

How You Can Help

We are very interested in finding Long-billed Curlews in the Mission Valley. Please keep your eyes open and ears tuned! If you find Curlews, please fill out the accompanying postcard (see back of this brochure for both postcard and contact information).

Grasslands provide critical habitat to many species of birds and other wildlife. Conservation practices that promote healthy grassland habitats are beneficial to both livestock and many species of wildlife. Specifically, curlew habitat can be improved by implementing appropriate grazing management, avoiding conversion of grasslands, establishing native grasses and forbs, reducing the use of pesticides to maintain insects and other valuable food resource, and minimizing disturbance during the breeding period (~ April 15–July 15 in the Mission Valley area).

Every land owner has different needs and conditions. We encourage you to **contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office** to discuss specific **Best Management Practices** that work for you, your lands, the Curlew, and other local wildlife.

Compatible NRCS Conservation Practices:

Prescribed Grazing (528); Conservation Cover (327); Prescribed Burning (338); Forage and Biomass Planting (512); Range Planting (550); Restoration of Declining Habitats (643); Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645); Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644); Wetland Creation (658); Wetland Restoration (657); supplemental practices include Fence (382) and water developments for livestock.

Financial Assistance Programs:

Private land trusts (Five Valleys Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy, Montana Land Reliance, etc.)
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)
Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
Wetland Reserve Program (WRP)

The Montana Bird Conservation Partnership, (montanabirds.org) started the "Curlew Initiative" to help conserve habitat for Curlews and other grassland species across the state. For a variety of reasons, the Flathead Indian Reservation/Mission Valley and surrounding grasslands have been chosen as one of the focal areas for these efforts.

We would like to know more about where Curlews live in western Montana! To record sightings of curlews go to mtaudubon.org/issues/grasslands to fill out a postcard, or visit map-me.org/sites/mvcurlews to record your sighting on a map.

You can also directly contact the individuals and groups below.

For more information contact:

Amy Seaman at Montana Audubon
406.210.9449; aseaman@mtaudubon.org

or

Janene Lichtenberg at Salish Kootenai College
406.275.4896; janene_lichtenberg@skc.edu

or

Kari Kingery at CSKT Wildlife Management
406.883.2888 ext.7217;
Kari.Kingery@cskt.org



Help us find the Long-billed Curlew

in the Mission Valley & Surrounding Grassland Areas!



Learn more about this bird and grassland conservation opportunities

Long-billed Curlew

Numenius americanus



The Long-billed Curlew, a bird of grasslands and prairies, is North America's largest "shorebird". Like many other grassland species, numbers have declined across its range during the past few decades, as suitable nesting and winter habitat has been converted to other uses. In the Mission Valley and surrounding areas, it appears we have many curlews, and we are focused on keeping it that way. Good grassland conservation, combined with specific agricultural practices, can help this bird and many other grassland critters.

The Curlew's breeding and summer range consists of grasslands from Texas into southwestern Canada. They winter along the Pacific coast from California through Central America. Spring migration to breeding grounds begins in March. Fall migration south to winter grounds begins in late July.

How to recognize a Long-billed Curlew

The Curlew is about the size and body color of a hen pheasant, 23" tall, with a 35" wingspan. It has buffy, cinnamon colored plumage and blurred, brownish streaks in the neck, fading into the belly.

It is best identified by its long, bluish legs and extremely long bill that curves downward. The bill is orange at the base and darker towards the tip.

It makes a loud, whistled "curr-leeeee" sound, which is heard frequently early in the nesting season. Visit http://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/long-billed_curlew/id for an example of the Curlew's call!



Commonly Misidentified Species

A couple of bird species that are commonly mistaken as the long-billed curlew are Wilson's Snipe and the long-billed dowitcher. A good way to positively identify the long-billed curlew is by its down-curved bill, larger size, and its distinctive "curr-leeeee" vocalization. You will also not commonly find a Curlew perched on a fence post.

Long-billed Dowitcher



Wilson's Snipe



Remember to view wildlife at a respectful distance!

It is important to remember that the Curlew is a wild species. By getting too close we can unknowingly disturb a nesting site and cause the birds to abandon a location. We are excited that you are excited about these birds, so help us keep them safe!

Description of Curlew Habitat and Biology

- Breeding and summer habitat consists of expansive, open, level to gently sloping or rolling grasslands with short vegetation such as shortgrass or recently grazed mixed-grass prairie.
- Large blocks of native grassland (120 acres or more) are preferred.
- Will forage in hayland, cropland, fallow, or stubble fields and, in the Mission Valley, sometimes nests in these habitats. Also forages in wetlands, mudflats, and shorelines.
- Nests often located relatively close to a water source.
- Typically avoids trees and large shrubs when nesting.
- Nests on the ground, usually near an object like a dirt mound or cow patty.
- Nest is approximately 8" across by 3" deep and lined with grasses, pebbles, bark, or dry dung.
- It lays beige or light green eggs with brown or purple markings.
- Eggs about 2½" by 2" in size and there are usually 4 per nest.
- Chicks born with eyes open, covered in down, and able to leave the nest within hours of hatching.
- Diet of insects, worms, marine and freshwater invertebrates.



Byron Crow, photo