

Colorado Birds

The Colorado Field Ornithologists' Quarterly



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<i>Marshall Iliff</i> photographed this glossy (far left), one of two present, along Prospect Road, Fort Collins, Larimer Co. on 1 May 2001.	

RON RYDER AWARD ACCEPTANCE REMARKS

I want to express my appreciation for being presented the Ronald A. Ryder Award! At the convention banquet on June 7, I was stunned at having been chosen to receive the award and was at a loss for words. There are many individuals in CFO deserving of this recognition who are contributing strongly to our knowledge of Colorado's birds. Hence, to be chosen to receive this year's award is especially gratifying.

I will never forget my introduction to Ron Ryder. It was in February 1970 when I was making my interview presentation for the Animal Ecology position in the Department of Zoology at Colorado State University. Ron attended my talk, asked several salient, well-considered questions, and then enthusiastically supported my candidacy for the position that brought me to Fort Collins later that year. Over the course of 33 years since that initial meeting, he has helped me in many ways; I have admired tremendously his work and his ornithological outreach. It is indeed an honor for me to receive the award named for Ron Ryder, for whom I have great respect and admiration. Thank you so much for this very special recognition of my past and on-going work.

Stephen Martin



Stephen Martin has made significant contributions to our knowledge about, and conservation of, Colorado's Bobolink population. An abstract of his 2003 CFO convention presentation, as well as for the other speakers, will be published in the next issue. Larry Semo photographed this Bobolink at Standley Lake, Jefferson Co., on 10 September 2002.

COMING SUMMER 2003!

CFO is building a complete web-based review process for the Colorado Birds Record Committee. Birders submitting sight record forms to the CBRC will find it to be an easier and faster process and all available on-line.

Our program developer, Scott Hutchings, has completed initial work on the site and will have the beta program up and running soon. Look for more information in the next *Colorado Birds* and check the CFO website this summer for an actual “hands-on” experience with this innovative and forward thinking approach to the record keeping system used by the CBRC.



UPCOMING CFO FIELDTRIPS

August 9, 2003 – “Black Swifts” with Sue Hirschman

Sue will show us the nesting Black Swifts of Box Canyon. We will meet at Box Canyon at 10:00 A.M. The canyon is just south of Ouray off Highway 550. After viewing the swifts and (hopefully!) their chicks, Sue will escort us to other birding sites in the area, in search of a variety of summer resident and early migrant montane species. This will be a full-day trip, so bring a lunch.

September 20, 2003 – “Birding Southeast Wyoming” with Doug Faulkner

Doug will lead this second annual trip to the Cheyenne area in search of fall migrants. Last year’s trip recorded the fourth state record for Red-bellied Woodpecker. We will stay around the Cheyenne area visiting Hereford Ranch, Lion’s Park, and Little America. This is a half-day trip limited to 10 participants. Plan to meet the leader in Fort Collins at 5:30 A.M. at a location yet to be determined. Please contact Doug to reserve a spot at pomjaeger@aol.com.

PELAGIC BIRDING TRIP FOR CFO MEMBERS

CFO is offering members an opportunity for pelagic birding off the coast of North Carolina in August of 2004. We will join Seabirding Pelagic Trips with Brian Patteson for two days of cruising the Atlantic off Hatteras, North Carolina in search of shearwaters, storm-petrels, tropicbirds, and more. There is also the possibility of seeing a variety of marine mammals. You can check Seabirding's website at <http://patteson.com> for more information. An additional two days of land-birding (with a trip leader) is an optional extension.

The cost of the seabirding portion of the trip will be approximately \$170. Prices will be confirmed in early 2004. You can remit this amount to CFO to reserve a place on the trip. Transportation to and from North Carolina, and lodging, are up to the individual. CFO will furnish a list of airlines that serve Richmond and Raleigh, and a list of motels in the area. If the final dates do not work with your schedule, complete refunds will be provided.

The number of participants is limited, so to retain a spot please send your check to the CFO treasurer and make sure to indicate it is a deposit for the 2004 pelagic trip.

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CFO WEBSITE

We invite you to browse the Colorado Field Ornithologists' website. If you don't own a computer, check your local library. Visit the site regularly, because new items and changes appear often. The Internet address is:

<http://www.cfo-link.org>

CFO BOARD MINUTES

Sherry P. Chapman, Secretary

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Colorado Field Ornithologists was held on Saturday, April 26, 2003, at 11:00 A.M. at the John Deaux Art Gallery in Pueblo with the President in the chair and the Secretary being present. Board members attending: Cheryl Day, Sharon Dooley, Doug Faulkner, BB Hahn, Rachel Hopper, Tony Leukering, Norm Lewis, and Mark Yaeger. The minutes of the prior meeting were approved as corrected.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Peter Gent thanked Norm Lewis for presiding at the February meeting in his absence.

TREASURER'S REPORT

BB Hahn reported that our current assets are \$35,283.18. A detailed report is on file with the minutes. She noted that the total in the Project Fund stands at zero as the grant money was disbursed in March 2003.

WEBSITE

Rachel Hopper reported that she, Tony Leukering, and Larry Semo have been working with Scott Hutchings to design a web-based program for CBRC rare bird submissions. The paper process they are currently using is slow and tedious and an Internet program will allow each CBRC committee member to review and vote on the submissions with greater ease and speed via the Internet. Scott has designed a prototype which he demonstrated to the Board and also explained that paper submissions will still be accepted and entered into the database by a committee member. The program will also include a method for attaching photographs to the submissions.

The data will also be available to Brandon Percival for *North American Birds* and to Larry Semo and Peter Gent for "News from the Field" for *Colorado Birds*. Additionally, the program will include an auto response to acknowledge each submission when it is received.

CFO has the option of owning the program or allowing Scott to own and copyright the program with a flat fee of \$1,000 to CFO. The Board felt that finding a CFO member to maintain the program would be difficult or impossible and agreed that Scott be given ownership of the program. Maintenance, updates and changes will be billed to CFO by a method to be determined. Sherry Chapman moved that a committee consisting of Rachel Hopper, Tony

Leukering and Larry Semo be established to work out the details of a contract with Scott to establish the web-based reporting system for the CBRC. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously. The Board further approved an immediate \$500 retainer to Scott Hutchings with the balance of \$500 to be paid upon completion of the programming. Scott will possibly have a near final version of the program available at the Frisco Convention.

Rachel's report also included an item regarding unsanctioned use of many e-mail addresses from the COBIRDS subscriber list by a subscriber. He has copied names and e-mail addresses from the listserve and is spamming members with mail that appears to be generated from COBIRDS. Rachel has blocked him from posting to COBIRDS and the Board agreed that she should inform the list members of what he has done and the action she has taken.

AWARDS

Via e-mail Rich Levad reported that the committee approved the nominee for the Ron Ryder Award and the name will be announced at the Frisco Convention. A plaque has been ordered and an article regarding the nominee will be prepared for the October issue of *Colorado Birds*.

FIELDTRIPS

Norm Lewis reported that Dave Leatherman will repeat the popular "Birds and Bugs" field trip in Durango on July 12. Sue Hirschman will lead a trip for Black Swifts to Ouray's Box Canyon on August 9 and Doug Faulkner will lead a trip to Cheyenne, WY on September 20. Chris Wood will lead a trip focusing on digiscoping in October. Trip details will appear in *Colorado Birds*.

JOURNALEDITOR

Doug Faulkner reported that the April issue of *Colorado Birds* will be mailed today or early next week. Doug also reported that he received twelve requests via COBIRDS for complimentary January issues.

The October issue will include a current membership list and Doug expects an article from Warren Finch regarding Denver Field Ornithologists.

MEMBERSHIP

Sharon Dooley reported that the membership currently stands at 374 with 21 non-renewals despite postcards and e-mails. Eight new memberships have recently been generated through a COBIRDS reminder that CFO sponsors the list.

COLORADO BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Tony Leukering reported that the review of old jaeger sighting records is finished with most of the Parasitic Jaeger submissions not being accepted. The prevailing opinion of most of the committee members was that many of the submissions did not contain enough details to adequately separate them from other jaeger species.

2001 submissions that were accepted on the first round of voting will appear in the July issue of *Colorado Birds*. The committee will not circulate 2002 submissions until they are put into the web-based system.

Both Brandon Percival and John Vanderpoel have agreed to serve an additional term on the committee and Tony recommended that they continue. Sherry Chapman moved that the recommendations be approved and the motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

PROJECT FUND

Cheryl Day reported that Jim Chace has written to all the 2003 grant applicants to inform them of acceptance or non-acceptance of funding for their projects. Checks have been mailed to the successful applicants. The committee recently received a report from Heather Swanson which was missing from the 2002 grant reports.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Bob Spencer, the committee chair, was not in attendance but communicated to Peter Gent and Sherry Chapman via e-mail that he will not be able to serve out the remainder of his term which expires in 2004. The Board approved adjusting the term to expire in 2003 so that the term of the new Director/Committee Chair will be in sync with the revised Bylaws that require two Directors to be elected each year.

President Peter Gent, Vice-President Norm Lewis, Treasurer BB Hahn are willing to serve again for two-year terms and Director Rachel Hopper for a second three-year term. They will need to be re-elected at the 2003 Convention. Peter Gent moved that the Treasurer's term limitation be waived so that BB Hahn can continue in office. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Sherry Chapman suggested that Lisa Edwards be asked to serve as Secretary and three names were suggested as possibilities to replace the Nominating Chairman.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

2004 Convention – Cheryl Day reported that she has been talking with the general manager of the Holiday Inn Express in Montrose regarding the 2004 Convention. The rate for the large rooms we need is quite high and CFO could possibly lose money or only break even on the convention expenses. The Board agreed that Montrose is an attractive enough location to put the consideration of money aside but Cheryl will continue to negotiate with the hotel for better rates. The convention will be held over Memorial Day weekend, May 29-31.

Additional Bylaws revisions – Norm Lewis and Sherry Chapman presented two additional minor revisions to the Bylaws. Both were approved by the Board. Sherry will forward the revised Bylaws to Doug Faulkner for inclusion in the July issue of *Colorado Birds*.

The next meeting of the CFO Board of Directors will be held on Sunday, August 10, 2003 at 10:00A.M. at the office of the Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory in Grand Junction, CO.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 P.M.

CFO Project Fund

Help support avian research in Colorado. Support the CFO Project Fund with your tax-deductible donation. Make checks payable to Colorado Field Ornithologists, clearly marked "Project Fund". Send to: BB Hahn, 8230 Mule Deer Drive, Pueblo, CO 81004.

Remember that CFO is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit corporation and members can designate the CFO Project Fund in estate planning or wills.

RAPTORS AND POWER LINE COLLISIONS

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Background

Bird collisions with human-built structures are a worldwide problem killing millions of birds each year (Ogden 1996). Bird collisions are not new to Colorado and were first documented in 1876 when Coues reported bird collisions with rural telegraph wires between Denver and Cheyenne, Wyoming (Coues 1876).

Today birds face collision threats from power lines, television towers, radio and cellular telephone towers and related wires, wire fences, wind turbines, vehicles, windows, aircraft, trains, etc. *The Journal of the Colorado Field Ornithologists* has provided recent local documentation of collisions with barbed wire (Gillihan 2000), an electric fence (Baumunk 2000), and communication guy wires (Kingery 1999). Due to collision concerns, the Ponnequin Wind Farm in northern Colorado has a collision monitoring program (Ryder 1999), as does the KIGN radio tower near Wellington (EDM 2002).

Size and maneuverability are important factors in evaluating species' vulnerability to colliding with overhead power wires. Soaring and slow-flying species are less vulnerable to collision hazards than fast, strong flyers (i.e., species with high wing loading; APLIC 1994). For example, many species of duck are vulnerable to collisions when flying at low altitudes because of their high flight speed. Flying in flocks also restricts maneuverability and increases collision risk. Some large, heavy-bodied birds such as herons, swans, cranes, and pelicans are frequently reported casualties of wire collisions because of their large wingspans and lack of agility (APLIC 1994).

Generally, raptors are infrequently recorded in power line collisions although they spend extensive time in the air. Raptors have keen eyesight, are maneuverable in flight and generally do not fly in restrictive flocks like waterfowl. However, some raptor species such as the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) can be vulnerable to collisions because of their hunting behavior (attaining high speeds when following prey near the ground; Olendorff and Lehman 1986).

Bird collisions with power lines can result in direct trauma from collision with a single line or electrocution by contacting two lines simultaneously while ascending or descending between two lines. Sometimes a bird can also “fly-in” to a power line. This occurs when a bird collides with a power line and is also burned by touching two or more wires at the same time. When this happens an electrical short occurs which very likely electrocutes the bird. It can be difficult to separate electrocutions from collisions under these circumstances. These events can also be hard to detect due to scavenger removal (Bevanger 1999).

