

C.F.O. Journal

The Colorado Field Ornithologists' Quarterly

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Meeting of the American
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—Fort Collins, Colorado—



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C.F.O. JOURNAL

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CFO JOURNAL is a quarterly publication devoted to the field study of birds in Colorado. Articles and notes of scientific or general interest, and reports of unusual observations, are solicited. Send manuscripts, with photos and drawings to: Peter Gent, 55 South 35th Street, Boulder, CO 80303. Send rare bird reports to: CFO Official Records Committee, c/o Zoological Collections, Denver Museum of Natural History, City Park, Denver, CO 80205.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES (renewable at the beginning of each year), including a subscription to CFO JOURNAL: Sustaining, \$100; Supporting, \$25; Contributing, \$10; Regular, \$5. Dues and contributions are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law. Membership inquiries and renewals should be addressed to Judd Sundine, Treasurer, 5325 Garland, Arvada, CO 80002. Send change of address to Camille Cummings, PO Box 109, Berthoud, CO 80513.

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FROM THE EDITORS

We would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the C.F.O. to welcome to Colorado the people attending the American Ornithologist's Union Convention. Articles have been included in this special issue which we believe are of interest to both the resident and visiting Colorado birder. We thank Dr. Gustav Swanson and Colorado State University for the typesetting of this issue and for the \$100 contribution that helped defray part of the publishing costs.

PETER GENT and TERRY ROOT

Cover Illustration: White Pelicans by Richard J. Schilling.

Richard's work deals mainly with wildlife, which is portrayed through the media of watercolor, scratchboard, and woodcarving. His work was featured in the March, 1980 issue of Southwest Art magazine. He lives in Loveland, Colorado.

THE HISTORY OF THE C.F.O.

by

Camille Cummings, 1924 N. County Rd 17, Berthoud, CO 80513.

The history of the Colorado Field Ornithologists (CFO) can be divided into several different phases. Each impulse forward was prompted and supported by previous accomplishments.

First came the early observers, collectors and writers, then the local clubs which led to the first state convention in 1963. Two conventions later those who attended formally declared themselves a state organization and early in 1967 Articles of Incorporation were drawn up and filed. One year after that the first issue of the journal appeared. Gradual steps from 1968 until 1973 led to the establishment of the Official Records Committee. In 1978 the Latilong Study was developed. All of this was the genesis, or perhaps, the hatching of CFO.

To trace these origins in more detail, we start with the pioneers of Colorado birding. Thompson Marsh paid proper tribute to them in the CFO Journal No 7, Winter 1970. He wrote of Dr. Alfred M. Bailey and Robert J. Neidrach, of the Denver Museum of Natural History, and their great two volume work "Birds of Colorado" (1965) containing records back to the Blue Grouse eaten by Dominquez and Escalante on Aug. 26, 1776. He spoke of Wells Woodbridge Cooke, on the faculty of what is now Colorado State University, who in 1897 published a landmark book, of Dr. William Henry Bergtold (1904-1935) and of William L. Sclater, Director of the Colorado College Museum, who in 1912 published the first book in which Colorado birds are classified scientifically. Marsh also gives great credit to the early specimen collectors, Charles E. H. Aiken who, before the turn of the century had collected most of the specimens in the Colorado College Museum, and to Edwin Carter and Horace G. Smith whose specimens form the nucleus of the collection of the Denver Museum of Natural History.

Five local bird clubs developed, in Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver, Fort Collins and Longmont. Before 1963 certain born agitators began ruffling the peace of these clubs by clamoring for an annual state convention. They suggested there were good birders in the other clubs and that some were even living out of the range of any of the clubs. Thompson Marsh, Lois Webster and Lynn Willcockson persistently brought up the subject. Lynn had recently come from Iowa where there was a good on-going state organization. Among the first to churn things up was Harold Holt, then president of the Colorado Bird Club which later became the Denver Field Ornithologists. He appointed Lois chairman of a committee to organize a convention. Thompson and Lynn egged them on. Lois went all out to beat the bushes for birders from all over the state and on May 25-26, 1963 a hundred people attended the convention of the "Colorado-Wyoming Field Ornithologists" in Phipps Auditorium. There was a full schedule of field trips, an art exhibit, a paper session and a banquet after which Dr. Alfred M. Bailey presented a motion picture called "Colorado Wildlife". A final picnic for compilation in the Rocky Mountain Arsenal picnic area was enjoyed.

As to the Second Annual Convention held in Fort Collins on May 23, 1964, according to Don Thatcher's "Colorado Bird Notes" of May 25, 1964 "action was taken to accomplish the organizing of the Colorado Field Ornithologists."

This action found fruition in formal organization at the Third Annual Convention May 15-16, 1965 at Colorado College in Colorado Springs. Dr. Meredith Morris had been designated the previous year as unofficial chairman to draw up a constitution but he "felt it a presumptuous procedure to draw up a constitution and by-laws without a slate of officers". Therefore, through formal motion, the name "Colorado Field Ornithologists" was adopted and the following slate of officers "put together by an unofficial committee" was elected:

President:	Thompson Marsh
Vice-president:	Allegra Collister
Sec.Treas.:	Lois Webster
Membership Sec.:	Helen Thurlow
Directors:	Dr. Richard G. Beidleman
	Lorna Gustafson
	Dr. Maynard N. Stamper
	Dr. Meredith Morris

Early in the next year Thompson Marsh undertook to draw up Articles Of Incorporation which were officially filed April 28, 1966. The eight directors of the corporation were the officers listed above. A list of 159 charter members is included in the Articles. Thompson made it look long and impressive by putting husbands and wives in separately.

At the Fourth Annual Convention May 21-22, 1966 at the Henderson Museum of the University of Colorado, in Boulder, the by-laws were adopted. Thompson attached to the by-laws the following comment: "You will notice that these proposed by-laws leave all of the business in the hands of the Board of Directors. It is believed that the members who attend the Annual Meetings do so for the purpose of meeting friends and taking fields trips and enjoying lectures and dinners and that they would rather not spend their time in parliamentary debate. Of course their power of election gives them ultimate control." Dr. Paul Julian was elected president, Robbie Wright, executive secretary, and Lois Webster re-elected treasurer. Robert Hamre, a specialist in technical journalism, was introduced by Thompson Marsh and consented to edit a proposed publication. The first issue of the journal, entitled "Colorado Field Ornithologist", appeared in 1967 and contained the records of the 1966 Christmas counts and various articles.

The Fifth Annual Meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A. Camp in Estes Park May 20-21, 1967, and was sponsored by the Longmont Bird Club, later to become the Foothills Audubon Club. The relationship of the state organization and the local bird clubs was somewhat defined at this 1967 meeting due to experience during the passage of legislation on protection of raptors. Dr. Julian felt that as 90-95% of the CFO membership were members of local groups the CFO should act only as a clearing house for information and he mentioned that he had cooperated in this way with the Colorado Open Space Council and with groups working for the hawk protection legislation.

At the Sixth Annual Convention, held on May 25-26, 1968 in Grand Junction, Louise Hering, of Boulder, was appointed Exchange Librarian to receive journals in exchange for the CFO periodical and make them available to members upon request. Another first step toward things to come was taken when two persons were appointed to compile an annotated list of the birds of Colorado, Harold Holt for the east slope and Dr. William A. Davis for the west slope.

At the Seventh Annual Convention in 1969 David Lupton took over as editor. He describes the episode as traumatic. Robert Hamre announced abruptly that he could not carry on with the job and placed all his editorial papers on the table. David Lupton, out of a clear sky, found himself recommended as editor by Dr. Ron Ryder. He was not a journalist but, he said, "only a librarian interested in ornithology". He feels that his special contribution was arranging for and handling the setting up of the depository and central exchange for the journal at the CSU library with the library bearing the costs of exchanges and the mailing out of the library subscriptions. Louise Hering had, with a mighty one-woman effort, built up an exchange of ten periodicals. Now exchange possibilities were greatly expanded and it was housed where everyone could have access to it. Also at the 1969 Convention Dr. Davis exhibited his "Birds of Western Colorado". It was the consensus of opinion that the book should be published as soon as possible with CFO supporting the cost.

At the Ninth Annual Convention in 1971 it was voted to publish the journal quarterly instead of bi-annually. Another step was taken toward an Official Records Committee (ORC) in that Hugh Kingery, Regional Editor of American Birds, was appointed to screen eastern slope sight records on a form adopted in 1970, and Dr. Davis was appointed to do the same for western slope records.

At the Eleventh Convention in 1973 the Board approved the proposed by-laws of the CFO Official Records Committee created in 1972.

At the Twelfth Convention Jack Reddall, chairman of the ORC, exhibited two bound volumes of 134 records of rare and unusual species reported as seen in Colorado.

