, Successful	3	
LOWER HENRY'S FORK				
Cartier Slough	18-IS-14	Active, Successful	2	
St. Anthony	18-IS-15	Active, Successful	1	
Singleton Pond	18-IS-16	Active, Successful	2	
Fun Farm Bridge	18-IS-34	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
FALL RIVER				
Lower Fall River	18-IS-19	Active, Successful	1	
TETON RIVER				
Upper Teton	18-IS-21	Active, Successful	2	
Hog Hollow	18-IS-23	Active, Successful	1	
Spring Hollow	18-IS-30	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Trail Creek, Teton	18-IS-32	Active, Unsuccessful	0	Nest blowdown
Danford	18-IS-33	Active, Unsuccessful	0	New alternate
Sugar City	18-IS-39	Active, Successful	1	New breeding area

Appendix Table 1. Activity and productivity status for bald eagle breeding territories within the Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Zone 18, 2005 (continued).

<u>BREEDING TERRITORY NAME</u>	<u>BREEDING TERRITORY NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCTIVITY STATUS</u>	<u>NUMBER ADVANCED YOUNG</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
HENRY'S FORK SNAKE RIVER (NORTH FORK), IDAHO CONTINENTAL UNIT (CI)				
Kerr Canyon	18-IC-01	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Pine Haven	18-IC-02	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Box Canyon	18-IC-03	Active, Successful	1	
Coffee Pot	18-IC-04	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Bishop Lake	18-IC-05	Active, Successful	1	
Sheridan Reservoir	18-IC-06	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Lucky Dog	18-IC-07	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Henry's Lake	18-IC-08	Active, Successful	2	Used alternate 1
Staley Springs/ Targhee Creek	18-IC-09	Occupied, Inactive	0	
Hale Canyon	18-IC-10	Active, Successful	1	
Moonshine	18-IC-11	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Last Chance	18-IC-12	Active, Successful	2	Two nestlings banded
I.P. Bills	18-IC-13	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Flat Rock	18-IC-14	Active, Successful	1	
Riverside	18-IC-15	Active, Unsuccessful	0	Nest broke out of tree
Snake River Butte	18-IC-16	Active, Successful	2	
Buffalo River	18-IC-17	Unoccupied	0	
Big Bend	18-IC-18	Active, Successful	1	
Upper Mesa Falls	18-IC-19	Unoccupied	0	
Middle Reservoir	18-IC-20	Active, Unsuccessful	0	
Sand Creek		Unoccupied	0	No known nest site.

Appendix Table 1. Activity and productivity status for bald eagle breeding territories within the Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Zone 18, 2005 (continued).

Summary Statistics:

(The following data do not include two possible new breeding areas)

Total number breeding areas:
(SI = 41, CI = 20)

Number occupied breeding areas:
(SI = 41, CI = 18)

Advanced young/occupied nest:
(SI = 1.15, CI = 0.61)

Number occupied breeding areas, success known:
(SI = 41, CI = 18)

Number active breeding areas:
(SI = 40, CI = 17)

Number active breeding areas, success known:
(SI = 40, CI = 17)

Advanced young/active nest:
(SI = 1.18, CI = 0.65)

Number successful breeding areas:
(SI = 29, CI = 8)

Number advanced young known:
(SI = 47, CI = 11)

Advanced young/successful nest:
(SI = 1.62, CI = 1.38)

Appendix Table 2. Band numbers, locations and dates for nestling bald eagles banded within the Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, 2005.

<u>USFWS BAND NUMBER</u>	<u>COLOR BAND</u>	<u>TERRITORY NAME</u>	<u>TERRITORY NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE BANDED</u>	<u>APPROX. AGE</u>
629-40616	W/G, 2/P	Dry Beds	18-IS-35	06/03/05	7 weeks
629-40617	W/G, 2/R	Dry Beds	18-IS-35	06/03/05	7 weeks
629-40618	G/W, 4/T	Box Canyon	18-IC-03	06/16/05	8 weeks
629-40619	G/W, 4/U	Last Chance	18-IC-12	06/16/05	7 weeks
629-40620	G/W, 4/V	Last Chance	18-IC-12	06/16/05	7 weeks
629-40621	W/G, 2/G	Hoff East/Trout Cr.	18-IS-01	06/18/05	8 weeks

Appendix Table 3. Blood Samples collected from nestling bald eagles, summer 2004 (analysis completed in 2005, see App. Tables 4 & 5).