Raptor Collisions

EDM International, Inc. (EDM) surveyed distribution power lines in Rio Blanco County, Colorado in 2001, detecting 37 eagle, 16 hawk, and 5 corvid carcasses under power lines. Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*; n=17) and Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*; n=4) were identified most frequently. Most bird remains consisted of bleached bones and were simply identified as eagle, hawk, or raptor. During this survey, three Golden Eagle carcasses were discovered mid-span under distribution power lines and are suspected collisions because of their distance away from the nearest power pole.

NorthWestern Energy is performing similar power line surveys near Roundup in south-central Montana. NorthWestern Energy located evidence of 23 eagle carcasses located mid-span during a search for electrocuted birds. Twenty-one of the birds were Golden Eagles, one was a Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and one was unknown. Most of the birds were isolated cases, but in a draw crossed by a three-phase distribution line, three carcasses were located within two consecutive spans. This draw was near an active Golden Eagle nest, less than a mile from a prairie dog town, and was likely used as a hunting/travel corridor.

In another location, a Golden Eagle was electrocuted as it dove, probably after a rabbit or other prey item. The bird was found gripping the neutral wire mounted 48 inches below the three wires on the crossarm. Burn marks were identified on the center conductor and on the bird's foot. The eagle apparently dove on prey and didn't see or misjudged the conductors. The bird wing

evidently made contact with the conductor until the eagle could grab the neutral completing the circuit and electrocuting the bird.

Raptor power line collisions have also been recently confirmed in Alaska. Beginning in February 1990, a list of bird carcasses detected near power lines has been maintained by the USFWS for the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska. These data include a Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*) and three Bald Eagle power line collisions. Over the past three years, another three fly-ins have been confirmed on Kodiak Island near artificial food sources (Lanny VanMeter, pers. comm.). Eagles competing for food were killed in fly-ins during cannery fish spills. In Sitka, another Bald Eagle fly-in occurred this year on a line with 60-inches of separation. The Raptor Research Foundation recommends 60-inches of wire separation to prevent eagle electrocutions. Despite the 60-inch clearance, this colliding bird had enough force to push two wires together.

As would be expected, raptor power line collisions occur worldwide. In November 2002 postings on the Raptor-Conservation bulletin board (raptor-conservation@yahoogroups.com) listed 26 species accounts of confirmed raptor collisions from Australia, Africa, Russia, and Europe.

Wire Marking

One of the most effective ways to reduce avian mortality is to mark wires to make them more visible (Beaulaurier 1981). Products available to mark wires include coiled solid PVC wire markers (Photo 1), marker balls, and swinging plates (Photo 2). From an engineering point of view, wire marking is not always a good solution. Devices which physically enlarge the wire act as wind-catching objects, encouraging icing in winter and increasing the risk of wire breaks and power outages due to line tension and stress loads. The

attachment of devices also may cause physical damage to the conductors from abrasion (APLIC 1994).

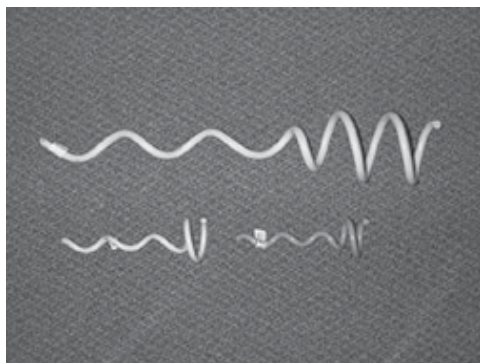


Photo 1. Bird flight diverters for small and larger wires.

Although marking has not proved to be the perfect solution and there is no distinct agreement among biologists on the success of line marking, the effectiveness of some marking methods that target specific species can hardly be questioned, and marking is justified if spans are determined to be dangerous (Crowder 2000). Topographical features, hunting/travel corridors, proximity to active nests and, other landscape variables may act as important predictors of raptor collisions. However, an isolated event does not necessarily warrant mitigation. Raptor collisions sometimes occur when birds are distracted making collisions difficult to both predict and mitigate. If collisions occur during inclement weather, wire marking may be ineffective.



Photo 2. Swinging plate diverters

If a pattern of raptor collisions occurs, it is best to either mark the conductor spans or place them underground, which is very costly. If there is a pattern of eagle fly-ins, it may be best to insulate the problem span with a conductor cover which both insulates the line and makes it more visible (Photo 3).



Photo 3. Conductor cover.

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SHARP-SHINNED HAWK USE OF AN OWL BOX

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On 19 November 2002, on a casual walk of my property, I checked an owl box a bit south of the house. Inside was the lower half of a Canyon Towhee, still warm and pliable. There were also a number of Pinyon Jay primaries and rectrices.

Before this, that particular box had been used by a Western Screech-Owl as a feeding and roosting box, and I'd never found feathers from the larger birds that frequent our feeders, so I thought the Canyon Towhee a large meal for the small owl. I later crossed the draw and sat watching the nest box to see if a bird might return to finish its meal. Within an hour the mystery was solved. A male Sharp-shinned Hawk flew right up to the box's entrance and disappeared.

Since then, I have found Pinyon Jay, Western Scrub-Jay, Pine Siskin, American Goldfinch, American Robin, and Canyon Towhee feathers in that box, but am happy to report that no screech-owl feathers have been found.



Giving "bird feeder" a new definition, BB photographed this male Sharp-shinned Hawk looking for one of the tasty morsels that normally use the suet box he is perched on.



Landowner Appreciation Plaque recipient Cyndi Mosch in her Loveland backyard that hosted Colorado's second Purple Gallinule, August 26 - Sep 3, 2002. The bird apparently roosted in one of the two spruce trees (behind Cyndi in the photo) each night. Cyndi welcomed over a hundred birders to view this rare bird. Colorado Field Ornithologists board member Rachel Hopper was proud to present this award to her on behalf of all of those birders.

CFO SUPPORTS ETHICS CODES

The Colorado Field Ornithologists is dedicated to the conservation of avian species and to increasing the public awareness of human impact on birds. As one step toward achieving these goals, the CFO Board has endorsed the American Birding Association's (ABA) *Birding Code of Ethics* and the Ornithological Council (OC) of North American Ornithological Societies' *Code of Ethics*. The full text of the ABA *Code* and a synopsis of the OC *Code* can be found in the October 1999 issue of *JCFO*.



Raymond Davis took this dramatic series of photos of a rattlesnake dining on a Red Crossbill in the backyard of his Lyons home. How the rattler stalked this prey is unknown, although sitting-in-wait near the bird feeder is a plausible scenario.



Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory

Occasional Paper Number 8

COLORADO'S PURPLE MARTINS

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In Colorado, Purple Martins breed only in mature aspen forest on the West Slope. All colonies are located west of 107 degrees west longitude, except one that is only two miles east of that line. The greatest concentrations nest on the Flat Tops in eastern Garfield and Rio Blanco counties and in the area east of Grand Mesa where Mesa, Delta, Gunnison, and Garfield counties meet; well over half of the state's colonies lie within 40 air miles of Rifle (Fig. 1). Uncompahgre Plateau and the mesas flanking the southern and western sides of the San Juan Mountains also host a number of colonies, and there are at least two colonies in Routt County, within 10 miles of the Wyoming border. Wyoming has not had a nesting record for this species since the 1930s.

Colonies of Purple Martins have been found as near to eastern Colorado as Lewellen and Ogallala in western Nebraska (Sharpe et al. 2001) and St. Francis, Kansas, only 13 miles from Colorado (Henry Armknecht, pers. comm.). It would not be surprising for a colony to become established in Wray or Burlington.

The Purple Martins that nest in Colorado are quite different from their eastern counterparts. The eastern subspecies (the nominate, *Progne subis subis*), to which the birds in Kansas and Nebraska are referable, nest exclusively in man-made nest boxes and has done so since before 1900. In contrast, Purple Martins of the Rocky Mountains (*P. s. arboricola*) nest exclusively in tree cavities. Most nests are in holes excavated in aspens, usually live aspens, by Red-shafted Flickers or Lewis's Woodpeckers; typically, colonies nest at the edge of a stand, where it borders open parkland, and colonies are often within a few hundred yards of open water – usually a beaver or stock pond (Gillihan and Levad 2002).

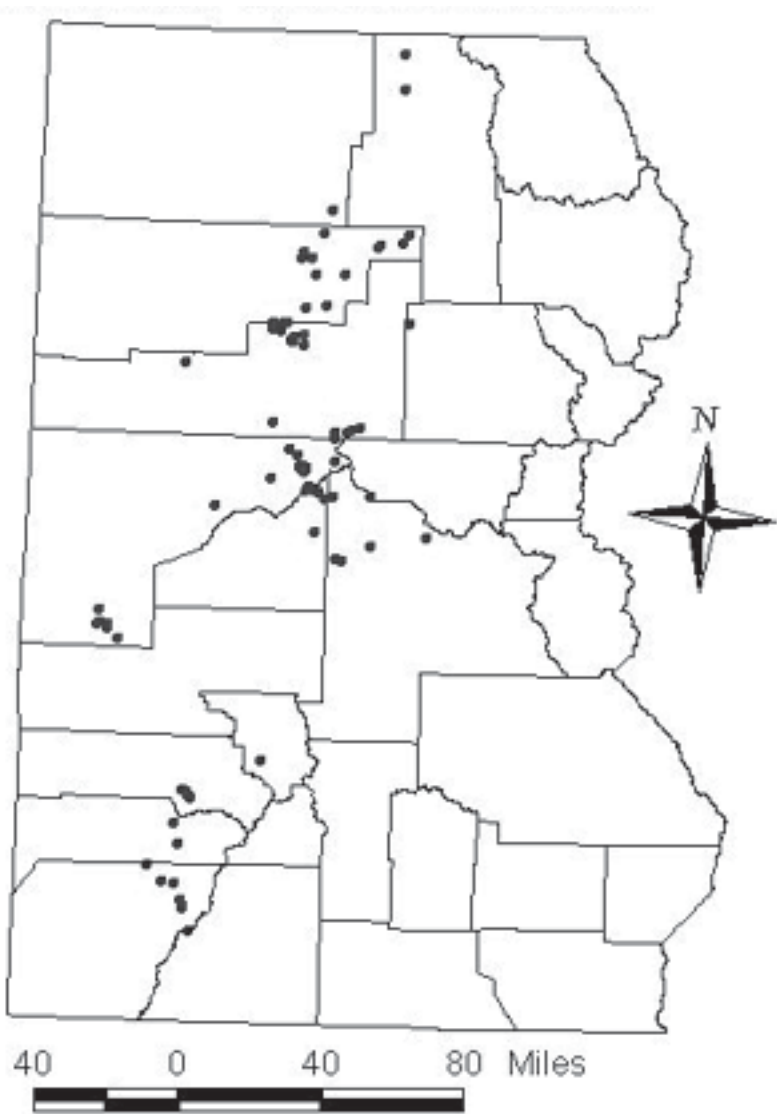


Fig. 1. Locations of Purple Martin colonies in Colorado.

As recently as 25 years ago, birders considered Purple Martins to be rare migrants or accidental stragglers in Colorado (Kingery and Graul 1978). In 1978, Peggy Svoboda, Kim Young, and Virgil Scott discovered the first Purple Martin nests found in Colorado in nearly a century on Stoner Mesa, Montezuma County (Svoboda et al. 1980). In 1984, Vic Zerbi discovered a small colony at McClure Pass in Pitkin County (Zerbi 1985). When field work for the *Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas* began in 1987, the field card did not include this species due to its rare status. In eight years of field work, Atlas observers confirmed breeding at 22 sites and recorded probable breeding at another seven.

In 1999, Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory began a survey of Purple Martin colonies in Colorado. The survey is an element of *Monitoring Colorado Birds (MCB)*, a program designed to track and monitor population trends of Colorado's breeding birds (only threatened & endangered species and game species are excluded). The goals of the Purple Martin project are to locate a large proportion of the state's colonies and to establish a monitoring protocol that will detect significant changes in the species' Colorado population.

The initial step of the project involved collecting existing records of known locations. I gathered information published in the *Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas*, Colorado Field Ornithologists' journal, and unpublished U.S.D.A. Forest Service (USFS) reports. I supplemented this information through interviews with field workers who had found Purple Martins during the Atlas project, USFS biologists, and local observers. With this information, I created a database which includes information on the location of each colony, as well as information about its size and annual nesting record.

In 1999, *MCB* biologists visited historical sites to determine occupancy and found Purple Martins at 30 locations (Table 1). The surveys focused on locating occupied sites but, for the most part, were incidental to other assignments. In the course of these surveys, *MCB* staff observed Purple Martins at several previously unrecorded locations and confirmed nesting at two new sites.

RMBO increased the level of effort in 2000, focusing on determining nest-site occupancy. Biologists visited 66 sites and found adult Purple Martins at 40. The criteria for occupancy required only observing birds using a potential nest site, so field workers usually left a site after detecting martins, but not necessarily searching for nests. Nonetheless, they confirmed nesting at four previously unrecorded locations.

