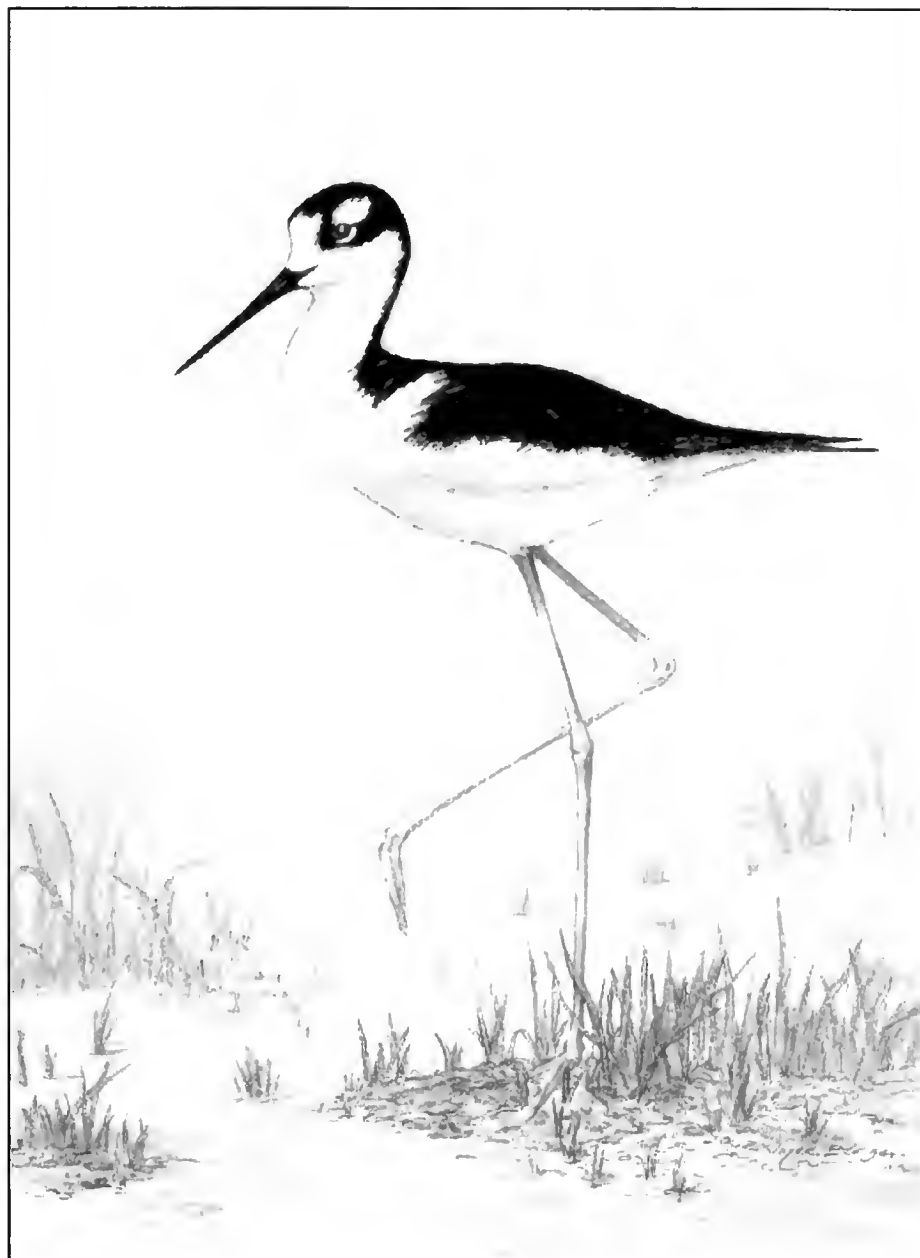
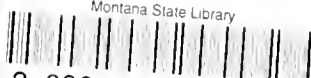


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P.D. Skaar's
Montana Bird Distribution
Sixth Edition
2003





This edition of *P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution* presents the most current information available on the distribution of birds in Montana, representing tens of thousands of observations reported by hundreds of individuals across the state.

This edition:

- presents breeding and wintering maps for 409 bird species.
- introduces 17 new species maps.
- provides a state check-list of all species included in this edition in taxonomic order.
- displays current, previous edition, and historic information on each breeding season map.
- presents a list of rare birds for Montana (those species reported fewer than 20 times).
- includes a new section on bird record trends.
- describes 15 species of hypothetical occurrence.

To submit observations, investigate the records used to generate the maps in this book, and contribute to a better understanding of the birds of Montana, log online:

This book was produced by:
Montana Audubon
Montana Natural Heritage Program
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

P.D. Skaar's
Montana Bird Distribution
Sixth Edition

Updated
and
revised
by

Susan Lenard
John Carlson
Janet Ellis
Cedron Jones
Chuck Tilly

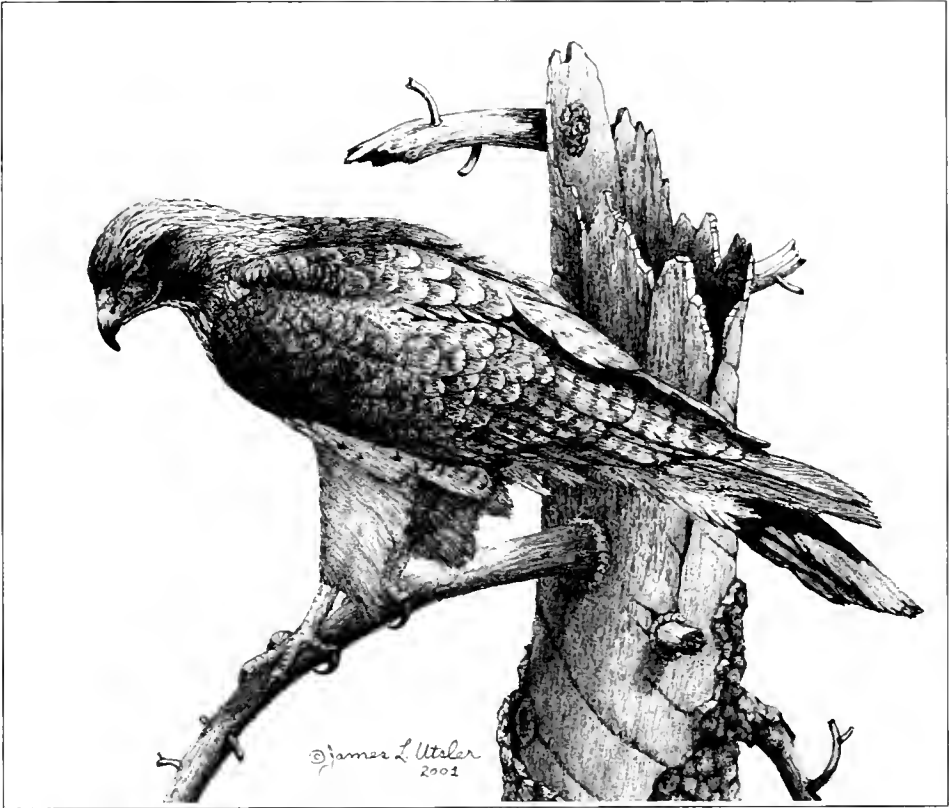
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Dedication

We respectfully dedicate this publication to:

Dr. Philip L. Wright

Dr. Phil Wright (1914-1997), of Missoula, was a noted zoologist at the University of Montana. He earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees in zoology from the University of New Hampshire, and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. Fresh out of graduate school, Phil came to Missoula to teach at the University of Montana. During his 46-year tenure at the university he was a mentor to many students who attended his ornithology and mammalogy classes. Phil was instrumental in starting UM's zoological museum, which officially became the Philip L. Wright Zoological Museum in May 1997. Although mammalogy was Phil's primary research interest, he was a sub-regional editor for *American Birds* and *National Audubon Society Field Notes* for many years, and 14 of his 39 scientific publications concerned birds. Phil was very interested in the distribution of birds in Montana, dedicating much of his retirement to the study of our state's rare birds. He was also a founding member of the Montana Bird Records Committee which has contributed extensively to this publication since 1991. One of his final contributions was the publication "Status of Rare Birds in Montana, With Comments on Known Hybrids." The article, published in *Northwestern Naturalist* 77:57-85, provides detailed records for 113 bird species reported fewer than 20 times in the state. (Reprints are available through Montana Audubon). Phil's life was dedicated to his family and his profession. His enthusiasm for everything that interested him was infectious, and the influence of his contributions to Montana and our knowledge of the birds that live here will continue for a very long time.

Dr. Clifford V. Davis

Dr. Cliff Davis (1914-2002), of Bozeman, was a zoology professor at Montana State University. He earned his B.S. (1937) from Montana State University, his M.S. from the University of Michigan, and his Ph.D. from Oregon State University. For his Ph.D. dissertation, Cliff reviewed the status of the birds of Montana, citing some 487 references. He published these findings in 3 scientific papers to make the references more readily accessible to researchers and the general public. Originally from a ranch east of Judith Gap, Cliff returned to Montana after graduate school. He taught biology at Gallatin County High School for 8 years, and zoology at Montana State University for 30 years, until his retirement in 1974. In 1956, he received the MSU Distinguished Teacher Award. He was the author of numerous scientific articles, with his major interests in birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Cliff was well known for his study of birds in the Bozeman area and for his nature walks conducted for MSU students, Audubon, and other interested community groups and members. He loved to help young people if they showed even a glimmer of interest in nature. Cliff made an impression on untold numbers of individuals while he did what he loved best, watching for events such as the first Killdeer to arrive in the March twilight and sharing the experience, calling attention to what is truly important in life.

Beatrice "Bebe" FitzGerald

Bebe FitzGerald (1916-2000), of Billings, joined Yellowstone Valley Audubon Society in 1972 and immediately became an active member. For 28 years, Bebe served as either a member of the Board of Directors, Secretary, Membership Chair, Vice-president, or President. She co-taught bird identification classes for 24 years to the Billings community using the chapter's collection of bird slides, for which she was responsible. Bebe also presented programs about Montana's birds to area school children. She was instrumental in establishing Montana Audubon as a statewide organization, and served as one of its first presidents. Bebe was passionate about birds and bird watching. As a founding member of the Montana Bird Records Committee, Bebe's passion inspired others to keep careful records to help increase our knowledge of Montana's birds.

Foreword

In devising the latilong concept to depict bird distribution, Dave Skaar was a man of vision. Were he alive today, he would be pleased to see how *Montana Bird Distribution* has flourished since the second edition appeared in 1980, three years before his death, and he would be thrilled by the changes in the Montana bird scene during the last twenty years. The number of ornithologists and skilled amateurs in our state has grown tremendously, and with this increase has come a mind-boggling boom in the number of bird records to process. Indeed, some 39,000 new records were incorporated into this sixth edition, versus roughly 2,000 that Skaar received between his first and second editions. With so many new records, a task that was performed by Skaar alone now takes five authors and an eight-member records committee to accomplish. The benefit from this embarrassment of riches is that we have a much better picture of bird distribution than existed previously. For example, the official state list has grown by 30 species since 1980, and we now have well-documented breeding records for several species (Arctic Tern, Least Tern, Northern Hawk Owl, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Black-throated Gray Warbler) that did not even rate a “b” in Skaar’s day.

Clearly, our knowledge of Montana birds has grown by leaps and bounds, and the appearance of the sixth edition is cause for celebration and for crediting the authors for a job well done. But the ultimate success of this work rests in the hands of those who contribute the data, and I suggest that our knowledge of bird distribution in the state can be even better than it is now. Without question, Montana has more expert birders afield than ever before, but many of us have dropped the ball when it comes to submitting data into the Montana Bird Distribution database. I draw this conclusion after examining the online records from the area with which I am most familiar: the latilongs that include the Missoula and Mission valleys. This region contains one of the highest concentrations of birders in the state. Yet, the records suggest (1) that only two Mew Gulls occurred in the Polson area between 1996 and 2002, (2) that Swainson’s Hawks rarely breed in Missoula, (3) that cormorants no longer breed at Ninepipe NWR, and, most amazingly, (4) that Canada Geese and Mallards have not overwintered with certainty in the area in the last seven years! Any active birder in western Montana knows that none of these statements is true, and I strongly suspect that the same sorts of inaccuracies can be found throughout the state. The problem is that many of us submit few (or none) of our records, or else we focus on rare and unusual species. For *Montana Bird Distribution* to function at its best, however, it must represent as close to the truth as we know it for all species, not just for rarities.

I’m as much to blame as anyone for this problem, and the greatest lesson I’ve learned from reading the sixth edition is that we have to do a better job of submitting records. This statement is not a criticism of *Montana Bird Distribution*, for it remains the most valuable source of information about our state’s birds. Rather, it is a plea to each of you to record as many sightings as possible when you are in the field, and then submit them to *Montana Bird Distribution* on a regular basis. When the seventh edition appears five years from now, let us hope that the number of contributors of 500 or more records will have grown to more than 100 people, and that you and I are among them.

Jeff Marks

Director of Bird Conservation
Montana Audubon

Acknowledgments

We offer profound thanks to the Montana Natural Heritage Program and the Natural Resource Information System staff for their time, technical support, sound advice, and good humor. In particular, we thank T.J. Abbenhaus and John Nehring for their assistance with the production of the maps in this book. Their efforts allowed this publication to come to fruition. We also thank Allan Cox for his support of this project.

The Montana Bird Records Committee reviewed rare bird sightings and provided advice and comment on a number of issues for this edition. The Records Committee is comprised of Chuck Carlson (Fort Peck), Dan Casey (Kalispell), Bob Eng (Bozeman), Harriet Marble (Chester), Jeff Marks (Missoula), Terry McEaney (Gardiner), Fritz Prellwitz (Malta), and Dan Sullivan (Helena). Thanks to the committee for its continuing efforts and dedication to a better understanding of Montana birds.

We are grateful to the hundreds of contributors who submitted thousands of recent records to make this edition possible (see Appendix J). Dan Sullivan obtained and compiled the data from the USGS North American Breeding Bird Survey. Jock Young arranged for the contribution of data from the University of Montana Landbird Monitoring program. Beth Madden, Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge; Fritz Prellwitz, Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge; and Sharon Browder, Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge, were kind enough to share data from their refuge records. Dan Casey arranged for the contribution of data from the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, and Chris Yde assisted with obtaining data from the Department of Environmental Quality. Thanks, also, to Dave Lockman and Eric Atkinson.

Significant editorial advice was provided by Chuck Carlson, Martie Crone, George Holton, Dan Sullivan, and especially Jeff Marks. We also thank Martin Miller of the Montana Natural Heritage Program and Cora Helm of the Montana Department of Transportation for their work. Thanks to Brie Funston and Terri Thompson for spending many hours entering what seemed like mountains of data. We express additional gratitude to the many individuals who supported and contributed to this project in one manner or another, but are not specifically identified.

Without the financial support of the following individuals and organizations, this book would not have been possible. We extend our greatest thanks to: Bill Kitterman Audubon Endowment Fund (Dan Sullivan), Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (Heidi Youmans), Bureau of Land Management (Roxanne Falise), Bureau of Reclamation (Justin Kucera), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Stephanie Jones), URS/BRW Inc., and Montana Audubon. The Bill Kitterman Audubon Endowment Fund, located at the Montana Community Foundation, is a permanent endowment dedicated to supporting the Montana Bird Distribution project. For more information about making contributions to this fund, contact Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624, (406) 443-3949; or the Montana Community Foundation, 101 N. Last Chance Gulch, Suite 211, Helena, MT 59601, (406) 443-8313.

The work of ten artists appears in this publication. We thank them for their generosity. Their talents have greatly improved the book's appearance. **Joyce Bergen**: Black-necked Stilt, cover; **Sharon Browder**: Hooded Merganser, p. 32; **John Carlson**: Common Loon, p. 16; Harlequin Duck, p. 30; American White Pelican, p. 143; **Kate Davis**: Great Blue Heron, p. 21; Steller's Jay, p. 82; Red-winged Blackbird, p. 119; **Sid Frissell**: Semipalmated Plover, p. 44; Lewis's Woodpecker, p. 128; **Ron Jenkins**: American Kestrel, p. 37; Prairie Falcon, p. 38; White-crowned Sparrow, p. 113; Lazuli Bunting, p. 117; **Phyllis Koerber**: Horned Grebe, p. 18; Dunlin, p. 51; Black Tern, p. 60; Wilson's Warbler, p. 105; Cassin's Finch, p. 123; Common Poorwill, p. 132; **Jerry Kustich**: Sora, p. 42; Northern Pygmy-Owl, p. 64; Clark's Nutcracker, p. 83; Rock Wren, p. 89; **Ted Nordhagen**: Western Tanager, p. 107; **James Utsler**: Red-tailed Hawk, page ii.

Introduction

This publication is a summary of observation records of birds in Montana. Every bird species recorded in the Montana Bird Distribution database is included, with maps indicating breeding and wintering distribution for each species. The species are listed in taxonomic order by common and scientific name. The maps portray the data contained in the database and do not presume to be a complete representation of the distribution of all species across the state. They provide a picture of where birds have been seen and reported. Two maps appear for each bird species, one representing observations recorded during the breeding season, the other representing observations recorded during the wintering season.

