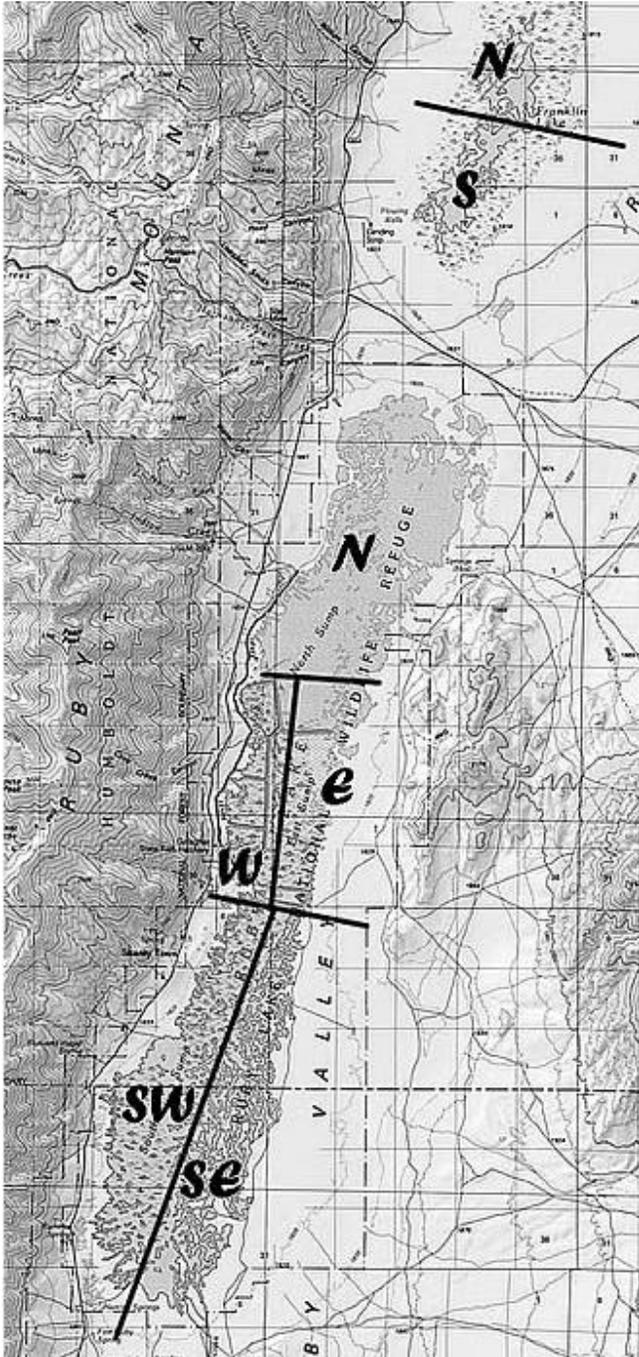


V. Descriptions for BMR 93: Nevada - Great Basin

Stratum 1: Designated sites

1. Ruby Valley Complex



Boundaries

Ruby Lake: (Refuge Boundary - roughly) West boundary: T25N R57E S3,11,14 and T26N R57E S1,11,14,15, and T27N R57E S1,12,13,24,25,36 and T28N R58E S20,30,31; North boundary: T28N R58E S21,22,23; East boundary: T28N R58E S26,35 and T27N R58E S210,13,15,22,27,33 and T26N R58E S4,9,16,21,28,33 and T25N R58E S6 and T25N R57E S12,13; South boundary: T25N R57E S13,14

Franklin Lake: (Roughly) West boundary: T28N R58E S3,10 and T29N R58E S15,22,28,33; North boundary: T29N R58E S11,12; East boundary: T29N R58E S13,24,25,35 and T28N R58E S2,11; South boundary T28N R58E S10,11

Ownership

Ruby Lake: Public land administered by the USFWS.

Franklin Lake: Northern half (roughly) private, southern half (roughly) public. Public land administered by NDOW.

Focal Species

All focal species listed for BMR 93 except:

common loon, tundra swan, snow goose, wood duck, common moorhen, black-bellied plover, snowy plover, dunlin, west and least sandpipers, Bonaparte's gull

Type I Habitat

Permanent emergent marsh

Seasonal wetlands (playas)

Meadows adjacent to the permanent and seasonal wetland

Type II Habitat

Meadows and grasslands adjacent to Type I habitat

Access and Bird Visibility

Limited ground access to interior areas of emergent marsh due to logistics; entry of wetlands difficult and dangerous due to unconsolidated soils and shallow water. Margins of emergent marsh and seasonal wetland areas and meadows accessible. Limited ground visibility of birds in emergent marshes. Birds in seasonal wetlands visible from shorelines. Permits need to be obtained from NDOW, Ruby Lake NWR, and from private landowners (Franklin Lake).

Past and Current Surveys

Ruby Lake: numerous annual aerial and ground surveys by refuge personnel and NDOW since 1978

Franklin Lake: periodic aerial and ground surveys since 1978

Potential Survey Methods***description***

All three survey methods (aerial, ground, boat) feasible. To survey northern section of the Ruby Lake, boats may be necessary because ground access is poor. Complexity of the site may make it a candidate for subsampling.

selection bias

None, if access problems can be overcome (e.g., through aerial surveys or canoe). Permission from landowners and agencies needs to be obtained for ground surveys in all areas.

measurement error and bias

Observer's skill level variability
Bird visibility in emergent vegetation
Bird detection variability

Pilot Studies Needed

None.

Contact with Local Knowledge: Jeff McKay (Ruby Lake NWR)