Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)
Conservation Status Rank Summary

December 10, 2024

For details on assessment and ranking methodology, see: *Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species*

Rarity and Trends

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value	Score	Data Source	Comments
Rarity					
Range Extent	2024-12-10	S: 380530.8 km²	4.710	MTNHP Range Maps	None
Area of Occupancy	2024-12-10	2207 | 4km² cells	4.130	MTNHP Modeling	None
Number of Occurrences	2024-12-10	59	2.750	MTNHP Databases	None
Population Size			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
# of Occurrences in Good Condition	2024-12-10	10	2.200	MTNHP Data	10 Breeding locations have observations within the last 10 years
% of Area Occupied in Good Condition			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
Environmental Specificity	2011-12-19	Narrow	-	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	**Factor not used in ranking.** Narrow Specialist. Species is dependent on large or small wetland complexes with floating vegetation for nesting. | Methodology: NS (2003) | Original Score: B
Rarity is calculated by averaging weighted factor scores: **((4.71 × 1) + (4.13 × 2) + (2.75 × 1) + (2.20 × 2)) / 6 = 3.35**					
Trends					
Short-term Trend	2024-12-10		-	MTNHP Data	**Factor not used in ranking.** No data are available from structured monitoring programs. Just 10 occurrences have records of the species within the last 10 years. Whether this represents a decline or lack of survey effort is unknown
Long-term Trend	2024-12-10		-0.070	Expert Opinion	Habitat is somewhat stable but species may have declined from recent levels over the last few decades
Trends score is calculated by summing weighted short and long-term trend scores: **((-0.07 × 1)) = -0.07**					

Threats

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value	Score	Data Source	Comments
Threats					
Overall Threat Impact		High	1.830		Altered hydrology, nest site disturbance, and climate change related drought all represent threats to Montana populations.
Intrinsic Vulnerability	2011-12-19	Moderately vulnerable	-	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	**Factor not used in ranking.** Moderately Vulnerable. Species exhibits moderate age of maturity, frequency of reproduction, and/or fecundity such that populations generally tend to recover from decreases in abundance within 5-20 years or 2-5 generations. Species has good dispersal capabilities such that extirpated populations generally become reestablished through natural recolonization. | Methodology: NS (2003) | Original Score: B
Threat score is calculated from Overall Threat Impact when available or Intrinsic Vulnerability if not: **(1.83) = 1.83**					

Individual Threats Data

Threat Category	Date Assessed	Impact Score	Scope	Severity	Immediacy	Comments
Climate Change & Severe Weather	2024-12-10	High	Pervasive	Serious	Moderate	Audubon's Survival by Degrees project predicts a drastic reduction in species breeding habitat in Montana with a 1.5 C increase in average temperature.
Threat Tally: 0 - Very High, 1 - High, 0 - Medium, 0 - Low Overall Threat Impact* = High						

*See Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species for calculation of Overall Threat Impact based on the number and impact of individual threats.

Conservation Status Rank Calculation

Raw score

Rarity: (3.35 × 70%) + Threats: (1.83 × 30%) + Trends: (-0.07) = 2.83

Calculated Rank: S3

Accepted Rank	S3B
Date Approved	1992-09-01
Approval Authority	Montana Species of Concern Committee
Rank Justification	Species is an uncommon breeding summer resident across wetlands in Montana. Current trend is poorly described. Based on incidental observations, just 10 historic breeding sites have evidence of occupancy over the last decade and previous status assessments noted the possibility of short-term declines. Species faces a significant threat of habitat loss due to climate change when temperatures increase by 1.5C.

Supplementary Information

Montana Natural Heritage Program. 2021. Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species. 18 p.
https://mtnhp.mt.gov/docs/Montana_State_Rank_Criteria_20211201.pdf

Montana Field Guide Species Account:
https://fieldguide.mt.gov/speciesDetail.aspx?elcode=ABNNM10020

Predicted Suitable Habitat Model:
https://mtnhp.mt.gov/resources/models/?elcode=ABNNM10020

Information Needs

Information needs are assessed by considering the availability of factors used to assess species status as well as the quality of these assessments. Current information availability and quality to inform Conservation Status Rank for this species are highlighted.

Rank Factor	Assessment Category	Value	Criteria
General Status	Status Quality	Adequate	Calculated rank has low uncertainty and is represented by a single rank (e.g. S3); accepted rank may be adjusted to a range rank (e.g. S2S3)
		Poor	Rank assessed as SU or calculated rank has notable uncertainty and corresponds to a range rank with 2 or more values (e.g. S2?, S1S3, or S4S5)
Rarity	Range Quality	Adequate	Range polygon adequately represents area of probable occupancy and does not include substantial unoccupied areas; range may be adequately defined and still include areas of unsuitable habitat (e.g. mountain ranges for plains species)
		Marginal	Range polygon defined, but may include or exclude notable areas where the species may or may not occur on the landscape
		Poor	Range polygon not defined
	Habitat Quality	Adequate	Species-habitat relationship is well-defined (e.g. relevant literature or robust habitat model available)
		Marginal	Understanding of species-habitat relationship is adequate among some but not all habitats (e.g. literature covers similar habitats outside of Montana or habitat model performance is only somewhat adequate)
		Poor	Species-habitat relationship is not well understood
Threats	Threat Quality	Adequate	Threat Impact is a single value (including "Unthreatened")
		Marginal	Threat Impact assessed at more than one value (e.g. "High - Medium")
		Poor	Threat Impact is Unknown but Intrinsic Vulnerability is assessed
		Unknown	Threat Impact is Unknown and Intrinsic Vulnerability is not assessed
Trends	Recency	Current	Short-term Trend assessment date less than 10 years old
		Out of Date but Adequate	Short-term Trend assessment date is more than 10 years old or Unknown, but species is Unthreatened
		Out of Date	Short-term Trend assessment date more than 10 years old
		Not Available	Short-term Trend data are not available
	Trend Quality	Sufficient	Short-term Trend assessed at a single value or multiple values with a minimum trend greater than -10% (stable or increasing)
		Unknown but Sufficient	Short-term Trend is Unknown, but species is Unthreatened
		Poor	Short-term Trend is less than -10% (in decline) with two or more values selected
		Unknown	Short-term Trend is Unknown

Summary of Information Availability

Data to assess species status are generally available, but short-term trend is not. Incidental observations of this species at historic breeding locations are sparse and may indicate a decline.

Summary of Information Needs

General avian monitoring programs are insufficient to characterize population changes for this species. Species specific monitoring is needed to determine population trend and explore impacts of threats.

Additional Threat Details

The table below contains the complete threats assessment for this species. While the Conservation Status Rank Calculation is based on cumulative, broadly categorized (Level 1) threats data, threats are assessed and tracked for more specifically categorized (Level 2) threats when available.

Threat Category	Date Assessed	Assessed By	Data Source	Scope	Severity	Imme-diacy	Comments
Climate Change & Severe Weather - 11.1 - Habitat Shifting & Alteration	2024-12-10	Dan Bachen	Audubaon Survival by Degrees project	Pervasive	Serious	Moderate	Audubon's Survival by Degrees project predicts a drastic reduction in species breeding habitat in Montana with a 1.5 C increase in average temperature.