Four hundred nine species have been recorded in the state; 106 species are considered rare (fewer than 20 documented observations for the state), 259 species are known to breed in the state, and 163 species are known to overwinter. An additional 15 species are of hypothetical occurrence and may make their way into future editions of this book.

Montana's diverse geography, ecology, and climate all contribute to the great variety and abundance of birds across our state. The distribution and abundance of our state's avifauna, however, are profoundly influenced as our human population increases and development of our landscape accelerates. Some generalist species, those that tend to thrive in human-altered landscapes, are exhibiting population increases and associated range expansions. Specialized species, those that require specific habitat, such as Mountain Plover and Yellow-billed Cuckoo, are negatively affected by human development. Alteration of their natural habitat reduces the ability of these birds to survive and reproduce, ultimately making them increasingly rare. Gathering more complete information about the distribution of birds across our state can help us gain a better understanding of our influence on the landscape and can contribute to more successful conservation efforts.

A History of *P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution*

Dr. Palmer David Skaar (1923-1983) arrived in Montana in 1957 to join the faculty of Montana State College (now Montana State University). Although his professional field was microbial genetics, he did more than any other individual to further the study of Montana birds. His contagious enthusiasm and his involvement in the study of Montana bird distribution earned him great respect throughout the state.

Having pioneered the "latilong" concept in animal distribution studies, Dr. Skaar's definitive *Birds of the Bozeman Latilong*, published in 1969, was a model regional bird account. The influence of his first edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*, published in 1975, was tremendous. It motivated volunteers and professionals across the state, and resulted in careful ornithological scrutiny of vast areas of Montana that had never before been studied. Since the publication of the first edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*, several classes of animals in other states have been mapped using the latilong system. The annual Breeding Bird Surveys sponsored by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service also use this system.

Dr. Skaar published the second edition of *Montana Bird Distribution* in 1980. The third edition was published in 1985 by his son, Don Skaar, and by Dennis Flath and Larry Thompson (Skaar et al. 1985). The fourth edition of this publication appeared in March 1992 (Bergeron et al. 1992), with two innovations. First, it introduced quarter-latilongs to better define species distribution. Second, and more significantly, the maps in the fourth edition were generated from a computerized database of bird distribution records. The fifth edition, and now this sixth, also used this computerized database to generate the distribution maps (see the following section entitled *About the Montana Bird Distribution Database*).

P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution is revised and updated approximately every 5 years. Each update is cumulative, adding new bird records to those documented historically. This sixth edition of this publication is one of Dr. Skaar's ongoing legacies. Future editions will continue as a direct result of his inspirational and forward-thinking efforts.

About the Montana Bird Distribution Database

The Montana Bird Distribution database contains observation records for the birds of Montana submitted by volunteer contributors from across the state. Created in 1991 by entering information contained in the third edition of P.D. Skaar's *Montana Bird Distribution* (1985) into database format, the database contained approximately 88,000 records when the maps in this edition were generated on 1 January 2003. Of these, 13,000 represent latilong values from the third edition, 14,000 are records entered for the fourth edition (records received from 1985 through 1991), 22,000 are records for the fifth edition (records received from 1992 through 1995), and 39,000 are new records entered for this sixth edition (records received from 1 January 1996 through 31 December 2002).

Entries into the database from the third edition were entered directly from the publication, and not from specific observation reports. These records, therefore, do not include the source (observer) or date, and do not represent a known number of actual observations. In contrast, since 1991, all records added to the database include information on the observer, species, location, and date the observation was made. The database is housed at the Montana Natural Heritage Program in the Montana State Library in Helena and is maintained by Montana Audubon.

Latilongs and Quarter-latilongs

The maps in this book are shaped in the general outline of Montana, with a grid pattern overlaying the state in units called **latilongs** and **quarter-latilongs**. The back cover of this book illustrates this grid pattern and how the latilong system is positioned across the state. The word "latilong" is a combination of the words "latitude" and "longitude" and represents the areas formed by the intersection of these imaginary mapping lines, thereby delineating rectangular sections across the state. Latilong and quarter-latilong units work well in a large, sparsely populated state like Montana and allow for a consistent, systematic method of gathering and displaying distribution information about bird species. Forty-nine latilongs and 185 quarter-latilongs cover Montana.

More specifically, **Latilongs** (LL) are mapping units formed by successive lines of latitude and longitude, marked at one-degree intervals. These lines form a rectangular grid pattern across the state. Each latilong is assigned a number: 1 through 49, starting at the northwest corner of the state. The average dimension of each latilong is 47 miles (76 km) wide and 69 miles (111 km) long, representing an area of approximately 3,200 square miles (8,436 sq. km). Because of the earth's curvature, latilongs along the Canadian border are 5.4 percent smaller than those along the Wyoming border. Latilongs 48 and 49 cover only small portions of southwestern Montana.

Quarter-latilongs (QLL) are created by evenly dividing each latilong unit into four quarters. Each quarter-latilong is identified by its associated latilong number, with the addition of a letter (A, B, C, or D), ordered left to right (see *Figure 1*). Thus, latilong 19 is divided into 4 QLLs: 19A, 19B, 19C, and 19D.

Figure 1. Quarter-latilongs are created by dividing each latilong unit into four quarters.

A	B
C	D

What is New in This Edition

This edition of *Montana Bird Distribution* follows the same basic format as the fifth edition. However, a few changes have been made and are described below.

New Birds in this Edition

Seventeen bird species are new to the sixth edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*: Mississippi Kite, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Little Gull, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Costa's Hummingbird, Gray Flycatcher, Vermilion Flycatcher, White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Blue-headed Vireo, Western Scrub-Jay, Hooded Warbler, Pyrrhuloxia, Northern Cardinal, Great-tailed Grackle, Hooded Oriole, and Lesser Goldfinch. Records for these species were reviewed and accepted by the Montana Bird Records Committee.

First-time breeding records for two species appear in this book: Arctic Tern (QLL 9C) and Black-throated Gray Warbler (QLL 41C). Two new "winter" (w) records were also added: Le Conte's Sparrow (QLL 25B) and Vesper Sparrow (QLL 25D).

Taxonomic Changes and Subspecies

The following taxonomic changes appear in this edition. The common name of the Oldsquaw is now the Long-tailed Duck (Latin name of *Clangula hyemalis* remains the same); the Sage Grouse is now named Greater Sage-Grouse (Latin name of *Centrocercus urophasianus* remains the same); the common name for Common Snipe was changed to Wilson's Snipe, and its Latin name of *Gallinago gallinago* was changed to *Gallinago delicata*; Red Phalarope now has the scientific name of *Phalaropus fulicarius*; Solitary Vireo was split into three species: Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeus*), Cassin's Vireo (*Vireo cassinii*), and Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*); the scientific name of Black-billed Magpie was changed from *Pica pica* to *Pica hudsonia* (with the species on the Eurasian continent retaining *Pica pica*); and the scientific name of Blue Grosbeak was changed from *Guiraca caerulea* to *Passerina caerulea*.




All species names and taxonomic revisions follow the American Ornithologists' Union's (AOU) *Check-list of North American Birds*, Seventh Edition (AOU 1998) and subsequent supplements (AOU 2000, 2002).

Because future taxonomic changes are inevitable, the Montana Bird Records Committee has identified five species where data collection for subspecies (or forms) distribution is requested. The five species and their twelve associated subspecies are identified in Appendix B.

Maps Reflect Historic Information

Breeding Season Maps

For the first time, the breeding season maps in this book represent; (1) new information, (2) previous edition information, and (3) historic information on one map. This was done so significant changes that have occurred in the distribution of species over the history of collecting bird records can be observed. The historic information (i.e., information prior to 1991) is represented in full latilong (LL) blocks, while the newer data is depicted in quarter latilong (QLL) blocks as follows:

-  “New” observations (1996-2002) are represented on the maps by a symbol (B, b, t, W, and w) in the center of each QLL block. *
-  “Previous” QLL observations (1991-1995) are represented by the background color of the QLL block. *
-  “Historic” observations are represented by “hatch marks” in LL blocks where records exist for observations of that species prior to 1991, but have not been recorded since. The hatch marks do not distinguish between observations of direct, indirect, or no evidence of breeding (B, b, or t). They simply indicate a record of the species somewhere in that latilong prior to 1991, with no recent observations submitted. This information is provided to help understand where birds were seen historically, but have not been reported for the past twelve years. *

Wintering Season Maps

The wintering season maps are presented in latilong blocks only. The background color represents cumulative historic information, and the letter symbols represent information collected for the years 1996 through 2002. *

*For an explanation of latilong and quarter-latilong blocks, see page 2. For an explanation of map colors and symbols see pages 5-7.

Note: Readers with an interest in specific information on observations, new and historic, should visit the Montana Bird Distribution interactive website and investigate the database by performing their own customized searches (see below for more information about searches). For historic records, readers may also refer to previous editions of *Montana Bird Distribution*.

Montana Bird Distribution on the Internet

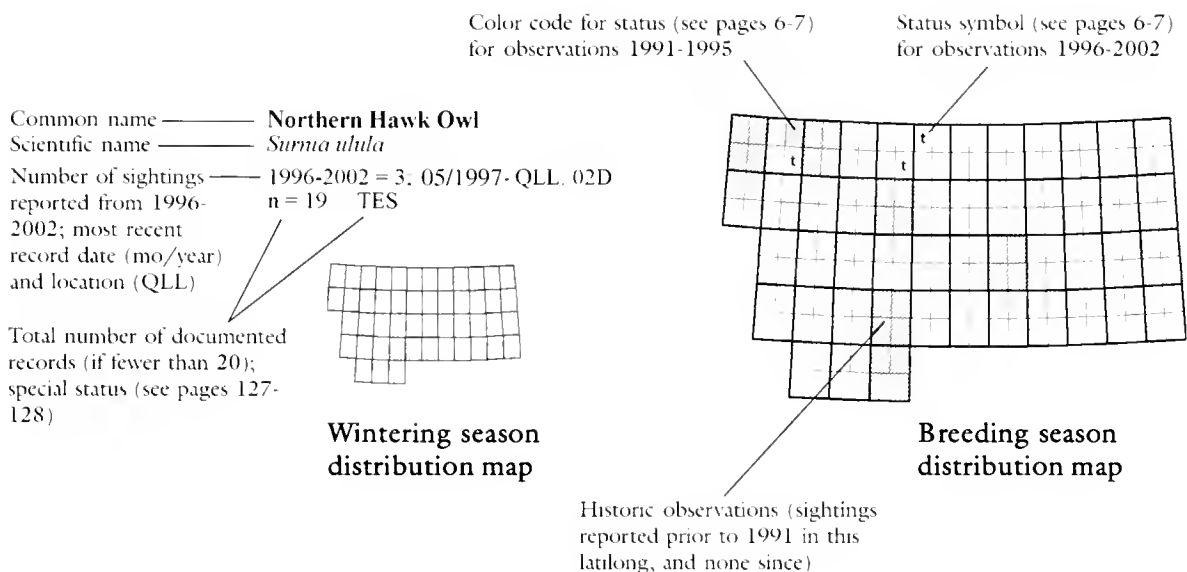
The Montana Bird Distribution database is now available as an interactive website. The site allows users to submit records electronically and to examine all records in the database. Housed at the Montana Natural Heritage Program, the database can be accessed by visiting:

In addition, access to the database allows users to perform individual tailored searches. These searches can, for example, answer such questions as: which species occur in the Ingomar area; what is the current distribution of the Lazuli Bunting; how many times, and where, has the American Bittern been reported since 1991; or, what species are reported as breeding during the month of July near Polebridge? Users may query the database by species, breeding or wintering status, location (QLL), month, and year.

Interpreting the Maps

The maps, and their associated colored blocks, lettered symbols, and hatch marks indicate the distribution of birds across the state. As explained above, historic information, displayed on the breeding maps, appears as hatch marks over the latilong in areas where birds were reported prior to 1991, and not since. Quarter latilong information from the fifth edition appears as a colored background, and new information (1996-2002) as lettered symbols over the background color in the quarter-latilong position of each map (see *Figure 2*).

Figure 2. Example of Distribution Maps



[This example shows a species that is both rare (fewer than 20 recorded observations in the state), and is a species of special status (threatened, endangered, or species of concern for some other reason)].

Bird Status and Number of Reported Sightings

The number of reported sightings and status of each species is provided on the lines beneath the species' name. Symbols and their definitions are explained below.

1996-2002 = The total number of bird sightings reported for this species in the last seven years, 1996-2002. If no observations were reported during this time period (1996-2002 = 0) the year and location (latilong or quarter-latilong) of the most recent reported observation are listed.

n = Rare birds (fewer than 20 verified sightings in the state) are identified by the letter "n" followed by the total number of reported sightings recorded for the state. The year and location (latilong or quarter-latilong) of the most recent reported observation are listed.

TES = Threatened, Endangered, and other Species of Concern (see Appendix A).

SI = Birds for which "Supplemental Information" is requested (see Appendix A).

Status Symbols on Distribution Maps

The maps on the following pages indicate the distribution of birds based upon observations made during two distinct seasons:

Breeding season (February 16 to December 14, which includes spring and fall migrations for many species), and
 _____ (December 15 to February 15).

The breeding season maps are the large maps located to the right of the small wintering season

maps. The symbols (the letters displayed in the QLL blocks) describe the status of the bird species observed in that particular QLL reported for years 1996-2002. The status denotes whether the species recorded for that QLL exhibited behavior indicating “breeding,” “indirect evidence of breeding,” “no evidence of breeding (transient),” “wintering,” or was “observed at least once during the wintering season.” The status of bird observations is indicated by a lettered symbol:

- B** = direct evidence of breeding
- b** = indirect evidence of breeding
- t** = no evidence of breeding
- W** = overwintering
- w** = seen during winter, but not confirmed as overwintering

The symbol within each quarter-latilong rectangle displays the highest documented status for that species for that quarter-latilong (“B” higher than “b” higher than “t”). Because the wintering season maps are smaller, in order for them to be readable, the data are presented in latilong blocks (where “W” is higher than “w”) rather than quarter-latilongs.

The lettered symbols and colored blocks are defined as follows:

Status Symbol Codes and Criteria

BREEDING SEASON (February 16 to December 14)

For observations of birds during the breeding season, the letters “B,” “b,” or “t” are used to indicate the birds’ breeding status.

B Direct evidence of breeding or “evidence of young.”

“B” is used to designate direct evidence of breeding. This status requires evidence that young (or eggs) have been produced.

Breeding is not assumed simply by the presence of adults or behavior. “B” is used only if one or more of the following criteria are met:

1. Occupied nest - adults entering or leaving nest site in circumstances indicating an occupied nest (includes high nests or nest-holes, the contents of which cannot be seen) or adult incubating or brooding.
2. Recently fledged young (of altricial species) incapable of sustained flight, or downy young (of precocial species) restricted to the area by dependence on adults or limited mobility.
3. Adults attending young - adult carrying food or fecal sac for young, or feeding recently fledged young.
4. Used nest or eggshell found (identification must be convincing for such records to be accepted).
5. Nest with egg(s) that can be clearly identified. *The presence of cowbird eggs or young is confirmation of breeding for both cowbird and host species.*

Historic quarter-latilong information for “B” (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the dark green background in each QLL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular QLL.

NOTE: Records of direct evidence (“B”) of breeding are *only* accepted when at least one of the five criteria listed above is observed and information to justify a “B” designation is included in the Comments section. If no supporting information is given, the record will be recorded as a “b,” (see following).

b Indirect, or circumstantial, evidence of breeding

“b” is used to indicate indirect evidence of breeding. This status applies if one or more of the following criteria are met:

1. Singing males or territorial birds observed in suitable nesting habitat during the breeding season.
2. Courtship behavior or copulation.
3. Adults visiting a probable nest site.
4. Agitation behavior, distraction display, feigning injury, or anxiety call from an adult.
5. Nest building.
6. Physiological evidence of breeding (brood patch or eggs in oviduct) based on bird in hand.

Historic quarter-latilong information for “b” (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the light green background in each QLL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular QLL.

t No evidence of breeding

“t” represents transients, migrants, or wide-ranging species that exhibit no breeding behavior at the time observed.

Historic quarter-latilong information for “t” (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the gray background in each QLL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular QLL.

WINTERING SEASON (*December 15 to February 15*)

For observations of birds during the wintering season, “W” or “w” are used to indicate that species’ winter status.

W Overwintering

“W” is used to indicate regular sightings of the species during the winter period. (When submitting observations for “W”, the dates for which the bird was seen throughout the winter months December 15 to February 15 must be included in the Comments section).

Historic latilong information for “W” (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the dark blue background in each latilong (LL) block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular LL.

w Observed during the wintering season, but not confirmed as overwintering

“w” indicates that the species is observed at least once between December 15 and February 15, but not regularly during the wintering season.

Historic latilong information for “w” (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the light blue background in each LL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular LL.

