Table 5. Estimated density of lesser prairie-chickens in potentially suitable habitat within each survey area.

Routes within LPCH Range	Species	Route Density (birds/mi.^{2})	Proportion of Survey Area Classified as Suitable Habitat[a]	Density (birds/mi.^{2}) within Suitable Habitat
19 Gove	Both	16.22	0.89	18.22
22 Hodgeman	LPCH	NE[b]	0.35	NE
34 Ness	Both	8.44	0.45	18.76
3 Barber	LPCH	0.00	0.05	0.00
7 Clark	LPCH	2.8	0.67	4.18
11 Comanche	LPCH	3.64	0.56	6.50
24 Kiowa	LPCH	3.64	0.34	10.71
16 Finney	LPCH	2.61	0.50	5.22
17 Ford	LPCH	NE	0.09	NE
21 Hamilton	LPCH	3.13	0.76	4.12
23 Kearny	LPCH	0.0	0.16	0.00
29 Meade	LPCH	4.62	0.87	5.31
33 Morton	LPCH	2.22	0.89	2.49
39 Pratt Sandhills WA	LPCH	0.00	0.38	0.00
42 Sandsage Bison Refuge	LPCH	0.0	0.63	0.00
46 Wheatland Restoration	LPCH	0.94	0.15	6.27

[a] Identified as areas with a probability of lek occurrence ≥0.3 (Laubhan and Jarnevich 2010).
[b] NE = no estimate

Figure 1. Survey areas for greater prairie-chickens (GPCH) and lesser prairie-chickens (LPCH) monitored annually by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. The map also depicts the estimated occupied ranges of each species and Kansas' seven small game management regions.

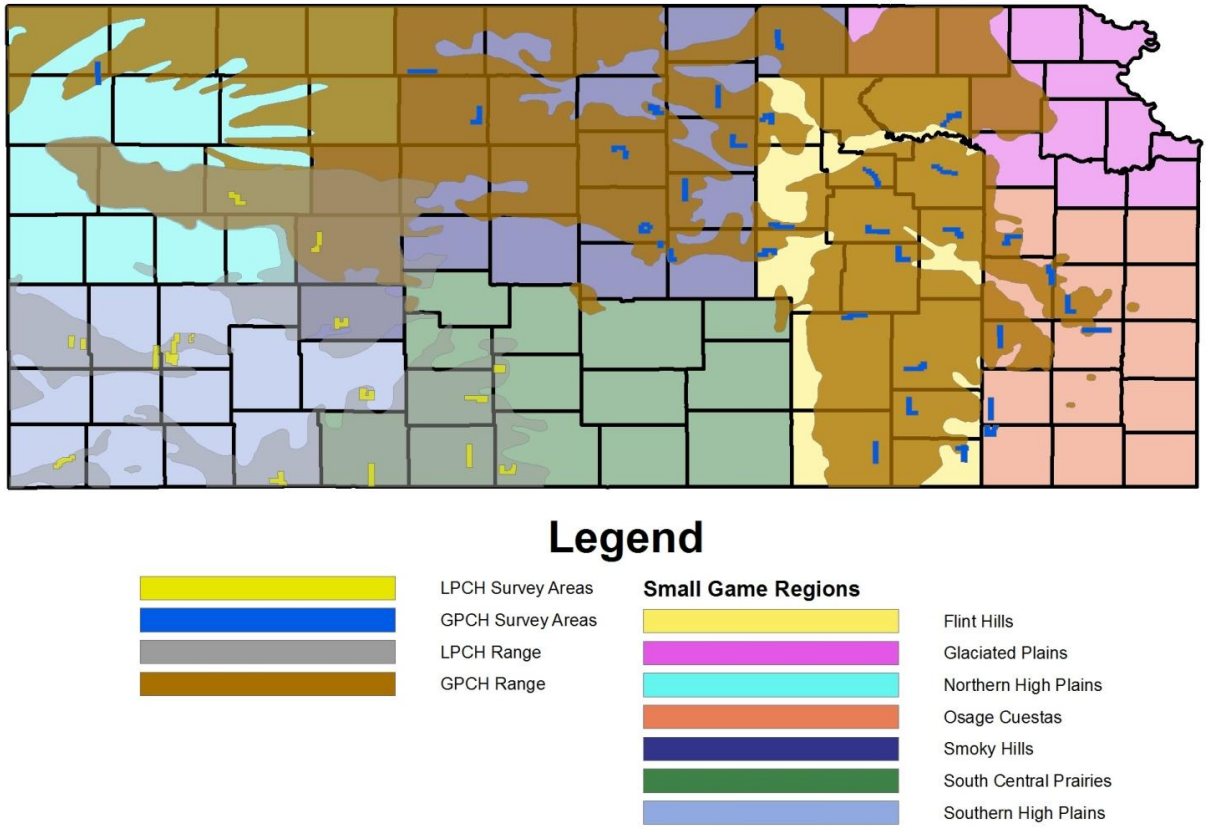

Figure 4. The estimated trend in lesser prairie-chicken abundance (birds/mi.^{2}) within Kansas' occupied range, 2004-2009. Survey effort was not well distributed throughout the current occupied range of the species prior to 2004. The full complement of routes was not surveyed in 2010 and 2011 so comparable range-wide density indices could not be developed for those years.

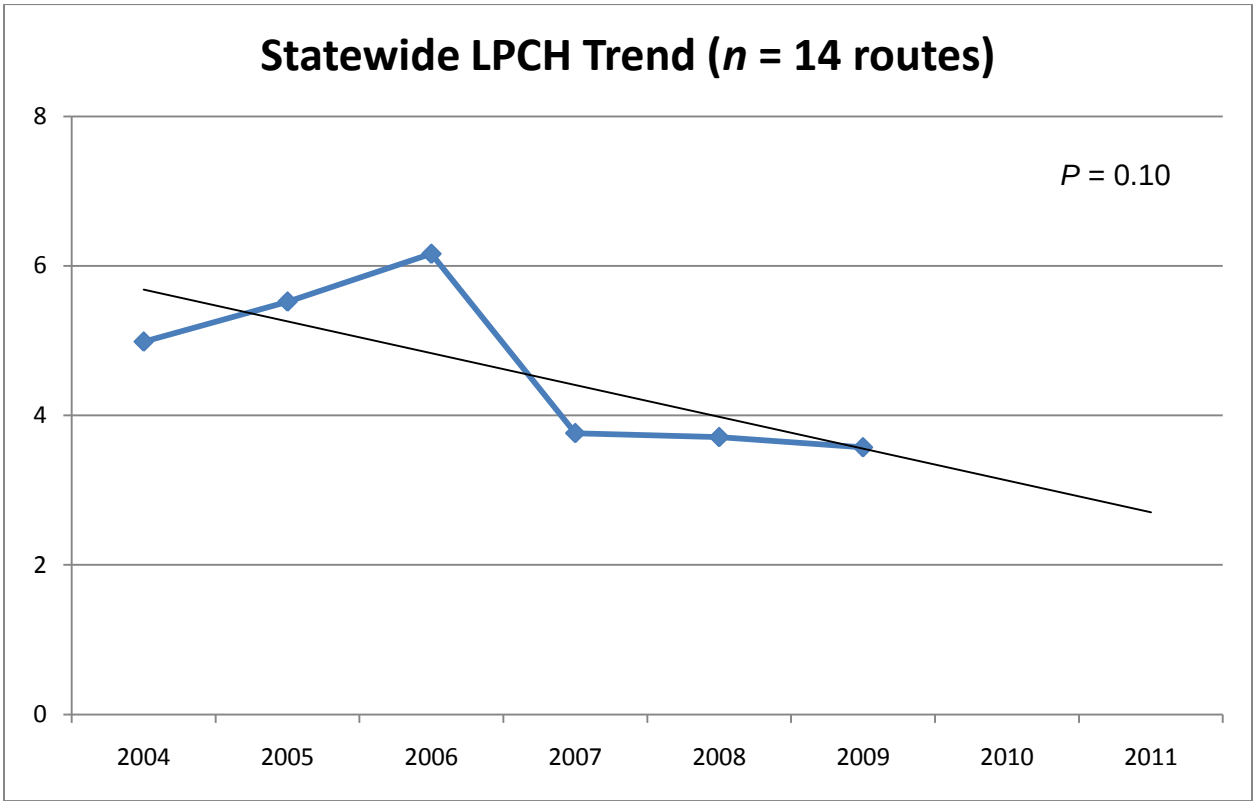

Figure 5. Estimated prairie chicken trends within each of Kansas' small game management regions. The prairie chicken specie(s) and the number of routes summarized by each trend are indicated on each graph. Annual regional indices (birds/ mi. ^{2}) were weighted by the survey area along each route and only calculated when all of the selected routes were surveyed. Note that the years differ along the x-axis of each graph.