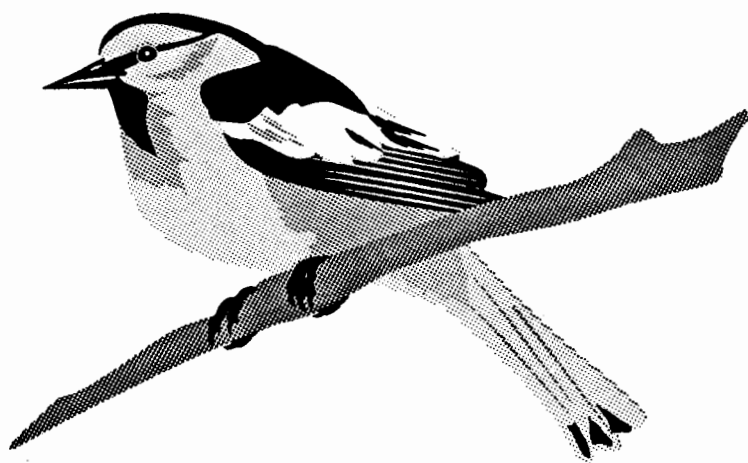
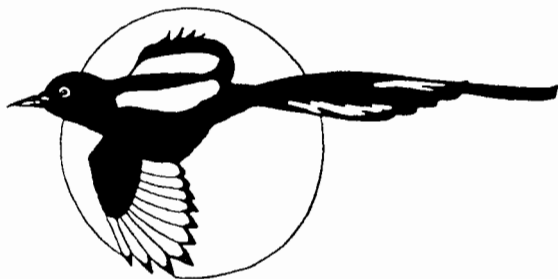

C.F.O. Journal

The Colorado Field Ornithologists' Quarterly



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LETTER FROM THE C.F.O. PRESIDENT

Linda Vidal
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Aspen, CO 81611

My first memories of C.F.O. were of my very first field trips to parts of the state where I saw many of my "life birds". The memories include workshops that Charlie Chase held at the Denver Museum of Natural History, where we had a chance to see different shorebird plumages. These workshops were great learning experiences for me. I have a soft spot in my heart for this organization. Those memories are there for me and others because of a commitment of time and energy from many different people, and I believe that we need to give back something to the things that are important to us.

I didn't have a chance to thank Steve Bouricius the night of this year's Convention Banquet for the two years he served as President, during which time some important things happened. He helped create the Ron Ryder Award that will be an important legacy for the future. He pulled together the first joint meeting with the Western Field Ornithologists in 15 years and he always did a great job with dignity and tact. Thanks also to everyone who helped make the Estes Park convention one of the best ever. I'd like to thank Kim Potter and Brandon Percival for serving as Board Members and contributing so much to what C.F.O. is all about.

I'd like to give special thanks to David Leatherman for being Editor, which is one of the most time-consuming and difficult jobs in the organization. And it's a job that tends to be thankless. I'd like to again thank the past editors that have served since I've been involved with C.F.O. - Mona Hill and Mark Janos. I'm not sure any of us appreciated them as much as we should.

I'd like to thank David Pantel and Raymond Davis, who have carried a great load for far too long, and all the remaining Board Members for their continued commitment.

During the years I served on the Board, many of you came to me with constructive criticisms and suggestions. I tried to implement those recommendations, not always successfully. If you have ideas that could make this a better organization please share those ideas with me or another Board Member.

We need to draw more of the birding community into C.F.O. Do you have any ideas?

Our greatest single expense is the printing of the Journal. Does anyone in the membership know of someone, or personally have the ability, to print the Journal at cost?

In order to give C.F.O. and the Journal a wider appeal, we are attempting to make some changes in the Journal. The goal is to encourage professionals who are doing research on the birds of Colorado to also publish in the Journal. What better place to learn about research on Colorado birds than in the *C.F.O. Journal*? This does not mean we won't continue to welcome articles written by our general membership. We just also want to expand our scope. Perhaps with greater knowledge of what is going on with Colorado birds, we might be able to contribute to research projects, much the way we contributed to the Breeding Bird Atlas Project. Just how we're going to go about this has not been determined. We need some feedback from the general membership and we need volunteers to help us determine how best we might accomplish this task. I don't think the Board or Editor can do it alone, but I do think it is a worthwhile goal. Please think about how you might help.

In another location in this issue is a questionnaire. Please take some time to think about the questions and how you might help this organization better meet your needs.

Don't forget: this organization is only as good as the membership.



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UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO SHOREBIRDS

Meet Mark Janos at the Pueblo K-Mart parking lot caboose. **Meeting time and date are 7AM on SEPTEMBER 22, 1996.** Take Exit 104 off I-25 in northern Pueblo, go a very short distance west on US 50 and look for the K-Mart in the southwest quadrant of the I-25/US 50 junction. Be prepared for high temps, lots of sun, mosquitoes and anything else nature might throw at us. Target birds will be mostly shorebirds and warblers. Probable sites we will visit are: Lake Meredith, Lake Henry, Lake Holbrook and the Rocky Ford State Wildlife Area. Rare birds are never a sure thing. But anyone who knows this time of year, these sites and this leader has reason to hope this trip will produce something noteworthy.

PUEBLO RESERVOIR WATERFOWL

Meet Mark Janos **DECEMBER 7, 1996** at the K-Mart parking lot caboose at **8 AM.** Take I-25 to Exit 104 and go west on US50. The K-Mart is in the southwest quadrant of this intersection. This will probably be an all-day trip, so appropriate winter dress and a lunch are advisable. Pueblo Reservoir is an annual hotspot for unusual waterfowl, including loons, ducks and gulls. As for gulls, find out if a great one with a black back comes back for another winter in Pueblo.



CORRECTIONS

What would an issue be without a few corrections? The following changes should be made regarding the last issue (April 1996, Vol. 30, No. 2).

On page 75, within the Yellow-headed Blackbird paragraph, "Adams" should read "Adamus".

On page 76, the cowbird host record of J. Thompson under Cassin's Finch should correctly be assigned to House Finch.



PICKET WIRE CANYONLANDS FIELD TRIP REPORT MAY 4, 1996

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While the Picket Wire Canyonlands have gathered an ever-increasing group of admirers, birders have only rarely ventured into this region. Indeed, it requires a love of hiking nearly equal to one's love of birding to draw birdwatchers here. The five field trip participants (Randy Lentz, Judy Meyers, Glen Lane, Chase Davies, and Alan Versaw) all seem to share that love of hiking.

Evidences of this spring's fire still hang in the canyon bottom. Large stands of burned-out tamarisk haunt the river's edge. Nevertheless, green shoots sprouting from the tree bases bear witness to the resilience of this exotic species. Several cottonwoods burned in the fire, although several more remained unharmed.

Although none of the birds seen on the field trip could be considered extraordinary, the list looks more like what one would expect to find in Cottonwood Canyon or Picture Canyon than anywhere else in Colorado.

Western Kingbirds, Rock Wrens, Say's Phoebes and Canyon Towhees are each abundant in the canyon bottom. Less common, but still evident, are Scaled Quail, Ash-throated Flycatchers, Eastern Phoebes, Canyon and Bewick's Wrens, Rufous-crowned Sparrow and Lark Sparrows, Yellow Warblers, and Bullock's Orioles.

Probably the most productive part of the trip was a one-mile hike up Withers Canyon--a side canyon which empties into the Purgatoire River. Here we found, in addition to the above-mentioned species, Ladder-backed Woodpecker, Cassin's Kingbird, Least Flycatcher, and Wilson's and Yellow-rumped Warblers.

A complete list of the birds recorded on the field trip (including birds seen on the grasslands above the canyon) would include: Turkey Vulture, Swainson's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, American Kestrel, Prairie Falcon, Scaled Quail, Killdeer, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Belted Kingfisher, Lewis' Woodpecker, Ladder-backed Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Least Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Say's Phoebe, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Cassin's Kingbird, Western Kingbird, Horned Lark, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Barn Swallow, Pinyon Jay, Black-billed Magpie, American Crow, Chihuahuan Raven, Rock Wren, Canyon Wren, Bewick's Wren, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, American Robin, Northern Mockingbird, Curve-billed Thrasher, Yellow Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Wilson's Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Green-tailed Towhee, Spotted Towhee, Canyon Towhee, Rufous-crowned Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, Western Meadowlark, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Bullock's Oriole, and House Finch. The trip remained delightfully starling-free until we returned to La Junta in the afternoon.

A scout trip taken two weeks prior to the actual field trip yielded a much different mix of birds--many of them more typically montane species. Among the species recorded on April 20, 1996, were Wood Duck, Mallard, Hairy and Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Bluebird, Townsend's Solitaire, Mountain Chickadee, Black-throated Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, Pine Siskin, and American Goldfinch. Also, at this time Killdeer were very evident in areas where grass had burned and left nothing but charred areas on the ground. By May 4, the Killdeer had completely abandoned these spots. No swallows were seen on the scout trip and one Yellow-rumped constituted the entire day's warbler count.

If adequate interest continues, this field trip may be repeated in subsequent years. We can hope that conditions will not always be so dry as they were this year. Please contact Alan Versaw (719/598-7130 or btw@kktv.com) if you have an interest in participating in a future trip.



JOINT C.F.O./W.F.O. CONVENTION A BIG SUCCESS

The Joint Convention of The Colorado Field Ornithologists and Western Field Ornithologists at Estes Park on June 14-16, 1996 was a big success.

The Bird Art Show organized by our own Susan Blackshaw Craig was terrific! There was a lot of talent on display and the prospects for continued growth of this venue are exciting to contemplate. I hope everybody got a chance to see and purchase the wonderful T-shirt custom-designed for the Convention by Estes Park's Scott Rashid. The field trips, led by many of our members and other local experts, were very enjoyable. They produced most of the species targeted, and a few we did not expect. For a number of reasons, those who attended the ptarmigan trip on Trail Ridge Road June 15 will not soon forget the experience. The weather and birds were memorable! The paper session was excellent, thanks to the speakers and facilitation of Peter Gent. (See three abstracts to follow). Peter also did an outstanding job of running an event that hopefully in some format will become a fixture of future conventions: the expert identification panel. Thanks to those who risked submitting slides, and to the panel for letting us hear a century or more of field birding experience "think aloud". It was most informative. The members' slide show was super. Thanks to the Ploosters for the thankless task of pulling this together and to those who shared their fine photos with us. (Some of them would look great in the *Journal*. Hint. Hint). The banquet and after-dinner presentation by Ken Giesen was a first class event.

