

# Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*)

## Conservation Status Rank Summary

September 24, 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
<b>Rarity</b>					
Range Extent	2024-09-24	S: 346913.6 km <sup>2</sup>	4.710	MTNHP Range Maps	None
Area of Occupancy	2024-09-24	2113   4km <sup>2</sup> cells	4.130	MTNHP Modeling	None
Number of Occurrences			-		Factor not used in ranking.
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	2024-09-24	Narrow	-	MTNHP	Factor not used in ranking. Species breeds on wetlands which are relatively restricted across the landscape
Rarity is calculated by averaging weighted factor scores: $( (4.71 \times 1) + (4.13 \times 2) ) / 3 = 4.32$					
<b>Trends</b>					
Short-term Trend	2024-09-24		-	MTNHP	Factor not used in ranking. trend data are not available for this species
Long-term Trend	2024-09-24		-		Factor not used in ranking.
No trend data used in this rank					

## Threats

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value	Score	Data Source	Comments
<b>Threats</b>					
<b>Overall Threat Impact</b>		High	1.830		None
<b>Intrinsic Vulnerability</b>	2024-09-24	Not intrinsically vulnerable	-	Expert Opinion	Factor not used in ranking. Species breeds annually and readily colonizes breeding habitat
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
<b>Agriculture &amp; Aquaculture</b>	2026-03-03	Low	Large	Slight	High	Livestock grazing within riparian areas damages vegetation and degrades banks.
<b>Human Intrusions &amp; Disturbance</b>	2024-09-24	Medium	Large	Moderate	High	Recreational boating causing disturbance and nest abandonment
<b>Natural System Modifications</b>	2026-03-03	Medium	Large	Moderate	High	Manipulation of water flow magnitude and timing due to dams, irrigation infrastructure, bank hardening can: (1) Result in fragmentation of linear riparian habitats; (2) Cause unnatural water fluctuations in reservoirs and in streams/rivers below reservoirs; (3) Cause a lack of beneficial flooding disturbance in streams/rivers below dams; (4) Cause low water levels in reservoirs that can allow access to sensitive nesting areas by predators; (5) Result in low waters that increase water temperatures with associated negative impacts (e.g., heat stress, harmful algae blooms); (6) Cause a mismatch with timing of life history events for aquatic SGCN; (7) Result in loss of beavers due to conflict prevention; (8) Fish and other aquatic species can become entrained in irrigation diversions. Hydrologic regime changes due to human development and water use levels and timing stresses native vegetation, causes native vegetation community shifts, and/or favors non-native and invasive plants.
<b>Climate Change &amp; Severe Weather</b>	2024-09-24	Medium	Pervasive	Moderate	High	Loss of wetland breeding habitat due to drought

Threat Tally: 0 - Very High, 0 - High, 3 - Medium, 1 - 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:  $(4.32 \times 70\%)$  + Threats:  $(1.83 \times 30\%)$  + Trends:  $(0.00) = 3.58$

Calculated Rank: S4

<b>Accepted Rank</b>	S4B
<b>Date Approved</b>	2024-09-24
<b>Approval Authority</b>	Heritage Program
<b>Rank Justification</b>	Species is common across Montana. It faces threats from nest disturbance by recreational boating and loss of breeding habitat due to drought. Both short and long-term trend are poorly characterized

## 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](https://mtnhp.mt.gov/docs/Montana_State_Rank_Criteria_20211201.pdf)

Montana Field Guide Species Account:

<https://fieldguide.mt.gov/speciesDetail.aspx?elcode=ABNCA04010>

Predicted Suitable Habitat Model:

<https://mtnhp.mt.gov/resources/models/?elcode=ABNCA04010>

## 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

No additional information is needed to calculate a robust status rank.

### Summary of Information Needs

Short-term trend is based on observational data submitted by birders at the known breeding sites. Formal surveys of these breeding populations would help ensure trends in abundance or occupancy are adequately assessed.

## 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	Immediacy	Comments
<b>Agriculture &amp; Aquaculture - 2.3 - Livestock Farming &amp; Ranching</b>	2026-03-03	Dan Bachen	SWAP Assessment	Large	Slight	High	Livestock grazing within riparian areas damages vegetation and degrades banks.
<b>Human Intrusions &amp; Disturbance - 6.1 - Recreational Activities</b>	2024-09-24	Dan Bachen	COSEWIC 2014	Large	Moderate	High	Recreational boating causing disturbance and nest abandonment
<b>Natural System Modifications - 7.2 - Dams &amp; Water Management/Use</b>	2026-03-03	Dan Bachen	SWAP Assessment	Large	Moderate	High	Manipulation of water flow magnitude and timing due to dams, irrigation infrastructure, bank hardening can: (1) Result in fragmentation of linear riparian habitats; (2) Cause unnatural water fluctuations in reservoirs and in streams/rivers below reservoirs; (3) Cause a lack of beneficial flooding disturbance in streams/rivers below dams; (4) Cause low water levels in reservoirs that can allow access to sensitive nesting areas by predators; (5) Result in low waters that increase water temperatures with associated negative impacts (e.g., heat stress, harmful algae blooms); (6) Cause a mismatch with timing of life history events for aquatic SGCN; (7) Result in loss of beavers due to conflict prevention; (8) Fish and other aquatic species can become entrained in irrigation diversions. Hydrologic regime changes due to human development and water use levels and timing stresses native vegetation, causes native vegetation community shifts, and/or favors non-native and invasive plants.
<b>Invasive &amp; Other Problematic Species, Genes &amp; Diseases - 8.5 - Viral/Prion-induced Diseases</b>	2026-03-03	Dan Bachen	SWAP Assessment	Pervasive	Unknown	High	Avian influenza may have impacts.
<b>Pollution - 9.3 - Agricultural &amp; Forestry Effluents</b>	2026-03-03	Dan Bachen	SWAP Assessment	Large	Unknown	High	Excess nutrients contribute to eutrophication of waterbodies, and pollutants (including new and emerging contaminants such as PFAS chemicals, 6PPD-Q, and selenium) impact aquatic HGNC, aquatic SGCN and the prey base for SGCN. Wetland eutrophication and pollution degrades habitat and food resources. Herbicide and pesticide application and runoff can affect riparian and wetland habitats.
<b>Climate Change &amp; Severe Weather - 11.2 - Droughts</b>	2024-09-24	Dan Bachen	Expert Opinion	Pervasive	Moderate	High	Loss of wetland breeding habitat due to drought