

**Initial categories for consideration as high level indicators...** Change (Trend) in Focal Habitats, Change (Trend) National Vegetation types, Change (Trend) in Focal Species Populations , Number of listed species by state and federal , Change in Total Functional Diversity, Amount of Protected Land (breakout focal habitats/vegetation types), Amount of Connectivity which is established by State Conservation Strategies, Trend of Threats or Disturbances – fires, floods, invasive species ...others?

To get at the high-level categories, I tried to review what others have recently done in the past regarding evaluating and implementing a conservation strategy (see below). I offer the below as a beginning rationale for identifying these high level indicators. It seems to me if we are going to report out we should try to meet the needs of others; most of this information is gleaned from Washington and Oregon efforts though I think it is very applicable to Idaho and western Montana. Note: I do include population monitoring into this because it is an important piece of the puzzle...I know BPA is unlikely to fund but that does not mean we should not included it....that is we should be comprehensive

Factors that should be considered for inclusion in any of the subjective or quantitative analyses include the following:

1. management needs of a habitat or area (e.g., fire in Oregon White Oak communities);
2. abundance or total numbers of each species;
3. important breeding habitat, seasonal range, movement corridors;
4. limited abundance or distribution of habitats;
5. vulnerability to disease, habitat alteration, proximity to threat, development, and land-use activities;
6. unique or dependent species;
7. uniqueness of plant or wildlife community;
8. function of plant, invertebrate, or vertebrate species;
9. function of habitat or some component of habitat for plant, invertebrate, or vertebrate species;
10. status of plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate species;
11. endemism or species with restricted ranges;
12. land ownership;
13. protection status or management goals for site; and
14. species richness, species rarity, and species priority.

The Washington Priority Habitats Program:

The program identifies (1) priority habitats, (2) priority species, and (3) priority areas. Habitats, species, or areas may be considered priorities throughout the state or that designation may be restricted to specific geographic areas. Biologists use the criteria described below to identify priority habitats, species, and areas; these occurrences are then mapped, and locational and descriptive data are recorded in a GIS. WDFW then develops management recommendations for Washington's priority habitats, species, and areas. These documents can be obtained from the WDFW Habitat Program Internet site at [www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/phspage.htm](http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/hab/phspage.htm) . The Priority Habitats and Species program currently has identified approximately 160 priority species and 20 priority habitats.

**Priority Habitats.** Priority habitats are defined as habitat types or elements with unique or significant value to a diverse assemblage of species. Priority habitats may consist of a unique vegetation type or dominant plant species, a specific successional stage, or specific habitat elements (e.g., talus, caves). For

a habitat type or element to be considered a priority habitat, it must have at least one of the following characteristics:

1. relatively high fish and wildlife density or species diversity;
2. important fish and wildlife breeding habitat, seasonal range, or movement corridor;
3. rare or of limited availability;
4. high vulnerability to habitat alteration; or unique or dependent species.

**Priority Species.** Priority Species are defined as species that require protective measures for their perpetuation because of their

- (1) population status; (2) sensitivity to habitat alteration; or (3) recreational, commercial, or tribal importance. Priority species include:
  1. all state listed (threatened, endangered and sensitive) and candidate species;
  2. vulnerable aggregations: species or groups of species susceptible to population decline because of their tendency to aggregate (e.g., heron rookeries, sea bird concentrations, marine mammal haul outs, shellfish beds, fish spawning and rearing areas); and
  3. native and non-native species with recreational, commercial, or tribal importance that are at risk due to habitat loss or degradation.

**Priority Areas.** Priority areas are defined as specific areas or locations that are a priority because they support relatively high numbers of individuals (e.g., heron rookeries, locations of rare species) or are important to the life history and ecology of the species.

Examples of priority areas include the following:

1. breeding, rearing, and hibernation sites;
2. leks;
3. areas commonly or traditionally used by individuals of a species or a group of animals;
4. migration corridors; or
5. foraging areas.

The fundamental goal of conservation programs is to maintain ecosystems and the biodiversity contained within them. Incorporating the concept of ecosystems into conservation efforts serves to broaden our view of the environment by recognizing that management of our natural resources must integrate ecological relationships with social and political values so that our natural systems can be protected and maintained over time. To be successful in our attempt to maintain functional and viable ecosystems, we will need to measure and monitor our progress. One way of monitoring the success of our achievements is to report our progress in terms of our goals and objectives.