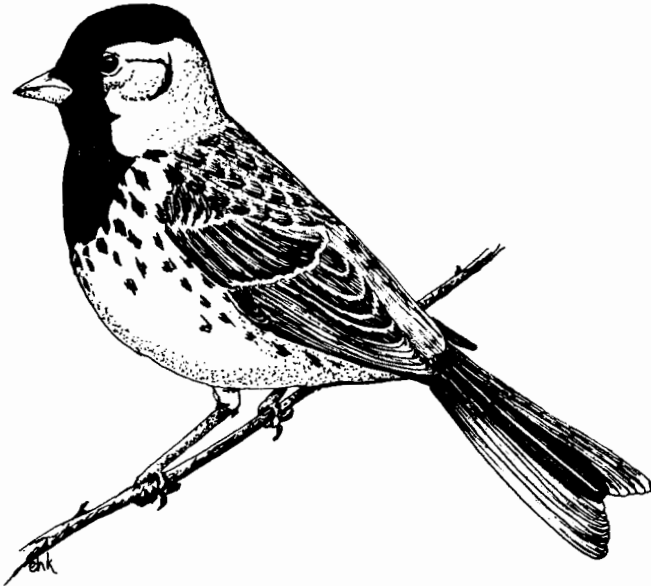
At the Thirteenth Convention in 1975 David Lupton resigned as editor and Hugh Kingery accepted the appointment. In 1979 the editorship was taken over by Bruce Webb and Barry Knapp and in the spring of 1980 by Peter Gent and Terry Root.

Under the presidency of Mike Moulton in 1977 and 1978 a completely new set of by-laws were approved for both the CFO and for the ORC. The volumes of records, meticulously maintained by the former chairman of the ORC, Jack Reddall, were turned over to the Ornithology Library of the Denver Museum of Natural History so that the Museum could make a complete copy of them and they would be available to everyone. The Museum will henceforth provide space for the ORC to function and provide protection for the Records.

Bob Andrews became chairman of the ORC, and in 1980 the position was taken over by Charles Chase. The Latilong Study was developed and published in 1978 as a joint undertaking of the Colorado Division of

Wildlife and CFO. Walter Graul, of the Division, and also a member of the CFO Board of Directors, spearheaded the work.

The last two and a half years have been a period of maturation for the CFO. The activities are more clearly channeled than before and so they are more satisfying to the members and more servicable to the science of ornithology. The paid-up membership which was around 100 at the end of 1977 is now well over 200.



HARRIS' SPARROW. Sketch by ELLEN KLAVER of Boulder.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1980 ANNUAL CONVENTION

The eighteenth annual convention of the Colorado Field Ornithologists was held on May 24-25 at Chautauqua in Boulder. The Colorado Audubon Council again held a meeting in conjunction with the Convention.

SATURDAY. Dr. Peter Gent introduced the following papers:

Charles A. Chase, III, Denver Museum of Natural History.

The Function of the CFO Official Records Committee (This subject is discussed in detail in the C.F.O. Journal, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 14-22.)

Dr. Freeman Hall, NOAA, Boulder.

Raptor Migration Patterns Along the Colorado Front Range

In the two years since last addressing the CFO on the subject, more has been learned about raptor migration patterns along the front range of the Rockies. The earlier hypothesis, that accipiter strategy is to use the additional lift along the foothills provided by upslope winds from morning heating, while buteos more often use the weaker lift in thermal plumes over the plains, is now even more strongly confirmed. A Yates Chi-squared test of the separation of the two strategies gives a confidence level of better than 95%. A preference of accipiters to follow approximately the 6,700 foot contour through Boulder County in mid-morning has been observed. However, different birds use different techniques to cross deep canyons while minimizing energy expenditure. Maps of typical flight paths for spring and fall migration through Boulder County were shown.

Dr. Ronald A. Ryder, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, CSU, Ft. Collins.

Status of the Boreal Owl in Colorado 1896-1980: An Update

Boreal Owls have been collected or observed in Colorado at least 24 times since 1896, the latest specimens include two found alive, one each in February and December 1979, in Larimer County. Summer collections or photographs in Larimer, Routt and Gunnison counties further suggest that the species probably breeds in the state far south of its normal nesting range in Canada. Field characteristics including vocalization were discussed as well as habitat preferences.

Kevin J. Cook, Gunnison.

A Hypothesis of Flammulated Owl Ecology

Flammulated Owls (Otus flammeolus) are considered rare to uncommon in Colorado. Habitat descriptions for the species include forests of spruce, Douglas fir, and especially pine. Though expansive tracts of these forest types flourish in southwest-central Colorado, very few

Flammulated Owl records exist. A study was initiated in 1978 to deliberately search these forest types for the owls by standard nighttime calling techniques. Eighteen birds were found, more than double the known records for the area. Aspen occurred in 100% of the observations. The owls were observed in close association with intense moth activity which may account for unoccupied tracts of habitat. The results of this study suggest that the Flammulated Owl may be the most abundant owl species in mountainous portions of Colorado. Continuing investigations are examining Flammulated Owl dependence on aspen for nesting and moth concentrations for food as possible explanations for coloniality.

Dr. Carl E. Bock (speaker) and Terry L. Root, Department of EPO Biology, CU, Boulder.

The Christmas Count as an Index to Bird Distribution and Abundance

We have developed a computerized data bank containing results of over 800 individual Christmas bird censuses. With it we have been able to document such population changes as the growth and spread of eastern House Finches, the increase in the Cattle Egret, decline of the Ring-necked Pheasant, and synchronous eruptions of boreal birds. Christmas count data also are reliable indicators of abundance patterns of species, showing where a bird is common in winter and where it is rare.

Analysis of species' abundance patterns shows the vicinity of the 100th meridian (a north-south line through the Great Plains and Texas) to be one of the most important biogeographic boundaries in North America.

After eight years' work with Christmas count results, we conclude that this annual birding extravaganza is of great value to the science of ornithology.

Steven J. Bissell, Colorado Division of Wildlife, Denver.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife Nongame Program

The nongame program has three essential goals: Protecting threatened and endangered species; protecting and managing wildlife species which are not yet threatened or endangered; and promoting nonconsumptive uses of wildlife. Some examples of projects for threatened and endangered species are: Colorado Squawfish, a critically endangered species, will be raised in captivity at a hatchery planned in the Rifle area. River Otters, gone from Colorado for more than 70 years, are being obtained from the northern states and released in historic habitat in Colorado. Peregrine Falcons, raised in a pesticide free environment, are being put back into ranges they used to occupy. An intensive effort to locate both the Wolverine and the Lynx is now underway. Evidence so far indicates that both still exist in Colorado. Greenback Cutthroat Trout are being re-established in the state. Other projects will focus on the Greater Prairie Chicken, Greater Sandhill Crane, Black-Footed Ferret and several small fish in the Arkansas and South Platte rivers. The portion of the nongame program which deals with those species not yet considered threatened or endangered includes the majority of wildlife species in Colorado. One of the projects in that area is a complete inventory of

all wildlife on the over 200 Division of Wildlife properties. The nonconsumptive use of wildlife is a new area for the Division. While it is known that activities like bird watching and wildlife photography are more popular than hunting or fishing, just how a management agency can aid that use of wildlife is unclear at present.

Mark Holmgren, Section of Birds, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

Fall Field Identification of Spizella Sparrows in Colorado

Between mid April and late October, four species in the genus Spizella migrate through and/or breed in Colorado. The field identification of Brewer's, Clay-colored, Chipping and Field Sparrows can present considerable problems, especially when dealing with young birds in the late summer and early fall. The Tree, Black-chinned and Worthen's Sparrows were not discussed. The field identification of Spizellas in the alternate (or breeding) plumage is covered reasonably well by the more popular field guides. An understanding of the molt cycles of each species greatly facilitates field recognition in different seasons. Birds in basic (or non-breeding) plumage tend to resemble those in the alternate plumage with some important exceptions. In the juvenal plumage all four species show a streaked crown, rump and underparts and, therefore, can be exceedingly difficult to distinguish even in the hand. Some potentially helpful characters were suggested which, when tried and tested by bird banders, may eventually mean more reliable field identification of juvenal-plumaged individuals. A summary sheet of seasonal differences in field characters was available.

After the banquet the Annual Business Meeting was held with Elinor Wills, the retiring president, presiding. Hugh Kingery announced the second Latilong Contributor's Award (see Vol. 13, No. 2 for the points system). The award for the amateur went to Margaret Ewing, who gathered information on and near her ranch at McCoy, in the Colorado River Valley not far from Eagle. The professional award went to A. Ray Johnson and Billy Green of Provo, Utah, who collected data in the Rangely Latilong (No. 1). Excellent slide shows of birds and African wildlife were then given by Bill Ervin and Horst Droeger, respectively. Both live in Boulder.

SUNDAY. The field trip to Barr Lake was led by Robert Andrews. Highlights were a Short-eared Owl, a Long-eared Owl on its nest, and two Veerys. The two-day trip to Julesburg was led to Steven Larson. Highlights were Whimbrel, Upland Sandpipers, Ruddy Turnstone, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Bell's Vireos, Philadelphia Vireo, Ovenbird, Bobolinks, Eastern Meadowlarks, Summer Tanager, and Dickcissels.