A Summary of Bird Record Information by Latilong

The following maps use the latilong system to summarize the information stored in the database in two different ways:

Figure 3 shows the *total number of records* of all species entered for each quarter-latilong (QLL) for the period 1996 through 2002.

Figure 4 shows the relative diversity of bird species with two different numbers:

- (1) the center number indicates the *total number of species* recorded for that latilong for all years; and
- (2) the corner numbers show the total *number of species* recorded in each QLL, associated with that corner position, for the period 1996 - 2002.

Both maps generally reflect where contributors to the database are reporting bird observations.

Figure 3. Total Records of all Species for Each Quarter-latilong, 1996-2002.

104	188	116	369	212	109	26	119	313	207	126	174	169	116	261	143	71	41	135	13	0	48	20	462
452	399	211	706	111	75	85	52	51	190	330	655	81	326	5	69	508	7	61	235	62	25	93	302
237	451	144	746	248	137	260	92	83	961	470	271	37	180	99	137	91	20	50	17	1	0	2	25
90	367	510	315	547	210	270	298	171	392	297	147	19	75	217	136	51	79	105	27	188	0	13	228
	182	788	503	555	230	688	601	235	237	213	68	189	120	306	89	137	0	0	37	172	130	59	
	921	453	135	247	149	273	216	355	543	348	121	152	35	0	3	193	1	69	5	6	92		
353	454	396	241	294	629	357	475	308	151	454	257	36	177	57	32	219	0	132	34	9			
	104	166	249	193	312	182	287	98	124	110	231	27	44	75	64	58	9	0	1	115			
		58	92	384	131	205																	

Figure 4. Total Number of Species Ever Recorded in Each Latilong (center number) and the Number of Species Recorded in Each Quarter-latilong since January 1996.

62	91	65	100	74	74	26	58	83	107	81	87	81	61	74	76	49	29	76	13	0	40	19	169
253		306		268		205		230		239		213		197		278		297		183		271	
118	104	123	163	63	58	67	46	37	98	152	118	62	101	5	63	145	6	52	154	56	21	50	140
91	111	68	163	102	61	116	66	52	191	109	104	31	72	68	80	68	19	43	16	1	0	2	24
216		311		254		291		291		213		237		231		190		224		173		217	
47	89	114	151	141	106	110	119	97	126	109	66	17	62	95	72	37	56	68	21	60	0	11	74
	66	234	122	166	122	182	213	103	93	94	47	95	58	93	46	62	0	0	34	67	79	52	
	320		280		281		292		267		241		234		207		204		255		184		
	178	133	80	148	62	123	119	128	148	118	91	88	28	0	3	68	1	45	4	6	43		
	114	111	117	102	110	161	170	120	119	87	126	114	32	72	34	32	76	0	54	33	8		
		212		236		312		259		277		306		203		224		185		215			
		55	76	117	102	141	74	116	49	80	82	99	24	41	56	51	47	9	0	1	56		
			46	65	118	68	87																
				202		247																	

Bird Record Trends: What Can We Learn From Bird Distribution Information?

This edition is a ‘snapshot’ of the Montana Bird Distribution database at a single point in time (1 January 2003). It is useful in several ways because it:

- Displays the range and status of each species in Montana;
- Can help with bird identification;
- Can alert birders to areas of the state that are poorly covered or to species that are insufficiently reported.

The database is potentially much more useful, however, because it can provide information important to the conservation of Montana’s avifauna. The simplest and most important examples of this are queries of the database designed to answer questions about “trends”: which species appear to be increasing in numbers or range or both, and which appear to be decreasing, and where the changes are occurring.

However, the usefulness of such queries is compromised because the database does not represent where birds actually are, but rather where birds have been observed and reported. Nevertheless, it is useful to query for trend information and to publish those results, since the information can suggest species or areas of the state that need more attention and might motivate birders to report more observations of those species and in those areas.

We present some examples of trend information based on queries of the Montana Bird Distribution database. Two kinds of queries were run:

- (1) queries to discern trends for species are reported as lists of “increasers” and “decreasers”;
- (2) queries for QLL richness trends are reported using maps.

Both kinds of queries are based on the following protocol:

- Only QLL records are used (73,054 records)
- Records are broken into 3 time periods
 - P1 = pre 1994 (23,566)
 - P2 = 1994 through 1997 (27,293)
 - P3 = 1998 through 2002 (22,195)

(NOTE: these dates were selected because the number of records for each of these periods is similar. No corrections were made for actual difference in numbers of observations among the periods.)

Species Trends

For species trends, we first calculate how many QLLs each species has been reported in during each time period. We then define “increasers” as those species for which $P1\text{-QLLs} < P2\text{-QLLs} < P3\text{-QLLs}$ (where “P1-QLLs” is the number of QLLs where that species was reported before 1994, etc.) Similarly, “decreasers” have $P1\text{-QLLs} > P2\text{-QLLs} > P3\text{-QLLs}$.

Species Richness and Trends by QLL

For QLL/species richness trends, we first calculate how many species have been reported in each QLL during each period. Then “increasers” are those QLLs for which $P1\text{-species} < P2\text{-species} < P3\text{-species}$ (where “P1-species” is the number of species reported in that QLL before 1994, etc.)

Reported Observations and Trends by QLL

Finally, we present a QLL map that summarizes the total number of reported observations, and the trends across the 3 periods, for each QLL. Comparing this map with the “species richness” map suggests that many, but not all, of the trends seen in species richness may simply reflect trends in the number of reported observations.

Species Trends

The lists below indicate those species exhibiting trends in the number of QLLs in which they were reported. Those species reported in increasing numbers of QLLs are identified as “increasers” while those reported in progressively fewer QLLs are “decreasers.”

INCREASERS

(numbers of QLLs reported per period)

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>P1</u>	<u>P2</u>	<u>P3</u>
Tundra Swan	18	25	26
Wood Duck	31	35	42
Osprey	47	52	55
Red-tailed Hawk	105	116	132
Marbled Godwit	28	42	45
Herring Gull	6	9	10
Calliope Hummingbird	25	29	35
Northern Flicker	78	96	97
Pileated Woodpecker	27	36	38
Western Wood-Pewee	72	92	94
Willow Flycatcher	40	60	64
Hammond's Flycatcher	30	56	58
Dusky Flycatcher	33	78	85
Cordilleran Flycatcher	26	28	36
Common Raven	63	84	86
Brown Creeper	20	40	59
Winter Wren	23	36	37
American Robin	109	142	149
Northern Mockingbird	4	5	6
Sprague's Pipit	20	29	30
Cedar Waxwing	54	81	82
Tennessee Warbler	6	10	12
Yellow-rumped Warbler	61	88	94
Townsend's Warbler	30	46	48
Field Sparrow	8	18	21
McCown's Longspur	22	26	27
Western Meadowlark	91	130	132
Brown-headed Cowbird	93	125	128
Bullock's Oriole	28	50	61

DECREASERS

(numbers of QLLs reported per period)

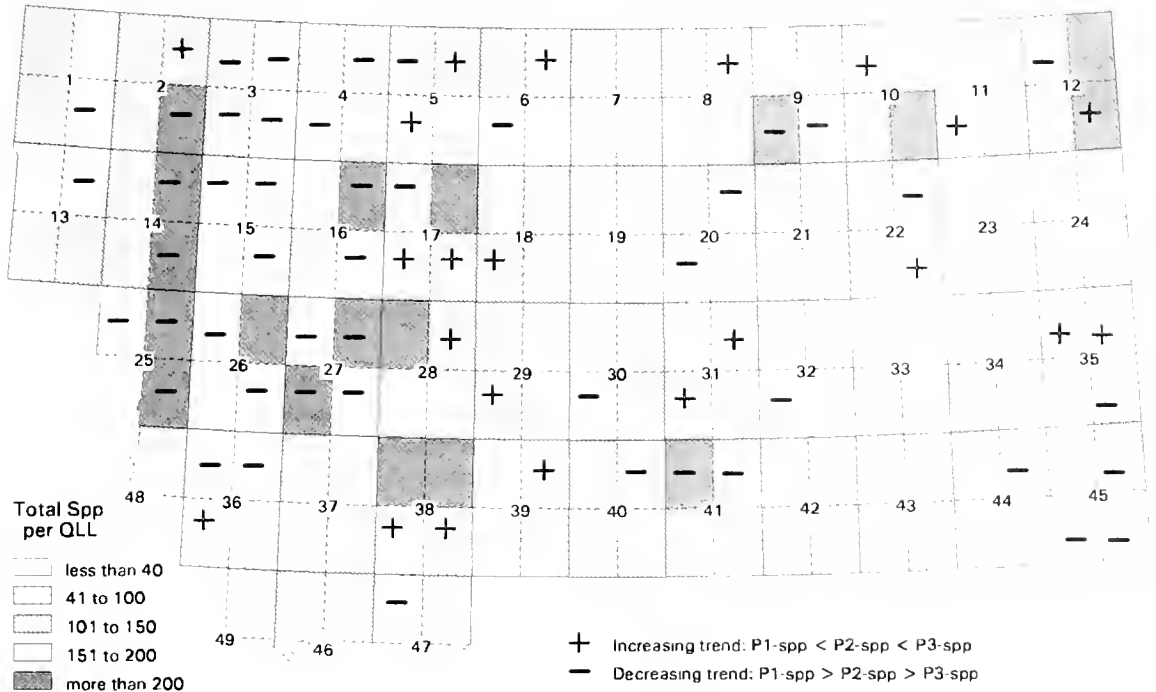
<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>P1</u>	<u>P2</u>	<u>P3</u>
Red-necked Grebe	35	29	21
Ross's Goose	11	7	6
Trumpeter Swan	20	16	11
White-winged Scoter	8	7	5
Northern Goshawk	46	38	29
Gray Partridge	59	42	39
Greater Sage-Grouse	23	19	17
American Coot	77	71	65
Black-bellied Plover	12	11	10
Western Sandpiper	13	9	7
Stilt Sandpiper	15	9	3
Bonaparte's Gull	17	13	9
California Gull	56	55	48
Black Tern	27	26	21
Great Horned Owl	67	63	54
Burrowing Owl	33	28	21
Long-eared Owl	18	13	10
Black-chinned Hummingbird	10	9	7
Red-headed Woodpecker	19	14	10
Say's Phoebe	56	54	53
Bohemian Waxwing	35	33	15
Harris's Sparrow	20	17	12
Lapland Longspur	13	8	6
Rusty Blackbird	7	5	3
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	17	12	9
Black Rosy-Finch	17	5	2
Hoary Redpoll	6	3	1

P1 = records for observations prior to 1994

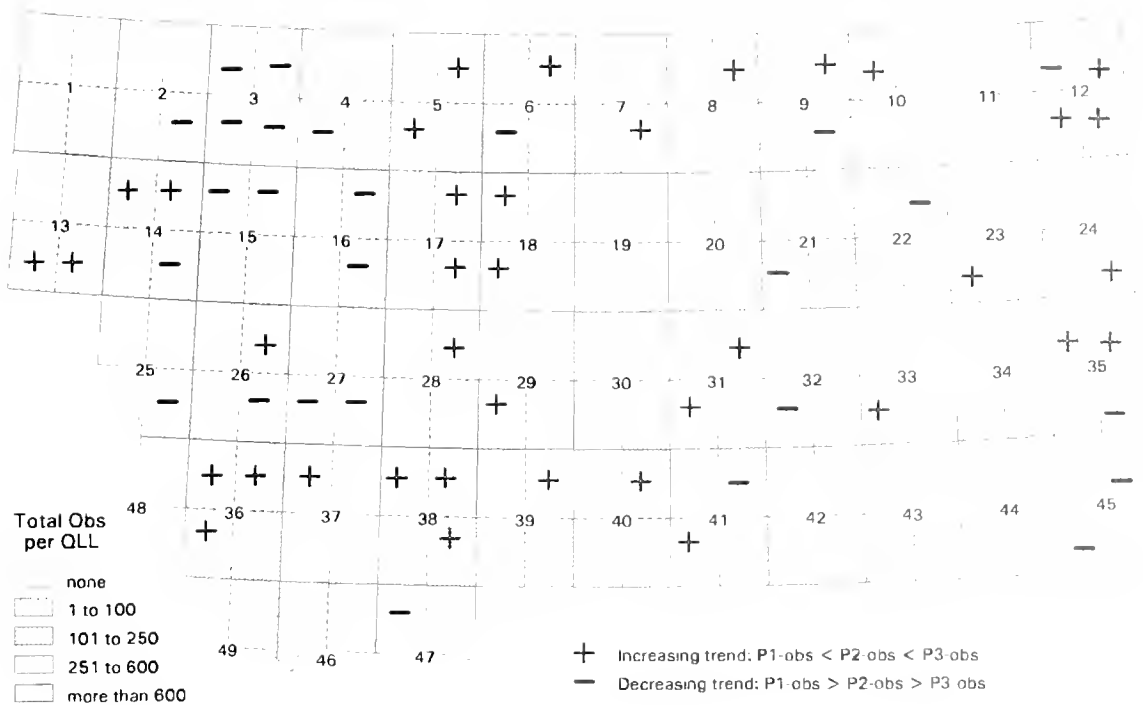
P2 = records for observations between 1994-1997

P3 = records for observations 1998 - 2002

Species Richness and Trends by QLL



Reported Observations and Trends by QLL



Submission of New Records

This section explains how to submit records to the database, the information required for all observations, and an explanation of the extra information needed for **Rare Birds** or species for which more information is needed (**TES** and **SI**, and subspecies of interest).

When, How, and Where to Submit Records

The recording of bird sightings in Montana is an ongoing process. For this effort to succeed, all species, both common and rare, must be recorded for each quarter-latitude during each revision period. See below for submitting observations of rare species.

If several birding trips are made within a single QLL, observations from each trip should be summarized into a single master species list for that QLL and submitted once per year. For each species recorded, please submit the highest status observed (“B” higher than “b” higher than “t” and “W” higher than “w”) and the date associated with the observation.

There are two ways to submit records:

Online:

The preferred way for records to be submitted is through the Montana Bird Distribution website. Observers may log onto the website <[http://www.montana-bird.com](#)> and submit bird observations at any time. The information requested for sightings entered on the internet is similar to that found on the QLL Report Form found in Appendix H.

By mail:

For those observers without access to the internet, or for those who would rather submit records by mail, the QLL Report Form found in Appendix H, or a similar format, may be copied, filled in, and mailed to:

Montana Bird Distribution
Montana Audubon
P.O. Box 595
Helena, Montana 59624

This book summarizes the tens of thousands of individual bird-observation records contained in the database. Verifying the quality of records, whether collected by professionals or volunteers, is an important step taken to ensure that only the highest quality information is accepted. Therefore, rare bird records are screened by the Montana Bird Records Committee; all other distribution records are reviewed by Montana Audubon and Montana Natural Heritage Program staff.

Information Required of All Sightings

The bird distribution database includes only those records that are accurate and complete. In order to be included in the database, *every* record that is submitted into the Montana Bird Distribution database *must* have the following information:

- **NAME** of the bird species (either common or scientific).
- **DATE** of the sighting. Dates are critical for knowing when birds are arriving, breeding, or migrating through Montana. The date also gives database managers a tool for verifying records. For example, a breeding record for a warbler in March would not be accepted without substantial documentation. Consequently, records without dates are not accepted.
- **LOCATION** of the observation. In addition to quarter-latitude/longitude information, a short description of the location of all records is requested (i.e., Wild Horse Lake; west side of Ear Mountain; along Pumpkin Creek in Volborg; etc.), as well as a legal description (Township, Range, Section), if possible. For finer resolution in determining locations and quarter-latitude/longitudes, please refer to U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps; or the *Montana Atlas and Gazetteer* (DeLorme 2001). Exact locations (latitude and longitude) are also valuable if recorded.
- **STATUS**: Observations submitted with a “**B**” or “**W**” *must* be accompanied by information documenting why the designation was used. Specific details about nest location (tree, cliff, island, e.g.) are also extremely helpful.

A detailed description of “**B**” appears under *Status Symbol Codes and Criteria* on page 6. At least one of the five specific criteria *must* be met to qualify a sighting for this category (i.e., occupied nest, dependent young, etc.). If no information is included in the Comments section to justify a “**B**” designation, the record will be recorded as a “**b**.”

Similarly, “**W**” has a specific definition that needs to be documented: “*regular* sightings during the winter period.” Without documentation, a (upper case) “**W**” will be recorded in the database as a (lower case) “**w**.”

- **NAME** and **TELEPHONE NUMBER** of the observer. This information allows the observer to be contacted if questions about a submitted record should arise.

Because of the volume of data being managed and the limited time available for scrutiny of individual bird sighting records submitted, the effort made to provide complete and accurate information is greatly appreciated.

Rare Birds

Submissions of sightings of rare species should be made immediately, while details of the observations are fresh. Submissions for these species require a Rare Bird Report Form. This form, found in Appendix G, also appears on the Montana Natural Heritage website at www.mtnaturalheritage.com and may be submitted electronically, or printed and mailed to: Montana Bird Distribution, Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, Montana 59624.