Projects funded by incentive programs include but are not limited to the following:

1. Watershed improvement projects
2. Fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects
3. Wetland/Riparian Area improvement projects
4. Timber stand development and improvement projects
5. Soil projection projects
6. Landowner stewardship plan development projects
7. Education projects

### **Statewide Analysis**

The Oregon Biodiversity Project (OBP) statewide analyses consisted of coarse-filter analyses that provided an overview of current conditions in Oregon. To conduct the analyses, OBP used information

about current and historic vegetation, aquatic ecosystems, at-risk species, human population and land development (e.g., population growth, road networks), and land ownership and administration. General assessments included:

1. Identification and description of Oregon's network of conservation lands.
  - . Greater than 1/3 of Oregon's native vegetation types have <5% of their distribution within the existing network of conservation lands.
  - . Largely due to wilderness designations and the President's Northwest Forest Plan, current management for biodiversity is most extensive in alpine habitats and Westside forests.
  - . Westside ecoregions (Coast Range, Klamath, and West Cascades) have large federal ownerships and approximately 25% of the land is included in the network of conservation lands.
  - . Willamette Valley and Columbia Basin Ecoregions have a large proportion of land in private ownership and have less than 2% of land in the network of conservation lands.
  - . Eastside ecoregions (Owyhee Uplands, East Cascades, Blue Mountains, Basin and Range, and High Lava Plains) have large federal ownership, but only 2-7% of the land is included in the network of conservation lands.
2. Statewide and ecoregional analyses identifying vegetation types represented in the existing conservation network and how well each type was represented. Examples of results of these analyses include the following:
  - . Over 90% of subalpine and alpine meadows are included in the conservation network.
  - . About 1.8% of the Big Sagebrush-Bunchgrass type is included in the conservation network.
  - . About 3.1% of Oregon white oak woodlands are included in the conservation network.
  - . Only about 0.1% of bitterbrush steppe is included in the conservation network.
3. Identification of statewide priorities for conservation based on widespread decline of habitat types and significance of the habitat in multiple ecoregions. Results of the analyses indicated the following habitat types were priorities for conservation in Oregon:
  - . Oak savanna and woodlands,
  - . Wetlands,
  - . Riparian,
  - . Bottomland hardwood forests,
  - . Old-growth conifer, and
  - . Native grasslands and prairies.
4. Summary of the abundance and distribution of nonnative habitats. Non-native land cover types account for greater than 16% of Oregon's landscape.
  - . 11% of Oregon's land is in farmland and developed pastures;
  - . 4.5% of Oregon's land is dominated by exotics such as cheatgrass;
  - . 0.7% of Oregon's land is in urban, industrial, and residential classes or cover types;
  - . Native habitats most affected by conversion to nonnative types include grasslands, prairies, wetlands, and bottomland hardwood forests.

### **Ecoregional Analyses**

As a complement to the statewide analyses, OBP and the Oregon Dept of Transportation conducted analyses at the ecoregional level. The goal of these analyses were generally to (1) identify the elements of biodiversity that required additional protection and those that were protected by the current conservation network, and (2) identify areas with the potential to address statewide and ecoregional priorities. The results of the ecoregional analyses included a general description of each ecoregion, its current and historic vegetation, and information about climate, land forms, habitats, industry, and human population levels. Analyses included the following:

1. Vegetation Analysis: identification of vegetation types that are conservation priorities based on current management status and an assessment of changes in abundance and distribution over the past century;
2. At-risk Species: analysis of abundance, distribution, risks/threats, and representation in the current conservation network;
3. Ecosystem changes: assessment of changes in ecosystem processes and vegetation structure not addressed by analyses of the coarse-scale
4. Vegetation map, and the results and impacts of management practices such as fire suppression, timber harvest, and grazing;
5. Summary of conservation issues for the ecoregion, such as:
  - . threats, human population growth, economic development, pollution, conversion to non-native habitats;
  - . changes in management practices (e.g., fire suppression, grazing, timber harvest, conversion of wetlands);
  - . changes in natural disturbance regimes (e.g., fire suppression, flooding);
  - . invasions of non-native plant and animal species;
  - . habitat fragmentation; and small private ownerships.
6. Identification of .Conservation Opportunity Areas, or areas with the potential to address statewide and ecoregional conservation priorities.