C.F.O. ANNUAL REPORT
BOULDER, COLORADO 1980

<u>CHECKING</u>	<u>INCOME</u>	<u>EXPENSES</u>
5/27/79 Balance on Hand	\$455.05	
Expenses: Postage, Records Committee, D.O.W. Printing Costs, Advertising		\$499.87
Journals - Vol. 13#2 through Vol. 14#1		\$971.72
Damage Deposit 1980 Meeting		\$150.00
Income: Latilongs	\$184.00	
1980 Paid Members and Library Subscriptions	\$1,125.00	
Misc: Contributing, Supporting and Sustaining Members and Postage Paid by Members. Special Publications and Clinics	<u>\$502.01</u>	<u> </u>
	\$2,266.06	\$1,621.59
5/18/80 Balance on hand: \$644.47		
 <u>SAVINGS</u>	 <u>INCOME</u>	
5/27/79 Balance on Hand	\$865.22	
7/79 Interest	\$10.91	
9/79 Interest	\$11.54	
1/80 Interest	\$12.08	
4/80 Interest	<u>\$11.85</u>	
5/18/80 Balance on Hand	\$911.60	
 TOTAL BALANCE ON HAND 1979 MEETING	 \$1,320.27	
TOTAL BALANCE ON HAND 1980 MEETING	\$1,556.07	

BIRD LATILONG UPDATE

by

Lisa Bardwell, Zoological Collections, Denver Museum of Natural
History, City Park, Denver, CO 80205

Valerie Thomas, Colorado Division of Wildlife, 6060 Broadway, Denver,
CO 80216

The following records, accumulated during 1978 and 1979, form the first addendum to the COLORADO BIRD DISTRIBUTION LATILONG STUDY. (See the back cover for full citation and availability.)

Species-Common Name	Quad St	Species-Common Name	Quad St
Common Loon	20 M	Green-winged Teal	13 A
Red-throated Loon	12 A	Blue-winged Teal	27 b
Eared Grebe	10 M	Cinnamon Teal	10 B
Western Grebe	27 M		16 B
Pied-billed Grebe	16 A		27 B
	17 B	Wood Duck	9 A
White Pelican	9 A		16 M
	10 n		28 A
	16 A	Redhead	13 A
	22 A	Canvasback	25 B
	23 A	Greater Scaup	23 A
Double-crested Cormorant	2 A	Bufflehead	28 W
	7 B	White-winged Scoter	22 A
	11 B	Surf Scoter	16 A
	13 A	Black Scoter	16 A
	18 B	Ruddy Duck	10 M
Green Heron	13 b		13 A
Great Blue Heron	13 B		17 B
	27 W	Common Merganser	23 R
	28 B	Mississippi Kite	21 B
Cattle Egret	1 A	Goshawk	12 B
	7 A		13 B
	15 A		27 R
	16 A	Sharp-shinned Hawk	27 b
	17 M	Broad-winged Hawk	13 A
	22 A	Ferruginous Hawk	10 M
	24 B	Bald Eagle	23 R
	25 U	Osprey	9 A
	28 A		28 A
Great Egret	3 A	Peregrine Falcon	7 A
	7 A	Scaled Quail	13 A
Least Bittern	4 B		23 A
White-faced Ibis	13 A	Gambel's Quail	16 b
	21 A		16 W
Whistling Swan	28 A	Whooping Crane	2 A
Canada Goose	14 R		4 A
	22 B	Virginia Rail	16 R
Snow Goose	16 A	Sora	10 B
Pintail	9 B		11 b
	27 M		12 B

Species-Common Name	Quad	St	Species-Common Name	Quad	St
American Coot	20	b	Saw-whet Owl	9	A
Piping Plover	17	B	Poor-will	10	A
Snowy Plover	14	M	Common Nighthawk	1	B
Killdeer	5	A	Chimney Swift	17	A
Mountain Plover	25	B	Black-chinned Hummingbird	4	A
American Golden Plover	13	B	Rufous Hummingbird	11	A
Long-billed Curlew	1	b	Blue-throated Hummingbird	2	A
Whimbrel	24	B	Belted Kingfisher	23	A
Upland Sandpiper	12	M	Red-bellied Woodpecker	9	B
Spotted Sandpiper	20	B	Red-headed Woodpecker	4	A
Solitary Sandpiper	23	A	Lewis' Woodpecker	13	B
Red Knot	11	A	Williamson's Sapsucker	21	B
White-rumped Sandpiper	21	B	Downy Woodpecker	28	B
Marbled Godwit	10	B	Eastern Kingbird	7	A
Black-necked Stilt	7	A	Western Kingbird	10	B
Red Phalarope	20	n	Cassin's Kingbird	9	A
Wilson's Phalarope	7	A	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	13	b
Northern Phalarope	3	B	Black Phoebe	27	B
Greater Black-backed Gull	16	A	Willow Flycatcher	2	B
Mew Gull	21	M	Gray Flycatcher	1	A
Franklin's Gull	22	A	Western Wood Pewee	20	B
Sabine's Gull	27	M	Olive-sided Flycatcher	3	B
Forster's Tern	24	A	Violet-green Swallow	11	B
Common Tern	16	B	Bank Swallow	27	b
Least Tern	7	A	Rough-winged Swallow	17	M
Caspian Tern	20	B	Cliff Swallow	1	B
Band-tailed Pigeon	21	B	Barn Swallow	9	B
White-winged Dove	12	A	Purple Martin	13	B
Mourning Dove	28	A	Gray Jay	13	B
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	27	A	Blue Jay	7	A
	13	B	Black-capped Chickadee	16	A
	2	A	Plain Titmouse	22	B
	5	B	Bushtit	2	A
	7	B	Pygmy Nuthatch	13	b
	14	B	Brown Creeper	21	R
	22	A		1	B
Black-billed Cuckoo	7	B		9	b
Roadrunner	11	A		15	B
Snowy Owl	11	W		27	b
Burrowing Owl	13	B		2	A
Flammulated Owl	15	B		6	W
Spotted Owl	22	A		7	W
Long-eared Owl	9	B		14	W
Short-eared Owl	9	A			

Species-Common Name	Quad St	Species-Common Name	Quad St
	20 W	Black-throated	4 M
	28 W	Green Warbler	
House Wren	13 B	Hermit Warbler	11 A
Bewick's Wren	2 b	Grace's Warbler	19 b
Long-billed Marsh Wren	2 A	Bay-breasted Warbler	4 b
Short-billed Marsh Wren	7 b		11 b
Canyon Wren	6 A		19 M
	10 A	Blackpoll Warbler	16 A
	20 B		24 A
Rock Wren	5 B	Pine Warbler	14 A
	13 B		16 A
Mockingbird	16 B	Palm Warbler	1 A
Brown Thrasher	13 B		16 A
	16 A	MacGillivray's Warbler	1 A
	28 B	Common Yellowthroat	21 B
Sage Thrasher	1 B	Yellow-breasted Chat	21 b
American Robin	13 b	Hooded Warbler	6 M
Hermit Thrush	2 B		27 A
Swainson's Thrush	9 b	American Redstart	13 A
	13 A	House Sparrow	13 b
Gray-cheeked Thrush	1 A	Western Meadowlark	13 b
Veery	10 b	Yellow-headed Blackbird	10 B
Eastern Bluebird	13 A		13 b
	27 M	Orchard Oriole	8 A
Mountain Bluebird	16 R	Scott's Oriole	1 b
	27 N	Rusty Blackbird	27 W
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	1 B	Brewer's Blackbird	21 N
	11 B	Common Grackle	6 B
Water Pipit	21 M		13 b
Cedar Waxwing	1 N	Great-tailed Grackle	11 A
	9 M		18 A
Phainopepla	23 A	Western Tanager	13 A
Northern Shrike	9 W		21 M
Loggerhead Shrike	21 B	Scarlet Tanager	21 A
Yellow-throated Vireo	5 A	Hepatic Tanager	4 A
Warbling Vireo	13 b		10 A
	21 B		27 b
Black-and-white Warbler	5 A	Summer Tanager	10 A
	13 A		21 A
Prothonotary Warbler	6 A	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	6 A
	21 A	Black-headed Grosbeak	13 B
Worm-eating Warbler	4 M		27 B
Blue-winged Warbler	4 M	Indigo Bunting	16 A
Orange-crowned Warbler	1 A		21 B
Nashville Warbler	1 A	Lazuli Bunting	13 b
	3 A		21 b
	10 A	Purple Finch	23 A
Yellow Warbler	13 B	Cassin's Finch	28 A
	21 B	House Finch	1 B
Black-throated	4 M		7 A
Blue Warbler			13 b
	18 A		28 W
Townsend's Warbler	9 A	Pine Siskin	21 N