The Rare Bird Report Form must be submitted for the following observations:

- Rare birds (species with fewer than 20 observation records for the state);
- Out-of-range species;
- The first state breeding record for a species; and
- The first overwintering record for a species.

The Montana Bird Records Committee was established in 1991 to review rare and unusual sightings. Only rare bird records accepted by the Montana Bird Records Committee are included in the database and are presented in this publication.

For individuals submitting a rare bird sighting, the observer should describe only what was *actually* witnessed. Seldom is it possible to observe all details of a bird's anatomy or behavior. The report should be completed as soon as possible following the observation, while details are fresh. Although the main emphasis should focus on describing the species under consideration, it is also helpful to note how similar species were eliminated. Drawings or photographs assist greatly in determining species identification and should be included with the report. All rare bird records are archived at the Montana Audubon office, including confirmation drawings and photographs.

Sensitive Species and Subspecies

Specific details are requested for all sightings of **threatened, endangered, and other species of concern (TES)**, as well as species where **supplemental information** is being collected (**SI**) (see Appendix A). Details requested include information on location, habitat, number of individuals, behavior at time of observation, etc., especially observations indicating evidence of breeding.

For all TES, SI, and subspecies observations, the precise location of a record is particularly important. Therefore, a description of the location of all records is requested (i.e., Sixteenmile Creek west of Ringling, Buffalo Lake; east side of Douglas Mtn in the Beartooth Range; Hwy 191, 7 miles east of Hilger; etc.). Nesting information on these species is also critical. Nesting records should include the specific location of the nest(s), number of individuals observed, and a general habitat description.

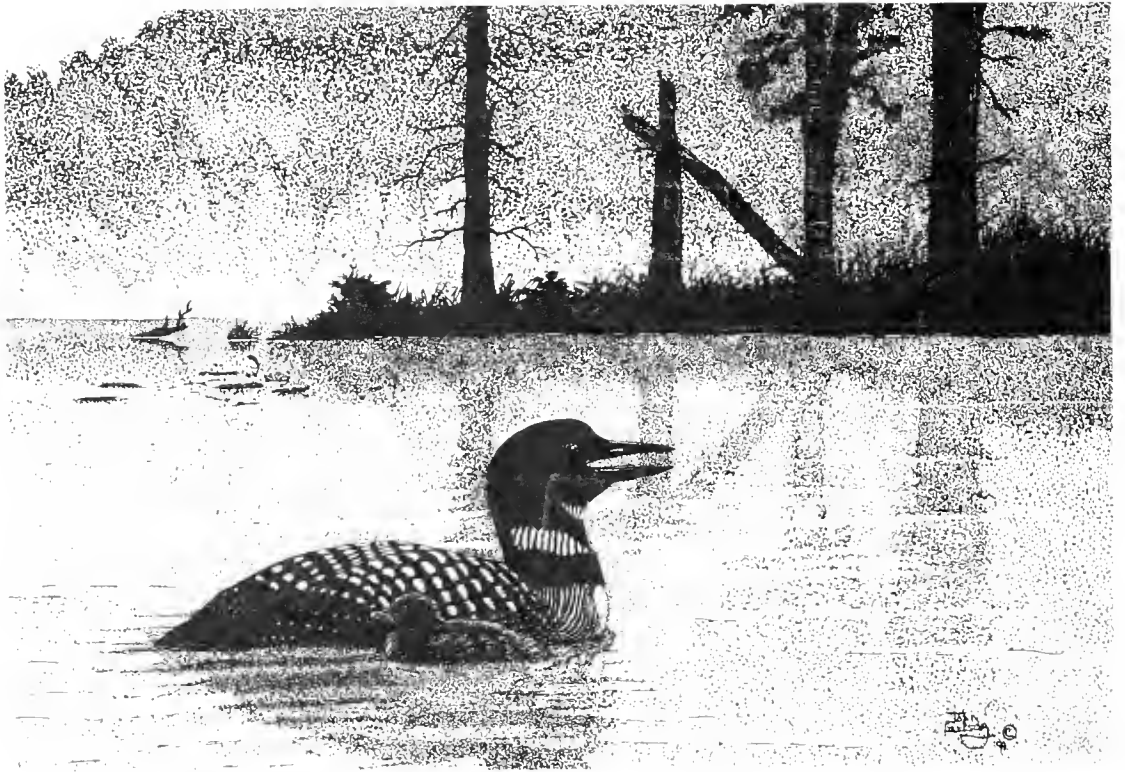
Maps for **subspecies** of three species appear directly after each of the three species' maps. For example, following the Northern Flicker map, maps for both the Red-shafted and the Yellow-shafted flicker subspecies are presented. In order to increase our understanding of how these subspecies are distributed in the state, records need to be collected for observations of these and other subspecies. In addition to the three species with accompanying subspecies maps, two other species and their associated subspecies of interest are listed in Appendix B.

Observations of these species can be entered online or can be reported on the quarter-latilong report form found in Appendix H and submitted by mail. Multiple lines may be used for descriptions of the requested information, if necessary.

Legend

For detailed descriptions of each legend item, see pages 4-7.

- B** Direct evidence of breeding or evidence of young.
- Observation records submitted between 1991-1995 for **B** is represented as the dark green background in each QLL block.
- b** Indirect or circumstantial evidence of breeding.
- Observation records submitted between 1991-1995 for **b** is represented as the light green background in each QLL block.
- t** No evidence of breeding, but observed between February 16 and December 14.
- Observation records submitted between 1991-1995 for **t** is represented as a gray background in each QLL block.
- Hatch marks on the maps define areas where the species was reported prior to 1991 and not since. The hatch marks indicate an observation of the species in that LL block, and may represent any one of the three possible status categories for the breeding season; **B**, **b**, or **t**.
- W** Overwintering; regular sightings between December 15 and February 15.
- Cumulative historic information for **W** is represented as dark blue in each LL block.
- w** Observed during the wintering season (December 15 to February 15), but not confirmed as overwintering.
- Cumulative historic information for **w** is represented as light blue in each LL block.
- (blank space) no record
- 1996-2002** = total number of sightings submitted for new information presented in this edition
- mo/year - QLL:** = month / year and QLL of most recent observation
- n** = total number of documented records for rare birds (fewer than 20 reports for the state)
- TES** threatened, endangered, or sensitive species
- SI** supplemental information requested for this species
- LL** Latilong
- QLL** Quarter-latilong

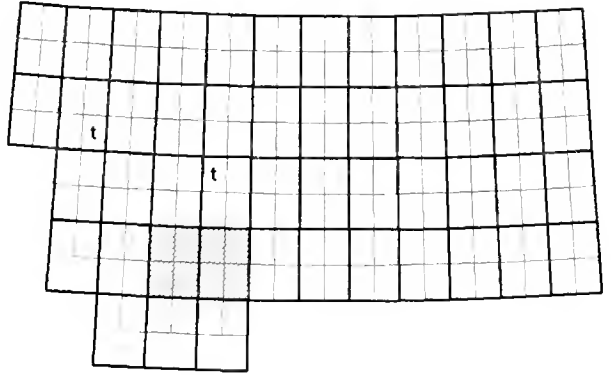
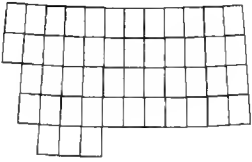


Bird Distribution Maps

Red-throated Loon

Gavia stellata

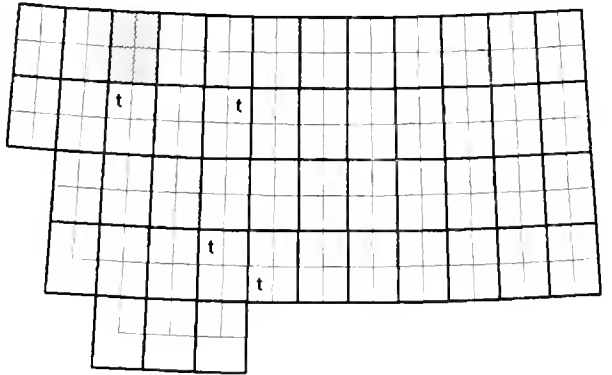
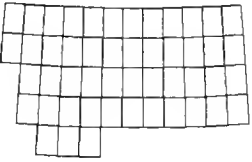
1996-2002 = 2; 10/2002 - QLL: 28A
n = 11



Pacific Loon

Gavia pacifica

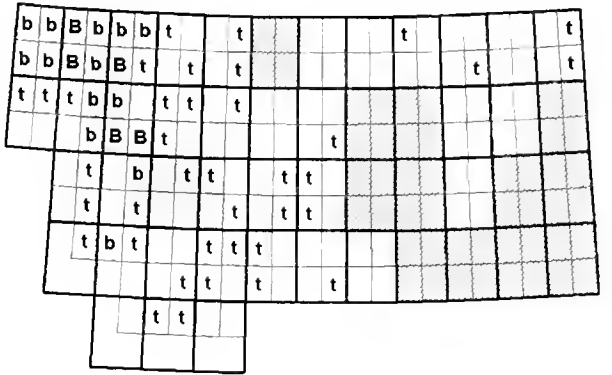
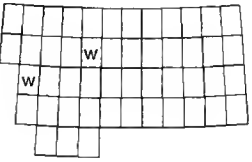
1996-2002 = 5; 11/2001 - QLL: 38A
n = 14



Common Loon

Gavia immer

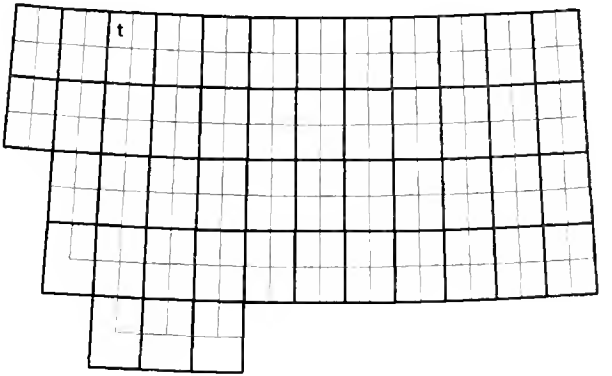
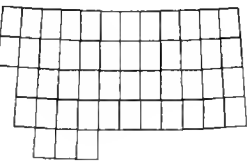
1996-2002 = 101
TES



Yellow-billed Loon

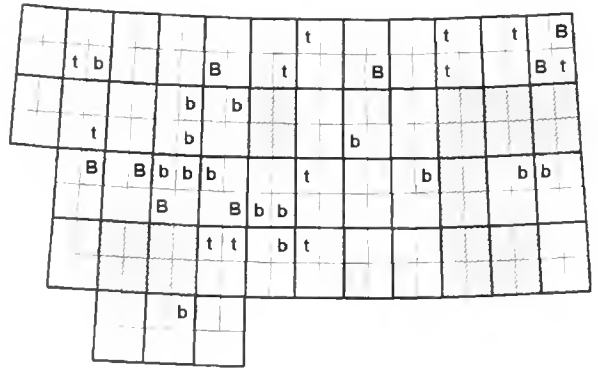
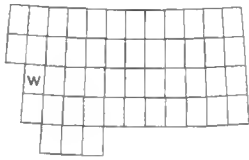
Gavia adamsii

1996-2002 = 1; 04/1999 - QLL: 03A
n = 3



Pied-billed Grebe
Podilymbus podiceps

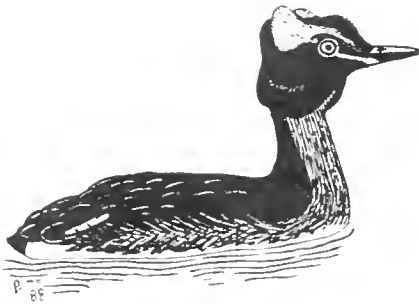
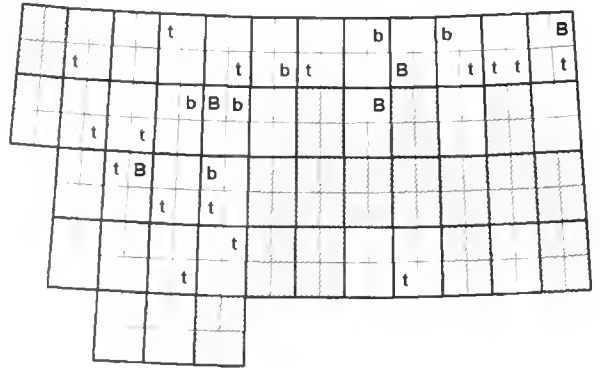
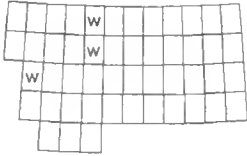
1996-2002 = 59



Horned Grebe
Podiceps auritus

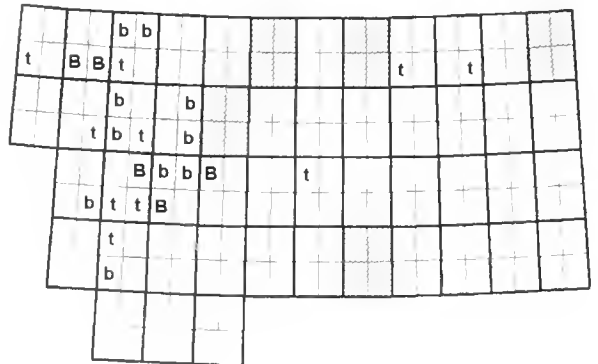
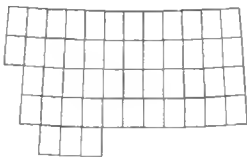
1996-2002 = 38

SI



Red-necked Grebe
Podiceps grisegena

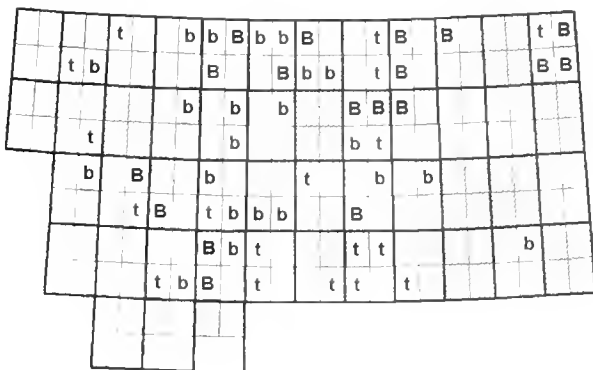
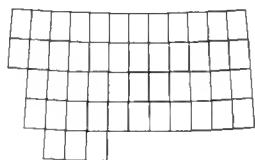
1996-2002 = 48



Eared Grebe

Podiceps nigricollis

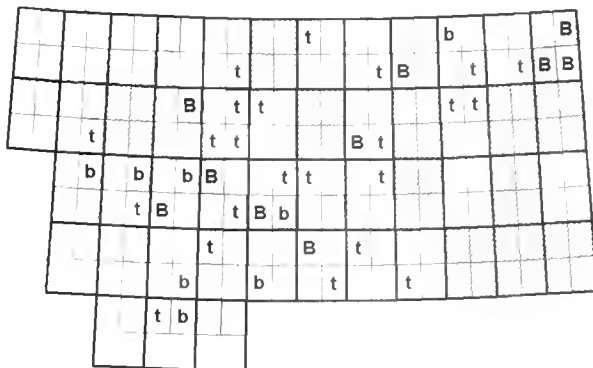
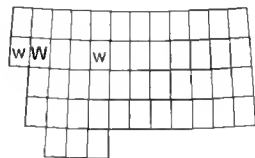
1996-2002 = 114



Western Grebe

Aechmophorus occidentalis

1996-2002 = 78

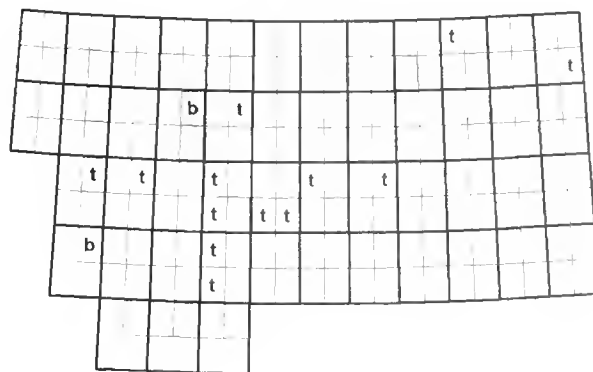
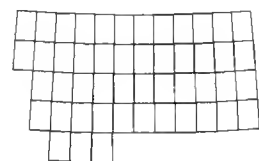


Clark's Grebe

Aechmophorus clarkii

1996-2002 = 19

SI

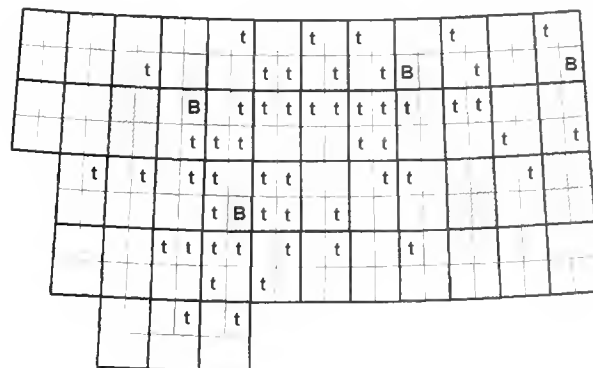
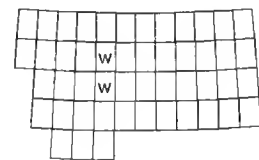