Generally, characteristics of these areas included the following:

- . large blocks of native habitats,
- . vegetation or habitats that have declined,
- . vegetation types not well represented in the conservation network,
- . at-risk species, and . potential to complement or connect the existing conservation network.

The OBP used a two-step approach to identify Conservation Opportunity Areas. The first step used GIS data layers as a quantitative approach that enabled the project to (1) identify gaps in the existing conservation network, (2) assess changes in the conservation network, (3) assess changes from historic vegetation patterns, and (4) display areas identified as having significant biodiversity values. The second step consisted of a subjective assessment of the potential of different areas to enhance the existing conservation network. This assessment included evaluations of land ownership, current management, existing and potential programs for conservation, pending public policy discussions, and potential threats to the elements of biodiversity. Defenders of Wildlife published a book, *Oregon's Living Landscape: Strategies and Opportunities to Conserve Biodiversity*.

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Regarding populations the main components that would play into a monitoring schema are (1) the degree of biological imperilment of the species and (2) the state of knowledge about the species, distribution, abundance, and ecology.

Variables ranked in this step include the following:

**1. Biological imperilment**

- . global population size
- . population concentration
- . largest global population size
- . global population trend

- . state population trend
- . global distribution
- . global distribution trend
- . ecological specialization
  - dietary specialization
  - reproductive specialization
  - other specialization
- . sensitivity to exotic/invasive organisms
- . sensitivity to human-induced factors

### Focal Habitats by Subbasin Count

Habitat	Total
Interior riparian wetland	32
Shrub-steppe	27
Ponderosa Pine	19
Interior grassland	19
Mixed conifer forest	11
Herbaceous wetland	8
Western juniper/ Mountain mahogany	8
Aspen	5
Ponderosa pine and Oak forest	5
Open water	4
Montane coniferous forest	3
Montane coniferous wetland	2
Ocean	2
Agriculture	2
Desert playa	1
Logepole pine	1
Estuary	1
Whitebark pine	1
Oak woodland	1
Rimrock, Cliffs, Cave - KECs	3

### Focal Species by Subbasin Count

Species Name	Species Name	Total All Subbasins A-I	Total All Subbasins J-S	Total All Subbasins S-Y	Total All Subbasins
10313	Bull trout	16	19	8	43
50810	American Beaver	11	17	9	37

10585	Chinook salmon	15	12	9	36
43920	Yellow Warbler	14	12	9	35
10297	Steelhead	15	11	7	33
51405	Mule Deer	8	17	8	33
42810	White-headed Woodpecker	10	13	9	32
41000	Bald Eagle	12	11	6	29
42450	Flammulated Owl	8	12	7	27
10001	Pacific lamprey	13	4	8	25
44400	Grasshopper Sparrow	7	11	6	24
10321	Cutthroat trout (westslope)	10	11	2	23
51320	Northern River Otter	10	8	5	23
41210	Sage Grouse	6	10	6	22
41250	Sharp-tailed Grouse	7	8	7	22
10601	Coho salmon	9	5	7	21
40570	Canada Goose	10	6	4	20
51395	Rocky Mountain Elk	5	11	4	20
41360	Sandhill Crane	8	6	5	19
43160	Red-eyed Vireo	8	7	4	19
51240	Fisher	9	6	4	19
10253	White sturgeon	9	5	4	18
10322	Cutthroat trout (coastal)	9	6	3	18
50660	Western Gray Squirrel	10	4	4	18
20290	Oregon Spotted Frog	7	6	4	17
20300	Columbia Spotted Frog	5	7	5	17
40980	Osprey	8	5	4	17
42850	Pileated Woodpecker	4	7	6	17
10318	Redband trout	4	8	4	16
10323	Cutthroat trout Lahontan	8	6	2	16
10598	Sockeye salmon (landlocked form: kokanee)	6	6	4	16
40400	Great Blue Heron	4	7	5	16
42890	Willow Flycatcher	5	5	6	16
30030	Western Pond Turtle	8	3	3	14
42720	Lewis's	7	3	4	14