MCB staff made a concerted effort to find nests in 2001, a banner year for finding new colonies. Staff confirmed nesting at 38 new sites and gathered data on nests throughout Colorado as part of a habitat requirements study conducted by RMBO's Forested Ecosystems Program. They located 107 nests and posted most nest trees with USFS "Wildlife Tree" signs.

In 2002, with a somewhat less concerted, but more efficient, effort than in the previous year, field workers surveyed nearly as many sites and located even more nests and birds. This increased count I attribute entirely to the benefits of the information and experience that RMBO has accumulated. This increase should not be interpreted as indicating a population increase.

The 2002 surveys included 43 of the 54 colonies confirmed to be active in 2001 with 35 of these again active. Field workers checked 87 of 107 nest holes that had been active in 2001 and found 57 (60.4%) of these again active. Many of the 30 holes not being used by martins were either in trees that had fallen or occupied by other avian species.

Nesting has currently been confirmed at 84 sites, 61 of those in the past four years by *MCB* fieldwork. Our surveys indicate that there are approximately 100-200 Purple Martin colonies in Colorado and that colonies average about three nesting pairs in size and range from one to ten pairs.

In 2003, RMBO will continue to search for new colonies; there are 54 sites in the database at which Purple Martins have been observed, often multiple times, and these undoubtedly represent many colonies at which breeding occurs but has not yet been confirmed. RMBO will also revisit at least a large sample of the confirmed colonies to determine re-occupation rates of colony sites and nest holes. In future years, when RMBO has a sufficient inventory of known colonies, surveys of a selection of colonies will provide an index to population changes.

Over the course of RMBO's Purple Martin surveys, many field workers and volunteers have made important contributions to the project. I would especially like to acknowledge Gwen Lee, Kim Potter, Mike Henwood, Bill & Cheryl Day, Coen Dexter and Brenda Wright, and Carolyn Gunn, all of whom discovered new colonies. I would also like to acknowledge the *BBA* workers who contributed information in the early stages of the project, especially Hugh Kingery and David Pantle, each of whom provided maps and directions to several colonies. Helpful reviews of previous versions of the manuscript were provided by Doug Faulkner, Scott Gillihan, and Tony Leukering.

Table 1. Summary of *MCB* Purple Martin surveys (1999-2002).

	# Sites known	# Sites visited	# sites w/ ad.	# sites w/nest	Active nests	Total juv.	Total ad.	#New sites
1999	----	37	30	na	na	na	na	2
2000	101	66	40	?	9	17	180	4
2001	124	92	69	54	107	38	262	38
2002	136	88	63	57	136	42	366	19

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Where to see Purple Martins in Colorado

1. From Rifle take CO Hwy 325 to Rifle Falls State Park. Continue through Rifle Mountain Park and past the White River National Forest boundary. About two miles into the National Forest, take the Coulter Mesa road (Forest Road 832) up the hill. Watch for martins in the parks on the way up and around the stands of aspen in the big parks on top. The first stand on the left after reaching the top, just before the George Creek drainage, hosts a colony of 4-5 pairs most years, and this general area has more than a dozen colonies. The main road is graded and graveled. Side roads require a high-clearance vehicle. FR 211 east to the Newcastle-Buford road (FR245) and from there back to I-70 makes a nice circle route.

2. The Buzzard Divide road (FR 265) crosses three counties (Gunnison, Delta, and Mesa) from its intersection with CO Hwy 133, about six miles west of McClure Pass, and Mesa County Road 330E (the Silt-Collbran Road) approximately 40 miles to the northwest. All three have martin colonies along the road. The first, traveling northwest, is at a beaver pond eight miles from the intersection. At least 18 colonies are located along the road or a short distance from it on side roads; the side roads often require a high-clearance vehicle.

A BIT OF JOURNAL HISTORY

10 Years Ago in the Journal...

Inez Prather authored a paper on the 1992 White-eyed Vireo nesting attempt at Crow Valley Campground, Weld County.

15 Years Ago in the Journal...

Bob Righter published an article concerning new information on identification of juvenile and winter-plumaged loons.

20 Years Ago in the Journal...

Four photos and a short article on Colorado's first, and so far only, Ross's Gull were published.

35 Years Ago in the Journal...

Allegra Collister wrote on the six-year span (1962-1967) of bird banding at Lykin's Gulch, near Longmont, noting some of the rarities like Philadelphia Vireo and Magnolia Warbler.

BYLAWS OF THE COLORADO FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS

Article I. Name

1. The name of this Society shall be Colorado Field Ornithologists.

Article II. Objectives

1. The objectives of the Society shall be to promote the field study, conservation, and enjoyment of Colorado birds; review sightings of rare birds through the Colorado Bird Records Committee and maintain the authoritative list of Colorado birds; publish a quarterly journal; conduct field trips and workshops; and hold annual conventions.

Article III. Members

1. Any person or organization interested in the educational and scientific aspects of field ornithology is eligible for membership upon payment of dues.
2. All members shall receive the Society's quarterly publication, may attend field trips and meetings of the Society, and may vote at the Annual Meeting. Each member of this Society shall be entitled to one vote.
3. The classes of membership in Colorado Field Ornithologists and annual dues required for each class shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Executive Board. All memberships begin upon receipt of dues and expire twelve months later. Dues may be paid for one, two, or three years.
4. The Executive Board may confer Life Memberships as it deems appropriate. Life Members shall have all the privileges of regular members.

Article IV. Executive Board

1. The control of the property and the conduct of the business and administrative affairs of the Society shall be vested in an Executive Board (hereafter referred to as the Board). The Board may delegate appropriate responsibility and authority to Officers or committees to carry out specific duties.
2. The Board shall be composed of the elected Officers, six Directors elected at large, the Editor of the quarterly journal, and the Chairman of the Colorado Bird Records Committee. Each Board member shall have one vote. Only members of the Society in good standing shall be members of the Executive Board.
3. The Board shall meet once each quarter of each year.

4. At any meeting of the Board, a quorum shall consist of seven members of the Board.

5. Emergency meetings may be called by the President or any three members of the Board with notification to all Board members of no less than five days. Notification may be in person, by telephone, or by correspondence.

6. The Board may remove, for cause, Officers or Directors who are derelict in their duties. Such action shall require a vote of the majority of the Executive Board.

7. The Board may appoint Officers or Directors to fill any vacancy. Such appointment shall be by vote of the remaining members of the Board, even though less than a quorum. An Officer or Director appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the unexpired term of the position being filled or until a successor is elected.

8. No Board member shall receive compensation for service to the Society, but may be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred in the performance of duties.

Article V. Officers

1. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

2. Officers shall be elected by the general membership at the Annual Meeting. They shall serve for periods of two years or until their successors are elected. They may be reelected, but to no more than three consecutive terms in any one office. The Board may waive the term limit of the Treasurer with a two-thirds vote of the Board. Officers and Directors take office at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting at which they are elected.

3. The President shall be the chief executive of the Society, the Chairman of the Board, and a member ex-officio of all committees except the Nominating Committee. The President shall preside at meetings of the Society and of the Board. The President directs and administers all affairs of the Society and supervises all phases of its work subject to the direction of the Board. The President shall, with the approval of the Executive Board, appoint chairmen of all committees.

4. The Vice-President shall be responsible to plan and arrange for field trips.

The Vice-President shall, at the President's request, assist in carrying out the duties of the President. If the President is unable to serve, the Vice-President shall carry out the duties of the President.

5. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Annual Meetings of the Society and of the Board meetings. The Secretary shall retain the minutes of these meetings as well as the reports submitted by Officers and committee chairmen and other such records as the society may have, and transmit them to the Secretary's successor. Prior to each Board meeting, the Secretary shall provide each Board member with the agenda for the upcoming meeting and a draft of the minutes of the previous meeting.

6. The Treasurer shall receive and deposit the Society's funds and securities in such bank or banks as are approved by the Board. The Treasurer shall disburse the Society's funds as the Board may direct. At each quarterly meeting, the Treasurer shall provide the Board an account of the transactions and financial condition of the Society. The Treasurer shall be bonded in an amount determined by the Board. The Treasurer shall make all financial records available for audit at the request of the Board. If the Treasurer shall for any reason be unable to sign checks, the President or Secretary shall be empowered to do so. The signatures of these officers shall be registered, as may be required, to implement this provision. The Treasurer shall file all legally required reports.

Article VI. Directors

1. There shall be six Directors elected for terms of three years each. Elections shall take place at Annual Meetings. Directors may be elected to no more than three consecutive terms and shall take office at the close of the meeting at which they are elected. Terms of two Directors shall expire each year.

Article VII. Publications

1. The Society shall issue a quarterly publication; special publications may also be issued with the approval of the Board. Articles shall be encouraged that are both understandable and useful to the membership and make a contribution to scientific literature.

2. Published studies should be accomplished in, or have a direct importance to Colorado or adjacent areas. Topics may include distribution, behavior, population dynamics, field identification, ecology, and field techniques for censusing, sound recording, and photographing birds. Pure discussion or notice of conservation matters will generally not be published. Articles on conservation shall be limited to scientific studies (e.g., studies supporting

preservation of habitat, studies of endangered species, and effects of pollution).

Article VIII. Editor

1. The President, with the approval of the Executive Board, shall appoint an Editor of the quarterly journal, who shall continue in office at the discretion of the Board.

2. The Editor shall be responsible for the preparation, publication and mailing of the quarterly journal. The Editor shall establish the criteria for submission, acceptance, and publication of materials for the quarterly publication. With the approval of the Board, the Editor shall contract services and appoint and direct Assistant Editors.

Article IX. Committees

1. The President, with the approval of the Executive Board, shall appoint committee chairs for the activities of the Society. The terms of the committee chairs begin when appointed and continue as determined by the Board.

2. Standing committees shall consist of a Membership Committee, a Nominating Committee, the Colorado Bird Records Committee and the Project Fund Committee.

3. Ad hoc committees may be established as necessary to carry out the business of the Society and their duties shall be outlined by the Board.

4. Committee chairmen shall be members in good standing of the Society, but need not be Officers or Directors except that the Chairman of the Nominating Committee must be a member of the Board. The committee chairs will appoint Society members to committees, unless approval for a non-member is given by the Board. Any member of a committee may be removed by the Board if, in the judgment of the Board, the best interests of the Society would be served.

5. Each committee may adopt rules for its own procedures that are not inconsistent with the Society's Bylaws. Due to the unique nature of the Colorado Bird Records Committee, it shall have bylaws that are approved by the Board. The appointment of CBRC regular members and the Chair is by the President of the CFO, after considering Section V, #C of the CBRC Bylaws.

Article X. Society Meetings

1. An Annual Meeting of the Society membership shall be held at a time and place determined by the Executive Board. The purposes of Meeting shall be

the election of Officers and Directors and the transaction of other business as may be brought before the membership. Notice of Annual Meetings shall be given to members at least 30 days in advance.

2. In addition to Annual Meetings special meetings of the Society may be called as determined by the Board, with notice given to all members at least fifteen days in advance.

3. Special meetings of the Society may be called by fifty members in good standing, with notice given to all members at least fifteen days in advance.

4. Ten percent of the membership, present in person, shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of Society members.

Article XI. Bylaws

1. The Bylaws shall be reviewed regularly by the Executive Board.

2. The Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board or by a majority vote of the members attending the Annual Meeting. New Bylaws and amendments shall be published in the quarterly journal.

3. New Officers and Directors shall receive a copy of the Bylaws.

Article XII. Parliamentary Procedure

1. The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the Society in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Bylaws of the Society.

COLORADO FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS' MISSION STATEMENT

The Colorado Field Ornithologists exists to: promote the field study, conservation, and enjoyment of Colorado birds, review sightings of rare birds through the Colorado Bird Records Committee and maintain the authoritative list of Colorado birds, publish *Colorado Birds*, conduct fieldtrips and workshops, and hold annual conventions.

MEET THE COLORADO BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Coen Dexter, Nucla

Coen has been a fixture in the western Colorado birding scene since shortly after he took up the hobby some 20 years ago. Interestingly, he taught at the same public school in Grand Junction as Rich Levad, another West Slope birder, and the two have followed somewhat similar tracks after retiring from teaching in 1999. As did Rich, Coen immediately jumped into working in the birding field as a seasonal with the Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory, mostly on the state-wide breeding bird monitoring effort - Monitoring Colorado's Birds. Coen also does temporary field work for BIO-Logic Environmental, a consultant firm in Montrose. In his spare time, he and his wife, Brenda, travel extensively in search of birds and other wildlife.

Coen has served previously on the Colorado Bird Records Committee - 1988-1992. He wrote many species accounts for the Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas and is one of the authors of an upcoming book on the birds of western Colorado. His primary interests in birds are monitoring migratory and population trends, as well as changes due to climate and other man-made impacts.