Steve Bouricius poured a tremendous amount of time and effort (too much) into this Convention. He is due credit for the many successes of this giant undertaking. Please take the time to express your thanks to Steve for all he did at the Convention and as our President.

Many other people, too numerous to mention here, helped with the Convention. You know who you are. You should feel very warm inside about *this get-together with our counterparts from throughout the West*. The W.F.O. helped us and taught us. I think the members of C.F.O. returned the favors and should feel proud. If for no other reason than the new and renewed friendships established during those few days, we should look forward to the next joint meeting. Let's don't wait 15 years this time.

Dave Leatherman



PAPER SESSION ABSTRACTS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROTECTING RAPTORS FROM HUMAN DISTURBANCE: A REVIEW

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Buffer zones can be effective in protecting raptors from the impacts of human associated disturbance (e.g., recreation, mining, urban expansion). Source or type of disturbance, prior disturbance history of individual raptors, and site-specific information need to be identified before establishing buffer zones. Spatial buffer zone recommendations range from 50-160 meters, depending on species. Temporal buffer recommendations should cover all nesting activities, including nest site selection. We review available information from published sources and interviews with resource managers concerning the criteria for establishment of protected areas and guidelines for assessing the extent of spatial and temporal closures. This review is valuable for resource managers and others interested in protecting raptors from the impacts of human associated disturbance.

POPULATION AND MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN COOT WITH EMPHASIS ON THE CENTRAL AND PACIFIC FLYWAYS

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Although most coots nest in the Pacific and Central Flyways of the U.S. and Canada, over 50% of the birds winter in Mexico and the Mississippi and Atlantic Flyways. California is the main wintering area in the Pacific Flyway and Texas in the Central Flyway, but both are often surpassed by Louisiana

and Florida. In January 1994, approximately 2 million coots wintered in the U.S., 500,000 in Mexico. Centers of coot production are in the Canadian Prairie Provinces (particularly Saskatchewan with 19.0/BBS route), but North Dakota has averaged 9.8, South Dakota and Oregon 4.7, California 1.3, Utah and Colorado 0.7 each. Estimates of coot numbers have increased in the past 3 decades, based on waterfowl breeding ground surveys, but show a slight decline based on BBS counts. Coots regularly move within and between flyways. Coots banded during the post-breeding season in the Northern Great Plains have been recovered in all 4 waterfowl flyways, and coots banded in California have been recovered from Alaska to Guatemala and as far east as Ontario and New York. Coots banded in Colorado, mainly at the Rawhide Energy Station north of Fort Collins, winter in Mexico (over two-thirds of recoveries), with lesser numbers going to California (3), and 1 each to Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Oklahoma, Utah and Manitoba. Five recoveries were in Sinaloa, 2 each in Sonora, Vera Cruz and Michoacan, with single recoveries from 9 other Mexican states.

STATE OF THE ATLAS

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The Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas is complete, alive, well, and working hard to produce a tangible product for its field workers and for Colorado ornithologists, land managers, and people who care.

The final statistics satisfy our ambitions (although we wish we had done better). About 1250 field workers worked in 1745 blocks (99% of the 1760 in the state). They "completed" 1610 of them (92%). By trekking to all parts of all parts of the state, we derived an excellent picture of the distribution of breeding birds at a scale of unprecedented detail. Bird watchers went where no bird watchers had ever gone before. We overcame our shyness and asked farmers, ranchers, property owners associations, and other private landowners for permission to study birds on their property; they almost always welcomed us.

We succeeded in continuing the citizen base for Colorado ornithology which began with Pike's expeditions (Marsh 1968). [Archuleta's expedition 30 years before Pike recorded the first bird in Colorado--they ate an "exceedingly palatable" Blue Grouse.] Citizen ornithology continued with the egg collectors of the late nineteenth century, Sclater's 1912 book published in London (1912),

Bailey and Niedrach's wonderful, personal, *Birds of Colorado* (1965), and Bob and Bob's meticulously researched *Colorado Birds* (1992).

The computer database

In the 1990's we have gone computer-crazy. The current Atlas database has 85,800 records. From Fall 1995 to Spring 1996 Beth Dillon and Alan Versaw compared the original field cards to Proof Listings for each block. They found mistakes on 75% of the cards, which varied from typographic errors to the wrong species.

This correction process also involved Species Account authors (more about them later), who detected errors or records about which they had questions. Some field workers know about this process; over 150 of them (including me) received inquiries about their Atlas observations, some ten years old. We commend the uniformly positive response and cooperation in delving into this ancient history.

Publication

The other major effort revolves around the forthcoming (when?--more on that later) Atlas publication. Twenty-eight authors (all Atlas field workers) have undertaken Species Accounts for our 250 breeding species. The accounts will discuss, for each breeding species, Colorado habitat usage, breeding status, and distribution. The species pages will include the Species Account, a summary of Atlas results, a graph of habitat usage, a table of dates for various stages of the nesting process, a map showing Atlas results, and a sketch of the bird by C.F.O. artist Radeaux.

Don Schrupp, computer specialist at the Division of Wildlife, produced Distribution Maps for each species. See Figure 1 for a sample (draft) map.

The book will have about 650 pages. We have not yet figured out the list price for the Atlas or the discount price to field workers. It will contain the Species Accounts and, we hope, a color insert of habitat photos. It includes chapters on the biogeography of the state by Chuck Person and on Post-settlement changes to Colorado birdlife by Ron Ryder.

It takes 12-18 months to publish a book **after** delivery of the final copy to the printer. We set a target publication of late 1997 (and expect a more realistic one of Spring 1998).

Results

Diversity. Atlas blocks contained six to one-hundred species. (The lowest, a subdivided plot in Costilla County covered with greasewood, and the highest, the also subdivided but habitat-rich Boulder block.)

Most widespread species. We found robins in more blocks than any other species. Our abundance estimates suggest that more Horned Larks nest in Colorado than any other species.

Specific species. Our data on Mountain Plovers, a species we found throughout eastern Colorado, demonstrate that they have a much more widespread breeding range than realized (and feared) by professional ornithologists. These results will impact the programs to help the plovers recover from their disastrous decline.

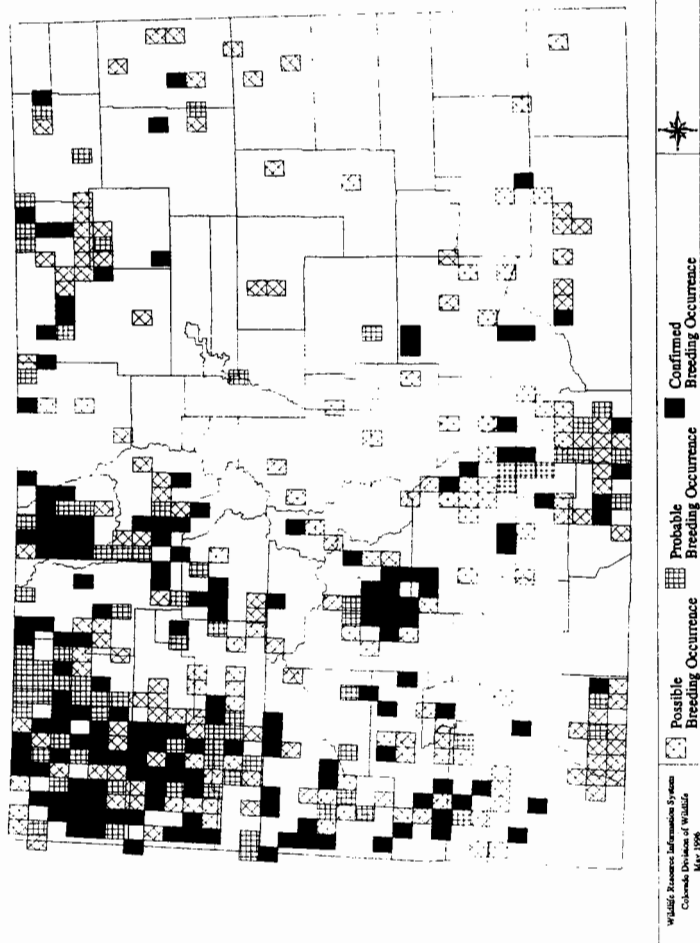
On the plains we found more Rock Wrens and Brown Thrashers and fewer Black-capped Chickadees than shown in *Colorado Birds* (Andrews and Righter 1992). We expanded the known breeding range for Purple Martin, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Gray Vireo, and House Finch. We have lots more breeding Green-tailed than Spotted (nee Rufous-sided) Towhees, more MacGillivray's than Virginia's Warblers, more Yellow-rumped than any other warblers, more Chippings than any other sparrows.

The Atlas book will have lots of detailed information about these and other changes to the "known" distribution of Colorado birds. It will present informative and readable discussions about each breeding species in Colorado.

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- Bailey, A.M., and R. J. Niedrach. 1965. *Birds of Colorado*. Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver.
- Marsh, T. G. 1968. A history of the first records of all the birds reported to have been seen within the present boundaries of the state of Colorado prior to settlement. *Colorado Field Ornithologist* 3:12-21.
- Sclater, W. L. 1912. *A history of the birds of Colorado*. Witherby and Co., London.

Colorado Bird Atlas Breeding Status By Quad - DRAFT
SPARROW, BREWER'S



[BREWER'S SPARROW DISTRIBUTION MAP]

**TITLES OF OTHER PAPERS GIVEN AT THE JOINT C.F.O/W.F.O.
CONVENTION AT ESTES PARK, COLORADO
JUNE 14-16, 1996**

"Shorebird Utilization of the Central Valley of California"

David Shuford: Point Reyes Bird Observatory, California

"Taxonomy of the Marsh Wrens of Western North America"

Philip Unitt: San Diego Natural History Museum, California

"The Field Ornithologists' Legacy: Repositories for Field Notes"

Kimball Garrett: Los Angeles County Museum, California



**MINUTES OF MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
COLORADO FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS
JUNE 14, 1996**

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A meeting of the Board of Directors of Colorado Field Ornithologists (C.F.O.) was held on June 14, 1996, at 7:30 p.m. at Y.M.C.A. of the Rockies, Estes Park, CO, in connection with the Annual Meeting of C.F.O. Attending were: Steve Bouricius, Linda Vidal, David Pantle, Raymond Davis, John Barber, Susan Blackshaw Craig, Bill Fink, Suzi Plooster, Dave Leatherman, and Mark Janos.