	Woodpecker				
44370	Sage Sparrow	2	8	4	14
50350	Pygmy Rabbit	5	4	5	14
10273	Walleye	7	3	3	13
10298	Rainbow trout (non-anadromous)	5	5	3	13
43450	Pygmy Nuthatch	5	5	3	13
43710	Sage Thrasher	5	4	4	13
44320	Brewer's Sparrow	4	6	3	13
10113	Smallmouth bass	7	3	2	12
20030	Long-toed Salamander	5	5	2	12
20240	Western Toad	3	6	3	12
42570	Boreal Owl	3	7	2	12
42830	Black-backed Woodpecker	3	7	2	12
10041	Northern pikeminnow (or northern squawfish)	6	3	2	11
10157	Channel catfish	6	3	2	11
10233	American shad	6	3	2	11
10241	Columbia River smelt (eulachon)	6	3	2	11
10249	Green sturgeon	6	3	2	11
10593	Chum salmon	6	3	2	11
20120	Larch Mountain Salamander	6	3	2	11
40030	Common Loon	3	6	2	11
41040	Northern Goshawk	3	6	2	11
42180	Caspian Tern	6	3	2	11
42390	Band-tailed Pigeon	6	3	2	11
42860	Olive-sided Flycatcher	4	4	3	11
51230	American Marten	3	5	3	11
51410	Columbian White-tailed Deer	6	3	2	11
60020	Northern (Steller) Sea Lion	6	3	2	11
60040	Harbor Seal	6	3	2	11
42540	Great Gray Owl	2	5	3	10
51470	Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep	4	4	2	10
20320	Northern Leopard Frog	3	4	2	9

40090	Western Grebe	2	5	2	9
40320	American White Pelican	2	5	2	9
40850	Harlequin Duck	3	3	3	9
41150	Peregrine Falcon	3	4	2	9
41240	Blue Grouse	3	4	2	9
41290	California Quail	3	4	2	9
42620	Vau1's Swift	3	3	3	9
51420	Moose	3	4	2	9
51460	Mountain Goat	3	4	2	9
10285	Mountain whitefish	1	4	3	8
40610	Tundra Swan	3	3	2	8
40690	Mallard	3	2	3	8
41090	Ferruginous Hawk	2	3	3	8
41110	Golden Eagle	3	3	2	8
41200	Ruffed Grouse	2	4	2	8
42500	Northern Pygmy-owl	3	3	2	8
44680	Western Meadowlark	3	2	3	8
50310	Townsend's Big-eared Bat	2	3	3	8
50400	Snowshoe Hare	2	4	2	8
51190	Black Bear	2	4	2	8
51200	Grizzly Bear	2	4	2	8
51270	Mink	3	3	2	8
51280	Wolverine	3	3	2	8
51340	Lyn1	2	4	2	8
41120	American Kestrel	2	2	3	7
41130	Merlin	2	3	2	7
41170	Chukar	3	2	2	7
41190	Ring-necked Pheasant	3	2	2	7
42240	Black Tern	2	3	2	7
42690	Rufous Hummingbird	2	3	2	7
42790	Downy Woodpecker	3	2	2	7
42820	Three-toed Woodpecker	2	3	2	7
43060	Loggerhead Shrike	3	2	2	7
43240	American Crow	2	3	2	7
43520	Marsh Wren	3	2	2	7
43530	American Dipper	2	2	3	7



50190	Western Small-footed Myotis	3	2	2	7
50200	Yuma Myotis	3	2	2	7
50220	Long-legged Myotis	3	2	2	7
50230	Fringed Myotis	3	2	2	7
50250	Long-eared Myotis	3	2	2	7
50410	White-tailed Jackrabbit	3	2	2	7
51060	Northern Bog Lemming	2	3	2	7
51220	Raccoon	2	3	2	7
51415	White-tailed Deer (Eastside)	3	2	2	7
51430	Mountain Caribou	2	3	2	7
10597	Sockeye salmon (anadromous)	2	2	2	6
20100	Rough-skinned Newt	2	2	2	6
20135	Coeur d'Alene Salamander	2	2	2	6
20305	Wood Frog	2	2	2	6
30090	Northern Alligator Lizard	2	2	2	6
30240	Ringneck Snake	2	2	2	6
30280	Striped Whipsnake	2	2	2	6
40350	Double-crested Cormorant	2	2	2	6
40670	American Wigeon	2	2	2	6
40760	Green-winged Teal	2	2	2	6
40780	Redhead	2	2	2	6
40950	Common Merganser	2	2	2	6
40970	Ruddy Duck	2	2	2	6
41070	Swainson's Hawk	2	2	2	6
41180	Gray Partridge	2	2	2	6
41220	Spruce Grouse	2	2	2	6
41260	Wild Turkey	2	2	2	6
41440	Killdeer	2	2	2	6
41570	Spotted Sandpiper	2	2	2	6
41580	Upland Sandpiper	2	2	2	6
42040	Ring-billed Gull	2	2	2	6
42410	Mourning Dove	2	2	2	6
42510	Burrowing Owl	2	2	2	6
42530	Barred Owl	2	2	2	6