Coen's primary outside-of-birding interest is river rafting and he has spent hundreds of days on rivers in the western U.S. He combined his two great interests into one field job in the summer of 1998 when he floated all of the navigable river miles in western Colorado surveying for Yellow-billed Cuckoos. An ancillary result of this effort is that Coen discovered the magnitude of the breeding population of Black Phoebe on the San Miguel River (approx. 18 pairs), previously thought to consist of only a couple pairs at and near Uravan.



REPORT OF THE COLORADO BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE: 2001 REPORTS, PART I

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Introduction

In 2001, the Colorado Bird Records Committee (hereafter, CBRC or Committee) received 296 reports from 83 contributors covering 200 occurrences of 107 species. Additionally, we circulated six reports that were either held over from previous circulations or were being recirculated. Here we report only on a portion of those; we will report on the remainder in the next issue of *Colorado Birds*. All decisions that we report here are ones for which the CBRC made its final decision in the first round of circulation, but do not include all such reports.

This CBRC report covers the evaluation of 150 documents from 64 contributors of 116 occurrences of 79 reported species, which we reviewed in 2002 and early 2003. Most of these reports detailed bird occurrences in 2001, but five reports are of bird records from as early as 1993. The documents reviewed included reports on four species that were previously unrecorded from the state (Ruddy Shelduck, Costa's Hummingbird, Bridled Titmouse, and Fieldfare). Of these, the CBRC accepted 103 records of 69 species and did not accept reports on 13 occurrences of 13 species, including one species new to the state list – Costa's Hummingbird. The acceptance rate of the reports reviewed here is 88.8%, which is similar to those of previous years (Leukering and Wood 2002). Per CBRC by-laws, all accepted records received final 7-0 or 6-1 votes to accept. Each report that was not accepted received fewer than four votes to accept in the final vote for that report.

Committee News

The CBRC's membership at the close of 2002 was: Tony Leukering, Ric Olson,

Brandon Percival, Karleen Schofield, Larry Semo, John Vanderpoel, and Chris Wood. Schofield opted not to accept a second term and Coen Dexter of Nucla, who has served previously, accepted an invitation to join the Committee to fill that vacancy. Semo was re-elected to a second term and was appointed to the position of Secretary. Finally, Percival and Vanderpoel were also re-elected to second terms.

The Committee is beginning its transition to the modern era by completely revamping how it conducts business. Leukering and Semo are working with the CFO web master, Rachel Hopper, and with Scott Hutchings (a website designer) to design a web-based review process. We hope to be able to conduct the circulation of 2002 reports (and all subsequent reports) entirely via the Internet.

Committee Functions

All reports received (written documentation, photographs, videotapes, and/or sound recordings) by the CBRC are archived at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science (formerly the Denver Museum of Natural History), 2001 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, CO 80205, where they remain available for public review. The Committee solicits documentation of reports in Colorado for all species published in its review list, both the main and supplementary lists (Semo et al. 2002), and for reports of species with no prior accepted records in Colorado. While documentary materials can be submitted in hard copy to Tony Leukering (PO Box 660, Brighton, CO 80601), the CBRC would greatly appreciate submission via the new CBRC website, which is scheduled to be available before the end of 2003. ***Though handwritten and typed documentations are still greatly appreciated, submitting reports electronically via the new website will be much more useful and will make the Committee's job much easier.*** The members' term-expiration dates are printed on this journal's masthead.

Report format

The organization and style of this report follow that of Leukering and Wood (2002). This report consists of three parts: Part I consists of accepted records, Part II lists those reports that were not accepted because the documentation did not support the identification, and Part III lists those reports that were not accepted due to questionable origin.

The nomenclature and sequence of these lists follow the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds* and its supplements (A.O.U. 1998, 2000, 2002). An asterisk preceding a species name indicates that the species is not currently placed on the main review list (Semo

et al. 2002). Reports listed for asterisked species either originated from a year that the species was on the review list, are from a year and in a location for which the species is on the supplementary review list (Semo et al. 2002), or were unseasonable. Those species preceded by the pound sign (#) are those which were removed from the main review list as of 1 January 2002. Thus, the reports here are from a period when the species were on the main review list.

The numbers in parentheses after each species' name represent the total number of accepted records for Colorado followed by the number of accepted records in the past ten years (1992 - 2001). The latter number is of importance, as it is one of the criteria for a species' placement on the main CBRC review list (Semo et al. 2002). However, note that the number of accepted records will decline for some species as the CBRC tackles the backlog of determinations as to how many of the accepted records are simply recurrences in subsequent years of a known individual.

Within each species account, records are listed chronologically by first date of occurrence. Each record presents as much of the following information as we have available: number of birds, age, sex, locality, county, and date or date span. In parentheses, we present the initials of the contributing observer(s), the official record number, and the vote tally in the first round and, if relevant, second round (number of "accepted" votes are on the left side of the dash).

The initials of the finder(s) of the bird(s) are presented first if that person (those people) contributed documentation and are underlined; additional contributors' initials follow in alphabetical order by name. If the finder(s) is (are) known with certainty, but did not submit documentation, those initials are underlined, but presented last. Observers submitting a photograph or video capture have a dagger (†) following their initials and initials of those that submitted videotape are indicated by a lower-case, italicized "v" (v). Thus, the parenthetical expression "(JDv, RA†, TL, JV, CW; 2001-36; 4-3, 5-2)" means: JD found the bird(s) and submitted documentation (including video) and as the finder, is first in the list of those that submitted details with initials underlined; RA, though alphabetically first of the five submitting observers, was not the finder, so comes second; RA also submitted, at least, photographic documentation; the record number assigned to the occurrence was 2001-36; and in the three rounds of voting, the first-round vote was four "accepted" votes and three "not accepted" votes, the second-round vote was 5-2 in favor of accepting the report, and since this report was listed in Part I, the report was accepted at the CBRC annual meeting. The decision on most reports is completed on the first round.

In this report, county names are italicized, in keeping with the style established for the *News From the Field* column in this journal (e.g., Semo and Wood 2003). We have attempted to provide the full date span for individual records, with the seasonal reports in *North American Birds* and this journal being the primary sources of those dates. The Committee has not dealt with the question of full date spans as compared to submitted date spans.

Abbreviations used in this report are: **BLSP**=Barr Lake State Park, *Adams*; **CCR**=Cherry Creek Reservoir, *Arapahoe*; **CGC**=Cattails Golf Course, *Alamosa*, *Alamosa*; **ChR**=Chatfield Reservoir, *Douglas* and *Jefferson* (county indicated in account); **CVCG**=Crow Valley Campground, Pawnee National Grassland, *Weld*; **FLWE**=Fort Lyon Wildlife Easement, *Bent*; **JMR**=John Martin Reservoir, *Bent*; **NWR**=National Wildlife Refuge; **PaR**=Pastorius Reservoir, *La Plata*; **PR**=Pueblo Reservoir, *Pueblo*; **Res.**=reservoir; **SCL**=Strauss Cabin Lake, *Larimer*; **SL**=Standley Lake, *Jefferson*; **SP**=state park; **SWA**=state wildlife area.

Part I: RECORDS ACCEPTED

RED-NECKED GREBE - *Podiceps grisegena* (20/15). One visited the Plum Creek delta of Chatfield Res., *Douglas*, 26-27 October 2001 (HK, JBH; 2001-96; 7-0). Another was at BLSP 1-2 December 2001 (TL, JBn; 2001-117; 7-0).

NEOTROPIC CORMORANT - *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (13/5). One was among Double-crested Cormorants at JMR on 8-9 April 2001 (BKP; 2001-20; 7-0). Increased attention to cormorants in the state has shown this species to occur virtually annually, however, very few of these reports have been submitted to the CBRC, including the report of three birds at Ireland Res., *Weld*, in spring and summer of 1996.

LEAST BITTERN - *Ixobrychus exilis* (16/3). One seen walking and in flight at the CGC on 13 May 2001 provided a first accepted record for the San Luis Valley (JR; 2001-84; 7-0)

*GREAT EGRET - *Egretta alba*. Two visited PaR on 29 May 2001 (JB; 2001-53; 6-1) for a rare local record.

TRICOLORED HERON - *Egretta tricolor* (19/7). An adult was present in the Ft. Lyon marshes on the west end of JMR 25 April to at least 2 May 2001 (TL, RH, MI; 2001-33; 7-0). Shortly after seeing her state Tricolored Heron, the bird above, Rachel Hopper (then known as Rachel Kolokoff) found an Alternate-plumaged bird at SCL 17 May - 22 June 2001 (RH†, SD, DL; 2001-48; 7-0). A fourth person submitted details on the latter bird, but did not write or sign his/her name; we know not who the person is. If you are reading this, please let us know, so that we can add your name to the archives on this record.

GLOSSY IBIS - *Plegadis falcinellus* (27/23). First one, then a second, was found along Prospect Road east of Ft. Collins, *Larimer*, 25 April - 1 May 2001 (RH, MI†, TL; 2001-26; 7-0). Providing only the second West Slope record, one was found at PaR on 24 April 2001 (SA; 2001-41; 7-0). One, apparently found a day or two earlier (we do not know who the finder is), was seen at Beebe Draw south of Lower Latham Res., *Weld*, on 1 May (DFa; 2001-157; 7-0). Finally, one was at the Rocky Ford sewage ponds on 2 May 2001 (TL, MI sketch; 2001-49; 7-0). Though Glossy Ibis is now annual in the state in not-inconsequential numbers, due to the identification difficulties that *Plegadis* ibis present, particularly now that there are presumptive hybrids being seen in the Great Plains (Arterburn and Grzybowski 2003), the CBRC maintains the species on the main review list.

BRANT - *Branta bernicla* (11/7). An adult graced Long Pond, *Larimer*, 19-22 December 2001 (RH; 2001-152; 7-0), though was actually seen only on the outside dates of that span. Though the report was submitted as Black Brant, the Committee left as uncertain the subspecies to which the bird is referable, as the description did not eliminate the taxon called Gray-bellied Brant; a taxon that remains uncertainly described. The CBRC referred to the extensive discussion on the ID-Frontiers listserver concerning Gray-bellied Brant.

TRUMPETER SWAN - *Cygnus buccinator* (20/13). Two were well-documented and photographed at Lake Avery, *Rio Blanco*, 3 November - 3 December 2001 (DH†, KP; 2001-118; 7-0).

EURASIAN WIGEON - *Anas penelope* (23/9). A male was at Ft. Collins City Park, *Larimer*, on 2 March 2001 (AP; 2001-13; 7-0). Whether this was the male that had spent the previous five or so winters in Ft. Collins is unknown, but that bird had not been seen all winter, so it seems likely that this is a different bird that arrived on spring migration.

#BLACK SCOTER - *Melanitta nigra* (21/11). One (age and sex uncertain) was at the east end of Blue Mesa Res., *Gunnison*, on 12 November 2001 (TL; 2001-119; 7-0). The bird was videotaped by another observer, but the CBRC has not received such evidence. One adult female was at the JMR dam on 27 December 2001 (TL, MJ; 2001-134; 7-0).

COMMON BLACK-HAWK - *Buteogallus anthracinus* (4/2). An adult spent at least two days eating crayfish out of a former trout pond along Lightner Creek Road west of Durango, *La Plata*, 13-14 April 2001 (SA, PD, BT, GT; 2001-32; 7-0). Though the bird was, apparently, photographed, we did not receive any of the photos; it is not too late, whoever you are. Another adult was found just east of Montrose, *Montrose*, on 9 June 2001 (SD; 2001-102; 7-0). A third report from 2001, from *Las Animas*, is still making its way through the Committee.

However, this spate of reports, all in spring and early summer and from three different counties, is incredible and unmatched in the annals of Colorado birding. In fact, there are only two previous state records.

- *BROAD-WINGED HAWK - *Buteo platypterus*. While looking for the reported Varied Thrush on the south campus of the University of Colorado, Boulder, *Boulder*, on 24 December 2001, Bill Schmoker found and photographed a medium-sized raptor that turned out to be a Broad-winged Hawk (BS†; 2001-132; 7-0). This report provides the state's first winter record and one of exceedingly few, if only, well-documented winter records in the US away from coastal states. More details are available in Schmoker (2002).
- *MERLIN - *Falco columbarius*. While conducting a transect for Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory, a seasonal staff person found a Merlin (age and sex uncertain, but not an adult male) near the junction of Forest Roads 514 and 516 (near Creede) in the Rio Grande National Forest, *Hinsdale*, on 21 June 2001 (PQ sketch; 2001-69; 7-0). As Merlins nest in southern Wyoming, some expect to eventually find the species breeding in our state, though few would have guessed that we would get a mid-summer record from southwestern Colorado.
- *AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER - *Pluvialis dominica*. The CBRC decided not to review the report of one at Beebe Draw, *Weld*, on 13 September 1999 (BBH; 1999-34) that was recirculated after being suspended from the 1999 circulation (mentioned in first paragraph in Lisowsky 2001). The location and date are entirely consistent with the expected pattern of occurrence of this species in the state. Thus, as the species is not on the main review list, the Committee opted to accept the report without review.
- *WHIMBREL - *Numenius phaeopus*. One was at Confluence Park, *Delta*, on 2 June 2001 (CD; 2001-135; 7-0). This provides one of few accepted West Slope records for the species.
- BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER - *Tryngites subruficollis* (24/9). One was at Prewitt Res., *Washington*, on 21 September 2001 (DL; 2001-79; 7-0). Though an adult would be unlikely this deep into fall (adults are very early fall migrants), the observer thought that the bird had 5-6 "very dark-centered lower scapulars," suggestive of an adult.
- RED PHALAROPE - *Phalaropus fulicarius* (23/9). One in Definitive Basic was at Jackson Reservoir, *Morgan*, 14-16 October 2001 (BG, BS; 2001-94; 7-0). A report from earlier in that fall is still making its rounds through the Committee, however, Jackson Res. is rapidly becoming the place to see Red Phalarope in Colorado, with at least four occurrences since 2000.