Species-Common Name	Quad	St	Species-Common Name	Quad	St
American Goldfinch	20	R	Cassin's Sparrow	7	b
	21	R	Chipping Sparrow	2	B
Red Crossbill	6	A		13	b
Green-tailed Towhee	13	A		27	B
	27	b	Brewer's Sparrow	1	B
Rufous-sided Towhee	27	b	Harris' Sparrow	2	W
Brown Towhee	13	b		22	W
Lark Bunting	13	b	Fox Sparrow	6	M
Savannah Sparrow	12	B		13	A
Grasshopper Sparrow	6	B	Song Sparrow	13	b
	16	A	Lapland Longspur	2	A
Lark Sparrow	1	B		16	M
	21	B			

ABBREVIATIONS

Status

R - Resident (breeds)
 N - Non-breeder (resident)
 B - Definite breeder
 b - Likely breeder

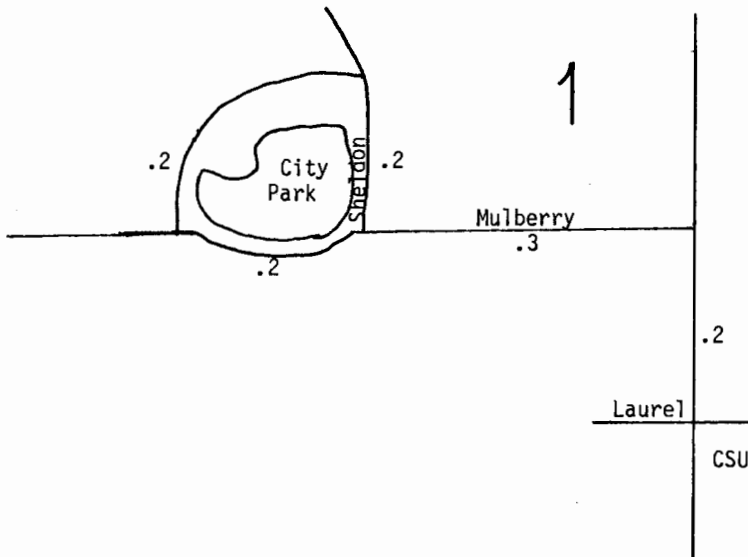
n - Non-breeder (summer)
 W - Winter visitor
 M - Migrant
 A - Accidental

SITES GUIDES TO THE FORT COLLINS AREA

Charles A. Chase III, 1380 Brown Circle, Boulder, CO 80303

CITY PARK and SHELDON LAKE

This park, 1/2 mile from campus is the closest birding spot. From the corner of Shields and Laurel (the NW corner of the CSU campus) go .2 miles N. on Shields and then left (W.) .3 miles on Mulberry. You will see Sheldon Lake on the right. The trees in this park abound with migrants in season. A screech owl often frequents the N. side of the lake. The lake itself is good for all kinds of waterfowl, including a resident Egyptian goose.

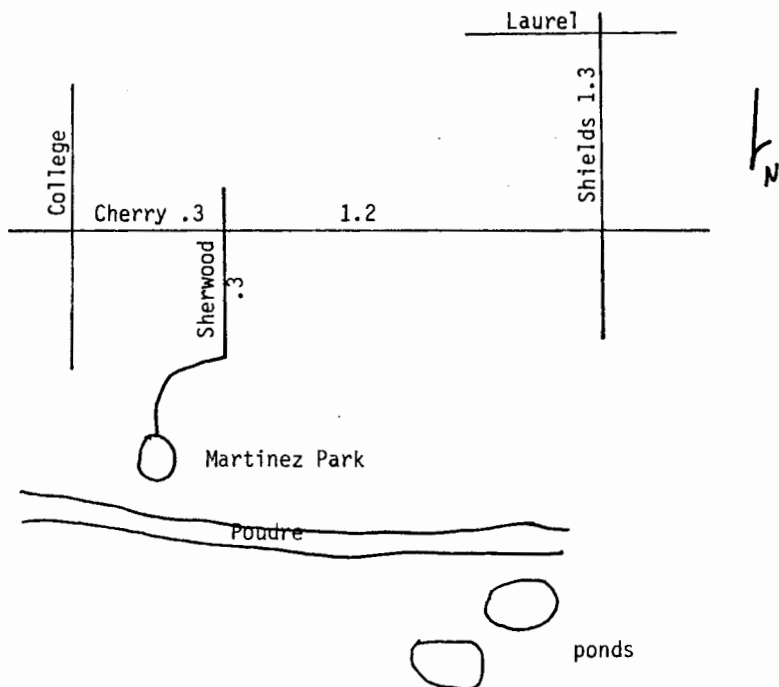


TIMNATH RESERVOIR, WINDSOR RESERVOIR, FOSSIL CREEK RESERVOIR

These reservoirs and marshes provide the best opportunity for observing waterbirds in the Fort Collins area. Starting at Laurel and College, the first stop is on Prospect St. at Spitzer Slough. Pull-off just before the bridge that crosses the Cache La Poudre River. The gravel pits and trees lining the river on both sides of the road are good for waterfowl and sparrows. Follow the map to Timnath Reservoir. Gulls, shorebirds and waterfowl favor the west, while the east side has a marshy area with white-faced ibis, western, eared and pied-billed grebes, sora, Virginia rail, and a large variety of shorebirds, including such notables as solitary, pectoral, Baird's, least and stilt sandpipers. Rarities such as knot, whimbrel, ruddy turnstone and Hudsonian godwit occasionally turn up here. Back-track about 2 miles and turn left at Harmony Road (Road 38). After 3 miles you will see Windsor Reservoir on your left. This reservoir can be excellent for gulls, shorebirds and white pelicans

MARTINEZ PARK

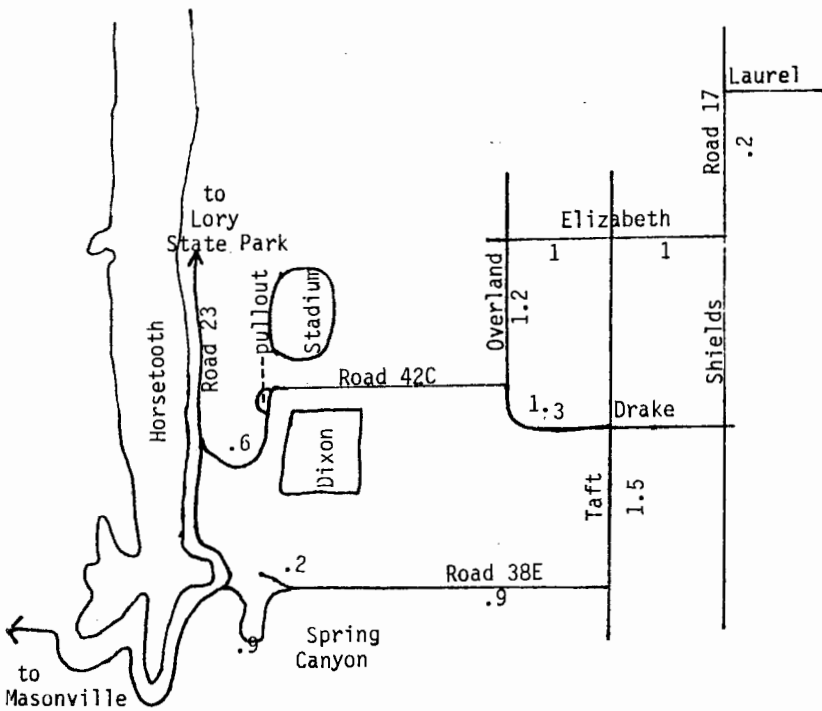
Excellent for migrants, this park also has many noteworthy breeding birds. From the corner of Laurel and Shields (the NW corner of the CSU campus), drive N. 1.3 miles to Cherry St. Turn right 1.2 miles and then left .3 miles on Sherwood. There are several groves of trees, and a walk along the river almost always produces some good birds. Red-headed woodpecker, bank, cliff and barn swallows, blue jay, common yellowthroat, and American goldfinch all breed here. Brewer's and clay-colored sparrows are common migrants as are multi-species flocks of warblers and vireos. Any warbler species can be expected along the front range, and this area has turned up many noteworthy birds including prothonotary, parula, Townsend's, blackpoll and black-throated green warblers. The small ponds along the river towards Shields have yielded migrant waterfowl, green, little blue and tri-colored herons. This spot is best in early morning before visitors arrive at the park.



SPRING CANYON, DIXON RESERVOIR, HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR (South end)

The first stop on this trip is Dixon Reservoir reached by turning right from Overland Trail onto Road 42C. You will pass the CSU Stadium on the right. The wooded end of Dixon Reservoir can be a haven for migrant songbirds--Cape May and Grace's warblers and summer tanagers.