43220	Clark's Nutcracker	2	4	0	6
43320	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	2	2	2	6
43360	Black-capped Chickadee	2	2	2	6
44220	Yellow-breasted Chat	2	3	1	6
44250	Western Tanager	2	2	2	6
50120	Merriam's Shrew	2	2	2	6
50130	Pygmy Shrew	2	2	2	6
50180	California Myotis	2	2	2	6
50570	Washington Ground Squirrel	2	2	2	6
50690	Northern Flying Squirrel	2	2	2	6
51050	Muskrat	2	2	2	6
51140	Coyote	2	2	2	6
51150	Gray Wolf	2	2	2	6
51290	American Badger	2	2	2	6
51330	Mountain Lion	2	2	2	6
51350	Bobcat	2	2	2	6
40600	Trumpeter Swan	1	4	0	5
51475	California Bighorn Sheep	1	4	0	5
41270	Mountain Quail	2	1	1	4
42920	Gray Flycatcher	1	2	1	4
51440	Pronghorn Antelope	0	3	1	4
10109	Largemouth bass	1	1	1	3
10145	Burbot	1	1	1	3
30150	Sagebrush Lizard	0	3	0	3
41490	American Avocet	0	3	0	3
42430	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	0	3	0	3
42520	Spotted Owl	2	0	1	3
42760	Red-naped Sapsucker	0	2	1	3
44260	Green-tailed Towhee	0	3	0	3
50546	Idaho Ground Squirrel (North and South Subspecies)	1	1	1	3
51400	Black-tailed Deer	2	1	0	3
	Molluscs	0	3	0	3
20200	Oregon Slender Salamander	1	0	1	2

20220	Tailed Frog	1	0	1	2
20280	Cascades Frog	1	0	1	2
40060	Horned Grebe	1	1	0	2
40920	Barrow's Goldeneye	1	1	0	2
40940	Hooded Merganser	1	1	0	2
42740	Williamson's Sapsucker	1	1	0	2
43280	Horned Lark	0	1	1	2
43460	Brown Creeper	1	1	0	2
44340	Vesper Sparrow	0	1	1	2
50280	Big Brown Bat	1	1	0	2
51390	Roosevelt Elk	1	1	0	2
	Spalding's Catchfly	0	0	2	2
###	Freshwater Mussels	0	0	2	2
10046	Oregon Chub	0	0	1	1
10169	Black crappie	1	0	0	1
10197	Yellow perch	1	0	0	1
10257	Bluegill sunfish	1	0	0	1
10301	Brook trout	0	0	1	1
11469	Wood River sculpin	0	0	1	1
20040	Cope's Giant Salamander	1	0	0	1
20270	Red-legged Frog	0	0	1	1
30020	Painted Turtle	1	0	0	1
30100	Southern Alligator Lizard	0	0	1	1
30230	Sharptail Snake	0	0	1	1
30350	Western Rattlesnake	0	0	1	1
40460	Green Heron	0	0	1	1
40490	White-faced Ibis	0	1	0	1
40500	Turkey Vulture	0	1	0	1
40630	Wood Duck	0	0	1	1
41010	Northern Harrier	0	0	1	1
41140	Gyrfalcon	0	1	0	1
41330	Sora	0	0	1	1
41610	Long-billed Curlew	0	1	0	1
41820	Dunlin	0	0	1	1
42290	Marbled Murrelet	0	0	1	1
42470	Great Horned Owl	0	1	0	1
42480	Snowy Owl	0	1	0	1
42590	Common Nighthawk	0	1	0	1