1. Nominations. The Board, acting as the Nominating Committee, nominated the following for election for the following year:

President: Linda Vidal
Vice-President: Alan Versaw
Director: Pearle Sandstrom-Smith

It was noted that the terms of office of directors Kim Potter and Brandon Percival have been completed. There is a four-year term limit in the Bylaws for Treasurer and Secretary, which will be up for Davis and Pantle in September and October, 1996. Suzi Plooster was appointed chair of a nominating committee, to select the other members of her committee from members who are not officers or directors. They will make suggestions to the Board at its meeting on August 17 for nominations for additional directors, secretary and treasurer, for positions to be filled by the Board.

2. Board Meeting. Linda scheduled the next meeting for August 17 at 9:30 a.m. at People's Clinic, 3305 N. Broadway, Boulder, CO. Anyone from out of town wanting overnight lodging may contact Suzi Plooster, 303-494-6708. Agenda items discussed will include report by Nominating Committee, schedule of Board meetings for rest of year, plans for next year's convention, whether to make changes in the Journal, preparation of Director's Manual and Job Descriptions for Officers, guidelines for Ron Ryder Award, why C.F.O. is not part of D.F.O. and other items.

Brandon Percival had proposed that the next convention be in Lamar. Alan Versaw had proposed Alamosa and done some initial fieldwork for that. It was agreed that the meeting would be in Alamosa. The meeting in 1988 was in Lamar. The 1997 meeting will be over Memorial Day weekend.

3. Membership Questionnaire. Linda will prepare a membership questionnaire to be published in the July 1996 *C.F.O. Journal*. This will solicit ideas from members about the activities and future of C.F.O. How do we get more members from the Denver area involved? Do we need more special field trips? More workshops?

4. Ron Ryder Award. John Barber distributed a page of his ideas. This will be discussed at the next Board meeting.





Dog-day Cicada (*Tibicen dorsata*). This is the maker of a buzzing sound quite characteristic of late summer on the Plains and, along with dragonflies, one of the primary foods of Mississippi Kites in southeastern Colorado. Picture Canyon, Baca County, 16 July 1992 by David Leatherman.

**NEWS FROM THE FIELD: THE WINTER REPORT
(DECEMBER 1995, JANUARY & FEBRUARY 1996)**

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For starters, I would like to commend the people who have handled this column in the past. I hope I can live up to the exceptional job you have all done. Since this was my first shot at the report, I was sometimes at a loss on how to proceed. Hopefully, things have turned out well and I have not upset anyone with misinterpretations or not giving credit where credit is due. I would eagerly welcome any constructive input that may improve the field report in the future.

The information used in this report was provided to Colorado's regional compilers and/or passed on to Van Truan and Brandon Percival. They are our new Mountain West co-editors for *Audubon Field Notes*. Kudos, gentlemen. Bird observations reported only to other sources (e.g. the Colorado Rare Bird Alert) will not be included in this summary. Please submit your sightings to the regional compilers (or to Truan and Percival if you have no regional compiler), if you are not doing so already. This will greatly improve the scope of this report and contribute to our existing knowledge of Colorado's avifauna.

We had an exciting winter period. Warm, mild weather was dominant early and allowed some of our summer residents and migrants to linger beyond usual windows of occurrence. Common Loons, Western Grebes, Horned Grebes, and Double-crested Cormorants held on where open water was available throughout the period. White-faced Ibis, Greater Yellowlegs, and a Great Egret apparently scrounged-up enough food items to persist well into December. The area around Valco Ponds in Pueblo apparently looked like the tropics to several species of warblers in mid-to-late December. After the first of the year, it grew much colder and snow covered-over a good deal of Colorado. Feeders in northern Colorado attracted high numbers of Pine Siskins, American Goldfinches, and invading Common Redpolls. Conversely, observers on both sides of the Divide commented on lower-than-average tallies of Evening Grosbeaks, Cassin's Finches, and Cedar Waxwings. White-crowned Sparrows became scarce when the climate turned colder, while most of us noted that American Tree Sparrows more than filled the void.

I hope everyone had a fun winter period and I hope you enjoy the field report. I am anxious to see your spring observations. Good birding, folks.

Note: Species requiring documentation are underlined and observers who provided documentation for their sightings this period are marked with an asterisk (*).

Red-throated Loon: Two imm. birds were seen 12/1 at Chatfield Res. (BKP*, DSm, GC). Another individual stopped 12/8-9 at Union Res. (DAL, mob).

Pacific Loon: After a bevy of fall reports, several lingered into the winter period. One remained at Hamilton Res. until 12/3 (WPL, RAR). Mark Janos observed one at Chatfield Res. on 12/6. One adult was at Rist Benson Lake in Loveland on 12/7 (CH). Two were reported from Cherry Creek Res. from 12/6-9 (MJ, DAL, mob).

Common Loon: An accidental winter visitor on the west slope, one was observed 12/4-20 at Colorado River State Park (CD, RL). The species is considered very rare in the winter on the eastern plains, but ice-free conditions at Pueblo Res. were attractive to as many as 8 individuals from 12/3 to 2/8 (MJ, BKP, mob).

Pied-billed Grebe: An accidental wintering species in the mountains, one was seen 12/16 and then sporadically through February at Lake Estes (SW, SR). Other reports were received from the eastern plains, with the most unusual being a dead bird found 12/1 near Walsh (JT).

Horned Grebe: A peak of 11 birds occurred at Hamilton Res. 12/3 (RAR). One was seen 12/4 on Blue Lake near El Jebel (KP). Up to 5 were seen 1/1-27 at Pueblo Res. (BKP, MJ, mob). One was first seen 2/28 at the Clifton Marsh (RL).

Red-necked Grebe: One observed at Chatfield Res. on 12/6 (BKP, MJ, mob).

Eared Grebe: Two individuals on this casual mid-winter visitor were observed at Pueblo Res. on 1/27 (DFO).

Western Grebe: Up to 5 spent the winter at Hamilton Res. (RAR) and Pueblo Res. hosted 5 from 1/1-27 (BKP, MJ, mob). One at Colorado River State Park 12/2 was noteworthy (CD, RL).

Clark's Grebe: One was seen within the Pueblo CBC circle on 12/24 (AVAS). Another was at Lake Meredith 12/30 (MJ).

American White Pelican: The singleton seen at Lake Meredith by Mark Janos on 12/17 has the dubious honor of being the most tardy of its kind in Colorado for 1995.

Double-crested Cormorant: Currently considered a rare winter resident on the eastern plains, its status may need to be reconsidered in lieu of recently increasing winter reports. Sixty-three were still present at Horse Creek Res. on 12/3 (BKP, MJ). Two wintered at Walter Walker SWA on the west slope where they are accidental for the period (CD, RL). Winter visitants were also noted at Valmont Res. and the Pueblo Res. areas.

Great Egret: Joe Himmel detected one 12/22-30 in an irrigation ditch near Greeley. These extremely late dates are unprecedented for Colorado.

White-faced Ibis: Not your typical "snowbird", 10 were documented at Monte Vista NWR on 12/5 (RG), with 5 still present on 12/14. There are no previous late fall or winter records for the state.

Tundra Swan: Two imm. were at Pueblo Res. on 12/5 (BKP) and 4 were located northeast of Center in the San Luis Valley during an aerial survey on 12/12 (RG).

Trumpeter Swan: Two graced Huerfano Res. from 12/3-24 (MJ*, DJ, mob). Eight birds (5 adults, 3 imm.) were present on Platte Canyon Res. on 12/16 (HK*, UK*, mob). An adult was seen 12/30 on Lake Cheraw during the Rocky Ford CBC (CW, JK, MJ*, mob). It was refound on 1/14 (MJ). Three adults were detected from 1/30 to 2/5 on the Colorado River near Debeque (KP*, RL, CD).

Greater White-fronted Goose: David Leatherman found one at Union Res. on 12/4 and one at Woods Lake near Severance on 12/17. Twelve called Valco Ponds in Canon City home from 12/16 to 2/4 (BKP, DPa, SPa, mob). Two were at Confluence Park on 12/23 (RL) and one persisted through the period (CD). One imm. was in Fort Collins on 1/23, one at McClellan Res. on 2/3 (MJ), six at Lower Latham Res. on 2/17 (JHi), and one imm. near Severance on 2/24 (DAL).

Ross' Goose: One adult was found from 2/16-24 near Severance (JFB, WPL, DAL). Mark Janos counted about 10 with 200 snow geese near Fowler on 2/18. He remarked this species seemed "a little more scarce than usual." There were indeed markedly fewer reports than for last year's winter period.

Brant: One western race individual was found at Angel Lake near Severance on 2/29 (JHi).

Blue-winged Teal: A late bird was near Walsh on 12/12 (JT).

Cinnamon Teal: The year's first report was from Orchard Mesa on 2/13 (RL).

Eurasian Wigeon: For the 2nd consecutive year, Fort Collins hosted this species. An adult male and an imm. male were observed at Edora Park and other localities beginning 12/15 through the period (mob). Another bird turned up on 2/15 at Lower Latham Res. (JHi).

Greater Scaup: One was at McClelland Res on 12/1 (BKP, DSm, GC). One female was in Fort Collins 12/15 through the period (KC, mob). On 12/17 two were at Clifton Marsh (RL). One was at Prospect Ponds near the Wheatridge Greenbelt on 1/12 (BS). A female was at Lake Cheraw on 1/14 (BKP, MJ, BC, mob). A male and female were found 1/22 at the Fish Hatchery Ponds west of Valco Ponds in Pueblo (DPa).

Oldsquaw: One male remained until 12/17 at a Greeley sandpit (JHi, mob). One was at Adobe Creek Res. on 12/3 (BKP, MJ). One was in Fort Collins from 12/23-28 (APL, WPL, PDL, mob). The CF&I Lakes south of Pueblo had one on 12/24 (DS, RT, MT, TT). On 12/25 the Fish Hatchery Pond in Pueblo also had a single (BD). One was at Lake Cheraw on 12/30 (CW, JK, mob). A female was at South Platte Park in Douglas County on 1/10 (BS). Three were at Thornton Res. on 2/18 (DCE, DAL, JM). Just how rare is this species in eastern Colorado these days?

