



Wildlife

Application Overview

Natural Resource Manager's (NRM) Wildlife application houses wildlife corporate data. Wildlife biologists and other resource specialists have been relying on this data for Forest Resource Manager Plan and project scale analyses, assessments, planning and monitoring for over 10 years.

Forest Service wildlife survey and inventory data provide managers and decision-makers with the knowledge to help identify, protect, enhance, and restore important wildlife habitat.

Key Features

- Stores complex wildlife survey, site, visit and observation data in a central location that is protected and can be accessed over time
- Currently includes over 2 million records for a variety of wildlife surveys including goshawk and owl call stations, raptor nests, carnivore hair snares, camera stations, etc.
- Contributes to Agency's understanding of wildlife habitat associations, habitat linkages, and species rarity
- Provides data on species occurrence and distribution essential for project planning, forest plan revision and species conservation efforts with partner agencies

Agency Benefits

- Improves decision-making through standardizing wildlife data for resource analysis, monitoring, program management, and external reporting
- Protects federally-listed threatened and endangered species and critical habitats
- Promotes inter-agency collaboration with state and federal wildlife agencies, sharing comprehensive data and analysis tools
- Centralizes diverse information that can be accessed at forest, regional, and national offices



Case Study

Nationally, the number of spotted owls is in decline. The Wildlife application has been an important tool to track spotted owl data in order to assess management needs.

Data from NRM Wildlife is used to support long-term demographic studies on federal lands in Washington, California, and Oregon. Monitoring population trends, climate change, increasing number of barred owls, and new pathogens such as West Nile Virus, helps to assess how spotted owl populations are performing in different regions and land management allocations. Data collected during these studies and other inventory and monitoring surveys is also used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to evaluate progress towards recovery of the owl. In addition, biologists and managers from state and private organizations make extensive use of the site-specific data collected to make management decisions and to consult with the USFWS.

"NRM Wildlife provides a user-friendly interface to input data and create maps to display survey efforts and species locations for project-level analysis and to inform USFS and USFWS on the status of the petitioned species."

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