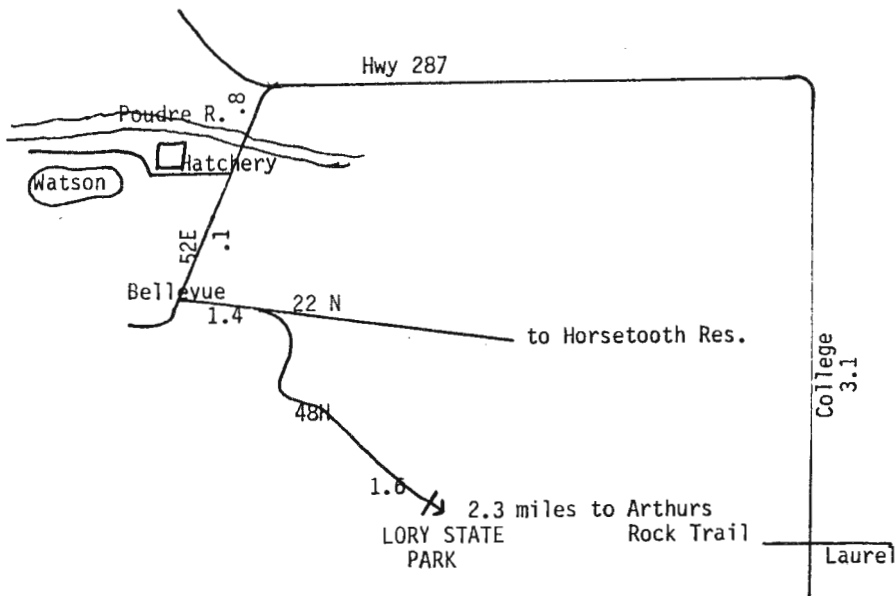
Summer breeders include northern oriole (Bullock's), indigo and lazuli buntings. The lake itself has ducks, gulls, and occasionally loons. Continue uphill until you reach Horsetooth Reservoir and a left turn on Road 23 will take you to Spring Creek Canyon Dam. You can park at the top and walk or drive down the switchback and park at the gate. This canyon includes a variety of habitats. On the southern hillside is a large stand of ponderosa pine where western tanagers, scrub, Steller's and occasionally flocks of pinyon jays wander. Canyon and rock wrens inhabit the cliffs directly below the ponderosa as well as the rocky slopes on the other side of the canyon. In the oak brush at the foot of the cliffs, rufous-sided (spotted) and green-tailed towhees, indigo and lazuli buntings, yellow-breasted chat, and Virginia's warblers breed. In migration, both the brush and the riparian areas in the bottom of the canyon can hold swarms of migrants. Common bushtit, least, Hammond's, dusky and western flycatchers, veery, vireos, savannah, Lincoln's, clay-colored and Brewer's sparrows and a variety of warblers including Tennessee, Nashville, parula, magnolia, Cape May, chestnut-sided and Canada warblers, ovenbird and Northern waterthrush have all been found here. Breeding birds of the riparian include red-headed woodpecker and northern orioles. Return to the Y of Road 23 and Road 38 E and continue around the south end of Horsetooth. Between here and Masonville, there are several good places for breeding white-throated swift, broad-tailed hummingbird, northern three-toed woodpecker, western tanager and both buntings.



WATSON LAKE, BELLEVUE, LORY STATE PARK

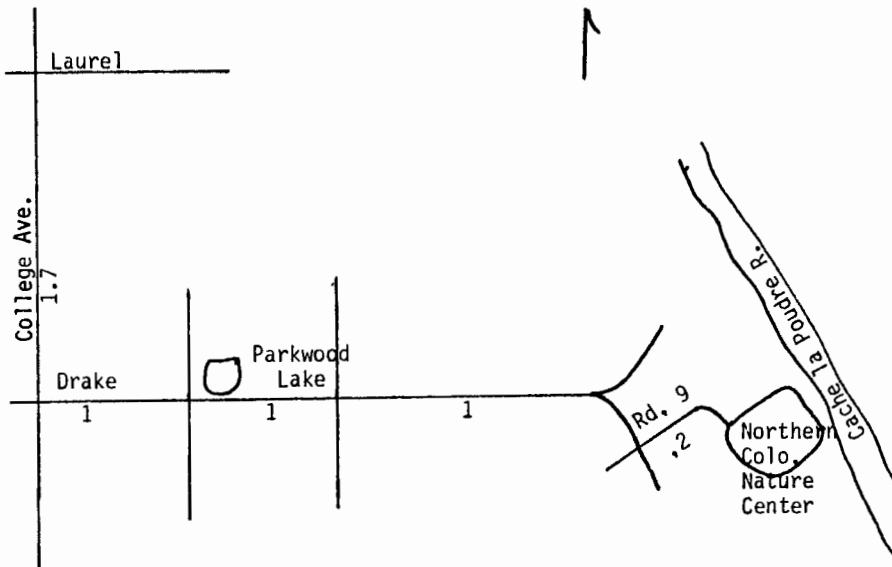
Watson Lake, at the State Fish Hatchery, is a favorite fishing and picnic spot for local families. It often contains large numbers of waterfowl. The trees lining the Poudre shelter migrant and breeding songbirds, while canyon and rock wrens, and prairie falcons are often seen in the cliffs overhead. Belted kingfishers, rough-winged and bank swallows nest in the banks around the reservoir.

Follow the map to Lory State Park. You will have to pay a two dollar fee, but it is well worth it. Continue through the park to the end of the road, where the 2 mile trail to Arthur's Rock begins. Birding all along this trail is excellent. The vegetation types include oak-brush, ponderosa pine, and douglas fir. Some of the birds to be expected include: white-throated swift, northern three-toed woodpecker, hairy woodpecker (in the beetle kill area), violet-green swallow, Steller's and scrub jays, pygmy nuthatch, warbling vireo, Virginia's warbler, yellow-breasted chat, lazuli bunting, and green-tailed towhees. Turkeys are seen occasionally all through the park. Listen for poor-wills at dusk along ridges from Bellevue through the park.



NORTHERN COLORADO NATURE PARK

This nature center, owned by Colorado State University, is an excellent example of a front range riparian area. To get to the park, start at the intersection of Laurel and College Ave., (the NE corner of the CSU campus), go S. on College 1.7 miles and turn left (E.) at Drake for 1 mile to LeMay. Parkwood Lake on the left attracts large numbers of migrating ducks and Canada geese as well as eared grebes and Bonaparte's gulls. Continue on Drake 2.0 miles where the road forks, bear right over the bridge and turn left on Road 9 for .1 mile to NCNC. There is a system of trails at the center which will take you through all the best birding habitat. Birds that can usually be found here include: black-crowned night heron, great horned and screech owls, yellow-billed cuckoo, common flicker (red-shafted), red-headed, hairy and downy woodpeckers, eastern and western kingbirds, western pewee, black-billed magpie, brown thrasher, northern oriole (Bullock's race), and possibly blue grosbeak. During migration, almost any warbler but especially orange-crowned, yellow-rumped, MacGillivray's, and Wilson's warblers and northern water-thrush may pass through. Other migrants include thrushes, western tanager, black-headed grosbeak, indigo and lazuli buntings. Watch for hybrids and assorted sparrows.



AVIAN RESEARCH IN COLORADO

summarized by

Jeanne A. Conry, Biology Dept., University of Colorado at Denver

A survey was sent to all institutions of higher education in Colorado, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and all Federal agencies conducting avian research, in an attempt to identify research projects on avian biology that are being conducted in Colorado. The respondents are listed and their research projects are described. I have divided researchers into the three categories: Universities and Colleges, Colorado Division of Wildlife, and Federal Agencies.

Research at Educational Institutions in Colorado

MYRON CHARLES BAKER, Associate Professor, Department of Zoology and Entomology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

Avian Biology

Recent research includes (1) the role of communication in genetic population structure of bird populations that exhibit vocal dialects, and (2) social behavior and foraging adaptations in birds.

WILLIAM A. BURNHAM, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

Captive Production and Release of Peregrine Falcons

Young Falco peregrinus anatum are being propagated, reared and released at several sites in Colorado and other mountain states.

CYNTHIA CAREY, Assistant Professor, EPO Biology Department, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Avian Physiology

Two projects on birds are being conducted. One involves analyzing the morphological and physiological adjustments of avian eggs to high altitude. The other involves the biochemical adjustments of House Finches to cold.

ROBERT R. COHEN, Professor, Department of Biology, Metropolitan State College, Denver.

Population Ecology of the Tree Swallow (Iridoprocne bicolor) in Colorado

A Tree Swallow population of approximately 230 breeding pairs was first established in 1975 by use of nest boxes in the central Colorado mountains. Parameters being studied include dispersal, site tenacity and breeding female age distribution.

JEANNE A. CONRY, Assistant Professor, Biology Department, University of Colorado, Denver.

Arctic and Alpine Bird Community Comparisons

I am comparing habitat and dietary requirements of Arctic and Alpine birds communities in order to understand patterns of species diversity in tundra environments. I am focusing my attention on the two species found in both tundra regions, Horned Larks and Water Pipits.