Black Scoter: One female was at McClellan Res. from 12/1-17 (BKP*, mob). Two were reported there on 1/10 (BS). A female seen at Lake Meredith on 12/3 (BKP, MJ*) represents the first Pueblo area winter record. The 2nd Pueblo area winter record followed a week later, when another female was discovered at the Fish Hatchery Ponds (DJ, BD, MJ*, mob).

White-winged Scoter: A female first found in the fall lingered at a Greeley sandpit until 12/17 (JHi). An adult male was at McClellan Res. on 12/1 (BKP, DSm, GC). One female turned up at Lake Meredith on 12/3 (BKP, MJ). Another female frequented Valco Ponds and the nearby Arkansas River in Pueblo from 12/16-22 (DPa, mob).

Barrow's Goldeneye: Fantastic numbers wintered on the western slope this season. Twenty-five were at Blue Lake in El Jebel on 12/4 (KP). The same observer reports 3 at Rifle Gap Res. on 12/10, forty at Rifle Falls Fish Hatchery on 12/20 and 80-100 on Ute Water Res. on 12/31. In the east, one male was at Union Res. on 12/12 (WPL, JFB, JM). Up to five worked the Arkansas River and Valco Ponds in Pueblo from 12/21 to 1/27 (MJ, BKP, mob). A pair stopped in at Runyon Lake in Pueblo on 1/13-14 (MK, DJ).

Northern Goshawk: One bird was north of Fruita during the period (CD, RL). One was in Evergreen on 12/9 (SB, WWB). An imm. bird was west of Loveland on 12/10 (CH). An adult was found during the Fort Collins CBC on 12/16 at the CO State Forest Service Nursery (DAL, DCE). It persisted though the period. Also on the Fort Collins CBC was one at Lory State Park (JBo) and one near Horsetooth Res. (JFB, mob). Further south were singles in La Junta on 1/7 (VT) and Rocky Ford SWA on 1/14 (BKP, mob). Another was in Golden on 2/17 (JW, DW).

Merlin: This species was commonly encountered east of Fort Collins this winter where 25+ reports were received. In the west-central region, 6-8 individual birds were estimated to be present (CD, RL).

Peregrine Falcon: One bird was reported on four occasions in the Grand Valley (RL, CD). One was seen east of Canon City on 12/17 (DPa, SPa, SM). Another was along Boulder Creek from 1/2-6 (BS). Pueblo had one 2/22 (VT) and one was found south of Fort Collins on 2/29 (PO).

Gyr Falcon: This arctic wraith appeared 12/8 at Lower Latham Res. (WPL, JHi). This brown morph bird ate a green-winged teal as two thrilled (this I assume) observers looked on. A dark phase bird at Lake Meredith on 12/10 was even more nomadic and provided the 1st Pueblo area record (MJ). On 1/23 Joe Himmel found yet another gyr. This gray morph bird was on the Pawnee Grasslands near Grover.

Sora: One was seen 1/4 at the Clifton Marsh (CD, RL), where the species is casual in winter. Another was at Colorado City on 1/9 and 2/17 (DS).

Greater Yellowlegs: The CBC at Monte Vista NWR produced one bird on 12/17 (RG*). Another was west of Loveland 1/14-16 (CH). Two or three appeared on the Colorado river during the period (CD). This is a casual winter resident anywhere in Colorado.

Dunlin: One was observed on 1/17 at South Platte Park (BS).

Bonaparte's Gull: A good early winter showing was noted in the Arkansas Valley (BKP, MJ). There were 41 at Adobe Creek Res. on 12/3 and up to 6 at Pueblo Res. from 12/9-15.

Mew Gull: One winter adult was seen 1/23 at Runyon Lake in Pueblo (DJ).

Thayer's Gull: One was in Union Res. on 12/12 (WPL, JFB, JM). A winter adult was seen at Pueblo Res. on 12/16 (TL, MJ, BD). Two imm. were seen at Hamilton Res. from 12/31 to 2/25 (DCE, WPL, DAL, mob). A 1st- winter bird

was observed at Runyon Lake on 1/6 and 1/27 (VT, PSS, CS). One adult and an imm. were seen at McClellan Res. on 1/10 (BS). On 1/14 a 1st-winter bird was observed at Lake Henry (MJ).

Glaucous Gull: One in 3rd-winter plumage was seen beginning 12/12 at Union Res. for about a week (JM, mob). An adventurous 1st or 2nd-winter bird pushed the envelope south to Lake Henry on 2/18 (MJ, mob).

Great Black-backed Gull: Like clockwork, one wayward bird (this one in winter adult plumage) showed-off at Pueblo Res. again this winter from 12/2 to 2/23 (BKP, MJ, mob).

Black-legged Kittiwake: One imm. at Union Res. from 12/10-12 (JPr).

Ancient Murrelet: Wow. One was found 12/6 at Chatfield Res. (JK, mob). It could not be relocated. Also, a small flock of alcids was seen in mid-December near Wellington (SMa, KMa). They were moving north to south "flying low and in formation." While not conclusively identified, "head and throat pattern suggested ancient murrelet."

Barn Owl: Unexpected during the winter away from the west slope, one was found 2/16 between Fort Collins and Loveland (PO).

Northern Pygmy-Owl: One was videotaped on 12/17 south of Canon City (RB, BM). Another was seen 1/1 near Powderhorn Ski Area (CD, RL).

Long-eared Owl: One was near Spring Creek Dam below Horsetooth Res. on 12/3 (WPL). Up to 2 occupied Rocky Ford SWA from 12/30 to 2/11 (JPo, mob). One was at Briggsdale 1/7 (DCE, JBo). Three spent December and January in a windbreak near Wellington (SMa, KMa). There were at least 13 birds at three sites in the Grand Valley during the period.

Short-eared Owl: Two were at Wellington SWA on 1/6-7 (DAL, DCE, mob).

Northern Saw-whet Owl: The only report was of a road-killed bird one mile east of Ordway on 2/11 (MJ).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: One was seen "on-and-off" from 12/3 to 1/7 at Sylvan Dale Ranch west of Loveland (CH). One appeared at Grandview Cemetery in Fort Collins on 12/5 (WPL). Up to 4 (2 adults and 2 imm.) were seen at Pueblo City Park from 12/16 to 2/12 (MY, mob).

Red-naped Sapsucker: One bird wintered in Collbran (CD, RWo). There are few winter records for anywhere in Colorado.

Ladder-backed Woodpecker: A rare resident, one was near Walsh 1/6 and 1/8 (JT). Three were in Carrizo Canyon on 1/28 (MJ).

Three-toed Woodpecker: Also rare, one female was at Fourmile Creek on 12/6 (KP). In Rocky Mountain National Park one was seen 1/6 (JFB) and another 2/24 (JBo). One was on Grand Mesa 1/27 (KP).

Black Phoebe: An adult at the Canon City Riverwalk from 12/17 to 2/3 provided the 1st Colorado winter record (BKP*, SM, MJ*, mob).

Eastern Phoebe: One found on 12/31 during the Rawhide CBC is only the 2nd Colorado early winter record (BDi).

Say's Phoebe: One 12/24 near Vineland (MK, LBr) and another near Boone on 1/14 (PSS, CS). Seven birds were recorded on the west slope (CD, RL).

Scrub Jay: Up to 3 visited feeders in Walsh from 12/15 to 2/29 (JT*).



"Western" Scrub-Jay (*Apheloma californica woodhousei*). Upper Skyway section of Colorado Springs, CO., 10 April 1990 by David Leatherman.

Pinyon Jay: Two reports about 60 miles north of Kim (MJ) and one in Evergreen throughout the period (BJG).

Chihuahuan Raven: One was seen near Florence on 12/17 (RW).

Mountain Chickadee: Farther east than normal were up to 3 in Walsh 1/5 to 2/21 (JT*) and one in Ovid (JBo, DCE).

Bushtit: Ten found in the Poudre Canyon west of Fort Collins in mid to late February were a surprise (RC).

Carolina Wren: One visited a feeder in Denver on 1/18 (RGm*) and another sang at Beulah from 1/24 to 2/25 (PF).

Winter Wren: One was near the May Museum between Colorado Springs and Penrose on 1/29 (DAL). One was seen at Lory State Park on 1/14 (JBo) and another in the Poudre Canyon on Greyrock Trail on 2/17 (SF, AF).

Hermit Thrush: One was at Muir Springs on 1/21 (DCE, JBo).

Varied Thrush: One female wintered in Fort Collins at the Colorado State Forest Service Nursery starting 12/16 (DCE, DAL, mob). Another was west of Evergreen 1/3 through the period (MSy, LSy). A female was observed at a Greeley residence from 1/22-24 (JHi).

Northern Mockingbird: One was seen in Ordway on 1/26 (KS, mob).

Sage Thrasher: One bird was at Sweitzer State Park on 2/25 (CD).

Brown Thrasher: One was recorded on the Rocky Mountain National Park CBC on 12/17 (fide SR, JFB). It was seen again in January (SR). There were 3 other reports from the foothills and eastern plains from 12/22 to 2/25.

Bohemian Waxwing: After the invasion of winter 94'-95', only two reports were received this season. Both were from the mountains.

Yellow Warbler: One was found dead in Clifton on the very late date of 12/4 (CD, RL).

Cape May Warbler: An imm. female near Valco Ponds in Pueblo from 12/15-28 provided the 2nd Pueblo area winter record (BKP*, MJ*, mob).

Yellow-rumped Warbler: Up to 36 in Pueblo from 12/14 to 1/27 represented a significant winter population (BKP, mob).

Prairie Warbler: A casual species anytime in Colorado, an imm. female near Valco Ponds from 12/14-16 was a treat (BD, BKP*, MJ*, mob).

MacGillivray's Warbler: An imm. or female of this species at Rock Canyon near Pueblo from 12/13-27 was much belated in its southward journey (BKP*).

Common Yellowthroat: An imm. showed up 12/18 along the Canon City Riverwalk (TL).

Western Tanager: One was reported at a feeder in Avon on 12/29 and for a few days thereafter (JoP).

Northern Cardinal: Two pairs were at the Ovid bastion on 2/11 (DCE, JBo). A female was in Walsh 2/23 (JT).