<u>TERRITORY NAME</u>	<u>TERRITORY NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE BANDED</u>	<u>USFWS BAND NO.</u>	<u>BLOOD SAMPLE</u>	<u>ANALYSIS COMPLETED</u>	
					<u>TRACE ELEMENTS</u>	<u>ORGANICS</u>
Menan Buttes	18-IS-20	06/01/04	629-40601	2cc left	X	
Menan Buttes	18-IS-20	06/01/04	629-40602	6cc left	X	X
Menan Buttes	18-IS-20	06/01/04	629-40603	4cc left	X	
Kerr Canyon	18-IC-01	06/03/04	629-40604	6cc right	X	X
Flat Rock	18-IC-14	06/08/04	629-40608	6cc left	X	X
Riverside	18-IC-15	06/13/04	629-40609	6cc left	X	X
Sheridan	18-IC-06	06/15/04	629-40610	6cc left	X	X
Edwards Cr.	18-IS-17	06/30/04	629-40614	6cc left	X	
Edwards Cr.	18-IS-17	06/30/04	629-40615	6cc left	X	

Appendix Table 4. Concentrations of trace elements (parts per million wet weight) found in nestling bald eagle blood samples collected at Idaho/GYE nest sites in 2004.

(Analysis Methods: optical emission ICP (ICP-OES), ICP mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS), hydride generation atomic fluorescence (AFS), and cold vapor atomic absorption (CVAAS).)

Bald Eagle Band ID	Concentrations of trace elements (parts per million wet weight)									
	Ag-ICP MS	Al-ICP OES	As-ICP OES	B-ICP MS	Ba-ICP MS	Be-ICP MS	Ca-ICP OES	Cd-ICP MS	Co-ICP MS	Cr-ICP MS
629-40601	<0.00716	<1.43	<0.57	<0.0143	1.62	<0.00716	56.5	<0.00286	<0.00286	<0.0286
629-40602	<0.00531	<1.06	<0.42	<0.0106	0.53	<0.00531	70.4	<0.00212	<0.00212	<0.0212
629-40603	<0.00519	<1.04	<0.42	<0.0104	0.929	<0.00519	69	<0.00208	<0.00208	<0.0208
629-40604	<0.00512	<1.02	<0.41	<0.0102	0.46	<0.00512	64.9	<0.00205	<0.00205	<0.0205
629-40608	<0.00494	<0.989	<0.40	<0.0099	<0.00494	<0.00494	62.4	<0.00198	<0.00198	<0.0198
629-40609	<0.00544	<1.09	<0.44	0.0112	<0.00544	<0.00544	77.2	<0.00218	<0.00218	<0.0218
629-40610	<0.00610	<1.22	<0.49	<0.0122	<0.00610	<0.00610	67.5	<0.00244	<0.00244	<0.0244
629-40614	<0.00509	<1.02	<0.41	<0.0102	<0.00509	<0.00509	58.9	<0.00204	<0.00204	<0.0204
629-40615	<0.00563	<1.13	<0.45	<0.0113	<0.00563	<0.00563	77.4	<0.00225	<0.00225	<0.0225
	CU-ICP MS	Fe-ICP OES	Hg-CVAAS	K-ICP OES	Mg-ICP OES	Mn-ICP MS	Mo-ICP OES	Na-ICP OES	Ni-ICP MS	P-ICP OES
629-40601	0.309	302	0.303	3750	61.2	0.0547	<0.286	1600	<0.0143	914
629-40602	0.368	348	0.334	2090	70.9	0.0597	<0.212	2100	<0.0106	1210
629-40603	0.351	362	0.408	2950	69.8	0.0558	<0.208	2050	<0.0104	1250
629-40604	0.388	364	0.178	2280	74.3	0.0692	<0.205	1920	<0.0102	1210
629-40608	0.407	283	0.077	1210	60.8	0.0736	<0.198	2250	0.0301	1050
629-40609	0.443	236	0.300	1080	54.6	0.0563	<0.218	2450	0.0123	960
629-40610	0.384	337	0.063	1320	66.8	0.0768	<0.244	2120	<0.0122	1160
629-40614	0.419	337	0.318	1370	60.7	0.0557	<0.204	2250	0.0105	983
629-40615	0.379	305	0.312	1280	71.1	0.0532	<0.225	2190	<0.0113	1210
	Pb-ICP MS	S-ICP OES	Se-AFS	Si-ICP OES	Sr-ICP MS	Ti-ICP OES	Tl-ICP MS	V-ICP MS	ZN-ICP MS	
629-40601	0.01000	1440	1.39	7.4	0.0518	<0.143	<0.00143	<0.0143	6.21	
629-40602	0.01150	1560	1.58	2.8	0.0463	<0.106	<0.00106	<0.0106	6.36	
629-40603	0.00819	1640	1.25	4.2	0.045	<0.104	<0.00104	<0.0104	6.61	
629-40604	0.00397	1610	0.989	2.8	0.0267	<0.102	<0.00102	<0.0102	5.69	
629-40608	0.00260	1340	0.846	<2.0	0.0319	<0.099	<0.00099	<0.0099	5.23	
629-40609	0.03150	1240	1.11	2.4	0.0302	<0.109	0.00682	<0.0109	4.51	
629-40610	0.00587	1520	0.797	<2.4	0.0364	<0.122	0.00153	<0.0122	5.12	
629-40614	0.00270	1520	0.844	<2.0	0.0349	<0.102	<0.00102	<0.0102	5.11	
629-40615	0.00237	1440	0.741	<2.3	0.0567	<0.113	<0.00113	<0.0113	5.02	