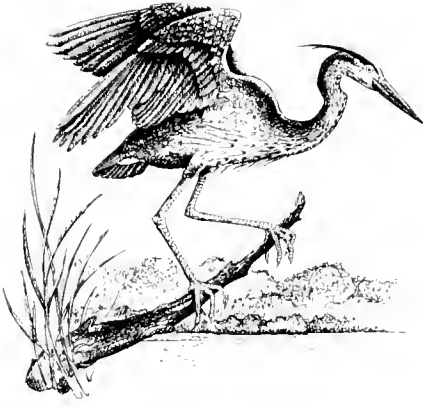
American White Pelican

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos

1996-2002 = 124

TES

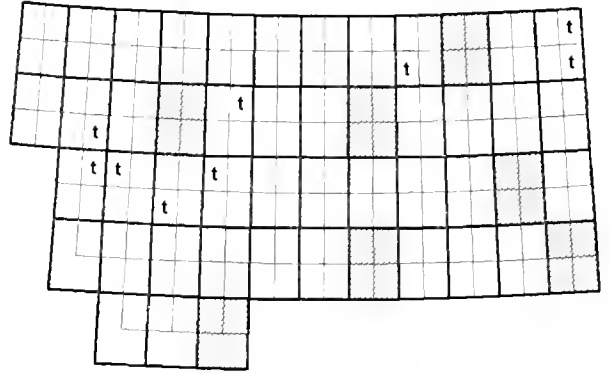
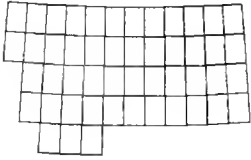




Great Egret

Ardea alba

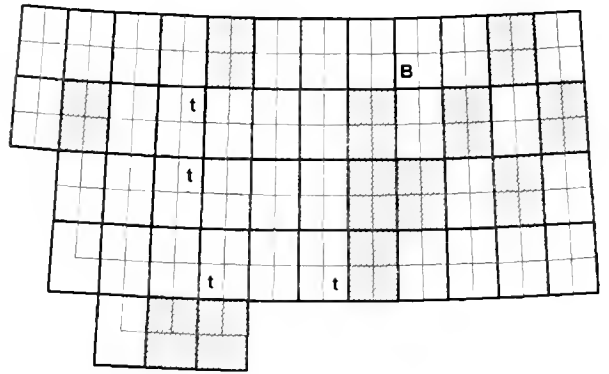
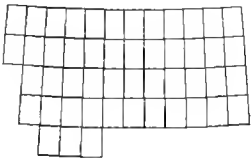
1996-2002 = 14



Snowy Egret

Egretta thula

1996-2002 = 7

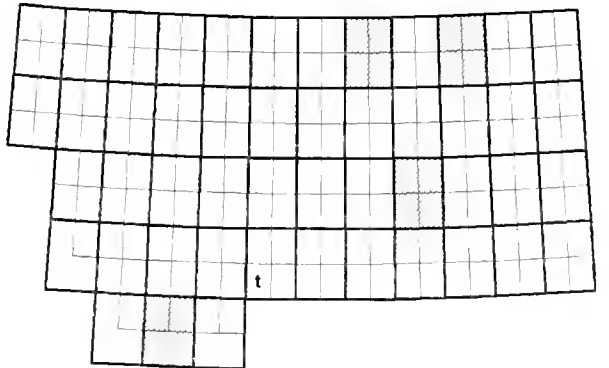
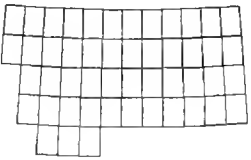


Little Blue Heron

Egretta caerulea

1996-2002 = 1; 05/1998 - QLL: 39C

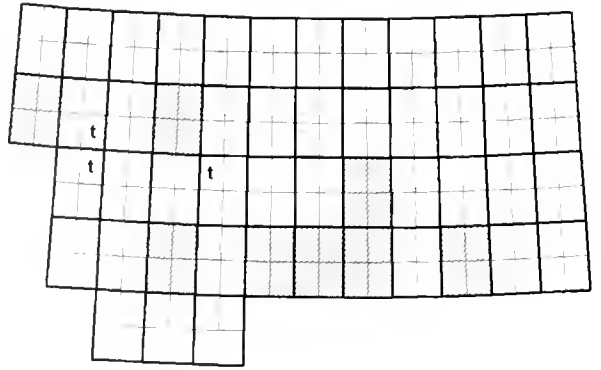
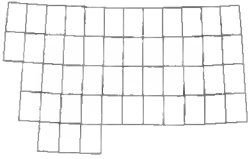
n = 5



Cattle Egret

Bubulcus ibis

1996-2002 = 3

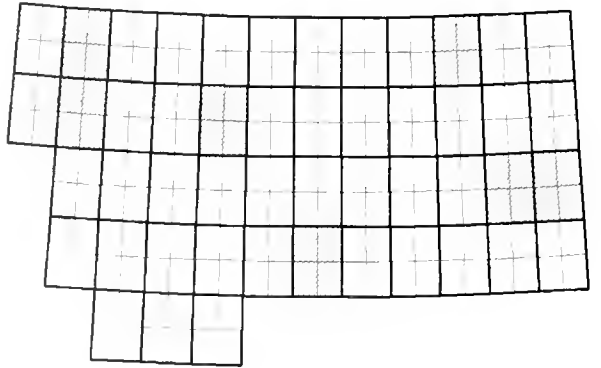
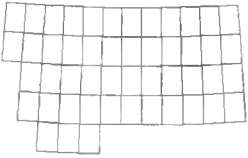


Green Heron

Butorides virescens

1996-2002 = 0; 05/1993 - QLL: 09C

n = 13

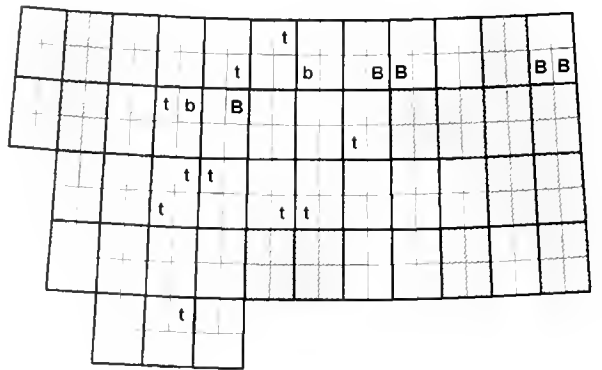


Black-crowned Night-Heron

Nycticorax nycticorax

1996-2002 = 38

TES

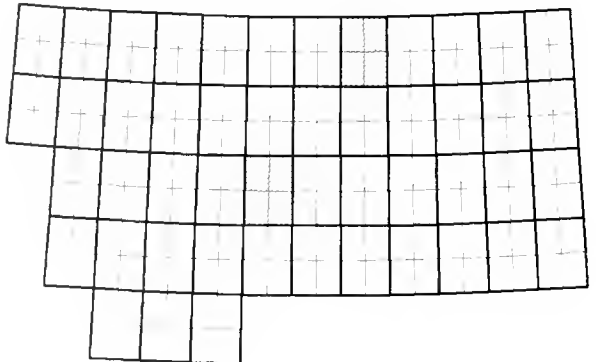


Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

Nyctanassa violacea

1996-2002 = 0; 06/1995 - QLL: 14D

n = 3

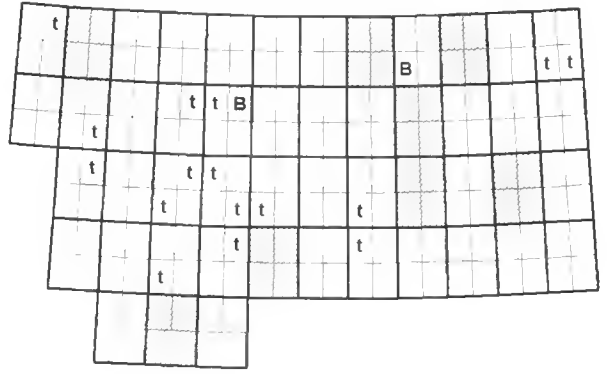
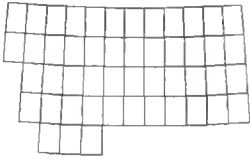


White-faced Ibis

Plegadis chihi

1996-2002 = 41

TES

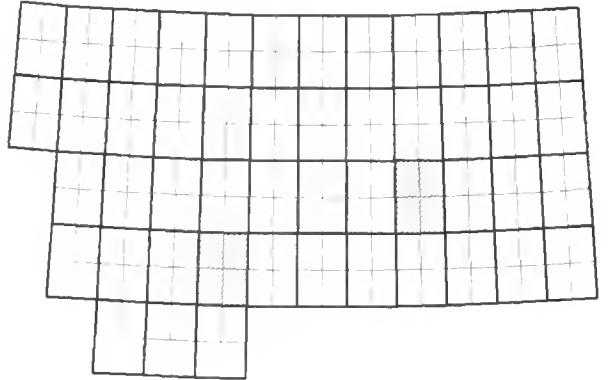
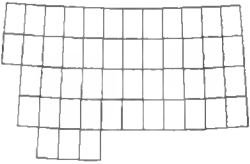


Wood Stork

Mycteria americana

1996-2002 = 0; 05/1918 - QLL: 32D

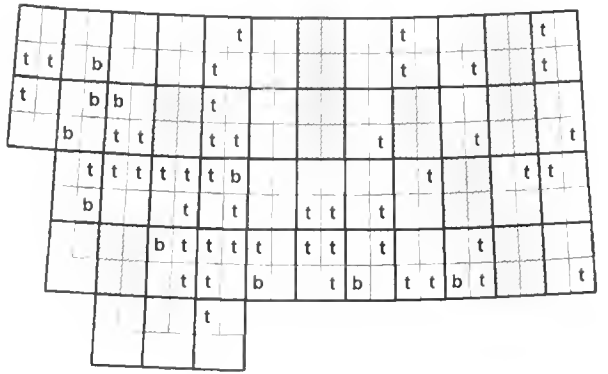
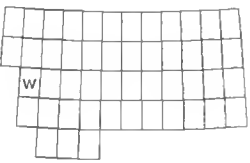
n = 2



Turkey Vulture

Cathartes aura

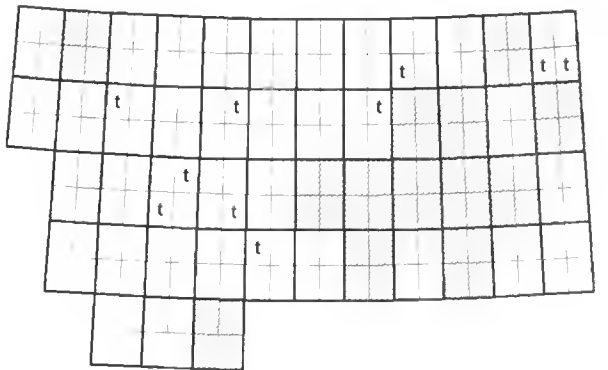
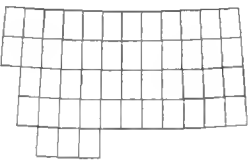
1996-2002 = 94



Greater White-fronted Goose

Anser albifrons

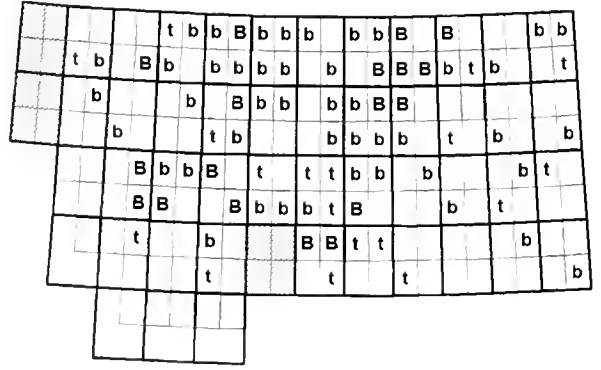
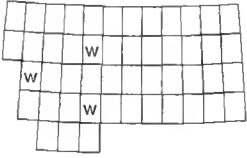
1996-2002 = 12



Gadwall

Anas strepera

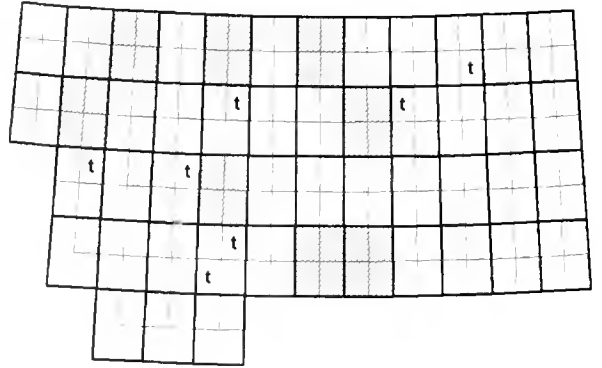
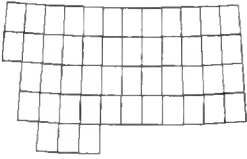
1996-2002 = 179



Eurasian Wigeon

Anas penelope

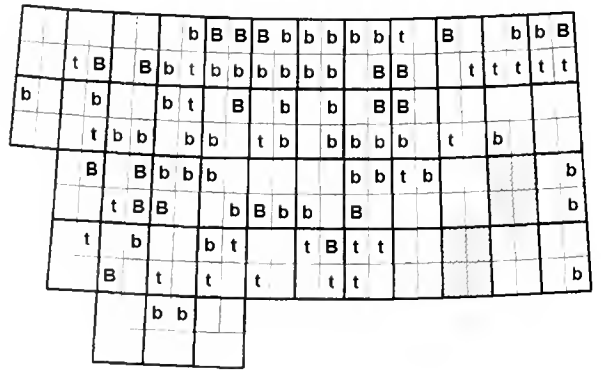
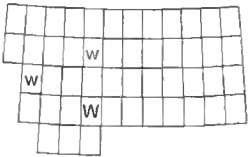
1996-2002 = 13



American Wigeon

Anas americana

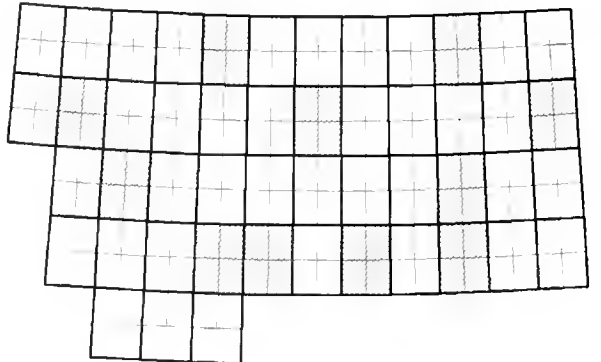
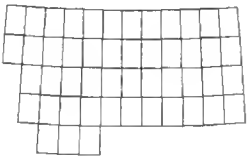
1996-2002 = 182



American Black Duck

Anas rubripes

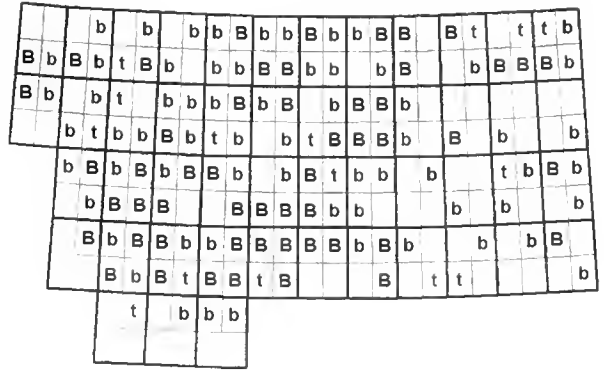
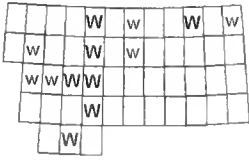
1996-2002 = 0



Mallard

Anas platyrhynchos

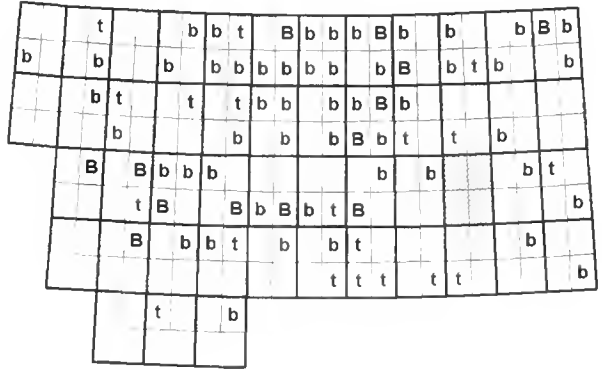
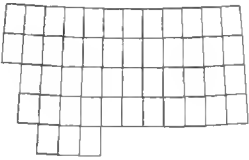
1996-2002 = 440