Dickcissel: An imm. visited a Fort Collins feeder from 1/1-5, representing one of but a handful of Colorado winter records (BDi, mob).

Green-tailed Towhee: One "toughed-it-out" at Muir Springs near Fort Morgan from 12/1 to 1/21 (JHi, JRi, mob). Another turned up 12/17 in Florence (TB, CL).

Vesper Sparrow: Two were discovered in the San Luis Valley during the Monte Vista NWR CBC on 12/17 (RG).

Sage Sparrow: Two birds, including one singing, were found west of Fruitita on 2/18 (RL). Another was north of Delta on 2/25 (CD).

Savannah Sparrow: A straggler was near Cheraw on 12/3 (BKP, MJ).

LeConte's Sparrow: One at Lake Meredith from 12/30 to 1/16 was a much-visited stray (MJ*, mob).

Fox Sparrow: Two were found 12/23 near Fort Morgan (JRi).

Lincoln's Sparrow: Three reports were received, one at Walter Walker SWA from 12/14 to 1/14 (CD), one on Orchard Mesa 1/5 (RL), and one 1/27 at the Pueblo Raptor Center (KS, GE, DM, PJ).

Swamp Sparrow: Overall, 7 reports of 8 reports were received from 12/13 to 1/7. Most were in the Pueblo area.

White-throated Sparrow: One was in Canon City on 12/17 (MY, BKP), another at Colorado City on 12/31 (DS), one at Muir Springs 1/21 (JBo, DCE, KS) and a westward bird near Molina on 1/28 (CD).

Golden-crowned Sparrow: The Red Rocks bird was seen for the fifth winter in a row (mob), while another appeared 2/19 at the Bear Creek Nature Center in Colorado Springs (BG).

Harris' Sparrow: This species was widely reported this winter with most observations in December. Six were seen in the west-central region. Most unusual was one wintering south of Gypsum (JMe) and one at Susan Ward's Estes Park feeder from 2/21-24.

Chestnut-collared Longspur: A loner was at Lake Henry on 12/17 (MJ) and a group of 5 were in Las Animas County on 1/28 (BKP, MJ).

Snow Bunting: One was near Douglas Lake north of Fort Collins on 12/23 (APL, mob). Two were found near Hamilton Res. on 12/31 (DCE, WPL) and 3 were south of the Glade Park Store west of Grand Junction on 1/26 (CD, RL).

Rusty Blackbird: A winter female was near Valco Ponds in Pueblo from 12/16 to 1/1 (BKP, mob). Three more were seen on 12/19 at the Canon City Riverwalk (DSm).

Great-tailed Grackle: Three were at Lower Latham Res. on 12/8 (WPL, JHi) and a maverick at La Veta on 12/17 (DS). Up to 50 thronged Lake Meredith from 12/30 to 1/14 (MJ, mob), while 10 visited Lake Henry 1/14 (PSS, CS). In the west-central region 8-10 birds were observed during the period (RL).

Common Grackle: Five reports were received for the period 12/18 to 2/25. Most peculiar was one in Georgetown on 2/9 (DAL).

Brown-headed Cowbird: One was near Fort Morgan 12/23 (JRi) and 10-20 wintered near feedlots around Fruita.

Black Rosy Finch: Up to 100 were observed in the west-central region during the period (CD, RL).

Purple Finch: Christian Hagen had one male visit his feeder west of Loveland 1/20-21.

White-winged Crossbill: As many as 2 were observed on Grand Mesa from 1/20 to 2/17 (CD, RL, KP).

Common Redpoll: The northeastern plains had its first visitors on 12/5 near Wellington (SMA, KMa). Crow Valley Campground hosted up to 100 from 12/24 to 2/29 (DAL, mob). The high count was a group of 207 near Galetton on 1/7 (DCE, JBo). Many other reports were received.

Lesser Goldfinch: It appears 10-12 birds wintered at Grand Junction area feeders (CD, RWo).

Abbreviations Key: CBC = Christmas Bird Count; imm. = immature; mob = many observers; NWR = National Wildlife Refuge; Res. = reservoir; SWA = State Wildlife Area

Cited Observers: Arkansas Valley Audubon Society (AVAS), John Barber (JFB), Jon Bowser (JBo), Toni Brevillier (TB), Leon Bright (LBr), Sylvia Brockner (SB), Winston William Brockner (WWB), Richard Bunn (RB), Rob Cavallaro (RC), Gary Conover (GC), Kevin Cook (KC), Alex Cringan (AC), Denver Field Ornithologists Field Trip (DFO), Coen Dexter (CD), Bob Dickson (BD), Beth Dillon (BDi), David Ely (DCE), Gail Evans (GE), Scott Fitzgerald (SF), Pat Flynn (PF), Allison Foley (AF), Richard Gamewell (RGm), Ron Garcia (RG), Barbara Jean Gard (BJG), Bob Goycoolea (BG), Christian Hagen (CH), Joe Himmel (JHi), Mark Janos (MJ), Dave Johnson (DJ), Pearl Jordan (PJ), Joey Kellner (JK), Mike Ketchen (MK), Hugh Kingery (HK), Urling Kingery (UK), David Leatherman (DAL), Tony Leukering (TL), Rich Levad (RL), Cindy Lippincott (CL), Adam Lisowsky (APL), Paula Lisowsky (PDL), Bill Lisowsky (WPL), Joe Mammoser (JM), Kathy Martin (KMa), Steve Martin (SMa), Bill Maynard (BM), Jack Merchant (JMe), Se Etta Moss (SM), Diana Mullineaux (DM), Paul Opler (PO), Jerry Poe (JPo), JoAnn Potter (JoP), Kim Potter (KP), John Prather (JPr), Joe Rigli (JRi), Scott Roederer (SR), Ron Ryder (RAR), Pearle Sandstrom-Smith (PSS), Clif Smith (CS), Bob Spencer (BS), Les Sylvester (LSy), Martha Sylvester (MSy), Janeal Thompson (JT), Van Truan (VT), Mary Tucey (MT), Richard Tucey (RT), Tim Tucey (TT), Dave Waddington (DW), Jan Waddington (JW), Susan Ward (SW), Rosie Watts (RW), Chris Wood (CW), Ronda Woodward (RWo), Mark Yaeger (MY)





Grasshopper (Pardalophora apiculata) impaled on a cottonwood branch stub by Loggerhead Shrike. South of Atwood, CO on CR56 west of CR63, 10 May 1990 by David Leatherman.

ANNOTATED CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS

CHERRY CREEK STATE PARK

Compiled by Jack Reddall

This annotated check-list covers 300 species of birds that have been recorded at the Cherry Creek State Park (CCSP) of which at least 67 have at one time or another nested there. This check-list was prepared primarily on the basis of the compiler's extensive field notes covering 389 individual daily visits over the past 30 years.

In addition, data derived from daily visits to CCSP as part of the compiler's day-long field trips elsewhere in northeastern and northcentral Colorado have also served as source material in the preparation (1164 field trips to these areas since the fall of 1964). Reports of rare birds and species recorded for the first time in the state on file with the Colorado Field Ornithologists' Official Records Committee at the Denver Museum of Natural History dating back a number of years were also researched for CCSP records. There was no attempt made to contact the many other Denver and Colorado field observers who regularly bird-watch at the CCSP for their input. As a result there is no question that the check-list is incomplete in this regard. Hopefully the check-list will continue to grow, expand and become more refined as additional field work is accomplished. Nevertheless, it is felt that the 300 species contained in the check-list provide a good representation of the avifauna at the park.

Common names and scientific names are listed in taxonomic order in accordance with The A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (Sixth Edition), 1983 and the latest Supplements through 1995.

The **STATUS** and **FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE** by seasons were developed based solely upon the compiler's 30 years of experience and knowledge of the avifauna at the Cherry Creek State Park. He takes full responsibility for its content.

September 12, 1995

Acknowledgement: the author is much indebted to John Masson of Englewood, CO for help in formatting this checklist.

DESCRIPTION OF TERMS

I HABITATS:

- Shortgrass Prairie (1)
- Riparian Woodlands (2)
- Reservoir (3)
- Ponds, Marshes, Streams (4)
- Residential, Stables, Shop Maintenance (5)
- Mudflats and Sandbars (6)
- Tall-grass or mixed grass grasslands with sparse shrub associations (7)
- Normally observed flying over in the air (*)

II STATUS IN THE PARK

- RESIDENT (R): Implies permanency. Species that are present year-round and breed within the park.
- INTRODUCED RESIDENT (I): Implies permanency. Species that are not native to North America but are present year-round and breed within the Park.
- NON-BREEDING RESIDENT (N): Implies permanency. Species that are present year-round that lack evidence of having bred within the Park.
- SPRING AND FALL MIGRANTS (M): Species that pass through the Park during the spring migration and do not remain to breed (although some non-breeders may linger in the Park during the summer) and then pass through the Park again during the fall migration. Varying numbers of returning fall migrants may join resident populations to remain over the winter in the Park depending on weather conditions and food supplies. These species are considered as non-residents.
- MIGRANT BREEDER (MB): Species that enter the Park in the spring to breed; then leave in the fall. It should be noted that while many individuals of each species listed in this category will terminate their spring migration in the Park to nest, many other individuals of the same species will continue on to breed elsewhere in Colorado or in North America returning and passing through the Park during fall migration. EXAMPLE: Many Yellow Warblers will arrive in the Park in the spring and remain to breed while many other Yellow Warblers pass through the Park in the spring to nest elsewhere. In any event, these species are considered as non-residents.
- WINTER VISITOR (W): Species that retreat to the Park to spend only the late fall, winter and early spring months. These species are considered as non-residents and non-breeders.
- IRREGULAR WINTER VISITOR (IW): Species that do not occur every winter, but may irrupt in vast numbers during big flight years. These species are considered as non-residents and as non-breeders.
- VAGRANT (V): Species whose occurrence in the Park may be due to post-breeding wandering, extreme or unusual weather conditions or some unexplained or unexpected phenomenon. These species are considered as non-residents and as non-breeders.
- ESCAPED OR RELEASED (E/R): Species which probably have escaped from captivity or have been released for such purposes as to train hunting dogs. These species have not established themselves as Residents in the park and have not been known to breed.
- EXTIRPATED (EX): Species which probably were former Residents or Migrant Breeders within the Park and are no longer found here.
- STATUS UNCERTAIN (?): Further study and data required.

III FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE IN THE PARK

These terms should not be interpreted too literally. Species in the categories ABUNDANT to RARE are subject to fluctuations from time to time and thus may "shift" from one category to another. The chief purpose of the terms listed below is to act as a guide rather than to be a rigid concept or arithmetical conversion. Their values are relative only.

REGULAR (reported annually)

ABUNDANT (a): Over 100 per day in the appropriate season and suitable habitat.
COMMON (c): 25-99 per day in the appropriate season and suitable habitat.
FAIRLY COMMON (f): 10-24 per day in the appropriate season and suitable habitat.
UNCOMMON (u): 1-9 usually seen daily in the appropriate season and suitable habitat.
RARE (r): 1-5 per day but no more than 10 per season and not seen daily.

IRREGULAR (not reported annually)





CASUAL (ca): Over 4 records in the appropriate season but of very infrequent occurrence.
ACCIDENTAL (ac): Only 1-3 records for the Park.
FREQUENCY UNKNOWN OR UNDETERMINED (?)

IV SEASONS





SPRING (SP): March through May
SUMMER (SU): June through August
FALL (FA): September through November
WINTER (WI): December through February

Annotated Check-List of Birds -- Cherry Creek State Park





Frequency of Occurrence
(see "Description of Terms")

FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
LOONS (Gaviidae)						
Red-throated Loon - <i>Gavia stellata</i>	Reservoir (3)	M (Migrant)			r (rare)	
Pacific Loon - <i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Reservoir (3)	M			r	
Common Loon - <i>Gavia immer</i>	Reservoir (3)	M	r		r	
Yellow-billed Loon - <i>Gavia adamsii</i> (See Note 1)	Reservoir (3)	M			ac (Accidental)	
GREBES (Podicipedidae)						
Pied-billed Grebe - <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Reservoir (3) Ponds, Marshes & Streams (4)	MB (Migrant Breeder)	U (Uncommon) f (fairly common)	U	f (fairly common)	
Horned Grebe - <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	3	M	f		f-c	
Red-necked Grebe - <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	3	M			ca (Casual)	
Eared Grebe - <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	3,4	M	f-c	r	C (common) a (abundant)	
Western Grebe - <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	3	M	C-a	u	C-a	
Clark's Grebe - <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	3	M	r	r	u	
PELICANS (Pelecanidae)						
American White Pelican - <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	3,6	M	f	u	f	
Brown Pelican - <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> (See Note 2)	3,6	V (Vagrant)		ac		
CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae)						
Double-crested Cormorant - <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	3	M	f-c	c	f-c	
Neotropic Cormorant - <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> (See Note 2.1)	3	V			ac	
BITTERNS AND HERONS (Ardeidae)						
American Bittern - <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	4	M	r	r	r	
Great Blue Heron - <i>Ardea herodias</i>	2,3,4,6	MB	u-f	u	u-f	r
Great Egret - <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	4,6	M	r		r	
Snowy Egret - <i>Egretta thula</i>	4,6	M	r		r	
Little Blue Heron - <i>Egretta caerulea</i>	4	M	ca			
Cattle Egret - <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (See Note A)	4,6	M	ca			
Green Heron - <i>Butorides virescens</i>	4	M	r	r	r	
Black-crowned Night-Heron - <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	2,3,4,6	M	u-f	u-f	u-f	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron - <i>Nycticorax violaceus</i> (See Note 3)	4	V		ac		





Frequency of Occurrence
(see "Description of Terms")

FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
IBISES AND SPOONBILLS (Threskiornithidae)						
White-faced Ibis - <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	4,6	M	f-c		u-f	
SWANS, GEESE AND DUCKS (Anatidae)						
Tundra Swan - <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	3	M	ca		r	
Greater White-fronted Goose - <i>Anser albifrons</i>	3	M	ca		r	
Snow Goose - <i>Chen caerulescens</i>						
"White" morph - <i>Chen caerulescens hyperborea</i>	3	M	r-u		r-u	
"Blue" morph - <i>Chen caerulescens caerulescens</i>	3	M	ca		ca	
Ross' Goose - <i>Chen rossi</i>	3	M	ca		ca	
Brant - <i>Branta bernicla nigricans</i> (See Note 4)	3	V			ac	
Canada Goose - <i>Branta canadensis</i>	1,3,4,6	R,MB	a	c-a	a	a
Wood Duck - <i>Aix sponsa</i>	2,4	R,MB	r	r	r	r
Green-winged Teal - <i>Anas crecca</i>	3,4,6	R,MB	f-c	f-c	c-a	c-a
Mallard - <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	3,4,6	R,MB	a	c-a	a	c-a
Northern Pintail - <i>Anas acuta</i>	3,4,6	MB	a	u-f	c-a	
Blue-winged Teal - <i>Anas discors</i>	3,4,6	MB	f-c	u	f-c	
Cinnamon Teal - <i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	4,6	MB	u-f	u	f	
Northern Shoveler - <i>Anas clypeata</i>	3,4,6	MB	a	u	a	
Gadwall - <i>Anas strepera</i>	3,4,6	MB	a	f	a	r-u
American Wigeon - <i>Anas americana</i>	3,4,6	MB	c-a	f	c-a	r
Canvasback - <i>Aythya valisineria</i>	3	M	f		f-c	
Redhead - <i>Aythya americana</i>	3	M	a	f	a	
Ring-necked Duck - <i>Aythya collaris</i>	3	M	f-c		f-c	
Greater Scaup - <i>Aythya marila</i>	3	M	r		r	
Lesser Scaup - <i>Aythya affinis</i>	3	M	a		a	
Oldsquaw - <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	3	M	ca		r	
Black Scoter - <i>Melanitta nigra</i>	3	M			ca	
Surf Scoter - <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	3	M	ca		r	
White-winged Scoter - <i>Melanitta fusca</i>	3	M	ca		r	
Common Goldeneye - <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	3	M	c-a		c-a	c
Barrow's Goldeneye - <i>Bucephala islandica</i>	3	M	r		r	

Frequency of Occurrence
(see "Description of Terms")





FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
SWANS, GEESE AND DUCKS (Anatidae) Con't						
Bufflehead - <i>Bucephala albeola</i>	3	M	c		c	
Hooded Merganser - <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	3	M	r		r	r
Common Merganser - <i>Mergus merganser</i>	3	M	a		a	a
Red-breasted Merganser - <i>Mergus serrator</i>	3	M	u-f		u-f	r
Ruddy Duck - <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	3	M	f-c	u	c-a	
AMERICAN VULTURES (Cathartidae)						
Turkey Vulture - <i>Cathartes aura</i>	*1,2	M	r	r	r-u	
KITES, EAGLES, HAWKS AND ALLIES (Accipitridae)						
Osprey - <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	3,4	M	r		r	
Bald Eagle - <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	3	Winter Visitor (w)				r
Northern Harrier - <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	1,4,7	R,MB	u	r	u	u
Sharp-shinned Hawk - <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	2	M	r		r	
Cooper's Hawk - <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	2	M	r		r	r
Northern Goshawk - <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	2	W				r
Red-shouldered Hawk - <i>Buteo lineatus</i> (See Note 5)	2	V			ac	
Broad-winged Hawk - <i>Buteo platypterus</i>	2	M	r		r	
Swainson's Hawk - <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	1,2	MB	u	u	u	
Red-tailed Hawk - <i>Buteo jamaicensis calurus</i>	1,2	R,MB	u	u	u	u
"Harlan's" race - <i>Buteo jamaicensis harlani</i>	2	W				ca
Ferruginous Hawk - <i>Buteo regalis</i>	1	N	u	r	u	u
Rough-legged Hawk - <i>Buteo lagopus</i>	1	W	r		r	r
Golden Eagle - <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	*1,2	N	r	r	r	r
CARACARAS AND FALCONS (Falconidae)						
American Kestrel - <i>Falco sparverius</i>	1,2,7	R,MB	u	u	u	u
Merlin - <i>Falco columbarius</i>	1,2	M	r		r	r
Peregrine Falcon - <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	2,3	M	r		r	
Prairie Falcon - <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	1,7	N	r	r	r	r
PARTRIDGES, GROUSE, TURKEYS AND QUAIL (Phasianidae)						
Chukar - <i>Alectoris chukar</i>	1	E/R	ca		ca	
Ring-necked Pheasant - <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	1,2	I	u	u	u	u
Greater Prairie-Chicken - <i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	1	EX	?	?	?	?

Frequency of Occurrence
(see "Description of Terms")





FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
Sharp-tailed Grouse - Tympanuchus phasianellus	1	EX	?	?	?	?
Northern Bobwhite - Colinus virginianus	2	EX, E/R	?	?	?	?
RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS (Rallidae)						
Virginia Rail - Rallus limicola	4	R, MB	u	u	u	u
Sora - Porzana carolina	4	MB	u	u	r	
American Coot - Fulica americana	3, 4, 6	MB	c-a	f	c-a	u
CRANES (Gruidae)						
Sandhill Crane - Grus canadensis	6	M	r		r-u	
PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS (Charadriidae)						
Black-bellied Plover - Pluvialis squatarola	6	M	r		r	
American Golden-Plover - Pluvialis dominica	6	M			r	
Snowy Plover - Charadrius alexandrinus	6	M	ca		ca	
Semipalmated Plover - Charadrius semipalmatus	6	M	u		u	
Piping Plover - Charadrius melodus (See Note 6)	6	M	ac			
Killdeer - Charadrius vociferus	4, 6	R, MB	f-c	f	f-c	u
STILTS AND AVOCETS (Recurvirostridae)						
Black-necked Stilt - Himantopus mexicanus	6	M	ca		ca	
American Avocet - Recurvirostra americana	6	M	r		r	
SANDPIPERS, PHALAROPES AND ALLIES (Scolopacidae)						
Greater Yellowlegs - Tringa melanoleuca	6	M	u-f		u-f	
Lesser Yellowlegs - Tringa flavipes	6	M	f-c		f-c	
Solitary Sandpiper - Tringa solitaria	6	M	r		r	
Willet - Catoptrophorus semipalmatus	6	M	u		u	
Spotted Sandpiper - Actitis macularia	4, 6	MB	u	u	u-f	
Whimbrel - Numenius phaeopus	6	M	r			
Long-billed Curlew - Numenius americanus	6	M	r		r	
Hudsonian Godwit - Limosa haemastica (See Note 7)	6	M	ac			
Marbled Godwit - Limosa fedoa	6	M	r		r	
Ruddy Turnstone - Arenaria interpres (See Note 8)	6	M			ac	
Red Knot - Calidris canutus (See Note 9)	6	M	ac		ac	
Sanderling - Calidris alba	6	M	r		r	
Semipalmated Sandpiper - Calidris pusilla	6	M	r-u		r	