Appendix Table 5. Concentrations of organic contaminants (ng/mL) from nestling bald eagle blood samples collected at Idaho/GYE bald eagle nest sites in 2004.
(See narrative for analysis methods.)

Target Compounds	Concentrations of organics (ng/mL)				
	Eagle ID 629-40602	Eagle ID 629-40604	Eagle ID 629-40608	Eagle ID 629-40609	Eagle ID 629-40610
Aldrin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dieldrin	0.21	0.15	0.02	0.26	0.19
Endrin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heptachlor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heptachlor-Epoxyde	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.11	0.03
Oxychlordane	0.20	0.08	0.00	0.27	0.03
Alpha-Chlordane	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05
Gamma-Chlordane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trans-Nonachlor	0.35	0.22	0.00	0.40	0.12
Cis-Nonachlor	0.08	0.12	0.02	0.15	0.05
Alpha-HCH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Beta-HCH	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.10	0.00
Delta-HCH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gamma-HCH	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.02
DDMU	0.65	0.96	0.20	1.49	0.29
2,4'-DDD	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07
4,4'-DDD	1.32	1.10	0.30	0.93	0.37
2,4'-DDE	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
4,4'-DDE	14.23	16.78	2.26	56.00	3.49
2,4'-DDT	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.25	0.08
4,4'-DDT	0.52	0.19	0.00	0.33	0.04
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	0.27	0.28	0.36	0.22	0.34
Hexachlorobenzene	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.32	0.04
Pentachloroanisole	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pentachlorobenzene	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.21	0.24
Endosulfan II	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Endosulfan I	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mirex	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
Chlorpyrifos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PCB8/5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PCB18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
PCB28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PCB29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PCB44	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.08
PCB52	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.12
PCB66	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.12	0.10
PCB87/115	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.20	0.06
PCB101/90	0.31	0.43	0.10	0.55	0.23
PCB105	0.14	0.21	0.09	0.90	0.09
PCB110	0.09	0.19	0.03	0.29	0.10
PCB118	0.28	0.53	0.04	1.29	0.17
PCB128	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.82	0.03
PCB138/160	1.05	1.12	0.44	6.24	0.65
PCB153/132	1.08	1.59	0.12	18.92	0.65
PCB170/190	0.38	0.36	0.05	5.20	0.17
PCB180	1.75	1.45	0.25	13.28	1.13
PCB187	0.45	0.47	0.02	4.31	0.21
PCB195/208	0.07	0.11	0.00	1.01	0.00
PCB201	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.00
PCB206	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.43	0.06
PCB209	0.04	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.06
Total HCH	0.02	0.21	0.00	0.10	0.02
Total Chlordane	0.73	0.51	0.04	0.99	0.28
Total DDT	16.37	18.33	2.73	57.62	4.07
Total PCB	14.88	17.24	4.84	118.92	10.45