KEVIN J. COOK, M.S. candidate, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

Ecology of the Flammulated Owl

The dependence of Otus flammeolus on aspen for nesting cavities and moth concentrations is being studied in southwestern Colorado.

PAUL D. CURTIS, M.S. candidate, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

Evaluation of Daily Counts of Band-tailed Pigeons as a Census Method

Populations of Columba fasciata are trapped, banded and wing-tagged at two sites and various estimates made based upon recaptures and resightings.

JOHN F. ELLIS, M.S. candidate, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

Population Dynamics of Band-tailed Pigeons in Colorado

Several years of banding, census, and hunter-kill data from Colorado are being used as a basis to model populations.

STEVEN R. EMMONS, M.S. candidate, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University.

Lek Attendance of Male Sage Grouse

Thirty-seven male Centrocercus urophasianus equipped with radio transmitters are being studied on 5 strutting grounds in North Park.

BILL ERVIN, M.A. candidate, E.P.O. Biology Department, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Ecological Correlates of Song-flight Behavior

A study of song-flight behavior in McCown's Longspurs and Lark Buntings is in progress on the short grass prairie of north-central Colorado, and is focusing on its response to fluctuations in the sound transmission environment, especially changing wind velocity.

VERYL F. KEEN, Professor, Biology Dept., Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado.

Field Guide to the Birds of the San Luis Valley, Colorado

This field guide will include the spring and summer birds of the San Luis Valley and surrounding Sangre de Cristo and San Juan mountain ranges. The different habitats of the area will be noted along with those birds common to those habitats.

THOMAS E. OLSON, M.S. candidate, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University.

Effects of Land Use Changes on Mourning Doves

Zenaida macroura numbers, nest densities and nesting success are being studied in eastern Colorado.

EILEEN PANNETIER, JERRY LA BONDE (Graduate Students), JAMES P. FITZGERALD, Associate Professor, Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley.

Ecology and Population Dynamics of Bald Eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)

Investigations have been completed for the third year of a four year study on the population status and ecology of Bald Eagles wintering along the South Platte River from Greeley, Colorado to the Nebraska border.

BRETT E. PETERSEN, M.S. candidate, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University.

Lek Attendance Patterns of Female Sage Grouse

The breeding biology of female Sage Grouse is being studied using radio-telemetry.

TERRY ROOT, M.A. candidate, E.P.O Biology Department, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Biogeography of Some North American Avian Species

Ten years of Christmas bird count data are being used to examine the distribution and abundance of some wintering North American avian species across the contiguous United States.

RONALD A. RYDER, Professor, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

Distribution, Status and Movements of Nongame Waterbirds in Colorado

For the past 30 years populations of herons, gulls, pelicans and cormorants have been monitored mainly by banding nestlings but some fat and egg samples have been taken for pesticides analysis.

THOMAS J. SCHOENBERG, M.S. candidate, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University.

Potential Impact of Strip Mining on Sage Grouse

Sage Grouse are being censused on 7 leks and instrumented birds followed in areas before and after habitat alteration by coal mining.

JAMES A. SEDGWICK, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University.

Effects of Habitat Manipulation on Nongame Wildlife

Birds (as well as small mammals) are being studied before and after alteration of pinyon-juniper and sagebrush-greasewood areas in north-western Colorado.

IRENE WESLEY, Assistant Professor, Biology Dept., Metropolitan State College, Denver, Colorado.

NVA Flavoviruses in Birds

This study details the antigenic relationships of Israel Turkey virus to NVA viruses isolated from rodents and bats. In addition, 12 enzootic strains of St. Louis Equine Encephalitis virus identified in birds were compared serologically with Israel Turkey virus in order to chart evolutionary relationships.

Research at the Colorado Division of Wildlife

CLAIT E. BRAUN, Wildlife Researcher, Fort Collins.

- (1) Investigations of American Coots in Colorado
- (2) Evaluation of Effects of Changes in Hunting Regulations on Sage Grouse Populations

GERALD R. CRAIG, Raptor Biologist, Fort Collins.

- (1) Nesting Studies of Bald and Golden Eagles, Ospreys, Prairie Falcons and Ferruginous Hawks
- (2) Population Surveys of Small Owls (Administrator for Bruce Webb's Research)
- (3) Nesting Performance of Peregrine Falcons in Colorado and Physical and Biological Analysis of Their Nesting Habitat

WALTER D. GRAUL, Nongame Research Leader, Fort Collins.

- (1) Development of Management Guidelines for Whooping Cranes and Greater Sandhill Cranes in Northwestern Colorado
- (2) Population Surveys of Selected Bird and Mammal Species in Colorado

DONALD M. HOFFMAN, Wildlife Researcher, Craig.

Distribution and Status of Mountain Sharp-tailed Grouse

RICHARD W. HOFFMAN, Wildlife Researcher, Fort Collins.

Population Dynamics and Habitat Relationships of Blue Grouse

RICHARD M. HOPPER, Wildlife Researcher, Fort Collins.

Population Characteristics and Monitor Banding of Mallards Wintering in Colorado

GARY C. MILLER, Wildlife Researcher, Fort Collins.

Development of a Preservation Program for Three Species of Prairie Grouse

WARREN D. SNYDER, Wildlife Researcher, Holyoke.

Evaluation of Nesting Cover Preferences of Pheasants in Relation to Wheat Farming Methods

MICHAEL R. SZYMCZAK, Wildlife Researcher, Fort Collins.

- (1) Studies and Monitor Banding of Canada Goose Populations in Colorado
- (2) Migration and Mortality Characteristics of Duck Populations in the Intermountain Valleys of Colorado

Research at Federal Agencies

GLENN L. CROUCH, U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins.

Small Block Clearcutting of Aspen to Improve Wildlife Habitat

NANCY F. GREEN, Wildlife Management Biologist; Bureau of Land Management and University of Michigan.

Essential Habitat for Wintering Bald Eagles in Colorado

The Bureau of Land Management in Colorado is conducting a study of wintering Bald Eagles to identify essential habitat and to develop management plans which maintain or enhance habitat for the wintering population.

GLENN A. HOOD, Section Chief; Denver Wildlife Research Center, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Bird Damage Control Research

The Denver Wildlife Research Center is the headquarters for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's national research to identify the nature and magnitude of numerous economic, health, safety, and nuisance problems caused by birds; and develop effective and safe methods of alleviating the problems.

F.L. KNOPF, Wildlife Biologist (Research); Section of Wildlife Ecology on Public Lands, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Collins.

The Significance of Riparian Vegetation to Birds

This new program will be addressing many aspects of the significance of riparian vegetation to birds on the public lands of the West. Topics include community structure on an altitudinal cline and the influence on upland bird communities.

ROGER A. LUCKENBACH and R. BRUCE BURY, National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Collins.

The Composition and Density of Breeding Birds and Their Habitat

Notable differences were found in ironwood trees (Olneya tesota), the major vegetation, and in bird populations occurring in an unused wash and a nearby wash with off-road vehicle activity. These 'riparian' corridors may be critical to the survival of many species of desert birds.

LOWELL C. McEWEN and LAWRENCE R. DeWEESE, Terrestrial Ecology; Environmental Contaminant Evaluation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Collins.

- (1) Evaluation of Organochlorine Contaminants in Wading Birds of Colorado and Wyoming (Primarily Black-Crowned Night Heron)
- (2) Effects of Insecticide Stress (Toxaphene) on Breeding Territories and Productivity of Grassland Birds (Primarily Horned Larks)
- (3) Occurrence and Distribution of Organochlorine Pollutants in Avian Prey Species Used by Peregrine Falcons Breeding in or Near the Rocky Mountains

RICHARD T. REYNOLDS, U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins.

- (1) Breeding Bird and Small Mammal Populations in Selected Housing, Recreation and Silvicultural Treatment Areas of Manitou Experimental Forest
- (2) Distribution, Density, and Habitat Requirements of Selected Forest Vertebrates in the Ponderosa Pine Zone in the Front Range of Colorado

VIRGIL SCOTT, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Collins.

- (1) Comparisons of Some Wildlife Populations in Aspen and Aspen-Conifer Forests
- (2) Response of Avian and Small Mammalian Populations to Habitat Changes in the Subalpine Zone of Colorado

THE CFO CHECKLIST OF COLORADO BIRDS

by

Robert W. Andrews, 1390 South Ivy Way, Denver, CO 80224

This list contains all species of birds reliably reported from the state of Colorado in the opinion of the Colorado Field Ornithologists Official Records Committee (ORC). All ORC decisions made up to June, 1980 are reflected. Although alternate, and in many cases more accurate or acceptable names and species sequences have appeared recently, this checklist employs only the nomenclature and sequences of the AOU Checklist (1957) and its Supplements (1973, 1976). Major field identifiable forms (primarily those formerly considered full species) are included in parentheses.