MEW GULL - *Larus canus brachyrhynchus* (21/13). An Alternate-plumaged adult graced PaR 30 March - 3 April 2001 (SA, PD; 2001-19; 7-0). This bird provides only the second West Slope record - the first occurred in Mack, Mesa, in November 1992. Apparently, the bird was photographed, but the CBRC did not receive any pictures. We hereby ask the photographer to submit to the CBRC any photographs in which the bird is at all identifiable so that they can be archived - that is the primary purpose of the CBRC.

#LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL - *Larus fuscus* (40/37). One in Second Basic was at CCR 24-25 December 2001 (RP; 2001-145; 7-0). Thanks go to the visiting birder that submitted documentation on this individual, which is something that none of the resident birders did.

GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL - *Larus glaucescens* (10/6). An individual in First Basic was at ChR, Jefferson, 7-8 March 2001 (KS; 2001-146; 6-1). One in Second Basic was at CCR on 9 March 2001 (RO; 2001-16; 7-0).

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL - *Larus marinus* (21/16). An adult was at Lake Hasty and JMR on 27 December 2001 (TL; 2001-153; 7-0). This bird is probably the same individual that has been kicking around in the area of JMR and Blue Lake (*Bent/Kiowa*) for the past few years, being seen most often and at all times of year by Duane Nelson.

*CASPIAN TERN - *Sterna caspia*. Three seen on Wolford Res., Grand, 27-28 April 2001 (JL; 2001-34; 7-0) provided a first county record.

#LEAST TERN - *Sterna antillarum*. One was at SCL on 25 June 2001 (SD; 2001-105; 7-0). One wonders where that bird was going, considering the odd date.

#EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE - *Streptopelia decaocto* (12/12). One was performing a display flight at the McDonald's in Montrose, Montrose, on 9 June 2001 (SD; 2001-106; 7-0), providing the first West Slope record. We beseech Colorado birders to continue to document the spread of this species in the state. While the Committee's current official request for documentation concerns all first county records, we would greatly appreciate documentation of first records for each town, particularly if those records add information on occurrence (e.g., occurrences at higher elevation or in different habitat).

WHITE-WINGED DOVE - *Zenaida asiatica* (27/20). An individual was in a back yard in Durango, La Plata, during the "first week of September 2000" (LJ†; 2001-36; 7-0). One was in Colorado Springs, El Paso, on 6 May 2001 (TB; 2001-42; 6-1). Another visited Rye, Pueblo, on 10 November 2001 (DSi; 2001-112; 7-0). Though this species is now seemingly everywhere in the state, the CBRC requests that birders continue to document the explosion of reports.

- LESSER NIGHTHAWK - *Chordeiles acutipennis* (15/11). A typically-early spring migrant was foraging over the Vineland Fire Department Pond, *Pueblo*, on 16 April 2001 (RV, NK; 2001-28; 6-1).
- BLUE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD - *Lampornis clemenciae* (12/4). A female visited a backyard hummer feeder in Golden, *Jefferson*, only briefly, 30-31 August 2001 (DSc; 2001-124; 7-0).
- MAGNIFICENT HUMMINGBIRD - *Eugenes fulgens* (7/4). An adult female was foraging near the dam at Fruitgrowers Reservoir, *Delta*, on 2 August 2001 (JBy; 2001-67; 7-0), providing a first county and only second accepted West Slope record. Despite the numbers of accepted records for Blue-throated and Magnificent hummingbirds (see parenthetical expressions after each species' scientific name), there are many more reports in Colorado of the latter than of the former - the CBRC simply has not received documentation for most of those reports. We request that observers submit documentation on all Magnificent Hummingbird occurrences in the state, even if they are old reports.
- COSTA'S HUMMINGBIRD - *Calypte costae* (1/1). A male that visited CVCG 17-18 May 2001 was seen by many and provided the state's first record (RD†, SD, RH v, SMc; 2001-46; 7-0). Though none of the reporters considered hybrid Anna's x Costa's Hummingbird in their documentations (a form that really ought to be considered when looking at a potential Costa's or Anna's in Colorado), the video and video captures provided did the job of eliminating that form from consideration. We refer readers requiring more details to Fontaine and Dinsmore (2002). There were two unfortunate aspects to this record. The first was that no one seems to have gotten the names of the Denver couple that found the bird (if anyone out there knows this, please provide that information to the authors) and that the authors of this article arrived a couple hours too late on the 18th to see the bird!
- ACORN WOODPECKER - *Melanerpes formicivorus* (8/8). The colony near Durango, *La Plata*, continues and we received reports of sightings of up to eight birds there on 18 January 2001 (PG, RH; 2001-5; 7-0). Two males seen along US 160 west of Pagosa Springs, *Archuleta*, on 10 June 2001 (SD, GGB; 2001-107; 7-0) provided that county's first record. Presumably, there are more Acorn Woodpeckers yet unfound in that corner of the state, as suitable habitat is plentiful and we doubt that all present in the state are in places where birders have gone.
- ALDER FLYCATCHER - *Empidonax alnorum* (11/4). Leatherman found one at Jumbo SWA, *Sedgwick*, on 19 May 2001 (DL; 2001-80; 7-0). Though the bird was not calling (a clincher trait in many observations), the

observer described the plumage characteristics well and all committee members felt that all other *Empidonax*, especially Willow Flycatcher, were eliminated by those details.

#BLACK PHOEBE - *Sayornis nigricans* (23/14). As evidence of the species' continued expansion northward into Colorado, one was near Grand Junction, *Mesa*, on 21 August 2001 (LA; 2001-72; 7-0).

VERMILION FLYCATCHER - *Pyrocephalus rubinus* (19/8). This species also appears to be expanding its range northward, as the committee accepted five records in 2001 alone. The first was of a male at Belmar Park, *Jefferson*, on 5 April (KS, LS†; 2001-148; 7-0). A female was just east of the ChR marina, *Douglas*, on 12 April (RO; 2001-25; 7-0) and the following day, a male enlivened Cottonwood Canyon, *Baca* (DFi; 2001-149; 7-0). A male and a female were also observed at a ranch residence roughly 15 miles south-southwest of Springfield, *Baca*, and were present at least 17-23 April 2001 (MI, TL, BKP; 2001-29; 7-0). Finally, a paired male and female, as well as an additional male, were found at the Higbee Cemetery, *Otero*, between at least 14 April and 14 June (DE, RH, KS, TS; 2001-30; 7-0). This is the location where a mated pair was present in 2000. The CBRC would again like to point out that part of Cottonwood Canyon, and, seemingly, the part that attracts most of the rarities (the side canyon across from the camping area), is in *Las Animas*. Hopefully, the reporter of the Cottonwood Canyon Vermilion Flycatcher (above) will let us know whether the reported county was correct or not.

SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER - *Tyrannus forficatus* (17/12). One, sex unknown, was at Monte Vista NWR, *Rio Grande*, on 5 July 2001 (JR, 2001-86; 7-0). A female was about 20 miles west of the Kansas border on Road M in *Baca* on 29 August 2001 (TH; 2001-74; 7-0).

#WHITE-EYED VIREO - *Vireo griseus* (34/26). One was in the Ken Caryl valley, Littleton, *Jefferson*, on 13 May 2001 (SMa†; 2001-59; 7-0). Another was near the Carrizo Picnic Area on the Comanche National Grassland, *Baca*, 3 June 2001 (RB; 2001-62; 7-0). Due to the number of accepted records on the eastern plains in Colorado, the CBRC has removed this species from the main review list (Semo et al. 2002).

#YELLOW-THROATED VIREO - *Vireo flavifrons* (30/23). One was at the FLWE 22 April 2001 (TL, LS†, MJ, BKP; 2001-121; 7-0). A single observer submitted good details of a bird observed at the Lamar Cemetery, *Prowers*, on 12 May 2001 (RO; 2001-43; 7-0).

PHILADELPHIA VIREO - *Vireo philadelphicus* (25/12). One, seen and described well, was below the dam of Two Buttes Res., *Baca*, on 5 October, 2001 (DL; 2001-130; 7-0).

*WESTERN SCRUB-JAY - *Apelocoma californica*. A Western Scrub-Jay

was documented and photographed at a feeder in Dillon, *Summit*, (EIB, EmB†; 2001-71; 7-0) for a first county record. The reporters are sisters who were 12 years old at the time they documented this bird. They are off to a good start as contributing members of Colorado's birding community.

*JUNIPER TITMOUSE - *Baeolophus ridgwayi*. A Juniper Titmouse was near the San Luis Hills, east of Manassa, *Conejos*, on 9 March 2001, and may represent the first San Luis Valley record in over 20 years (JR; 2001-87; 7-0).

#CAROLINA WREN - *Thryothorus ludovicianus* (27/15). One was at Rock Canyon, below PR dam, *Pueblo*, on 10 April 2001 (BKP; 2001-21; 7-0). Surprisingly, another, believed to be a different bird, was found just east of Pueblo City Park, *Pueblo*, on 12 April 2001 (BKP; 2001-22; 7-0). *Pueblo* remained a hotbed of Carolina Wren occurrences in 2001 when one visited the western portion of Greenhorn Meadows Park in Colorado City on 30 October (DSi; 2001-98; 7-0). A fourth bird was present on 24 December along West Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, *El Paso* (ASm; 2001-56; 7-0). Due to the number of accepted records on the eastern plains in Colorado, the CBRC has removed this species from the main review list (Semo et al. 2002).

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH - *Catharus minimus* (34/22). The CBRC received two excellent documentations for two birds, including drawings of one, observed at LCC on 3 May 2001 (TL, MI; 2001-50; 7-0). One of the two birds gave a number of call notes, helping to confirm the identification. Another bird was well-described near the "town" of Big Ben, *Bent*, also on 3 May 2001 (TL; 2001-151; 7-0).

WOOD THRUSH - *Hylocichla mustelina* (16/4). One well-described individual was at Fort Collins, *Larimer*, on 13 October 2001 (DL; 2001-131; 7-0).

VARIED THRUSH - *Ixoreus naevius* (18/11). The CBRC was busy accepting three Varied Thrush documentations in the 2001 circulation. The first was of a female observed in southwestern Boulder, *Boulder*, on the Boulder Christmas Bird Count (CBC) on 22 December 2001 and still present on the 25th when it was finally documented (BS†, LS†; 2001-133; 7-0). The second was a first-year male in Durango, *La Plata*, 26 December 2000 - 2 January 2001 (JBy; 2001-141; 7-0). The third Varied Thrush was another female videotaped and photographed at Crow Valley Campground, *Weld*, between 16 and 23 October, 2001 (HK, SMe †, LS †, RH v, DL; 2001-90; 7-0). Unfortunately, the documentation that should have been required for the CBC occurrence was not submitted to the Committee. The CBRC repeats its plea of the previous year (Leukering and Wood 2002) for CBC compilers to send copies of all CBC documentation to the Committee.

There is no particular guarantee that those important documents will be archived without submission to the CBRC.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER - *Vermivora pinus* (37/19). The CBRC accepted four reports of male Blue-winged Warblers in 2001. The first was early at the FLWE on 22 April 2001 (TL, LS v, MJ, BKP; 2001-122; 7-0). The next did not occur for nearly a month, but was also at FLWE, on 20 May 2001 (LS; 2001-166; 7-0). Harrison captured and banded a male at Lykins Gulch, *Boulder*, on 24 May 2001 (JH†; 2001-65; 7-0). The last of a busy spring season was in Rye, *Pueblo*, on 29 May 2001 (DSi; 2001-52; 7-0). Due to the number of accepted records on the eastern plains in Colorado, the CBRC has removed this species from the main review list (Semo et al. 2002).

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER - *Vermivora chrysoptera* (32/13). *Jefferson* hosted a Golden-winged when a male sang as if on territory at Red Rocks Park, 5-6 June 2001 (NG, KS, CLW v; 2001-58; 7-0).

*NORTHERN PARULA - *Parula americana*. A male was at Home Lake, *Rio Grande*, on 29 April 2001 (JR; 2001-88; 7-0).

*CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER - *Dendroica pensylvanica*. For a rare San Luis Valley record, an adult male sang persistently in California Gulch, about 30 miles west of La Garita, *Saguache*, 25-30 June 2001 (JR v; 2001-89; 7-0). Though the bird was territorial, driving off other species, the observer found no evidence to indicate that the bird was mated.

CAPE MAY WARBLER - *Dendroica tigrina* (21/6). A male Cape May Warbler was seen and photographed at the Denver Zoo, *Denver*, on 25 February 2001 (KR†; 2001-15; 7-0). Though the bird probably wintered at the site, we received no other reports of the bird. When we write "photographed," we are not referring to the typical distant, fuzzy, only-for-documentation-purposes "photographed" typical of submissions to the CBRC on rare warblers (see the back cover)!

*MAGNOLIA WARBLER - *Dendroica magnolia*. On the early side and unusual for the West Slope, a basic-plumaged male was at the footbridge at the south end of the reservoir at Ridgway SP, *Ouray*, on 10 August 2001 (MA; 2001-73; 7-0).

*BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER - *Dendroica caerulescens*. A male enlivened the Bar NI Ranch, *Las Animas*, on 14 July 2001 (HK; 2001-66; 7-0); both the location (in the foothills) and the date were odd. Another male visited the CGC on 14 October 2001 (JR†; 2001-99; 7-0).

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER - *Dendroica fusca* (36/17). A female was at Flagler SWA, *Kit Carson*, on 25 May 2001. The reporter documented the bird quite well and also included an adequate drawing of the bird (DFa sketch; 2001-159; 7-0).

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER - *Dendroica dominica* (25/11). A male was at Lake Hasty Campground on 15 April 2001, *Bent*, and was documented by three observers from New Jersey (AB, KL, MS; 2001-31; 7-0). This record points out the value of multiple documentations submitted for rarities, as it was the combination of information from the three documentations that enabled the CBRC to vote to accept the record. All observers discussed how Grace's Warbler, which the observers might have preferred, was eliminated. Another Yellow-throated Warbler, probably a male, was seen on the south side of Lake Holbrook, *Otero*, 11-12 May 2001 (RO, JK; 2001-44; 7-0).

PRAIRIE WARBLER - *Dendroica discolor* (21/14). A female was observed along the south side of Lake Holbrook, *Otero*, 6-7 May 2001 (PG, RO; 2001-40; 7-0). Disappointing was that an additional seven very experienced birders apparently also saw the bird, but failed to provide details and neither of the reports indicated who the finder is. An even more unusual sighting of this species was the one seen, and excellently documented with a sketch, along the Gunnison River in *Mesa* on 10 August 2001 (LA sketch; 2001-68; 7-0).

***PALM WARBLER** - *Dendroica palmarum*. West Slope records of Palm Warbler are quite unusual, so the individual referable to the western race, *palmarum*, observed at PaR, 4-7 October 2001 (SA; 2001-110; 7-0) was of more-than-passing interest.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER - *Dendroica castanea* (32/7). One, a probable first-year male, was found near the Colorado City Community Center in Colorado City, *Pueblo*, 7-9 September 2001 (DSi; 2001-76; 7-0). The bird was apparently observed by two other observers, though the CBRC received only a single documentation.

***BLACKPOLL WARBLER** - *Dendroica striata*. We accepted two records of Blackpoll Warbler west of the Front Range in the 2001 circulation: a male in Dinosaur National Park, *Moffat*, on 9 June 2001 (CD, BW; 2001-137; 7-0) and one of unknown age and sex at the CGC 13-14 October 2001 (JR, 2001-100; 7-0).

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER - *Protonotaria citrea* (39/22). One brightened a marsh in Colorado City, *Pueblo*, on 10 May 2001 (DSi; 2001-51; 7-0). A female observed at PaR on 3 October 2001 (SA; 2001-111; 7-0) provided a very rare West Slope record. Due to the number of accepted records on the eastern plains in Colorado, the CBRC has removed this species from the main review list (Semo et al. 2002).

#WORM-EATING WARBLER - *Helmitheros vermivorus* (28/18). One graced Muir Springs Park, *Morgan*, on 5 June 2001 (RB; 2001-63; 7-0). Another at the CGC 14-16 October 2001 (JR; 2001-101; 7-0) provided the first San Luis Valley record. Due to the number of accepted

records on the eastern plains in Colorado, the CBRC has removed this species from the main review list (Semo et al. 2002).

KENTUCKY WARBLER - *Oporornis formosus* (28/12). A great find for the West Slope was a male observed along the San Miguel River, two miles upstream from Uravan, *Montrose*, on 30 May 2001 (CD; 2001-138; 7-0).

*HOODED WARBLER - *Wilsonia citrina*. A male visited the Dolores River near Pleasant View, *Dolores*, on 9 June 2001 (PO; 2001-70; 7-0), providing a rare West Slope record.

*SUMMER TANAGER - *Piranga rubra*. The CBRC received documentation on a bird found dead in the snow on Apple Valley Road, Lyons, *Boulder*, on 19 December 1996 (PB, TE†, KB; 2001-37; 6-1) on the BoulderCBC.

SCARLET TANAGER - *Piranga olivacea* (24/13). We received documentation (consisting almost solely of a photograph) of a Scarlet Tanager found dead in Boulder, *Boulder* (VD, TE†; 2001-38; 6-1). The bird was turned into the Greenwood Rehab Center where the submitters viewed and photographed the bird on 19 November 1996, after the bird had already been prepared as a specimen. Though the reporters provided the original location (near the intersection of Aurora and 30th), we know not who found the bird or on what date. A well-documented male visited the FLWE on 19 May 2001 (DFa: 2001-160; 7-0).

*FIELD SPARROW - *Spizella pusilla*. Quite unusual for the West Slope and even more unusual for the date, was the bird observed at Highline SP, *Mesa*, on 9 January 1993 (CD; 2001-139; 7-0).

*SAVANNAH SPARROW - *Passerculus sandwichensis*. A Savannah Sparrow found at the FLWE on 15 January 2001 was described well and represents a rare winter record for the state (DL; 2001-81; 7-0).

LE CONTE'S SPARROW - *Ammodramus leconteii* (10/5). At least three birds were found in a grassy wet area on the north side of JMR (DL; 2001-82; 7-0). Other observers later in the season counted as many as eight Le Conte's at this location, though no one else submitted details to the Committee. The marshes associated with FLWE seem to be a regular wintering location for a small population of this species.

GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW - *Zonotrichia atricapilla* (16/10). Two observers provided good details on an adult at Cherry Creek SP, *Arapahoe*, present on 1 January 2001 (DFa, JBH; 2001-17; 7-0). The bird, which spent the winter at the site, was apparently found at least as early as 25 December 2000, though the CBRC received no documentation from the finder. Another adult graced a yard in Boulder, *Boulder*, on 1 November 2001 (BM, CM; 2001-024; 6-1).

- *BALTIMORE ORIOLE - *Icterus galbula*. An adult male Baltimore Oriole visited a residence in Durango, *La Plata*, 10-11 May 2001 (CS†; 2001-165; 7-0) for a rare West Slope record.
- *ORCHARD ORIOLE - *Icterus spurius*. An adult male observed at the Escalante SWA near Delta, *Delta*, on 20 May 2001 represented a rare record for the West Slope (MH; 2001-12; 6-1).
- PURPLE FINCH - *Carpodacus purpureus* (30/9). A female-plumaged individual was observed and photographed at a residence in Vancorum, near Naturita, *Montrose*, 15 November - 2 December 2001 (CD†; 2001-140; 7-0). The description and photographs provided were sufficient to eliminate Cassin's Finch from consideration.

Part II: RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

- EURASIAN WIGEON - *Anas penelope* (23/9). A male was reported at Walden Ponds, *Boulder*, on 3 April 2001 (2001-23; 1-6). The description of the head was more than adequate, but the body was described as being "almost identical to" that of "American Wigeon." Since Eurasian Wigeons have gray sides and American Wigeons pinkish-orange sides, the Committee felt that, if the description was accurate, the bird was probably a hybrid. Unfortunately, the observer did not discuss that possibility in the similar species section of the form.
- *SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER - *Limnodromus scolopaceus*. The CBRC found the description of an individual at Lower Queens Res., *Kiowa*, on 3 June 2001 (2001-61; 0-7) quite confusing. The observer had virtually no previous experience with dowitchers and seemed to put too much weight on the fact that the bird had a white belly. However, all other features described were consistent with an Alternate-plumaged Long-billed Dowitcher and many were inconsistent with an identification of Short-billed. The bird may well have been a Long-billed in First Alternate, a plumage that is maddeningly variable in shorebirds, with the late date providing support for that theory.
- BLACK-HEADED GULL - *Larus ridibundus* (4/2). An individual in Alternate plumage was reported and widely seen at Lake Estes, *Larimer*, in early April 2001. However, only one observer submitted details, on an 11 April sighting (2001-24; 2-5), to the Committee. While the extensive written details and nice sketch provided were strongly suggestive, some details provided caused many members of the CBRC to vote to not accept the identification. Particularly disconcerting to the Committee was the head color, described as "either a very dark gray or a dark brownish -gray, depending on the light." This statement was of concern, as the species, despite its name, has a chocolate brown hood in Alternate plumage and that color is very obvious.

Unfortunately, the reporter did not see the bird fly, so did not see the distinctive wing pattern. Additionally, the wingtips were described as pure black, but the reporter did not state whether both the underside and upperside of the wingtip was black or not. So, while the bird may well have been a Black-headed Gull, and other reputable birders saw the individual, the details do not prove the case, something particularly critical for such a rare species in the state.

EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE - *Streptopelia decaocto* (12/12). Though details on a bird seen in Salida, *Chaffee*, on 11 December 2001 (2001-129; 3-4) were suggestive of this species, some members of the Committee felt that the reporter did not successfully eliminate a hybrid Eurasian Collared-Dove x Ringed Turtle-Dove in the details provided. We would like to impress on dove watchers that this hybrid combination is known in the state and needs to be considered, particularly for what would have been a first county record. We realize that the species continues to be seen in Salida and that the bird was probably correctly identified; the details just did not prove it.

ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD - *Calypte anna* (7/2). The CBRC did not accept as correctly identified an adult female reported at Woodland Park, *Teller*, 10-13 July 2001 (2001-154; 0-7). Though the bird was twice described as large or very large, the reporter did not provide any specifics (e.g., "quarter again as big as the female Broad-tailed nearby") and the few plumage details provided, particularly for a potential first state record, did not allow the Committee to separate the bird from some of the regular species of hummingbirds, to say nothing of other vagrant species.

BRIDLED TITMOUSE - *Baelophus wollweberi*. A single observer documented a bird observed on 27 May 2001 at Rabbit Valley, *Mesa*, as a Bridled Titmouse (2001-55; 1-6). The description was of a typical titmouse-sized bird that projected an impression of an oversized crest (blackish), which it raised/lowered slightly, arising from the top rear of the head. The face had striking black marks on whitish cheeks. Unfortunately, the observer provided no additional description and a majority of committee members felt that the submission did not adequately describe a Bridled Titmouse, for which there are no accepted records for the state. Bridled Titmice are sedentary residents of the Sierra Madre Occidental and there is no evidence of any pattern of vagrancy by the species. Mountain Chickadees, which the description could suggest, can raise the rear crown feathers when agitated which may cause the impression of a slight crest.

*NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD - *Mimus polyglottos*. A report of an individual in Salida, *Chaffee*, on 29 January 2001 would have provided a very

interesting winter record, but was not accepted (2001-150; 2-5). The observer noted that the bird had a long, gray tail, gray wings and head, and white in the wings, which is suggestive of Northern Mockingbird. Unfortunately, that description can also suggest Northern Shrike, which would be more likely at that location in winter than would Northern Mockingbird. Because of the brief documentation and the lack of discussion on why other similarly-appearing species were eliminated from consideration, most committee members could not accept this record.

FIELDFARE - *Turdus pilaris*. The majority of committee members felt that the documentation of a bird observed at a home in Monument, *El Paso*, on 6 March 2001 (2001-14; 2-5) did not provide enough details to allow the CBRC to accept this observation as a first state and regional record. Though the bird was observed at close range, the observation was very brief and the observer used no optics and did not provide a detailed description of the bird, including elimination of other similarly-appearing species.

SPRAGUE'S PIPIT - *Anthus spragueii* (5/1). A single observer reported on a bird observed on 3 August 2001 on Mount Democrat, *Park*, and identified as a Sprague's Pipit (2001-163; 0-7). All committee members felt that the description was too brief to adequately describe the species. Sprague's Pipit, a plains species, has been reported from alpine areas in Colorado in late summer in the past, though none of these reports has been accepted as such. The most plausible culprits that birders oftentimes misidentify as Sprague's Pipits from such locales include juvenile Horned Larks and, especially, juvenile- or basic-plumaged American Pipits, which are typically not represented in most field guides. The time of year reported would also be highly unusual for Sprague's Pipits since they should be nesting on the northern Great Plains. A description from the observer regarding the mantle or the extent of white in the outer rectrices would be an essential component in any report of this species in Colorado.