Appendix Table 6. Bald eagle study effort within the Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (bald eagle management area 18) in the 2005 nesting season.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Breeding Areas Observed¹</u>	<u>Activities Undertaken²</u>	<u>Observers³</u>	<u>Hours of Effort (person hrs)</u>
02/09/05X	IS-15	AS	MW	1
02/22/05X	IS-15	AS	MW	1
02/24/05X	IS-14,21	AS	MW	2
02/28/05X	IS-4,5,6,12,31	AS	MW	5
03/03/05X	IS-5,6,12,20, 25,27	AS	SM	6
03/04/05X	IS-5	AS	SM	4
03/06/05X	IS-21,30	AS	MW, LD	6
03/07/05X	IS-12,14,20,22,35,38	AS	SM	6
03/07/05X	IS-6,11,25,31	AS	SM	4
03/08/05X	IS-5,32	AS	SM	5
03/10/05X	IC-1,10,16	AS	SM	4
03/12/04X	IC-14	AS	MW, LD	2
03/14/05X	IS-6,10,11,25,36	AS	SM	8
03/15/05X	IC-2,3,11,12,18	AS	SM	8
03/18/05X	IS-19	AS	SM	2
03/18/05X	IC-7,8,12,14	AS	SM	8
03/19/05X	IC-2,14	AS	MW	3
03/21/05X	IC-16	AS	SM	3
03/23/05X	IS-15,16,23,34,39	AS	MW, SM	8
03/24/05X	IS-12,25	AS	SM	4
03/25/05X	IC-4,8,12	AS	SM, GC	7
03/28/05X	IS-33	AS	MW, ST	4
03/29/05X	IS-4,5,6,41	AS	MW, ST	8
03/29/05X	IS-5,6,9,10,36,	AS, BC	SM	8.5
03/30/05X	IS-1,2,3,17,18,29	AS	SM	4.5
03/31/05X	IC-11,13	AS	SM	8.5
04/01/05X	IS-32	AS	SM	2
04/01/05X	IS-6,39	AS	MW	2
04/02/05X	IS-15,16,21,23,34	AS	MW, SM	9
04/05/05X	IS-14,20,22,27,35,	AS	SM	6
04/05/05X	IS-38,41	AS	SM	2
04/06/05X	IS-10,25,36	AS, BC	SM	8
04/07/05X	IS-1,2,3,4,5,17,18	AS	SM	3
04/07/05X	IS-28,29	AS	SM	2
04/10/05X	IS-5	AS	SM	2
04/11/05X	IC-1,2,3,12,18	AS,BS	SM	9
04/12/05X	IS-26	AS, BC	SM	6.5
04/13/05X	IS-15,19,34; IC-10	PS, BC	SM	7
04/15/05X	IS-6,7,8,24,9,10	AS	MW,SM	21
04/17/05X	IS-30; IC-16	AS,BC	SM	4.5
04/19/05X	IS-4	AS,BC	SM	2.5

Appendix Table 6. Bald eagle study effort within the Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem in the 2005 nesting season (cont.).