Blue-winged Teal

Anas discors

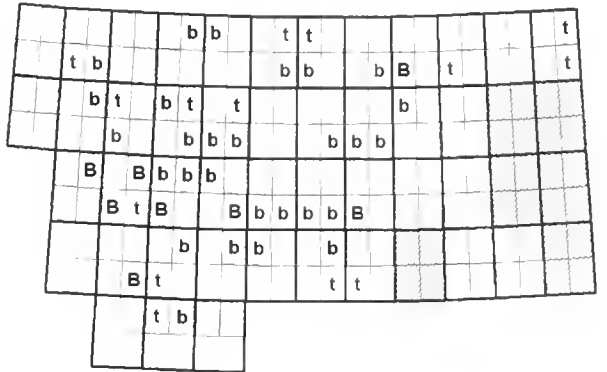
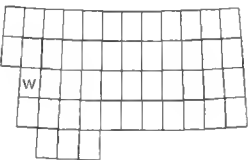
1996-2002 = 162



Cinnamon Teal

Anas cyanoptera

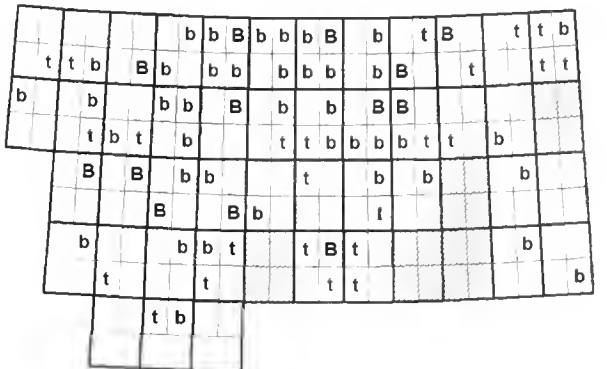
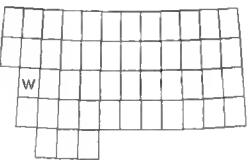
1996-2002 = 84



Northern Shoveler

Anas clypeata

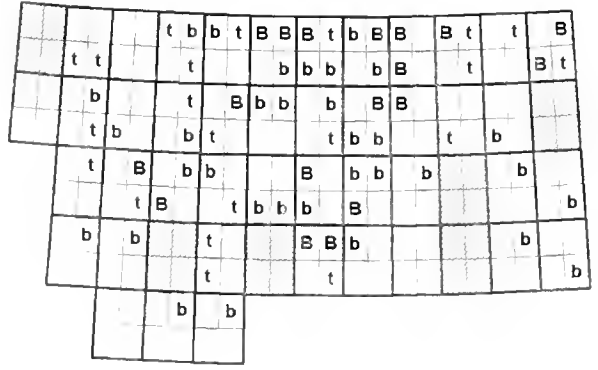
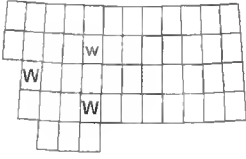
1996-2002 = 153



Northern Pintail

Anas acuta

1996-2002 = 156

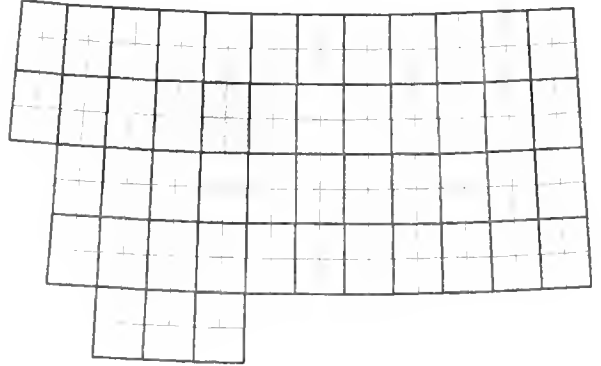
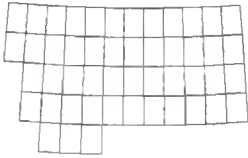


Garganey

Anas querquedula

1996-2002 = 0; 05/1993 - QLL: 09C

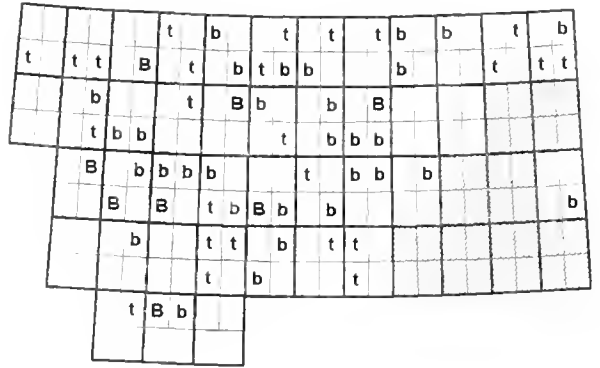
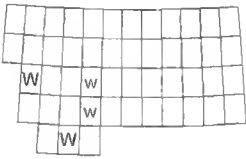
n = 3



Green-winged Teal

Anas crecca

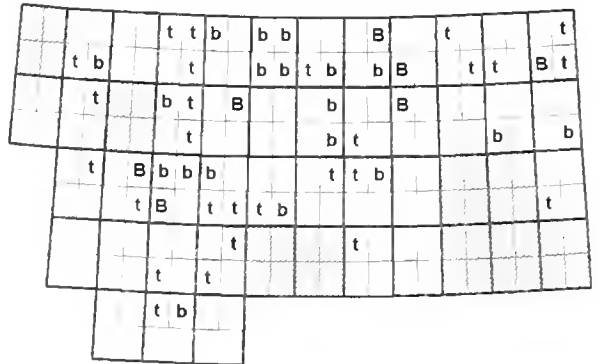
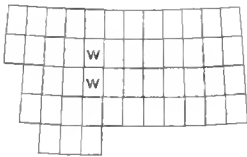
1996-2002 = 111



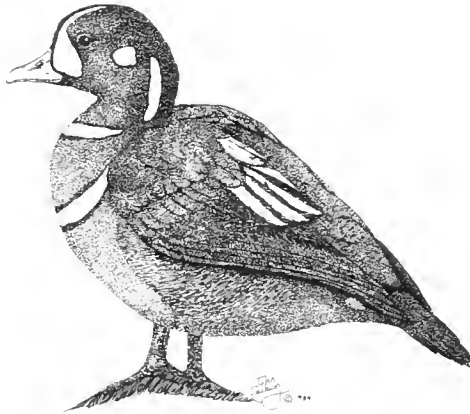
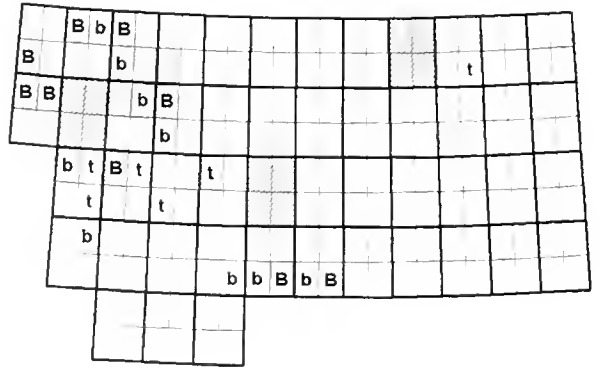
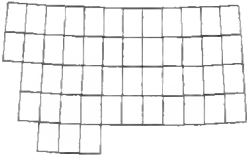
Canvasback

Aythya valisineria

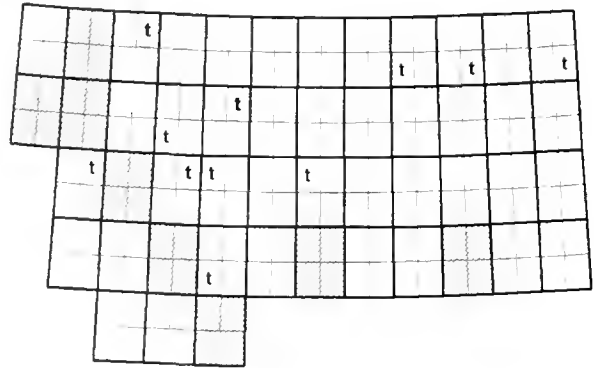
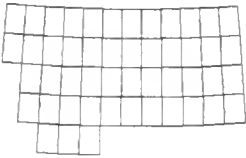
1996-2002 = 80



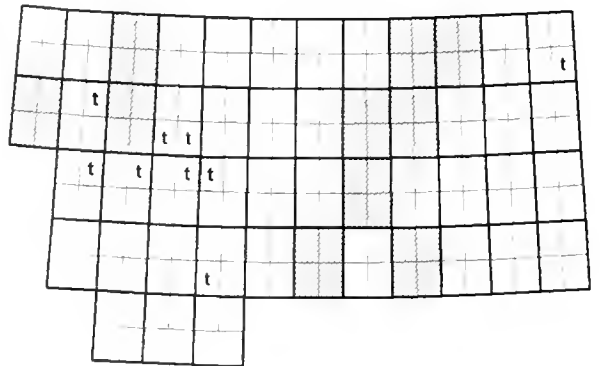
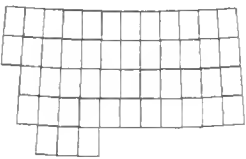
Harlequin Duck
Histrionicus histrionicus
 1996-2002 = 29
 TES



Surf Scoter
Melanitta perspicillata
 1996-2002 = 13



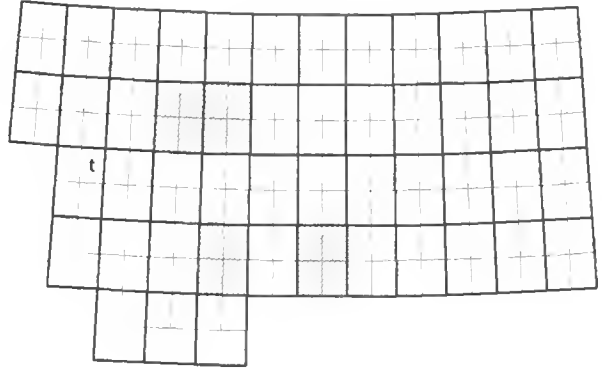
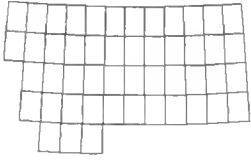
White-winged Scoter
Melanitta fusca
 1996-2002 = 12



Black Scoter

Melanitta nigra

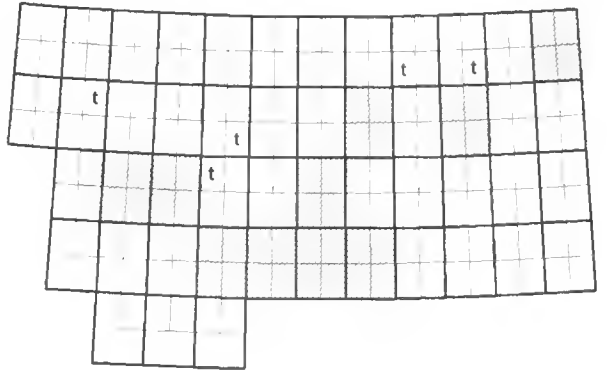
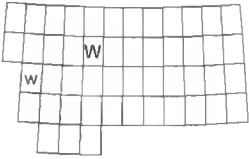
1996-2002 = 1; 10/2000 - QLL: 25B
n = 7



Long-tailed Duck

Clangula hyemalis

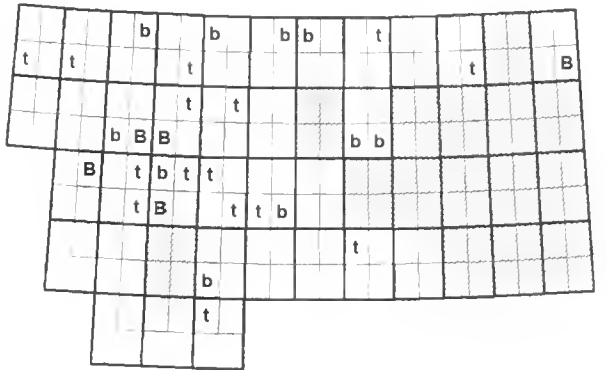
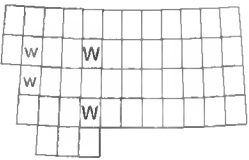
1996-2002 = 10



Bufflehead

Bucephala albeola

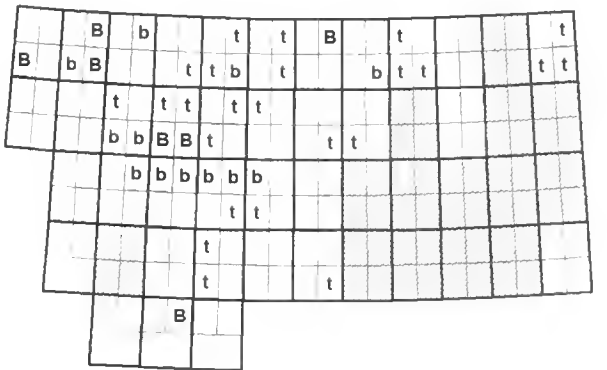
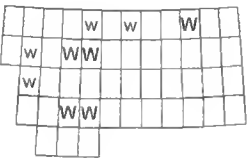
1996-2002 = 52



Common Goldeneye

Bucephala clangula

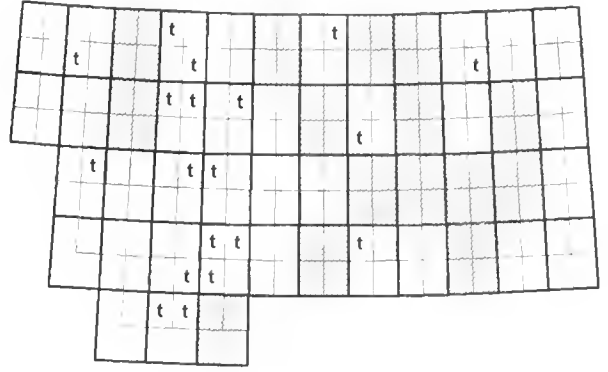
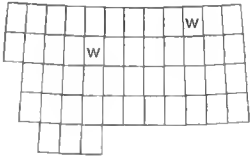
1996-2002 = 86



Red-breasted Merganser

Mergus serrator

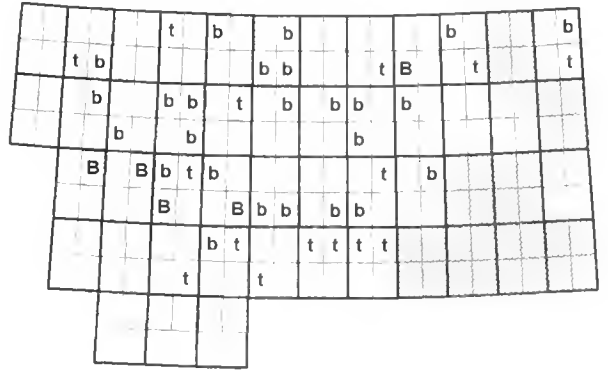
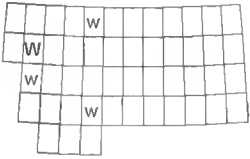
1996-2002 = 25



Ruddy Duck

Oxyura jamaicensis

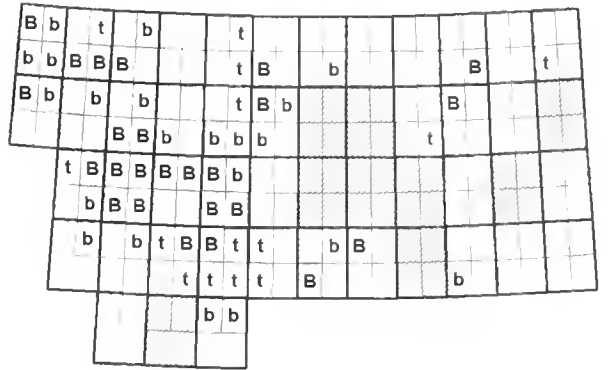
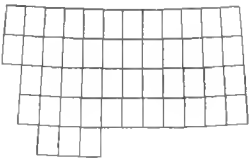
1996-2002 = 81



Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

1996-2002 = 150

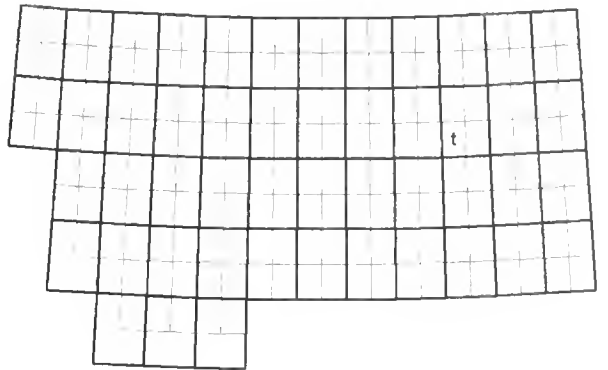
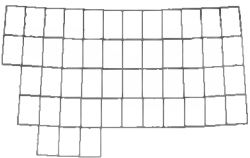