***PALM WARBLER** - *Dendroica palmarum*. An experienced birder submitted details on a Palm Warbler at the Roaring Judy Fish Hatchery, *Gunnison*, on 10 July 2001 (2001-108; 1-6). However, the details provided were very brief and failed to fully describe the bird and eliminate other similarly-appearing species, especially Virginia's Warbler, which has rufous on the crown and yellow on the chest and the vent area.

GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW - *Zonotrichia atricapilla* (16/10). An immature was reported from ChR, *Jefferson*, on 16 September 2001 (2001-128; 3-4). The combination of a date that was a bit early for

Golden-crowned in Colorado and a too-brief and confusing description caused the Committee to not accept this report.

*LAZULI BUNTING - *Passerina amoena*. A single observer reported a male in alternate plumage from Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs, *El Paso*, on 14 January 2001 (2001-4; 2-5). Though the plumage description was certainly suggestive of an alternate-plumaged male Lazuli Bunting, the very brief details left the majority of committee members unconvinced. Of greatest issue was the mention that the bird in question was larger than a bluebird; Lazuli Buntings are smaller than bluebirds. The observer had also mentioned that the bird was approximately five inches in length, which contradicted the other comment about being larger than a bluebird. Also of question was the comment from the observer that the breast faded to dingy white near rump, which is not a Lazuli Bunting trait. Because of insufficient and contradictory details, the Committee was compelled to not accept this record, though the observation is certainly intriguing.

Part III: RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED DUE TO QUESTIONABLE ORIGIN

RUDDY SHELDUCK - *Tadorna ferruginea*. A male visited SL on 4 October 2001 (2001-7; 0-7). Though the bird was identifiably photographed by the reporter, the CBRC felt that the lack of a pattern of occurrence precluded accepting this report as the first state record. The reporter realized that this report would not be accepted, but submitted it mainly to provide evidence of the occurrence for archival purposes. Though virtually all reports of this species in the New World probably pertain to escapees, a thoroughly documented report of seven in Nunavut (Allard et al. 2001) suggests the possibility that Ruddy Shelduck might arrive in the New World on its own and that reports should not simply be rejected out of hand.

Reporters and Cited Observers

Mymm Ackley, Susan Allerton, Larry Arnold, G. Gordon Brown, Ken Baker, Phyllis Baker, Elizabeth Bartell (ElB), Emily Bartell (EmB), Robert Batchelder, Jason Beason (JBn), Jim Beatty (JBy), Terence Berger, Jim Berry, Adrian Binns, Carol Cushman, Brenda Davidson-Shaddux, Peter Derven, Coen Dexter, Ruth Dick, Steve Dinsmore, Virginia Dionigi, David Elwonger, Tony Esposito, Doug Faulkner (DFa), Dick Filby (DFi), Peter Gent, Brian Gibbons, Nancy Gobris, Pat Gould, Joe Harrison, J.B. Hayes (JBH), Mike Henwood, Tyler Hicks, Rachel Hopper, Marshall Iliff, Mark Janos, Joey Kellner, Hugh Kingery, Nick Komar, Dave Leatherman, Tony Leukering, Jim Liewer, Karl Lukens, Stan Majlinger (SMa), Steve Messick (SMe), Kent Nelson, Pat O'Donnell, Ric Olson, Arvind Panjabi, Robert Parsons, Brandon K. Percival, John Rawinski, Aileen Roberts,

Kenneth Rush, Bill Schmoker, Karleen Schofield, Dick Schottler, Martin Selzer, Larry Semo, Tom Shane, Dave Silverman, Andrew Smith (ASm), David Snider, Cynthia Stengel, Beverly Tomberlin, Guy Tomberlin, Randy Vernon, Brenda Wright, Christopher L. Wood.

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**NEWS FROM THE FIELD:
WINTER 2002-2003 REPORT (DECEMBER - FEBRUARY)**

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After all the excitement of the fall rarities in Colorado, the winter season was less eventful. The only really rare bird reported was the female Broad-billed Hummingbird, which remained at Bob Myers house in Clifton until December 22nd, and then, presumably, moved on to warmer climes. Some rare species did show up, such as Red-throated Loon, Black Brant, two Palm Warblers, and Purple Finch. A small flock of Le Conte's Sparrows again spent most of the season between Fort Lyon and John Martin Reservoir; this is by far the most regular place to see this species in Colorado. Along the Front Range, it was a good season for Swamp Sparrows, with more than a dozen reports, as well as Red-bellied Woodpeckers. This is farther west than their usual range in far eastern Colorado.

December and January continued the weather pattern of 2002, being warmer and much drier than normal. January was the eighteenth month in a row with below normal precipitation in Denver. The weather changed in February, which was much cooler than normal, but had an average amount of precipitation in Denver. The warm early winter led to several sightings in the middle of winter of species that are normally well to the south at that time of year. Good examples were six Horned Grebes at Pueblo Reservoir on 23 January, a Dunlin at Fossil Creek Reservoir on 19 January, White-winged Doves in Longmont on 25 January and in Pueblo on 8 February, a Burrowing Owl in eastern Broomfield County on 23 February, a Say's Phoebe at Pueblo Reservoir on 29 January, a Tree Swallow at Valco Ponds in Pueblo on 9 December, Marsh Wrens in Greeley on 20 January, Cortez on 21 January and Lamar on 31 January, a Hermit Thrush in Boulder from mid-January until late February, a Gray Catbird near Eagle in late January, two male Yellow-headed Blackbirds at Barr Lake SP on 15 January, and a Lesser Goldfinch in Penrose on 18 January.

There were contrasting reports from the mountains of El Paso and Boulder Counties this season. Bill Maynard commented "that there are no cones from any conifer species in the mountains, not even Douglas-Fir which almost always has some cones, and very few juniper fruits. In the mountains the only

birds are ones that get insects from under the bark like Brown Creepers.” In contrast, Dave Hallock reported from the Indian Peaks winter count that “the above average number of individuals were led by corvids and tree-cone seed-eaters. A whopping 319 Crows were observed, led by 100 in Nederland and 165 west of Eldora. Steller’s Jay, Clark’s Nutcracker and Black-billed Magpie were also more numerous than normal. Overall, seed-eaters had their best showing since 1995.” Bill Kaempfer also reported that, “twice this winter, 24 January and 8 February, I led groups to the mountains in Boulder County. Both times I encountered over 50 Pine Grosbeaks scattered among several smaller groups of from 5 to 25 at sites along the Peak-to-Peak Highway from Ward to Allenspark.” Seems like the mountains in Boulder County had a lot more food and birds than the mountains in El Paso County.

I was also intrigued by reports of two species this season. There were three reports of single Bohemian Waxwings from Fort Collins, Pueblo and Fort Morgan, and two reports of single Snow Buntings at Bonny Reservoir and Pueblo Reservoir. I think these sightings rather unusual, because these species normally occur in flocks, which can often be rather large.

Thanks to everyone who mailed or e-mailed me their reports, and especially to Brandon Percival who collected many of the sightings from the COBirds listserve. An underlined species means that documentation is desired by the CFO Records Committee; please send rare bird forms, which can be downloaded from the CFO website, on these species to Tony Leukering at cbrc@cfo-link.org or PO Box 660, Brighton, CO 80601.

Red-throated Loon: One was seen at Pueblo Res., *Pueblo*, on 3 Dec (BKP).

Horned Grebe: Eighteen were seen on the Pueblo Reservoir CBC, *Pueblo*, on 14 Dec (LS, m.ob.), and six remained there on 23 Jan (SO).

Red-necked Grebe: One was seen at Pueblo Res., *Pueblo*, between 3 and 14 Dec (BKP, m.ob.), one was at Valmont Res., *Boulder*, on 21 Dec (SS), and one wintered in the Grand Valley, *Mesa* (RLe).

American White Pelican: One found in the fall at Barr Lake SP, *Adams*, stayed well into January (TL), and one wintered along the Colorado River just west of Grand Junction, *Mesa* (RLe).

Great Egret: One spent the winter along the Colorado River just west of Grand Junction, *Mesa* (RLe).

Greater White-fronted Goose: A good year for this species, with reports of 30 birds along the Front Range during the season.

Ross's Goose: One was seen at Cherry Creek Res., *Arapahoe*, between 5 and 10 Dec (BBn), two were at Barr Lake SP, *Adams*, on 5 Dec, (SO), and one was in Fort Morgan, *Morgan*, on 11 Jan (JR).

Black Brant: One was at Bittersweet Park in Greeley, *Weld*, 1-2 Jan (JHi, RH).

Trumpeter Swan: An adult was seen at Lake Valley Country Club, *Boulder*, between 13 Dec and 28 Feb (BK, BSc), another adult was at Fossil Creek Res., *Larimer*, on 22 Dec (NK), and a third adult was seen at and just north of Valmont Res., *Boulder*, 31 Dec - EOP (DW, m.ob.).

Tundra Swan: A juvenile, first found in Nov, was last seen at Valco Ponds in Pueblo, on 2 Dec (MY), three were seen at North Poudre Res. #3, *Larimer*, on 1 Dec (NK), a juvenile and an adult were at Pueblo Res., *Pueblo*, on 3 Dec (RM), a juvenile was seen in Canon City, *Fremont*, on 5 and 6 Dec (MP, SM), and another juvenile was seen at Pueblo Res., *Pueblo*, on 14 Dec (LS, m.ob.).

Eurasian Wigeon: The adult male, first found in Oct, at Pueblo City Park, *Pueblo*, stayed throughout the season (BKP, m.ob.), another adult male was at Fossil Creek Res., *Larimer*, on 19 Jan (NK), and a third adult male was seen at Rocky Ford, *Otero*, on 22 Jan (SO).

Greater Scaup: There were 20 reports of this species from along the Front Range and Eastern Plains this season.

Surf Scoter: Two were seen at Lake Cheraw, *Otero*, on 19 Dec (TL, CLW), and one was at Chatfield Res., on 25 Dec (IS).

White-winged Scoter: One was seen at North Lake, *Las Animas*, on 1 Dec (SO), an immature was at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, *Denver*, between 3 and 5 Dec (MHt), a juvenile was at the Lafayette Holding Pond, *Boulder*, 20 Jan - EOP (BSc, m.ob.), and one was seen at Chatfield Res., *Douglas/Jefferson*, between 11 and 23 Feb (JBH, JK, m.ob.).

Black Scoter: A female was seen at Lon Hagler Res. near Loveland, *Larimer*, between 1 and 14 Dec (EZ, JMm, m.ob.), a female was at Valmont Res., *Boulder*, on 12 Dec (BK), and four females at were seen at Cherry Creek Res., *Arapahoe*, between 12 and 15 Dec (LS, GW).

Long-tailed Duck: Two wintered along the South Platte River, *Adams*, (TL), one was at Cherry Creek Res., *Arapahoe*, 10-12 Dec (BBn, LS, m.ob.), one was at Lake Loveland, *Larimer*, on 14 Dec (FL), a first-winter bird was in Colorado Springs, *El Paso*, 14-17 Dec (JM, KN, m.ob.), two were seen at Pueblo Res., *Pueblo*, on 14 Dec (LS, m.ob.), two were on Jerry Creek Res., *Mesa*, 1-2 Jan (RLe, MHn), one was at Pueblo Res., *Pueblo*, between 16 Jan and 15 Feb (RM, LB, BSc, m.ob.), and one was seen at Lake Cheraw, *Otero*, on 24 Jan (BKP, GR).

Barrow's Goldeneye: About 20 wintered along the Yampa River just south of Craig, *Moffat* (FL), and the largest number reported along the Front Range was four that wintered at Horsetooth Res., *Larimer* (JMm).

Virginia Rail: The large total of 40 was detected on the John Martin Res. CBC, *Bent*, on 20 Dec (BKP, TL, CLW, m.ob.).

Sandhill Crane: A flock of between 100 and 125 wintered near Delta, *Delta*, (RLe), for the third winter in a row. Possibly this flock, or another of similar size, was seen northeast of Silverton, *San Juan*, on 28 Dec (JBy).

Dunlin: A very unusual mid-winter report of this species was one seen at Fossil Creek Res., *Larimer*, on 19 Jan (NK).

Mew Gull: A first-year bird was seen at Pueblo City Park and Runyon Lake, *Pueblo*, between 11 Dec and 11 Jan (BKP, m.ob.), and an adult was at Baseline Res., *Boulder*, on 6 Jan (TF).

Thayer's Gull: There were 20 reports from the Front Range and Eastern Plains, which is about average.

Lesser Black-backed Gull: There were 14 reports from the Front Range and Eastern Plains, with the high count being five on the John Martin Res. CBC, *Bent*, on 20 Dec (CLW, TL, LS, RO).