<u>Date</u>	<u>Breeding Areas Observed¹</u>	<u>Activities Undertaken²</u>	<u>Observers³</u>	<u>Hours of Effort (person hrs)</u>
04/21/05X	IS-4,6	AS,BC	SM	5
04/22/05X	IS-10,11,12,25,36	PS, BC	SM	6
04/25/05X	IS-21,30,33	PS, BC	SM	6.5
04/26/05X	IC-13,14,18	PS, BC	SM	6.5
04/28/05X	IS-6,40	PS, BC	SM	3
04/30/05X	IS-1,2,3,17,18,28,29	PS	MW, SM	5
05/02/05X	IS-8,9	PS, BC	SM	6
05/03/05X	IS-1,2,28,	PS, BC	SM	6.5
05/12/05X	IS-21	PS	MW	1
05/13/05X	IS-1,3,4,17,28,29	PS	MW, SM	5.5
05/14/05X	IS-19; IC-2,11	PS, BC	SM	8.5
05/14/05X	IC-15,16,19	PS, BC	SM	-
05/18/05X	IS-5,14,20,21,22	PS, BC	SM	7
05/18/05X	IS-27,38,41	PS, BC	SM	-
05/19/05X	IC-1,2,3,6,11	PS	SM	9
05/23/05X	IS-15,16,23,34	PS, BC	SM	7
05/24/05X	IS-9,10,11,25,36	PS, BC	SM	7
05/26/05X	IC-8,9,14	PS, BC	SM	8
05/27/05X	IS-7,8,24	PS, BC	SM	5.5
05/31/05X	IC-3,7	PS, BC	SM	10
06/02/05X	IS-16,34	PS, BC	SM, DA	6.5
06/03/05X	IS-13,20,22,27,35	PS, BC	MW, SM, MB	30
06/03/05X	IS-13,20,22,27,35	PS, BC	KR,MZ	-
06/07/05X	IS-4,5	PS, BC	SM	2.5
06/08/05X	IS-1,2,3,17,18,28,29	PS	SM	5
06/09/05X	IS-9,10,11,12,25,26	PS, BC	MW, SM	20
06/09/05X	IS-31,36,40	PS, BC	MW, SM	-
06/10/05X	IS-33	PS	SM	3.5
06/11/05X	IC-9,14	PS, BC	MW	4
06/13/05X	IS-23,30,33,39	PS, BC	SM	8.5
06/15/05X	IC-2,4,13	PS, BC	SM	7
06/16/05X	IS-16; IC-3,12	PS, BC,Ba	MW, SM, RC	33
06/17/05X	IS-19;IC-1,10,16,	PS,BC	MW, SM	7
06/18/05X	IS-1,2,3,4,17,28,29	PS, BC,Ba	MW, SM, MWi	16.5
06/19/05X	IC-4,6,13,18	PS, BC	MW	10
06/21/05X	IS-10,21,36,40	PS, BC	MW	6
06/22/05X	IC-6,8,9,13,15,18	PS	MW	9
06/23/05X	IS-39	PS, BC	MW	3
06/25/05X	IC-5	PS, BC	MW, MM	6
06/26/05X	IC-5,20	PS, BC	MW, MM	12
06/28/05X	IS-7,12,24,31,37,38	PS, BC	SM, MZ	19

Appendix Table 6. Bald eagle study effort within the Idaho portion of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem in the 2005 nesting season (cont.).

<u>Date</u>	<u>Breeding Areas Observed¹</u>	<u>Activities Undertaken²</u>	<u>Observers³</u>	<u>Hours of Effort (person hrs)</u>
06/30/05X	IC-9,14,20	PS, BC	MW, SM	27
07/01/05X	IC-18	PS, BC	SM	6
07/01/05X	IS-19	PS, BC	MW, SM	5
07/02/05X	IS-6,7,8,9,24	PS, BC	MW, SM	18
08/11/05X	IS-6,7,8,24	PS, BC	MW	6
08/20/05X	IS-10,36,41	BC	MW	5
08/22/05X	IS-6,7,8,9,24	PS	MW	2

1 Breeding areas within Unit 18 as coded in Appendix Table

2 Activity Codes: AS = Activity Survey, PS = Productivity Survey, BC = Band Check, Ba = Banding nestlings, T = Territory measurements.

3 Observers include: Michael Whitfield (MW), Sue Miller (SM), Karen Rice-BLM (KR), Monica Zimmerman-BLM (MZ), Liz Davy (LD), Mark Bergstrom (MB), Rob Cavallaro (RC), Mary Maj (MM), Melissa Wilson (MWi)