Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)
Conservation Status Rank Summary

December 3, 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	2023-12-27	S: 380530.8 km²	4.710	MTNHP Range Maps	None
Area of Occupancy	2024-12-03	11400 | 4km² cells	4.810	MTNHP Modeling	None
Number of Occurrences	2024-12-03	1644	5.500	MTNHP Databases	None
Population Size			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
# of Occurrences in Good Condition			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
% of Area Occupied in Good Condition			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
Environmental Specificity	2011-12-20	Narrow	-	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	**Factor not used in ranking.** Narrow Specialist. Need deep cover grasslands which are very limited in Montana so in Montana their specificity is narrow. | Methodology: NS (2003) | Original Score: B
Rarity is calculated by averaging weighted factor scores: **((4.71 × 1) + (4.81 × 2) + (5.50 × 1)) / 4 = 4.96**					
Trends					
Short-term Trend	2023-12-20	[-15.2, 21.1%]	[-0.070, 0.070]	IMBCR	IMBCR trend in population estimates for Montana. "- 95% CI"
Long-term Trend	2011-12-20		-0.140	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	Species requires higher cover wetter grasslands with taller grasses. Some wetlands have been lost, but irrigation has increased since European arrival so overall trend is probably stable within +/-25% since European arrival. | Methodology: NS (2003) | Original Score: E
Trends score is calculated by summing weighted short and long-term trend scores: **(([-0.07, 0.07] × 2) + (-0.14 × 1)) = [-0.28, 0.00]**					

Threats

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value	Score	Data Source	Comments
Threats					
Overall Threat Impact		Very high	0.000		Habitat loss, drought in relation to climate change, and mowing are probably the greatest threats to the species.
Intrinsic Vulnerability	2011-12-20	Not intrinsically vulnerable	-	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	**Factor not used in ranking.** Not Intrinsically Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has a high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance. Species has good dispersal capabilities such that extirpated populations generally become reestablished through natural recolonization. | Methodology: NS (2003) | Original Score: C
Threat score is calculated from Overall Threat Impact when available or Intrinsic Vulnerability if not: **(0.00) = 0.00**					

Individual Threats Data

Threat Category	Date Assessed	Impact Score	Scope	Severity	Immediacy	Comments
Agriculture & Aquaculture	2024-12-03	High	Large	Serious	High	Conversion of native grasslands to row crop agriculture is a significant concern for this species. Additionally, species will nest in hay fields and suffers loss of nests when fields are cut before young have fledged.
Climate Change & Severe Weather	2024-12-03	High	Pervasive	Serious	Moderate	Audubon's Survival by Degrees project predicts significant loss of breeding habitat across various warming scenarios (1.5-3C).
Threat Tally: 0 - Very High, 2 - High, 0 - Medium, 0 - Low Overall Threat Impact* = Very 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: (4.96 × 70%) + Threats: (0.00 × 30%) + Trends: ([-0.28, 0.00]) = [3.19, 3.47]

Calculated Rank: S3

Accepted Rank	S3B
Date Approved	2004-07-01
Approval Authority	Montana Species of Concern Committee
Rank Justification	Species is somewhat common across grasslands and valley bottoms state-wide. It appears to be stable or declining and faces threats from habitat loss due to conversion of native grasslands to row crop agriculture and a warming climate. Additionally, it suffers loss of nests in hay fields when hay is cut before young have fledged.

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=ABPBXA9010

Predicted Suitable Habitat Model:
https://mtnhp.mt.gov/resources/models/?elcode=ABPBXA9010

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

<u>Summary of Information Availability</u>

Data to assess status are available. Short-term trend is available, but the confidence intervals overlap 0. Given the high degree of threats, additional monitoring could provide greater certainty in population trend.

<u>Summary of Information Needs</u>

Continuation of existing and possibly additional monitoring to determine current trend and assess ongoing 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
Agriculture & Aquaculture - 2.1 - Annual & Perennial Non-Timber Crops	2024-12-03	Dan Bachen	MTNHP Data, WWF Plow Print Tool, Expert Opinion	Large	Serious	High	Conversion of native grasslands to row crop agriculture is a significant concern for this species. Additionally, species will nest in hay fields and suffers loss of nests when fields are cut befor young have fledged.
Climate Change & Severe Weather - 11	2024-12-03	Dan Bachen	Audubon's Survival by Degrees Project	Pervasive	Serious	Moderate	Audubon's Survival by Degrees project predicts significant loss of breeding habitat across various warming scenarios (1.5-3C).