Mississippi Kite

Ictinia mississippiensis

1996-2002 = 1; 06/2002 - QLL; 22C

n = 1

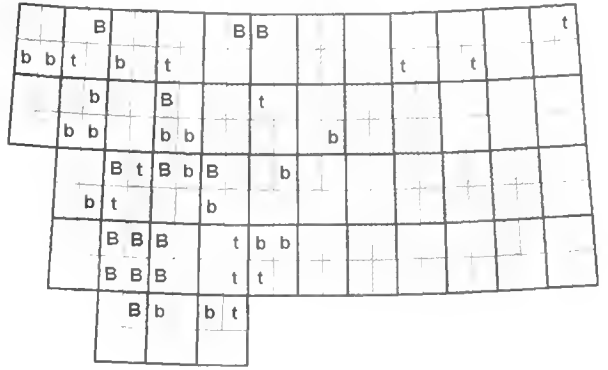
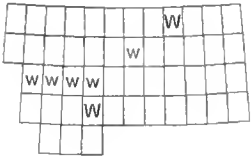


Northern Goshawk

Accipiter gentilis

1996-2002 = 90

TES

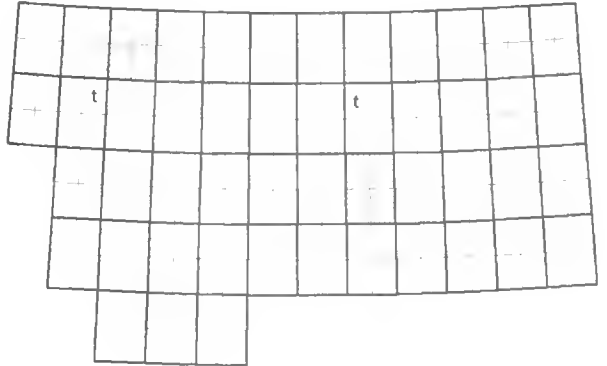
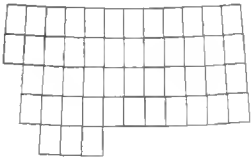


Red-shouldered Hawk

Buteo lineatus

1996-2002 = 2; 11/1999 - QLL: 14B

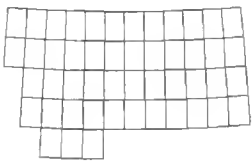
n = 4



Broad-winged Hawk

Buteo platypterus

1996-2002 = 5

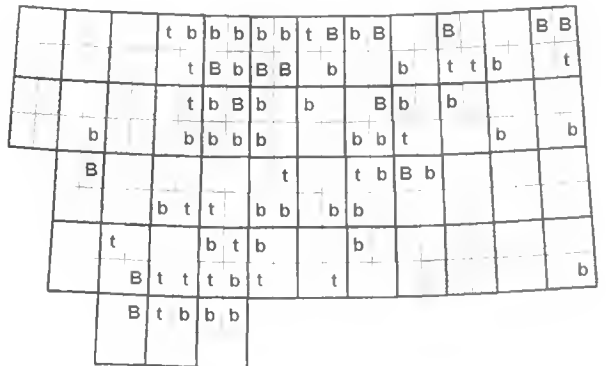
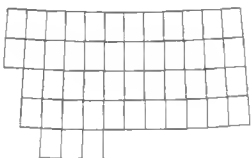


Swainson's Hawk

Buteo swainsoni

1996-2002 = 159

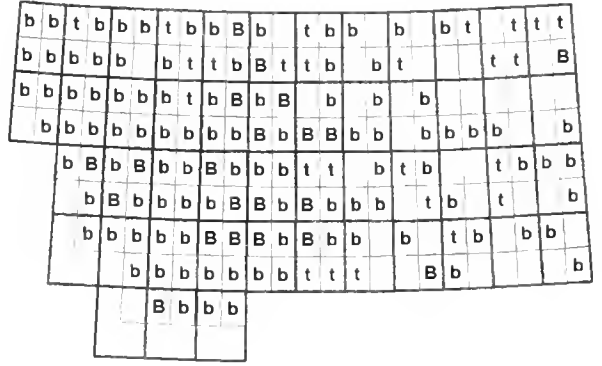
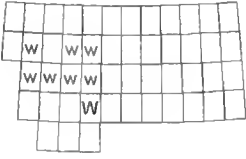
SI



Red-tailed Hawk

Buteo jamaicensis

1996-2002 = 460

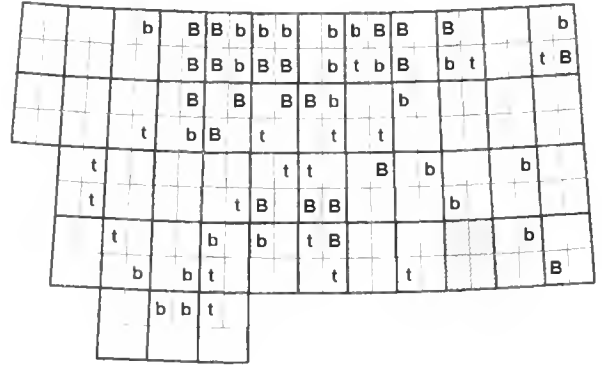
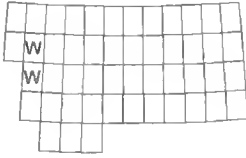


Ferruginous Hawk

Buteo regalis

1996-2002 = 134

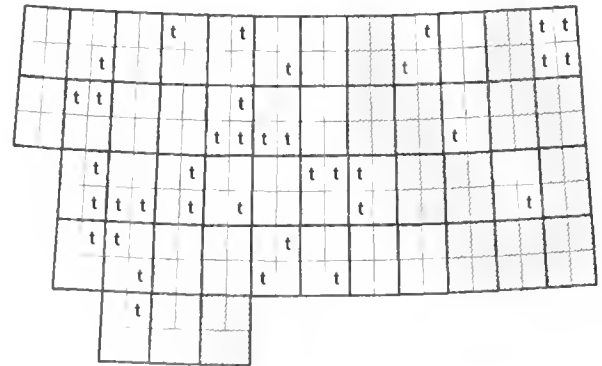
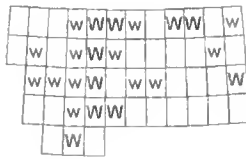
TES



Rough-legged Hawk

Buteo lagopus

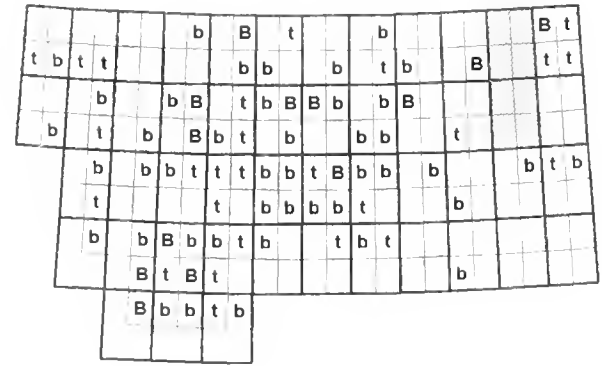
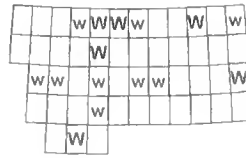
1996-2002 = 102



Golden Eagle

Aquila chrysaetos

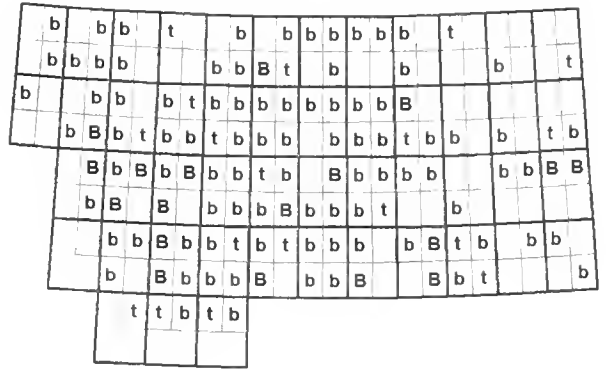
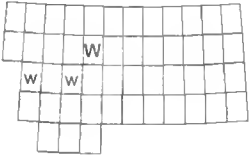
1996-2002 = 198



American Kestrel

Falco sparverius

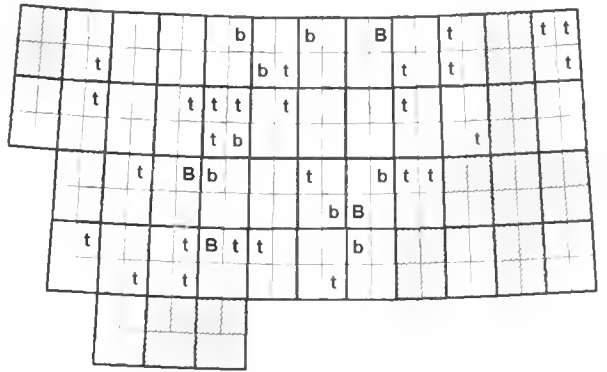
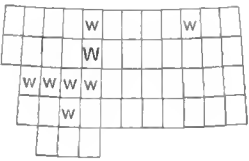
1996-2002 = 309



Merlin

Falco columbarius

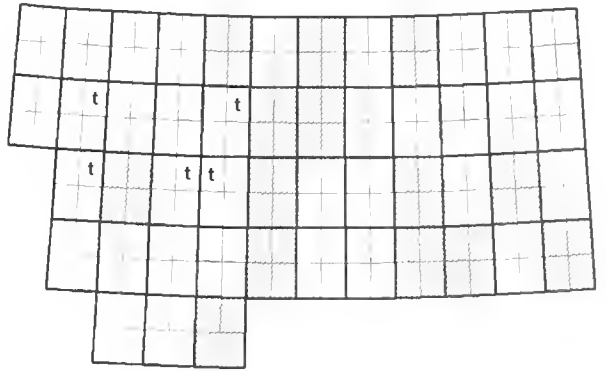
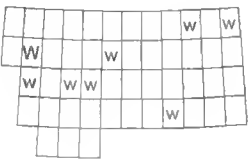
1996-2002 = 72



Gyr Falcon

Falco rusticolus

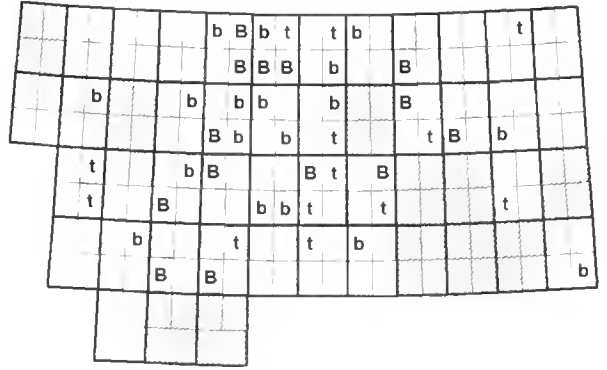
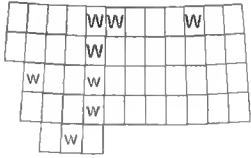
1996-2002 = 14



Gray Partridge

Perdix perdix

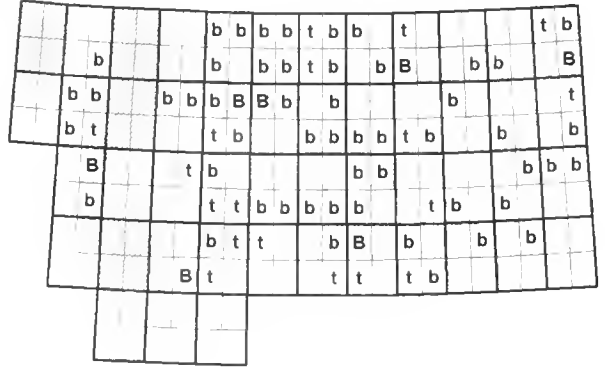
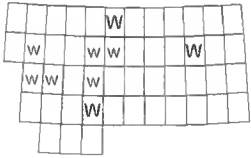
1996-2002 = 104



Ring-necked Pheasant

Phasianus colchicus

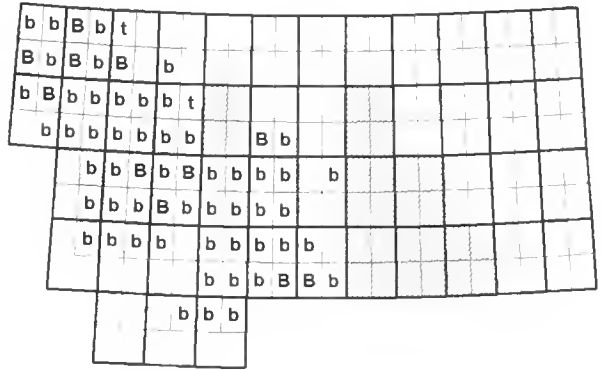
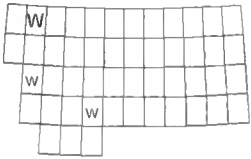
1996-2002 = 247



Ruffed Grouse

Bonasa umbellus

1996-2002 = 198

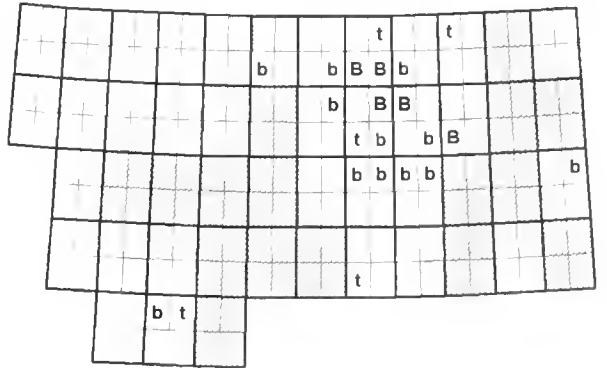


Greater Sage-Grouse

Centrocercus urophasianus

1996-2002 = 29

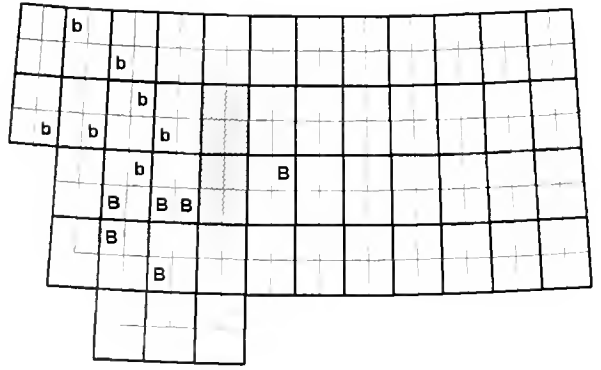
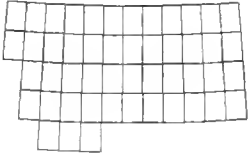
SI



Spruce Grouse

Falcipennis canadensis

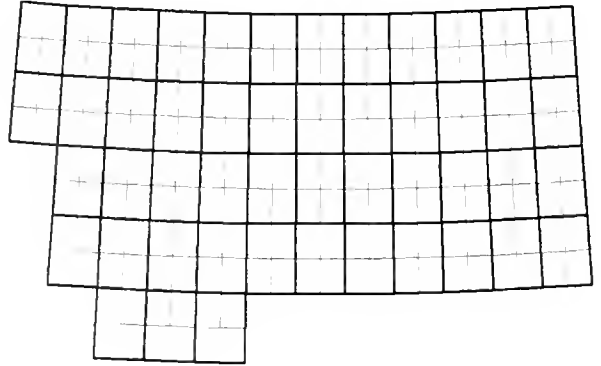
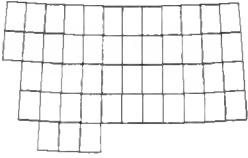
1996-2002 = 14



Willow Ptarmigan

Lagopus lagopus

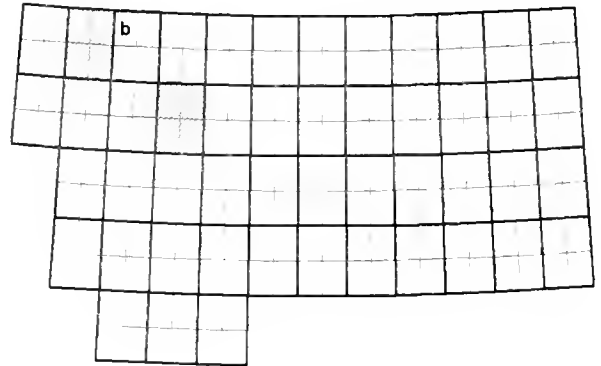
1996-2002 = 0; 02/1914 - QLL: 03D
n = 1



White-tailed Ptarmigan

Lagopus leucurus

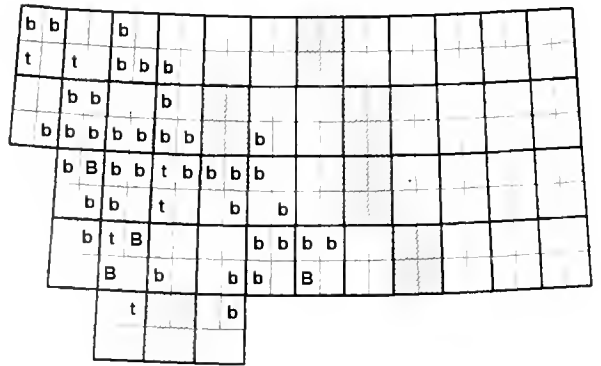
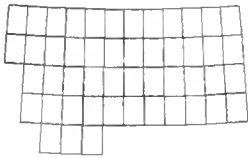
1996-2002 = 2; 06/1997 - QLL: 03A
TES



