



Aerial view of Topock Marsh, Colorado River, Arizona. Photograph by USGS, 1996.



Topock Marsh, Colorado River, Arizona. Photograph by USGS, 1996.



Rio Grande, New Mexico. Photograph by USGS, 2005.

Figure 4. Examples of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher breeding habitat in exotic vegetation.



Salt River, Arizona. Photograph courtesy of Bureau of Reclamation, 1996.



Orilla Verde, Rio Grande, New Mexico. Photograph by USGS, 2006.



Aerial view of Salt River, Arizona. Photograph by USGS, 1996.

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Mixed native/exotic—(fig. 5) These sites include dense mixtures of native broadleaf trees and shrubs (such as those listed above) mixed with exotic/introduced species, such as saltcedar or Russian olive; exotics are often primarily in the understory, but may be a component of overstory; the native and exotic components may be dispersed throughout the habitat or concentrated as a distinct patch within a larger matrix of habitat; overall, a particular site may be dominated primarily by natives or exotics, or be a more-or-less equal mixture.

Regardless of the plant species composition or height, occupied sites almost always have dense vegetation in the patch interior (fig. 6). These dense patches are often interspersed with small openings, open water, or shorter/sparser vegetation, creating a mosaic that is not uniformly dense.



Gila River, Arizona. Photograph by USGS, 2002.



Roosevelt Lake, Arizona. Photograph by USGS, 1999.



Verde River, Arizona. Photograph by USGS, 2002.



Virgin River, Utah. Photograph by USGS, 1997.

Figure 5. Examples of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher breeding habitat in mixed native/exotic vegetation.



Gila River, Arizona. Photograph by USGS, 2002.



Kern River, California. Photograph by USGS, 1999.



Rio Grande, New Mexico. Photograph by USGS, 2007.



Salt River, Arizona. Photograph by USGS, 1999.



Rio Grande, New Mexico. Photograph by USGS, 2007.



Rio Grande, New Mexico. Photograph by USGS, 2005.

Figure 6. Examples of dense vegetation structure within breeding habitats of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher.

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Riparian patches used by breeding flycatchers vary in size and shape, ranging from a relatively contiguous stand of uniform vegetation to an irregularly shaped mosaic of dense vegetation with open areas. Southwestern Willow Flycatchers have nested in patches as small as 0.8 ha (for example, in the Grand Canyon) and as large as several hundred hectares (for example, at Roosevelt Lake, Ariz., or Elephant Butte Reservoir, New Mex.). They have only rarely been found nesting in isolated, narrow, linear riparian habitats that are less than 10 m wide, although they will use such linear habitats during migration.

Flycatcher territories and nests typically are adjacent to open water, cienegas, marshy seeps, or saturated soil, and within riparian areas rooted in standing water. However, in the Southwest, hydrological conditions at a site can vary remarkably within a season, between years, and among nearby sites (fig. 7). Surface water or saturated soil may only be

present early in the breeding season (that is, May and part of June), especially in dry years. Similarly, vegetation at a patch may be immersed in standing water during a wet year, but be hundreds of meters from surface water in dry years (Ahlers and Moore, 2009). This is particularly true of reservoir sites, such as the Kern River at Lake Isabella, Calif., Tonto Creek and Salt River at Roosevelt Lake, and the Rio Grande near Elephant Butte Reservoir. Natural or human-caused river channel modifications and altered subsurface flows (for example, from agricultural runoff), can lead to a total absence of water or visibly saturated soil at a site for several years.

Other potentially important aspects of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher habitat include distribution and isolation of vegetation patches, hydrology, food base (arthropods), parasites, predators, environmental factors (for example temperature, humidity), and interspecific competition (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2002). Population dynamics



Rio Grande at San Marcial, New Mexico, with dry substrate. Photograph by USGS, 2007.



Rio Grande at San Marcial, New Mexico, with flowing water beneath the territories. Photograph by USGS, 2007.



Tonto Creek inflow to Roosevelt Lake, Arizona, during a dry year. Photograph by USGS, 2004.



Tonto Creek inflow to Roosevelt Lake, Arizona, during high-water year. Photograph by USGS, 2005.

Figure 7. Examples of the variable hydrologic conditions at breeding habitats of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher.