

**Table 8. Target species for the Bitterroot floodplain and their habitat needs.**

<i>Habitat</i>	<i>Vegetation height and cover</i>	<i>Structural or foraging requirements</i>	<i>Area requirements</i>	<i>Nesting or breeding (after 1991)</i>	<i>Migration</i>
<b>Wood Duck</b>					
Creeks, streams, marshes, beaver ponds	Nests in natural cavities; trees for nest site are >24 inches DBH; cavities average 24 feet or higher aboveground	Freshwater wetlands with an abundance of vegetative cover; small areas of open water with 50–75% cover	Not territorial—priority is adequate cover	X	X
<b>Lewis's Woodpecker</b>					
Riparian woodland with ponderosa pine and cottonwood, logged or burned pine, and snags	Uses brushy understory and ground cover; requires snags for nesting (standing dead or partially dead); nest heights vary between 3 and 171 feet	During breeding, eats free-flying insects and fruit found on service-berry, hawthorn, dogwood, elderberry and sumac	Determined by food and storage-site availability	X	X
<b>Willow Flycatcher</b>					
Riparian woodland with willow and other shrubs and cottonwood; restricted to river and creek corridors	Nests in shrub thickets close to ground (3–5 feet high on average); willow shrubs are favored nesting substrate, but will use other shrubs	Eats primarily insects and occasionally fruit	Wintering home range estimated at 0.25 acre and breeding range at 1 acre	X	X
<b>Vaux's Swift</b>					
Coniferous and deciduous forest; large-diameter hollow trees (dead or alive) and chimneys are favored nesting and roosting sites	Cover not important for nesting; DBH averages 30 inches (17–43 inches); tree height averages 85 feet (30–131 feet); nest height averages 56 feet (30–108 feet)	Forages for flying insects in air over forest canopy and grasslands	Not territorial; nest singly or semi-colonially, when roosting-thousands can roost in a single tree	X	X
<b>Brown Creeper</b>					
Continuous and unfragmented mixed coniferous–deciduous forest, mostly old growth (>100 years); large snags and live trees; high canopy closure and high density of trees preferred	Forages especially on large trees (average >12 inches DBH) and tall trees (>89 feet) with trunks that have deeply furrowed bark that contain higher arthropod densities; nest height ranges between 2 and 45 feet and nest is almost always between trunk and a loose piece of bark on a dead or dying tree in a dense tree stand	Forages on variety of insects and larvae, spiders and their eggs, ants, and a small amount of seeds and other vegetable matter; forages primarily on trunks of live trees and occasionally on large branches, but rarely on the ground	During breeding, average territory size ranges from 0.02 to 0.06 acre; territories break down late in the fledging period	X	X
<b>Hoary Bat</b>					
Summer resident in forested riparian areas and woody wetlands	Roosts on trees 12–40 feet aboveground; dense vegetation above roost preferred	Open-air forager that prefers moths, but also feeds on beetles, wasps, grasshoppers, and occasionally small bats	Solitary with no real defined territory	Unknown	X

Sources: Bull et al. 2007, MFWP 2005, Hejl et al. 2002, Hepp 1995, Montana Bird Distribution Committee 1996, Sedgwick 2000, Texas State Parks and Wildlife 2011, Tobalske 1997.

Abbreviations: DBH = diameter at breast height, X = recorded use on the refuge.