A total of 426 species are included in this list. Three types of information are provided by notation. These are as follows:

1. Documentation available:

No notation-Species documented by extant specimens. There are 389 such species.

p-Species documented by photographs deemed acceptable by the ORC. There are 24 such species.

s-Species documented only by written documentation of sight records deemed acceptable by the ORC. There are 13 such species.

2. Documentation desired:

Underlined species are those for which the ORC desires written documentation and/or photographs. There are 89 such species. Additional or alternate documentation may also be desired in some cases. The ORC is currently considering the criteria in those cases and details will be published at a later date.

3. Breeding Status:

B-Breeding Confirmed recently (within the last 15 years), based on nest, eggs or flightless young. There are 245 such species.

B(nr)-Breeding Confirmed, but not recently (more than 15 years ago). There are 9 such species.

b-Breeding Suspected. There are 7 such species

Communications with the ORC should be made at this address:

CFO Official Records Committee
c/o Dept. of Zoological Collections
Denver Museum of Natural History
City Park
Denver, Colorado 80205

GAVIIDAE

Common Loon

Arctic Loon

Red-throated Loon

PODICIPEDIDAE

Red-necked Grebe

Horned Grebe

Eared Grebe-B

Western Grebe-B

Pied-billed Grebe-B

PELECANIDAE

White Pelican-B

Brown Pelican

PHALACROCORACIDAE

- Double-crested Cormorant-B
Olivaceous Cormorant
 ANHINGIDAE
Anhinga
 ARDEIDAE
 Great Blue Heron-B
 Northern Green Heron-B, p
Little Blue Heron-p
 Cattle Egret-B, p
Reddish Egret
 Great Egret-B
 Snowy Egret-B
Louisiana Heron-p
 Black-crowned Night Heron-B
 Yellow-crowned Night Heron
 Least Bittern-B
 American Bittern-B
 CICONIIDAE
Wood Stork
 THRESKIORNITHIDAE
Glossy Ibis
 White-faced Ibis-B
Roseate Spoonbill
 ANATIDAE
 Whistling Swan
Trumpeter Swan
 Canada Goose-B
Brant-p
 (Brant Race-p)
 (Black Brant Race-p)
 White-fronted Goose
 Snow Goose
 (Snow Race)
 (Blue Race)
 Ross' Goose
 Mallard-B
 Black Duck
 Gadwall-B
 Pintail-B
 American Green-winged Teal-B
 Blue-winged Teal-B
 Cinnamon Teal-B
European Wigeon-s
 American Wigeon-B
 Northern Shoveler-B
 Wood Duck-B
 Redhead-B
 Ring-necked Duck-B
 Canvasback-B
 Greater Scaup
 Lesser Scaup-B
 Common Goldeneye
 Barrow's Goldeneye-B(nr)
 Bufflehead
 Oldsquaw
Harlequin Duck-B(nr)
- White-winged Scoter
 Surf Scoter
Black Scoter
 Ruddy Duck-B
 Hooded Merganser-B
 Common Merganser-B
 Red-breasted Merganser
 CATHARTIDAE
 Turkey Vulture-B
 ACCIPITRIDAE
Swallow-tailed Kite
 Mississippi Kite-B
 Goshawk-B
 Sharp-shinned Hawk-B
 Cooper's Hawk-B
 Red-tailed Hawk-B
 (Harlans's Race-B)
Red-shouldered Hawk
 Broad-winged Hawk
 Swainson's Hawk-B
 Rough-legged Hawk
 Ferruginous Hawk-B
 Golden Eagle-B
 Bald Eagle-B
 Marsh Hawk-B
 PANDIONIDAE
 Osprey-B
 FALCONIDAE
Gyrfalcon
 Prairie Falcon-B
 Peregrine Falcon-B
 Merlin-B(nr)
 American Kestrel-B
 TETRAONIDAE
 Blue Grouse-B
 White-tailed Ptarmigan-B
 Greater Prairie Chicken-B
 Lesser Prairie Chicken-B
 Sharp-tailed Grouse-B
 Sage Grouse-B
 PHASIANIDAE
 Bobwhite-B
 Scaled Quail-B
 Gambel's Quail-B
 Ring-necked Pheasant-B
 Chukar-B
 MELEAGRIDIDAE
 Turkey-B
 GRUIDAE
Whooping Crane
 Sandhill Crane-B
 RALLIDAE
King Rail-p
 Virginia Rail-B
 Sora-B
Yellow Rail

- Common Gallinule-s
Purple Gallinule-p
 American Coot-B
 CHARADRIIDAE
 Semipalmated Plover
 Piping Plover-B(nr)
 Snowy Plover-B
 Killdeer-B
 Mountain Plover-B
 American Golden Plover
 Black-bellied Plover
 SCOLOPACIDAE
 Ruddy Turnstone
American Woodcock
 Common Snipe-B
 Long-billed Curlew-B
 Whimbrel
Eskimo Curlew
 Upland Sandpiper-B
 Spotted Sandpiper-B
 Solitary Sandpiper
 Greater Yellowlegs
 Lesser Yellowlegs
 Willet-B
 Red Knot
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper-p
 Pectoral Sandpiper
 White-rumped Sandpiper
 Baird's Sandpiper
 Least Sandpiper
 Dunlin
 Semipalmated Sandpiper
 Western Sandpiper
 Sanderling
Short-billed Dowitcher
 Long-billed Dowitcher
 Stilt Sandpiper
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
 Marbled Godwit
Hudsonian Godwit
Ruff-s
 RECURVIROSTRIDAE
 American Avocet-B
 Black-necked Stilt-B
 PHALAROPODIDAE
Red Phalarope
Wilson's Phalarope-B
 Northern Phalarope
 STERCORARIIDAE
Pomarine Jaeger
Parasitic Jaeger-p
Long-tailed Jaeger
 LARIDAE
 Glaucous Gull
Lesser Black-backed Gull-p
 Herring Gull
 Thayer's Gull
 California Gull-B
 Ring-billed Gull-B(nr)
Laughing Gull-s
 Franklin's Gull
 Bonaparte's Gull
Little Gull-p
Ivory Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake
 Sabine's Gull
 Forster's Tern-B
 Common Tern
 Least Tern-B
 Caspian Tern-p
 Black Tern-B
 ALCIDAE
Ancient Murrelet
 COLUMBIDAE
 Band-tailed Pigeon-B
 Rock Dove-B
White-winged Dove
 Mourning Dove-B
 CUCULIDAE
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo-B
 Black-billed Cuckoo-B
 Roadrunner-B
Groove-billed Ani-p
 TYTONIDAE
 Barn Owl-B
 STRIGIDAE
 Screech Owl-B
 Flammulated Owl-B
 Great Horned Owl-B
 Snowy Owl
 Pygmy Owl-B
 Burrowing Owl-B
Barred Owl-B(nr)
Spotted Owl-b
 Long-eared Owl-B
 Short-eared Owl-B
 Boreal Owl-B
 Saw-whet Owl-B
 CAPRIMULGIDAE
Whip-poor-will
 Poor-will-B
 Common Nighthawk-B
Lesser Nighthawk
 APODIDAE
 Black Swift-B
 Chimney Swift-B
 White-throated Swift-B
 TROCHILIDAE
 Black-chinned Hummingbird-B
Anna's Hummingbird-s
 Broad-tailed Hummingbird-B
 Rufous Hummingbird