Frequency of Occurrence

(see "Description of Terms")





FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
SANDPIPERS, PHALAROPES AND ALLIES (Scolopacidae) Con't						
Western Sandpiper - <i>Calidris mauri</i>	6	M	u-f		u	
Least Sandpiper - <i>Calidris minutilla</i>	6	M	f-c		f-c	
White-rumped Sandpiper - <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	6	M	r			
Baird's Sandpiper - <i>Calidris bairdii</i>	6	M	f-c		f-c	
Pectoral Sandpiper - <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	6	M	r		u	
Dunlin - <i>Calidris alpina</i>	4,6	M	ca		r	ca
Stilt Sandpiper - <i>Calidris himantopus</i>	6	M	u		u	
Buff-breasted Sandpiper - <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	4,6	M			ca	
Short-billed Dowitcher - <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	6	M	ca		ca	
Long-billed Dowitcher - <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	4,6	M	u-f		u-f	
Common Snipe - <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	4,6	MB	u	r	u	r
American Woodcock - <i>Scolopax minor</i> (See Note 10)	2	M	ac			
Wilson's Phalarope - <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	3,6	M	f-c		f-c	
Red-necked Phalarope - <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	3,6	M	f-c		f-c	
Red Phalarope - <i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i> (See Note 11)	3,6	M			ac	
SKUAS, GULLS, TERNS AND SKIMMERS (Laridae)						
Pomarine Jaeger - <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	3	M			ca	
Parasitic Jaeger - <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	3	M			ca	
Laughing Gull - <i>Larus atricilla</i>	3	M	ca		ca	ca
Franklin's Gull - <i>Larus pipixcan</i>	3,6	M	f-c		f-a	
Little Gull - <i>Larus minutus</i> (See Note 12)	3,6	M			ac	
Common Black-headed Gull - <i>Larus ridibundus</i> (See Note B)	3,6	V			ac	
Bonaparte's Gull - <i>Larus philadelphia</i>	3,6	M	r		u-f	
Mew Gull - <i>Larus canus</i>	3,6	W			ca	
Ring-billed Gull - <i>Larus delawarensis</i>	3,6	N	a	u-f	a	a
California Gull - <i>Larus californicus</i>	3,6	M	f-a	f	c-a	r
Herring Gull - <i>Larus argentatus</i>	3,6	W	c-a		f-c	f-a
Thayer's Gull - <i>Larus thayeri</i>	3,6	W	r		r	r
Lesser Black-backed Gull - <i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i> (See Note 13)	3,6	W			ac	ac
Glaucous-winged Gull - <i>Larus glaucescens</i> (See Note 14)	3,6	V	ac			
Glaucous Gull - <i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	3	W	ca			ca

Frequency of Occurrence
(see "Description of Terms")





FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
(see Description of Terms)						
SKUAS, GULLS, TERNS AND SKIMMERS (Laridae) Con't						
Great Black-backed Gull - <i>Larus marinus</i> (See Note 15)	3	V			ac	
Black-legged Kittiwake - <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	3	M			ca	ca
Sabine's Gull - <i>Xema sabini</i>	3,6	M			r	
Caspian Tern - <i>Sterna caspia</i>	3,6	V	ca	ca		
Common Tern - <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	3,6	M			r	
Forster's Tern - <i>Sterna forsteri</i>	3,6	M	u		u-f	
Least Tern - <i>Sterna antillarum</i> (See Note 16)	3	V		ac		
Black Tern - <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	3,6	M	u-f	r	f-c	
PIGEONS AND DOVES (Columbidae)						
Rock Dove - <i>Columba livia</i>	5	I	u-f	u-f	u-f	u-f
Mourning Dove - <i>Zenaida macroura</i>	1,2	MB	f-c	f-c	f-c	r
CUCKOOS, ROADRUNNERS AND ANIS (Cuculidae)						
Yellow-billed Cuckoo - <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	2	MB	ca	r	ca	
BARN OWLS (Tytonidae)						
Barn Owl - <i>Tyto alba</i>	2	N	ca	?	ca	?
TYPICAL OWLS (Strigidae)						
Eastern Screech-Owl - <i>Otus asio</i> (See Note 17)	2	?	?	?	ac	?
Great Horned Owl - <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	2	R	u	u	u	u
Snowy Owl - <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> (See Note 18)	1,3	W				ac
Burrowing Owl - <i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>	1	MB	u	u	u	
Long-eared Owl - <i>Asio otus</i>	2	R	r	r	r	r
Short-eared Owl - <i>Asio flammeus</i>	1,4	W	r		r	r
GOATSUCKERS (Caprimulgidae)						
Common Nighthawk - <i>Chordeiles minor</i>	*1	M	r	r	u	
Common Poorwill - <i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	1,2	M	ca		ca	
SWIFTS (Apodidae)						
Black Swift - <i>Cypseloides niger</i> (See Note 19)	*4	V	ac			
Chimney Swift - <i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	*1,2,5	M	ca	ca	ca	
White-throated Swift - <i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	*1,2	M	ca			
HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae)						
Broad-tailed Hummingbird - <i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	2	M	r	ca	r	

Frequency of Occurrence





(see "Description of Terms")

FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
KINGFISHERS (Alcedinidae)						
Belted Kingfisher - <i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	3,4	M	u	u	u	r
WOODPECKERS AND ALLIES (Picidae)						
Lewis' Woodpecker - <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	2	M	ca		ca	
Red-headed Woodpecker - <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	2	M	r	r	r	
Red-bellied Woodpecker - <i>Melanerpes carolinus</i> (See Note 20)	2	V				ac
Red-naped Sapsucker - <i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	2	M	ca		ca	
Downy Woodpecker - <i>Picoides pubescens</i>	2	R,MB	u	u	u	u
Hairy Woodpecker - <i>Picoides villosus</i>	2	W	ca		ca	ca
Northern Flicker - <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	2	R,MB	u-f	u-f	u-f	u
TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae)						
Olive-sided Flycatcher - <i>Contopus borealis</i>	2	M	r		r	
Western Wood-Pewee - <i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	2	MB	u-f	u-f	u-f	
Willow Flycatcher - <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	2,4	MB	u	r	r	
Least Flycatcher - <i>Empidonax minimus</i>	2	M	r		r	
Hammond's Flycatcher - <i>Empidonax hammondi</i>	2	M	r		r	
Dusky Flycatcher - <i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	2	M	r		r	
Cordilleran Flycatcher - <i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>	2,4	M	u		u	
Eastern Phoebe - <i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	2,4	M	ca		ca	
Say's Phoebe - <i>Sayornis saya</i>	1,2,5	M	r		r	
Ash-throated Flycatcher - <i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	1,2	M	ca		ca	
Great Crested Flycatcher - <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	2	M	ca			
Cassin's Kingbird - <i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	1,2	M			ca	
Western Kingbird - <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	1,2,5	MB	u-f	u-f	u-f	
Eastern Kingbird - <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	1,2,5	MB	u	u	u	
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher - <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> (See Note 21)	7	M	ac			
LARKS (Alaudidae)						
Horned Lark - <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	1	R	u-f	u	u-f	c
SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae)						
Tree Swallow - <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	1,3,4	MB	c-a	u	u-f	
Violet-green Swallow - <i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	3,4	M	c-a		f-c	

Frequency of Occurrence
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FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae) Con't						
Northern Rough-winged Swallow - <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	3,4	M	a	u	c-a	
Bank Swallow - <i>Riparia riparia</i>	3,4	M	c-a		f-c	
Cliff Swallow - <i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	3,4	MB	c-a	f-c	c-a	
Barn Swallow - <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1,3,4,5	MB	c-a	c-a	c-a	
JAYS, MAGPIES AND CROWS (Corvidae)						
Steller's Jay - <i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	2	W				ca
Blue Jay - <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	2,5	N	r	r	r	u
Scrub Jay - <i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	2,7	V	ca			ca
Black-billed Magpie - <i>Pica pica</i>	1,2,4,5	R	c	c	c	c-a
American Crow - <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	2,4,5,6	N	f	f	f	f
Common Raven - <i>Corvus corax</i>	*	W	r		r	u
TITMICE (Paridae)						
Black-capped Chickadee - <i>Parus atricapillus</i>	2,4,5	R	u-f	u-f	u-f	u-f
Mountain Chickadee - <i>Parus gambeli</i>	2	W	ca		ca	r
LONG-TAILED TITS AND BUSH TITS (Aegithalidae)						
Bushtit - <i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i> (See Note 22)	2	V				ac
NUTHATCHES (Sittidae)						
Red-breasted Nuthatch - <i>Sitta canadensis</i>	2	M	r		r	
White-breasted Nuthatch - <i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	2	W	r		r	r
CREEPERS (Certhiidae)						
Brown Creeper - <i>Certhia americana</i>	2	M	r		r	r
WRENS (Troglodytidae)						
Rock Wren - <i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	1,5	MB	r	ca	r	
Carolina Wren - <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i> (See Note 23)	2	V	ac			
House Wren - <i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	2	MB	u-f	f-c	u-f	
Marsh Wren - <i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	4	W	u		u	u
MUSCICAPIDS (Muscicapidae)						
Golden-crowned Kinglet - <i>Regulus satrapa</i>	2				r	r
Ruby-crowned Kinglet - <i>Regulus calendula</i>	2	M	u		u	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - <i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	2	M	r		r	
Eastern Bluebird - <i>Sialia sialis</i> (See Note 23)	2	V			ac	