42610	Black Swift	0	1	0	1
42640	Black-chinned Hummingbird	0	1	0	1
42670	Calliope Hummingbird	0	1	0	1
42730	Acorn Woodpecker	0	0	1	1
42870	Western Wood-pewee	0	0	1	1
42910	Hammond's Flycatcher	0	1	0	1
42950	Cordilleran Flycatcher	0	1	0	1
43000	Ash-throated Flycatcher	1	0	0	1
43290	Purple Martin	0	0	1	1
43330	Bank Swallow	1	0	0	1
43440	White-breasted Nuthatch	0	0	1	1
43510	Winter Wren	0	1	0	1
43580	Western Bluebird	1	0	0	1
43610	Veery	0	1	0	1
43640	Hermit Thrush	1	0	0	1
43880	Nashville Warbler	1	0	0	1
44180	Common Yellowthroat	0	0	1	1
44300	Chipping Sparrow	0	0	1	1
44350	Lark Sparrow	1	0	0	1
44440	Song Sparrow	1	0	0	1
44610	Lazuli Bunting	0	1	0	1
44660	Red-winged Blackbird	1	0	0	1
44740	Brown-headed Cowbird	0	1	0	1
44870	House Finch	0	1	0	1
50260	Silver-haired Bat	1	0	0	1
50300	Spotted Bat	0	0	1	1
50320	Pallid Bat	1	0	0	1
50340	American Pika	0	1	0	1
50380	Nuttall's (Mountain) Cottontail	0	1	0	1
50420	Black-tailed Jackrabbit	0	0	1	1
50620	Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	0	1	0	1
50670	Red Squirrel	0	1	0	1

50700	Northern Pocket Gopher	0	1	0	1
50830	Deer Mouse	0	1	0	1
50900	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	0	1	0	1
50950	Red Tree Vole	0	0	1	1
50970	Montane Vole	0	1	0	1
	<b>Plants</b>				
	Taylor's checkerspot	0	0	1	1
	Fender's blue butterfly	0	0	1	1
	Idaho Springsnail	0	0	1	1
	Utah Valvata Snail	0	0	1	1
	Snake River Physa	0	0	1	1
	Banbury Springs Lan1	0	0	1	1
	Bliss Rapids Snail	0	0	1	1
	MacFarlane's four o'clock	0	0	1	1

## UWMEP

Another viable option that is already in existence for others to use as a model is the UWMEP. Its structure and methodologies can be easily modified in ways that will best meet each agency or tribe's unique wildlife research needs and M&E interests. Furthermore, the UWMEP can and does address every item found in this report while also meeting and supporting the goals, objectives, and funding challenges, as well as the research, performance, monitoring, evaluation, implementation, reporting, and data sharing standards of the MERR and the Basin's Wildlife Program. In addition, and irrespective of whether project partners of each agency or tribe's choice are used or not, it can also be readily adapted for use elsewhere. The one notable exception is that the UWMEP purposefully by its design and subsequent ISRP-approval does not include population monitoring for the exact reason provided by this report. Please visit these references and websites for further background and detailed information:

- Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT). 2008. Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Program. Project 2008-007-00. Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon. Available at: <http://www.cbfish.org/Project.mvc/Display/2008-007-00> (December 2009)
- Hallet, J.G., M.A. O'Connell, and K.L. Kimmet. 2009. Draft Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the UCUT Wildlife Monitoring and Evaluation Program (BPA Number 200800700). Available at: <http://www.uwmepdata.org/document/draft%20UWMEP%20M&E%20plan.docx> (December 2009).

**Table 1.** The number of acres of mitigation lands that are in each of the eight priority habitat types for each Tribe (from UWMEP Plan March 2009).

	Shrub-steppe	Grassland steppe	Conifer Woodland	Mixed Conifer	Riparian Forest	Riparian Shrub	Wetland Meadow	Emergent Wetland	Tribe Totals
<b>Coeur d' Alene</b>									
Acres	0	0	533	665	781	102	575	30	2685
Percentage	0%	0%	20%	25%	29%	4%	21%	1%	
<b>Colville</b>									
Acres	21796	13609	2422	12832	230	1051	0	0	51939
Percentage	42%	26%	5%	25%	<1%	2%	0%	0%	
<b>Kalispel</b>									
Acres	0	0	0	860	193	166	2307	487	4012
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	21%	5%	4%	58%	12%	
<b>Kootenai</b>									
Acres	0	0	0	112	16	15	95	48	285
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	39%	6%	5%	33%	17%	
<b>Spokane</b>									
Acres	961	525	728	5308	192	234	0	0	7947
Percentage	12%	7%	9%	67%	2%	3%	0%	0%	
<b>Habitat totals</b>									
	23718	14658	4410	25084	1604	1800	2977	564	74815
	32%	20%	6%	34%	2%	2%	4%	1%	