- Calliope Hummingbird
Rivoli's Hummingbird-B
Blue-throated Hummingbird-p
 ALCEDINIDAE
 Belted Kingfisher-B
 PICIDAE
 Common Flicker-B
 (Yellow-shafted Race-B)
 (Red-shafted Race-B)
 Red-bellied Woodpecker-B
 Red-headed Woodpecker-B
 Lewis' Woodpecker-B
 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker-B
 (Yellow-bellied Race-B)
 (Red-naped Race-B)
 Williamson's Sapsucker-B
 Hairy Woodpecker-B
 (Rocky Mountain Race-B)
 (Eastern Race-B)
 Downy Woodpecker-B
 (Rocky Mountain Race-B)
 (Eastern Race-B)
 Ladder-backed Woodpecker-B
 Northern Three-toed Woodpecker-B
 TYRANNIDAE
 Eastern Kingbird-B
 Western Kingbird-B
 Cassin's Kingbird-B
 Scissor-tailed Flycatcher-B
 Great-crested Flycatcher-B
 Ash-throated Flycatcher-B
Olivaceous Flycatcher
 Eastern Phoebe-B
Black Phoebe-B,p
 Say's Phoebe-B
 Willow Flycatcher-B
Alder Flycatcher
 Least Flycatcher
 Hammond's Flycatcher-B
 Dusky Flycatcher-B
 Gray Flycatcher-B
 Western Flycatcher-B
Eastern Wood Pewee
 Western Wood Pewee-B
 Olive-sided Flycatcher-B
 Vermilion Flycatcher
 ALAUDIDAE
 Horned Lark-B
 HIRUNDINIDAE
 Violet-green Swallow-B
 Tree Swallow-B
 Bank Swallow-B
 Rough-winged Swallow-B
 Barn Swallow-B
 Cliff Swallow-B
Purple Martin-B
 CORVIDAE
 Gray Jay-B
 Blue Jay-B
 Steller's Jay-B
 Scrub Jay-B
 Black-billed Magpie-B
 Common Raven-B
 White-necked Raven-B
 Common Crow-B
 Pinyon Jay-B
 Clark's Nutcracker-B
 PARIDAE
 Black-capped Chickadee-B
 Mountain Chickadee-B
 Plain Titmouse-B
 Bushtit-B
 SITTIDAE
 White-breasted Nuthatch-B
 Red-breasted Nuthatch-B
 Pygmy Nuthatch-B
 CERTHIDAE
 Brown Creeper-B
 CINCLIDAE
 Dipper-B
 TROGLODYTIDAE
 House Wren-B
 Winter Wren
 Bewick's Wren-B
 Carolina Wren
 Long-billed Marsh Wren-B
Short-billed Marsh Wren-b
 Canyon Wren-B
 Rock Wren-B
 MIMIDAE
 Mockingbird-B
 Gray Catbird-B
 Brown Thrasher-B
Long-billed Thrasher
Bendire's Thrasher-B
 Curve-billed Thrasher-B
 Sage Thrasher-B
 TURDIDAE
 American Robin-B
 Varied Thrush-p
 Wood Thrush
 Hermit Thrush-B
 Swainson's Thrush-B
Gray-cheeked Thrush
 Veery-B
 Eastern Bluebird-B
 Western Bluebird-B
 Mountain Bluebird-B
 Townsend's Solitaire-B
 SYLVIIDAE
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher-B
 Golden-crowned Kinglet-B

- Ruby-crowned Kinglet-B
 MOTACILLIDAE
 Water Pipit-B
Sprague's Pipit-s
 BOMBYCILLIDAE
 Bohemian Waxwing
 Cedar Waxwing-B
 PTILOGONATIDAE
Phainopepla-p
 LANIIDAE
 Northern Shrike
 Loggerhead Shrike-B
 STURNIDAE
 Starling-B
 VIREONIDAE
White-eyed Vireo-s
 Bell's Vireo-B
 Gray Vireo-B
Yellow-throated Vireo-s
 Solitary Vireo-B
 (Blue-headed Race-B)
 (Plumbeous Race-B)
 Red-eyed Vireo-B
Philadelphia Vireo-s
 Warbling Vireo-B
 PARULIDAE
 Black-and-white Warbler
Prothonotary Warbler
Swainson's Warbler
 Worm-eating Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Blue-winged-Warbler-s
 Tennessee Warbler
 Orange-crowned Warbler-B
 Nashville Warbler
 Virginia's Warbler-B
 Lucy's Warbler-B(nr)
 Northern Parula
 Yellow Warbler-B
 Magnolia Warbler
Cape May Warbler-p
 Black-throated Blue Warbler
 Yellow-rumped Warbler-B
 (Myrtle Race-B)
 (Audubon's Race-B)
 Black-throated Gray Warbler-B
 Townsend's Warbler
 Black-throated Green Warbler
Hermit Warbler-p
Cerulean Warbler
 Blackburnian Warbler
Yellow-throated Warbler
 Grace's Warbler-B
 Chestnut-sided Warbler-B
 Bay-breasted Warbler-b
 Blackpoll Warbler
- Pine Warbler
Prairie Warbler-p
 Palm Warbler
 Ovenbird
 Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Waterthrush-s
Kentucky Warbler-p
Connecticut Warbler
MacGillivray's Warbler-B
 Common Yellowthroat-B
 Yellow-breasted Chat-B
 Hooded Warbler
 Wilson's Warbler-B
Canada Warbler
 American Redstart-B
Painted Redstart-p
 PLOCEIDAE
 House Sparrow-B
 ICTERIDAE
 Bobolink-B
 Eastern Meadowlark-b,s
 Western Meadowlark-B
 Yellow-headed Blackbird-B
 Red-winged Blackbird-B
 Orchard Oriole-B
Scott's Oriole-p
 Northern Oriole-B
 (Baltimore Race-B)
 (Bullock's Race-B)
 Rusty Blackbird
 Brewer's Blackbird-B
Great-tailed Grackle-B,p
 Common Grackle-B
 Brown-headed Cowbird-B
 THRAUPIDAE
 Western Tanager-B
 Scarlet Tanager
Hepatic Tanager-s,b
 Summer Tanager
 FRINGILLIDAE
 Cardinal-B(nr)
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak-B
 Black-headed Grosbeak-B
 Blue Grosbeak-B
 Indigo Bunting-B
 Lazuli Bunting-B
Painted Bunting
 Dickcissel-B
 Evening Grosbeak-B
 Purple Finch
 Cassin's Finch-B
 House Finch-B
 Pine Grosbeak-B
 Gray-crowned Rosy Finch
 Black Rosy Finch
 Brown-capped Rosy Finch-B

Common Redpoll	Dark-eyed Junco
Pine Siskin-B	(White-winged Race-B(nr))
American Goldfinch-B	(Slate-colored Race)
Lesser Goldfinch-B	(Oregon Race)
Red Crossbill-B	Gray-headed Junco-B
White-winged Crossbill	Tree Sparrow
Green-tailed Towhee-B	Chipping Sparrow-B
Rufous-sided Towhee-B	Clay-colored Sparrow
Brown Towhee-B	Brewer's Sparrow-B
Lark Bunting-B	Field Sparrow-b
Savannah Sparrow-B	Harris' Sparrow
Grasshopper Sparrow-B	White-crowned Sparrow-B
Baird's Sparrow	<u>Golden-crowned Sparrow</u>
<u>Le Conte's Sparrow</u>	<u>White-throated Sparrow</u>
<u>Sharp-tailed Sparrow</u>	Fox Sparrow-B
Vesper Sparrow-B	Lincoln's Sparrow-B
Lark Sparrow-B	Swamp Sparrow
Rufous-crowned Sparrow-B	Song Sparrow-B
Cassin's Sparrow-B	McCown's Longspur-B
Black-throated Sparrow-B	Lapland Longspur
Sage Sparrow-B	Chestnut-collared Longspur-B
	Snow Bunting

TAXONOMY CLINIC

- Sat. Aug. 23 Dr. Allan R. Phillips will hold a clinic on Identification and Taxonomy of North American Birds at the Denver Museum of Natural History from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The cost will be \$2; bring your own lunch and the clinic will be limited to 25 people. Contact Charles Chase at the Museum, City Park, Denver 80205 (575-3911) about reservations and what topics you would like Dr. Phillips to address.

FIELD TRIPS

- Sat. Aug. 9 Colorado Springs and Plains. Leader Elinor Wills (634-5122). Meet at 7 a.m. in the Sears parking lot at the South Gate Shopping Center. This is a joint Aiken Audubon Society-C.F.O. trip.
- Sat. Sept. 6 Search of Denver Reservoirs for Buff-Breasted Sandpiper. Leader Robert Andrews (825-0293). Meet at 7 a.m. at the Denver Museum of Natural History. Nothing guaranteed!
- Sat. Sept. 20 Hawk Watch at Table Mountain, north of Boulder. Leader Freeman Hall (444-1453). Meet at 9 a.m. at the Basemar Shopping Center, Baseline and Broadway in Boulder. 6-8 Hawk species and 40-50 individuals per hour can be expected.
- Sat. Oct. 4 Bonny Reservoir for Fall Migrants. Leader Peter Gent (494-1750). Meet at 8 a.m. at the entrance to Wagon Wheel Campground, south side of Bonny Reservoir. A Palm Warbler was seen here this time last year.

Comments and suggestions regarding C.F.O. field trips are encouraged. Anyone with a desire to share a favorite birding spot please contact me so I can assist you in planning a trip. Western slope trips are needed to distribute activities throughout the state. Thank you for your interest.

Timms Fowler, Vice President
2924 Marilyn Road
Colorado Springs 80909
Tel: 635-1727

WESTERN BIRDS



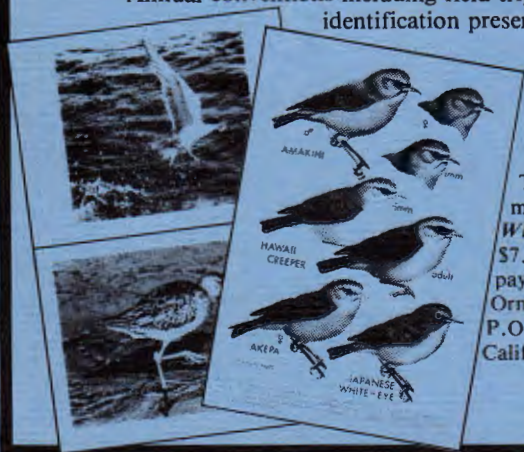
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