Frequency of Occurrence
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FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
MUSCICAPIDS (Muscicapidae) Con't						
Western Bluebird - <i>Sialia mexicana</i>	1,2	M	ca		ca	
Mountain Bluebird - <i>Sialia currucoides</i>	1,2	M	u-f		u	
Townsend's Solitaire - <i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	2	M	r		r	u
Veery - <i>Catharus fuscenscens</i>	2	M	ca		ca	
Gray-cheeked Thrush - <i>Catharus minimus</i> (See Note 25)	2	M	ac			
Swainson's Thrush - <i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	2	M	u-f		u-f	
Hermit Thrush - <i>Catharus guttatus</i>	2	M	u		u	
American Robin - <i>Turdus migratorius</i>	1,2,5	R,MB	c-a	c	c-a	u-c
MOCKINGBIRDS, THRASHERS AND ALLIES (Mimidae)						
Gray Catbird - <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	2,7	M	r		r	
Northern Mockingbird - <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	1,2,7	M	ca		ca	
Sage Thrasher - <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	1	M	r		r	
Brown Thrasher - <i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	2,7	M	r		r	
WAGTAILS AND PIPITS (Motacillidae)						
American Pipit - <i>Anthus rufescens</i>	1,6	M	r		u	r
WAXWINGS (Bombycillidae)						
Bohemian Waxwing - <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	2,5	IW	ca		ca	ca
Cedar Waxwing - <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	2,5	M	r		r	ca
SHRIKES (Laniidae)						
Northern Shrike - <i>Lanius excubitor</i>	1	W	r		r	u
Loggerhead Shrike - <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	1	M	r		r	
STARLINGS AND ALLIES (Sturnidae)						
European Starling - <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1,2,5	I	a	a	a	a
VIREOS (Vireonidae)						
Solitary Vireo - <i>Vireo solitarius</i>	2	M	u		u	
Warbling Vireo - <i>Vireo gilvus</i>	2	M	u		u	
Philadelphia Vireo - <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> (See Note 26)	2	M			ac	
Red-eyed Vireo - <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	2	M	r		r	
EMBERIZIDS (Emberizidae)						
Tennessee Warbler - <i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	2	M	r		r	
Orange-crowned Warbler - <i>Vermivora celata</i>	2	M	u-f		u-f	

Frequency of Occurrence

(see "Description of Terms")

FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
EMBERIZIDS (Emberizidae) Con't						
Nashville Warbler - <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	2	M	r		r	
Virginia's Warbler - <i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	2	M	r		r	
Northern Parula - <i>Parula americana</i>	2	M	r		r	
Yellow Warbler - <i>Dendroica petechia</i>	2	MB	u-c	f	u-c	
Chestnut-sided Warbler - <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	2	M	r		r	
Magnolia Warbler - <i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	2	M	r		r	
Black-throated Blue Warbler - <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	2	M	r		r	
Yellow-rumped Warbler - <i>Dendroica coronata</i>						
"Myrtle" race - <i>Dendroica coronata coronata</i>	2	M	u-f		u-f	
"Audubon's" race - <i>Dendroica coronata auduboni</i>	2	M	f-c		f-c	
Townsend's Warbler - <i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	2	M	ca		r	
Black-throated Green Warbler - <i>Dendroica virens</i>	2	M	ca		ca	
Prairie Warbler - <i>Dendroica discolor</i> (See Note 27)	2	M			ac	
Palm Warbler - <i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	2	M	ca		ca	
Bay-breasted Warbler - <i>Dendroica castanea</i>	2	M	ca		ca	
Blackpoll Warbler - <i>Dendroica striata</i>	2	M	r		r	
Black-and-white Warbler - <i>Mniotilta varia</i>	2	M	r		r	
American Redstart - <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	2	M	r		r	
Ovenbird - <i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	2	M	r		r	
Northern Waterthrush - <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	2,4	M	r		r	
MacGillivray's Warbler - <i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	2,4	M	r		r	
Common Yellowthroat - <i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	4	MB	u-c	f-c	f-c	
Wilson's Warbler - <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	2	M	r		u-c	
Yellow-breasted Chat - <i>Icteria virens</i>	2,7	MB	u	u	u	
Western Tanager - <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	2	M	r		r	
Black-headed Grosbeak - <i>Phoebastria melanochephalus</i>	2	MB	r	r	r	
Blue Grosbeak - <i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	1,2,7	MB	r	r	r	
Lazuli Bunting - <i>Passerina amoena</i>	1,2,7	MB	u	r	u	
Indigo Bunting - <i>Passerina cyanea</i>	1,2,7	MB	r	r	r	
Dickcissel - <i>Spiza americana</i> (See Note 28)	7	M		ac		

Frequency of Occurrence
(see "Description of Terms")

FAMILY COMMON NAME / SCIENTIFIC NAME	Habitat	Status	 Spring	 Summer	 Fall	 Winter
EMBERIZIDS (Emberizidae) Con't						
Green-tailed Towhee - <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	2,7	M	r		r	
Rufous-sided Towhee - <i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	2	MB	u	u	u	
Cassin's Sparrow - <i>Aimophila cassinii</i>	1	MB	u	u-f	r	
American Tree Sparrow - <i>Spizella arborea</i>	1,7	W	f-c		f-c	c
Chipping Sparrow - <i>Spizella passerina</i>	1,2,7	M	u-f	r	f-c	
Clay-colored Sparrow - <i>Spizella pallida</i>	1,2,7	M	u-f		u-c	
Brewer's Sparrow - <i>Spizella breweri</i>	1,2,7	M	u-f		u-f	
Vesper Sparrow - <i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	1	M	u-f		u-c	
Lark Sparrow - <i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	1,7	MB	u-f	u-f	u-f	
Black-throated Sparrow - <i>Amphispiza bilineata</i> (See Note 29)	1,7	M	ac			
Sage Sparrow - <i>Amphispiza belli</i> (See Note 30)	7	M	ac			
Lark Bunting - <i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	1	M	u		u	
Savannah Sparrow - <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	1,4	M	u-f		u-f	
Grasshopper Sparrow - <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	1	MB	u	u-f	r	
Sharp-tailed Sparrow - <i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i> (See Note 31)	4	M			ac	
Song Sparrow - <i>Melospiza melodia</i>	2,4	R,MB	f-c	f-c	f-c	f
Lincoln's Sparrow - <i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	2	M	u		u	
Swamp Sparrow - <i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	2,4	W	r		r	r
White-throated Sparrow - <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	2	M	r		r	r
White-crowned Sparrow - <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>						
"Gambel's" race - <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli</i>	1,7	W	u		u-f	u
"Eastern" race - <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys</i>	1,7	M	u-f		u-f	
Harris' Sparrow - <i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	1,7	W	r		r	r
Dark-eyed Junco - <i>Junco hyemalis</i>						
"White-winged" race - <i>Junco hyemalis aikeni</i>	2,5,7	W	r		r	r
"Slate-colored" race - <i>Junco hyemalis hyemalis</i>	2,5,7	W	r		u-f	u-f
"Oregon" race - <i>Junco hyemalis oregonus</i>	2,5,7	W	u-f		u-c	u-c
"Gray-headed" race - <i>Junco hyemalis caniceps</i>	2,5,7	W	u		u	u
Lapland Longspur - <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	1	W				r
Red-winged Blackbird - <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	4,5,6	R,MB	c-a	c-a	c-a	f-c

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Annotated Check-List of Birds -- Cherry Creek State ParkSummary of Species Recorded As Accidental (1 to 3 records filed)

Note #	
1	Yellow-billed Loon (<i>Gavia adamsii</i>): One immature, 11-20 & 11-21, 1989
2	Brown Pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>): One adult, 7-22-1991
2.1	Neotropic Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>): One immature, 11-1-1994
3	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (<i>Nycticorax violaceus</i>): One immature, 7-31-1969
4	Brant (<i>Branta bernicla nigricans</i>): One adult "black-bellied" race, 10-31-1981
5	Red-shouldered Hawk (<i>Buteo lineatus</i>): One, 9-29-1985
6	Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>): Two, 5-17-1975
7	Hudson Godwit (<i>Limosa haemastica</i>): One in alternate plumage, 5-16-1991
8	Ruddy Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>): One, 9-6 thru 9-9, 1962
9	Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>): One in alternate plumage, 5-7-1964; one in basic plumage, 9-12 & 9-13-1964; one in alternate plumage, 5-14-1967
10	American Woodcock (<i>Scolopax minor</i>): Three, 4-19-1959
11	Red Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>): One, 9-11-1988; One 10-9-1990
12	Little Gull (<i>Larus minutus</i>): One immature, 9-13-1987; One immature, 11-12-1988; One immature, 8-29-1989
13	Lesser Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>): One immature, 2-24 thru 3-7, 1992; One adult, 11-11 thru 11-18-1992; One adult 9-28-1993
14	Glaucous-winged Gull (<i>Larus glaucescens</i>): 5-1-1990; one immature, 3-1 thru 4-1, 1992
15	Great Black-backed Gull (<i>Larus marinus</i>): One immature, 11-2-1988; one sub-adult, 9-16 to 10-1-1995
16	Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>): One adult, 7-1-1991
17	Eastern Screech-Owl (<i>Otus asio</i>): One adult, 9-5-1982
18	Snowy Owl (<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>): One adult, 1-2-1971
19	Black Swift (<i>Cypseloides niger</i>): One, 5-28-1992
20	Red-bellied Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>): One, 12-29-1991 thru 1-10-1992
21	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>): One, 5-14-1989
22	Bushtit (<i>Psaltirparus minimus</i>): 1-1-1995
23	Carolina Wren (<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>): One, 3-12-1989
24	Eastern Bluebird (<i>Sialia sialis</i>): Two females, 11-7-1990
25	Gray-cheeked Thrush (<i>Catharus minimus</i>): One, 5-17-1976
26	Philadelphia Vireo (<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>): One, 10-9-1985
27	Prairie Warbler (<i>Dendroica discolor</i>): One, 10-9-1985
28	Dickcissel (<i>Spiza americana</i>): One, 8-21-1985
29	Black-throated Sparrow (<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>): One, 5-1-1966; One, 4-22-1985
30	Sage Sparrow (<i>Amphispiza belli</i>): One, 3-24-1984
31	Sharp-tailed Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>): One, 10-31-1982

SUMMARY OF SPECIES RECORDED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN COLORADONote

- A. Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*): One adult, 9-12 & 9-13, 1964
 B. Common Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*): One adult, 10-8 & 10-9, 1988



Broad-tailed Hummingbird. Parvin Lake north of Fort Collins, 6 August 1994
by David Leatherman.

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