Great Black-backed Gull: The adult again returned to Pueblo Res., *Pueblo*, this winter between 6 Dec and 30 Jan (MA, m.ob.), an adult was seen on the John Martin Res. CBC, *Bent*, on 20 Dec (CLW, m.ob.), and an adult was at Upper Queens Res., *Kiowa*, on 21 Dec (LS, CLW, TL).

Glaucous Gull: One was seen at Union Res., *Weld*, on 1 Dec (EZ), another adult was at Lake Cheraw, *Otero*, on 19 Dec (TL, CLW, m.ob.), an adult was at Bonny Res., *Yuma*, on 21 Dec (BSc, JSc, JBn), and a first-year bird was seen at Bonny Res., *Yuma*, on 22 Dec (LS).

Black-legged Kittiwake: A basic-plumaged adult was at Pueblo Res., *Pueblo*, on 3 Dec (BKP); another adult was at Union Res., *Weld*, on 5 Dec (BSc, CLW).

Eurasian Collared-Dove: This species continues to increase in Colorado. A total of 104 was seen on the Rocky Ford CBC, *Otero*, on 19 Dec (SO), and 310 were counted on the Pueblo CBC, *Pueblo*, on 28 Dec (MK). On the West Slope, 15 were seen at Loma, *Mesa*, on 15 Feb (RLe).

White-winged Dove: Two were seen on the Goodnight River Trail in Pueblo, *Pueblo*, on 7 Dec (RM), one was along the St. Vrain Creek in Longmont, *Boulder*, on 25 Jan (BSc, MBo, RTr), and one was seen in Pueblo, *Pueblo*, on 8 Feb (LL).

Inca Dove: Three were seen at the usual location in Rocky Ford, *Otero*, on 24 Dec and 19 Jan (SO), but there was also a small flock in Lamar, *Prowers*, throughout the winter season (JT, DAL, DN).

Burrowing Owl: A wintering bird was found in eastern *Broomfield* in early Dec, and was still present on 23 Feb (TL, LS).

Common Poorwill: One was seen on the pavement and then flying off near Temple Canyon in Canon City, *Fremont*, on 15 Dec (MP, BKP).

Broad-billed Hummingbird: The adult female first found in the late summer at the house of Bob Myers in Clifton, *Mesa*, stayed until 22 Dec, and was seen by over 250 birders.

Acorn Woodpecker: Two of the resident group near Durango, *La Plata*, were seen on 6 Feb (JBy).

Red-bellied Woodpecker: A few were seen along the Front Range this season. One was along the Arkansas River in Pueblo, *Pueblo*, between 5 Dec and 11 Feb (BKP, RM, m.ob.), one was at the Canon City Riverwalk, *Fremont*, on 15 Dec (BKP), two were seen on the Chico Basin Ranch CBC, *El Paso/Pueblo*, on 30 Dec (TL, BM, MP), and one was in western *Adams* between 29 Dec and 12 Jan (RLz, LS).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: An adult male was seen at Pueblo City Park, *Pueblo*, between 7 and 14 Dec (BKP, AS, NP, PG, SD, m.ob.), one was on the Spanish Peaks CBC, *Huerfano*, on 15 Dec (DSi), and an adult male was at the Roselawn Cemetery in Blende, *Pueblo*, on 11 Jan (BKP, GR).

Ladder-backed Woodpecker: A bird northwest of this species' usual Colorado range was at Beaver Creek SWA, *Fremont*, on 19 Jan (BKP).

Say's Phoebe: One was seen at Valco Ponds in Pueblo, *Pueblo*, on 19 Jan (MY), and one was seen at Pueblo Res., *Pueblo*, on 29 Jan and 1 and 23 Feb (RM, VAT, DJ, BKP).

Western Scrub-Jay: This species was still being seen on the Eastern Plains, especially in the Arkansas River Valley. Eleven were on the Rocky Ford CBC, *Otero*, on 19 Dec (SO), and seven on the John Martin Res. CBC, *Bent*, on 20 Dec (DN).

Chihuahuan Raven: The high count for the season was 57 on the John Martin Res. CBC, *Bent*, on 20 Dec (DN).

Common Raven: The high count for this species was 71 on the John Martin Res. CBC, *Bent*, on 20 Dec (DN).

Tree Swallow: A late, lingering individual was seen at Valco Ponds in Pueblo, *Pueblo*, on 9 Dec (MA).

Winter Wren: One was seen at Two Buttes Res., *Baca*, on 8 Dec (DAL) and on 18 Jan (SO), one was on the Penrose CBC, *Fremont*, on 15 Dec (MP), one was seen on the John Martin Res. CBC, *Bent*, on 20 Dec (JT), two were on the Bonny Res. CBC at Hale, *Yuma*, on 22 and 23 Dec (DF, JBn, ET), and one was at the Carrizo Picnic Area, *Baca*, on 30 Jan (DAL).

Marsh Wren: Up to five were seen at Lamar Community College, *Prowers*, on 7 Dec and 31 Jan (DAL), one was at Boulder, *Boulder*, on 9 Jan (LS), one was at Bittersweet Park in Greeley, *Weld*, on 20 Jan (DAL), and one was seen southwest of Cortez, *Montezuma*, on 21 Jan (JBy).

Eastern Bluebird: Sightings along the Front Range this season were four at Colorado City, *Pueblo*, on 5 Dec (DSi), another four on the Pueblo CBC, *Pueblo*, on 28 Dec (MK), and three seen at Boulder Valley Open Space, *Boulder*, on 29 Jan (MBo).

Hermit Thrush: An unusual mid-winter report from northern Colorado was one along Boulder Creek, *Boulder*, between 14 Jan and 21 Feb (MBo, SS).

Varied Thrush: A female was seen in Pueblo City Park, *Pueblo*, between 27

Dec and 28 Feb (DC, KT, m.ob.), another female was in Fort Collins, *Larimer*, between 1 Jan and 3 Feb (CB), one was seen in Beulah, *Pueblo*, between 5 and 10 Jan (VAT), and a male was seen near Rush, *El Paso*, between 1 and 22 Jan (LL).

Gray Catbird: A very unusual winter, mountain report was one seen near Eagle, *Eagle*, at an elevation of 7,450 feet, on 23 Jan and 1 Feb (JMe).

Northern Mockingbird: One spent much of the winter at Doudy Draw south of Boulder, *Boulder*, between 8 Jan and 27 Feb (TF, BK).

Brown Thrasher: One spent the winter at Fort Lyon, *Bent*, (DN, m.ob.), one was seen at the Pueblo Nature Center, *Pueblo*, on 5 Dec (BKP), two were at Two Buttes Res., *Baca*, on 8 Dec (DAL) and one was there on 18 Jan (SO), one was at Valco Ponds in Pueblo, *Pueblo*, on 14 Dec (LE), one was at Colorado City, *Pueblo*, between 4 Jan and 13 Feb (SM, DSi), and one was seen at Rocky Ford SWA, *Otero*, on 29 Jan (SO).

Bohemian Waxwing: One was seen at Long Pond in Ft. Collins, *Larimer*, between 1 and 3 Dec (RH, JMm), one was at Rock Canyon in Pueblo, *Pueblo*, on 5 Dec (BKP), and one was seen on the Fort Morgan CBC, *Morgan*, on 14 Dec (JR).

Orange-crowned Warbler: One was seen at the South Platte River and 88th Street, *Adams*, on the very late date of 1 Jan (GR).

Palm Warbler: Two birds of the western race were seen along St. Vrain Creek in Longmont, *Boulder*, between 14 and 18 Dec (B&IP, BSc, CLW, AB). A western race bird was seen very close by at the Longmont Water Treatment Plant, *Boulder*, on 28 Feb (BK), a date which indicates that it could have spent most of the winter in this area.

Wilson's Warbler: One late lingering individual was seen at the Lake Hasty Campground, *Bent*, between 27 Nov and 22 Dec (DN, m.ob.).

Eastern Towhee: A female of this rare species in Colorado spent most of the season near John Martin Res., *Bent*, and was seen 7 Dec - EOP (DN, m.ob.).

Field Sparrow: One was seen at the Boulder Community Gardens, *Boulder*, between 6 and 10 Dec (RTr, BSc, CLW, PG).

Le Conte's Sparrow: A small flock of about eight birds spent most of the

winter just east of Fort Lyon, *Bent*, and were seen 20 Dec - EOP (BKP, MP, BM, m.ob.).

Fox Sparrow: One of the slate-colored race was seen in Boulder, *Boulder*, between 15 Dec and 24 Feb (J&BC).

Lincoln's Sparrow: Three were seen near Fort Lyon, *Bent*, between 20 Dec and 24 Jan (BKP, MP, m.ob.).

Swamp Sparrow: This was a very good year for this species in Colorado as there were over 40 reports from the Front Range and Eastern Plains. The high count was 14 on the John Martin Res. CBC, *Bent*, on 20 Dec (DN).

White-throated Sparrow: A very unusual report was one that spent most of the winter at the Loveland Ski Area at 11,000 feet, *Clear Creek*; it was seen 30 Dec - EOP (BSc, JSc, KSc, m.ob.). One was seen at the Grand Junction Wildlife Area, *Mesa*, on 3 Jan (GG, MHn), and one was at Kremmling, *Grand*, on 18 Jan and 9 Feb (DB, FL, m.ob.).

Harris's Sparrow: Reports from west of the continental divide were one seen on 5 Dec and 9 Jan near Eagle, *Eagle* (JMe), and one seen at Kremmling, *Grand*, on 9 Feb (FL).

Golden-crowned Sparrow: One was seen at Orchard Mesa Wildlife Area, near Grand Junction, *Mesa*, on 2 Jan (GG, MHn).

Snow Bunting: One was seen at Bonny Res., *Yuma*, on 22 Dec (LS), and a male was at Pueblo Res., *Pueblo*, between 29 Jan and 15 Feb (RM, m.ob.).

Yellow-headed Blackbird: An unusual mid-winter report was of two males seen at Barr Lake SP, *Adams*, on 15 Jan (TL, DF, JBn).

Rusty Blackbird: One was seen by Boulder Creek at 75th St., *Boulder*, on 12 Dec and 21 Feb (CLW, BSc, TF), and two were seen there on 24 Feb (BK). One was seen at Cherry Creek Res., *Arapahoe*, between 19 Dec and 3 Jan (GW, JCF, BBn, RO, m.ob.). Two were seen on the Bonny Res. CBC, *Yuma*, on 22 Dec (TL), and one was in Blende on the Pueblo CBC, *Pueblo*, on 28 Dec (DSi, LL).

Black Rosy-Finch: One was seen at the Fawn Brook Inn in Allenspark, *Boulder*, on 17 Jan (MI), and a male and female were there on 24 Jan (BK, m.ob.), and four were near Hesperus, *La Plata*, on 21 Jan (JBy).

Purple Finch: A female-plumaged bird was seen at the Boulder Community Gardens, *Boulder*, on 9 Dec (BSc, CLW).

Lesser Goldfinch: An unusual mid-winter sighting was one seen in Penrose, *Fremont*, on 18 Jan (MI).

Contributing Observers

Mymm Ackley, Jason Beason (JBn), Jim Beatty (JBy), Alan Bell, Chuck Bell, Maggie Boswell (MBo), David Bradford, Leon Bright, Bob Brown (BBn), David Chartier, John and Bayard Cobb (J&BC), Sharon Dooley, Lisa Edwards, Doug Faulkner, John Folinsbee (JCF), Ted Floyd, Peter Gent, Glenn Giroir, BB Hahn (BBH), Stephanie Hanson (SLH), JB Hayes (JBH), Mike Henwood (MHn), Mindy Hetrick (MHt), Joe Himmel (JHi), Rachel Hopper, Marshall Iliff, Dave Johnson, Bill Kaempfer, Joey Kellner, Mike Ketchen, Hugh Kingery (HEK), Nick Komar, David Leatherman (DAL), Randy Lentz (RLz), Tony Leukering, Rich Levad (RLe), Lin Lilly, Forrest Luke, Joe Mammoser (JMm), Bill Maynard, John Maynard (JM), Jack Merchant (JMe), Rich Miller, SeEtta Moss, Duane Nelson, Kent Nelson, Ric Olson, Stan Oswald, Linda Paulsen, Brandon Percival (BKP), Mark Peterson, Nathan Pieplow, Myron and Suzi Plooster (M&SP), Bill and Inez Prather (B&IP), Dick Pratt (DPr), Joe Rigli, Gene Rutherford, Ira Sanders, Bill Schmoker (BSc), Jim Schmoker (JSc), Karen Schmoker (KSc), Dick Schottler (DSc), Larry Semo, Scott Severs, David Silverman (DSi), Andrew Spencer, Kip Tarpley, Janeal Thompson, Elena Thomas, Richard Trinkner (RTr), Van Truan (VAT), Glenn Walbek, David Waltman, Christopher Wood (CLW), Mark Yaeger, Eric Zorawowicz, many observers (m.ob.).



