



April 17, 2006 Final

Conservation Status and Distribution of Solitary-Nesting Waterbird Species [A Species-level Categorization Relative to All Waterbirds and Derived Within the Spatial Context of the NAWCP Area]

Category of Conservation Concern (a)	Global Distribution				
	North America	Western Hemisphere	Northern Hemisphere	Cosmopolitan	Peripheral
Unknown	Information Inadequate to Assess Risk				
		Gray-breasted Crake Rufous-necked Wood-Rail Uniform Crake Colombian Crake Paint-billed Crake			
Highest Concern (formerly Highly Imperiled)	Information Adequate to Assess Risk				
	Guam Rail Zapata Rail Caribbean Coot	Black Rail			
High Concern	American Bittern Yellow Rail Ruddy Crake King Rail Hawaiian Coot Whooping Crane (c)	Least Grebe Pied-billed Grebe Pinnated Bittern Least Bittern Sora Yellow-breasted Crake Spotted Rail Purple Gallinule Sungrebe Sunbittern Limpkin	Red-throated Loon Yellow-billed Loon Horned Grebe		Spotless Crake Purple Swamphen (e)
		White-throated Crake Clapper Rail (d) Virginia Rail	Arctic Loon Pacific Loon Common Loon Red-necked Grebe	Common Moorhen (d)	
Moderate Concern		American Coot Gray-necked Wood-Rail	Sandhill Crane (d)		Buff-banded Rail
Low Concern					
Lowest Concern (formerly Not Currently At Risk)					

Notes:

This table presents the results of a species-level status assessment of waterbirds (as defined in the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan – NAWCP) relative to all other waterbird species and derived within the spatial extent of the NAWCP (lands of waters of the Western Hemisphere from the Arctic through Panama, inclusive of the Caribbean and U.S.-associated Pacific Islands.) Regional-scale waterbird conservation plans treat waterbirds at the subspecies or population level, as appropriate for management (as do species-specific management or recovery plans) and identify regional priorities taking into account the needs and interests of regional partners. Please see www.waterbirdconservation.org for more information.

(a) Categories of Conservation Concern are defined as:

Information Lacking: inadequate information available to assess risk.

Highest Concern: Species with significant population declines and either low populations or some other high risk factor.

High Concern: Species that are not Highly Imperiled. Populations known or thought to be declining and have some other known or potential threat as well.

Moderate Concern: Species that are not Highly Imperiled or High Concern. Populations are either a) declining with moderate threats or distributions; b) stable with known or potential threats and moderate to restricted distributions; or c) relatively small with relatively restricted distributions.

Low concern: Species that are not Highly Imperiled, High Concern or Moderate Concern. Populations are either a) stable with moderate threats and distributions; b) increasing but with known or potential threats and moderate to restricted distributions; or c) of moderate size with known or potential threats and moderate to restricted distributions.

Lowest Concern: all other species for which information was available.

(b) Global Distribution categories are broadly defined as:

North America: Includes all species that breed and winter only in North America as defined in the NAWCP.

Western Hemisphere: Includes all species that breed and winter in North America and South America and associated oceanic regions.

Northern Hemisphere: Includes all species, except those included in the above categories, that breed and winter in the Northern Hemisphere and associated oceanic regions.

Cosmopolitan: Includes all species that breed and winter in most hemispheres including North America and associated oceanic regions.

Peripheral: Includes all species that occur largely outside of North America but with breeding and/or non-breeding ranges that overlap peripherally with North America and associated oceanic regions.

(c) Whooping Crane is a critically endangered species; the concern ranking reflects the success of recovery efforts in recent decades.

(d) Concern categories are presented for full species. There are subspecies or management populations that warrant a higher level of concern. For Sandhill Crane, these are the Mississippi and Cuban subspecies and Eastern, Prairie and Colorado River populations of the Greater subspecies. For Clapper Rail, these include, at least, Light-footed, California, and Yuma subspecies. For Common Moorhen, these are the Mariana and Hawaiian subspecies.

(e) Assessment based on the natural range of the species (i.e., does not include introduced populations).