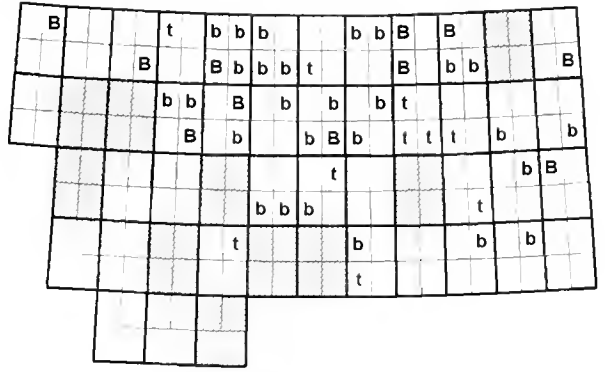
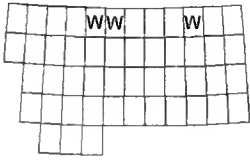
Blue Grouse

Dendragapus obscurus

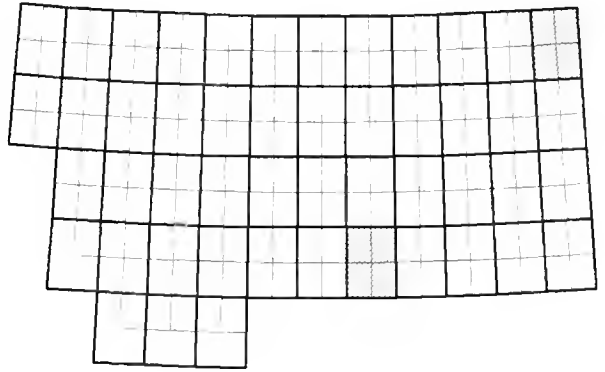
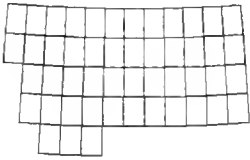
1996-2002 = 75



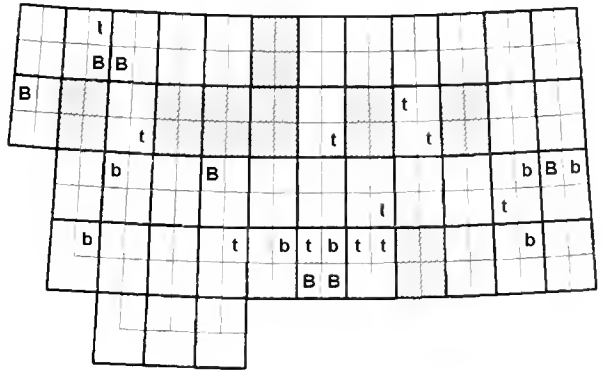
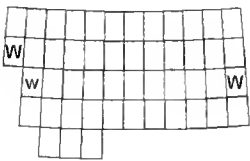
Sharp-tailed Grouse
Tympanuchus phasianellus
 1996-2002 = 85



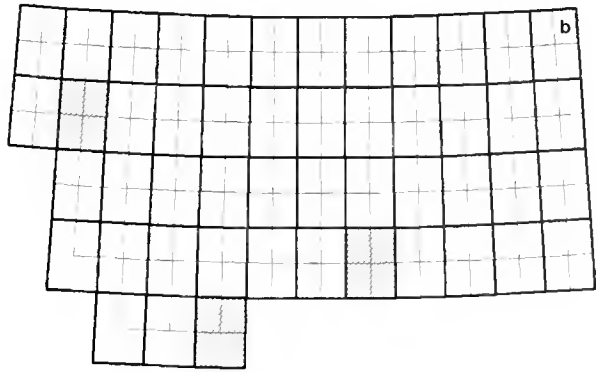
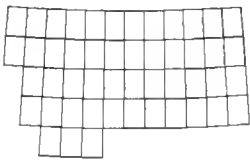
Greater Prairie-Chicken
Tympanuchus cupido
 1996-2002 = 0; 00/1937 - QLL: 12D
 n = 2



Wild Turkey
Meleagris gallopavo
 1996-2002 = 39



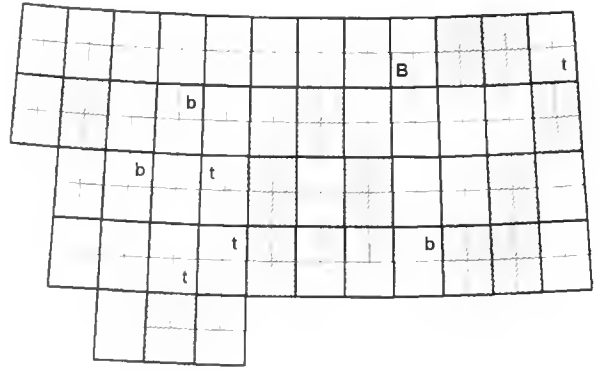
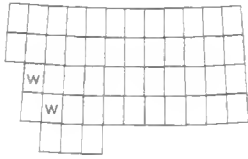
Yellow Rail
Coturnicops noveboracensis
 1996-2002 = 1; 05/1997 - QLL: 12B
 n = 9 TES



Virginia Rail

Rallus limicola

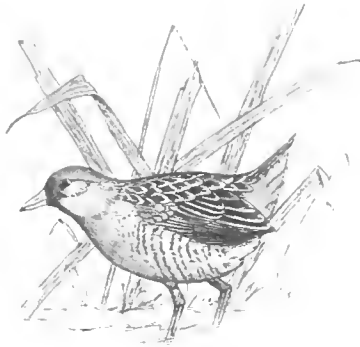
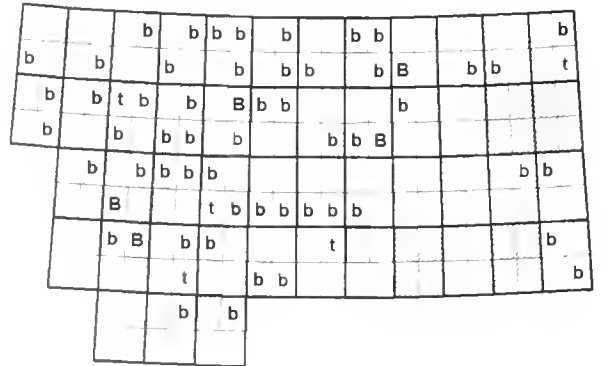
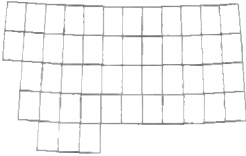
1996-2002 = 15



Sora

Porzana carolina

1996-2002 = 104

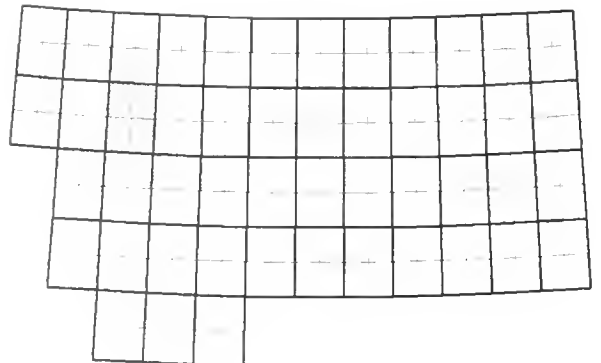


Common Moorhen

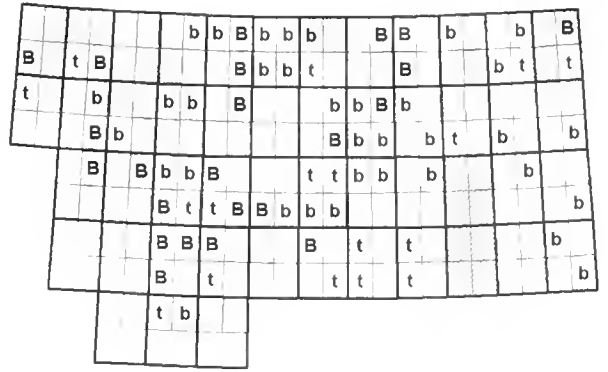
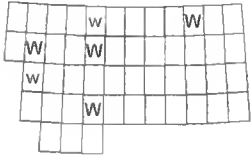
Gallinula chloropus

1996-2002 = 0; 04/1972 - QLL. 15C

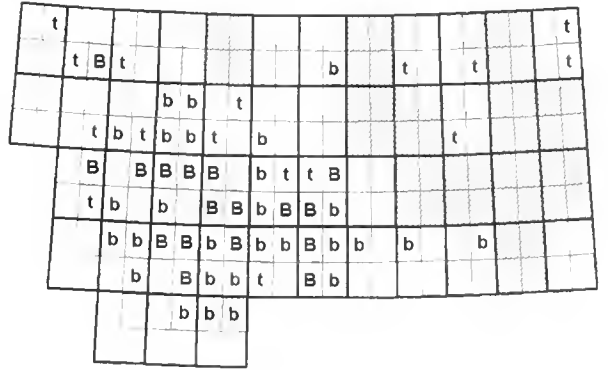
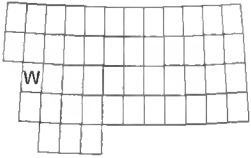
n = 1



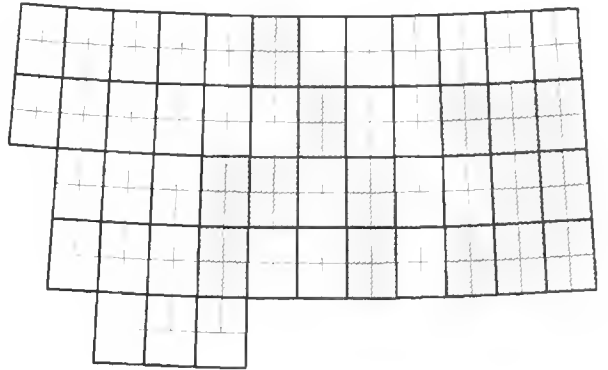
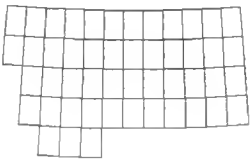
American Coot
Fulica americana
 1996-2002 = 167



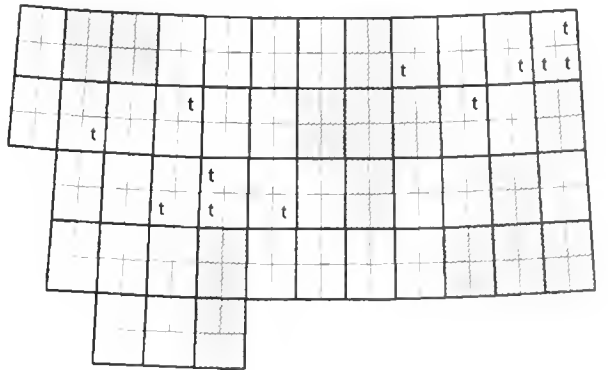
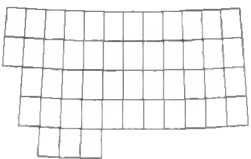
Sandhill Crane
Grus canadensis
 1996-2002 = 169



Whooping Crane
Grus americana
 1996-2002 = 0
 TES



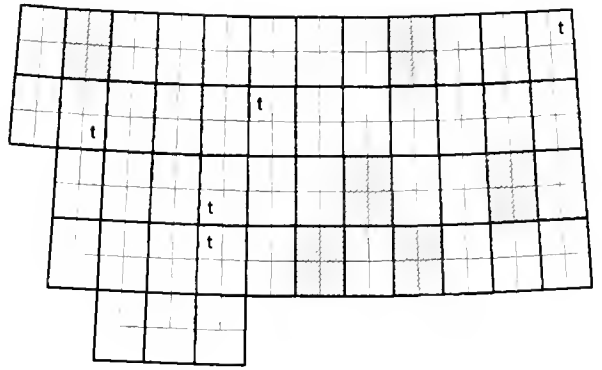
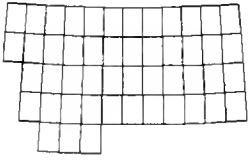
Black-bellied Plover
Phivalis squatarola
 1996-2002 = 20



American Golden-Plover

Pluvialis dominica

1996-2002 = 6

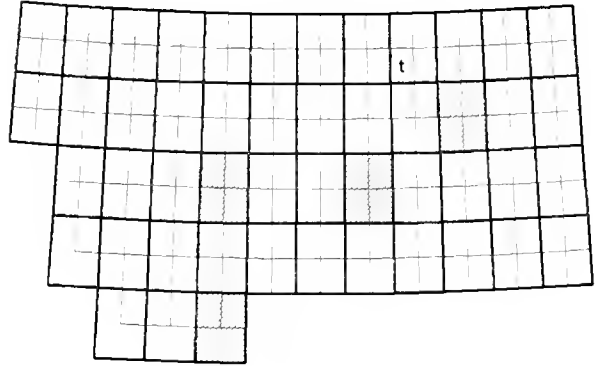
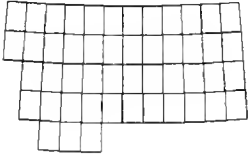


Snowy Plover

Charadrius alexandrinus

1996-2002 = 1; 06/1998 - QLL: 09C

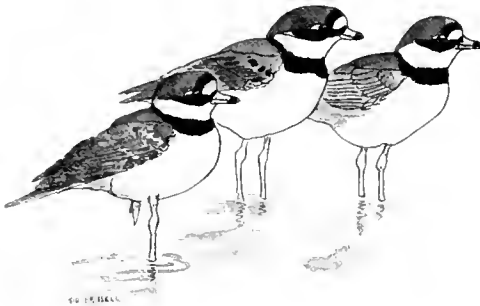
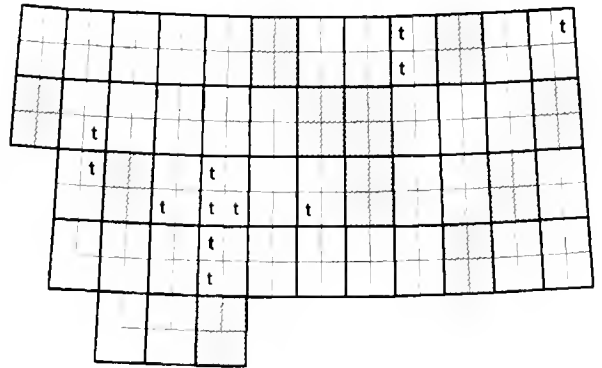
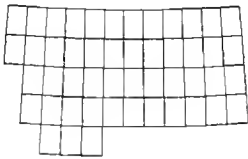
n = 5



Semipalmated Plover

Charadrius semipalmatus

1996-2002 = 16

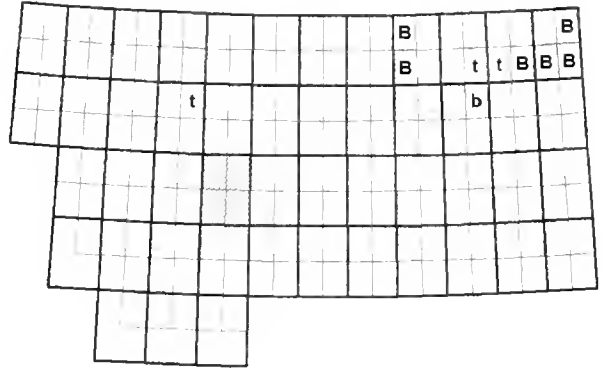
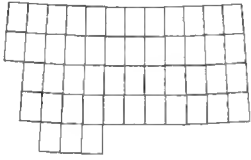


Piping Plover

Charadrius melodus

1996-2002 = 25

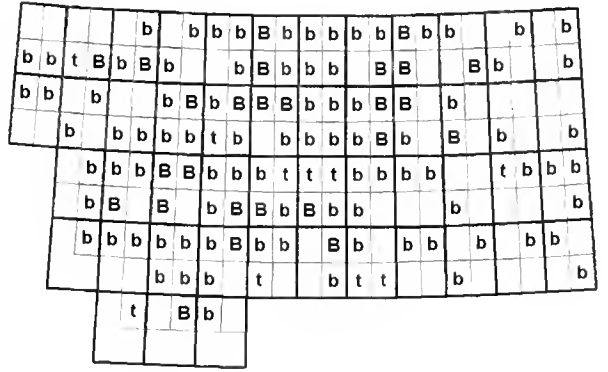
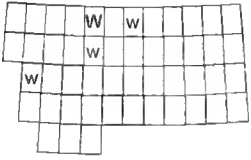
TES



Killdeer

Charadrius vociferus

1996-2002 = 402

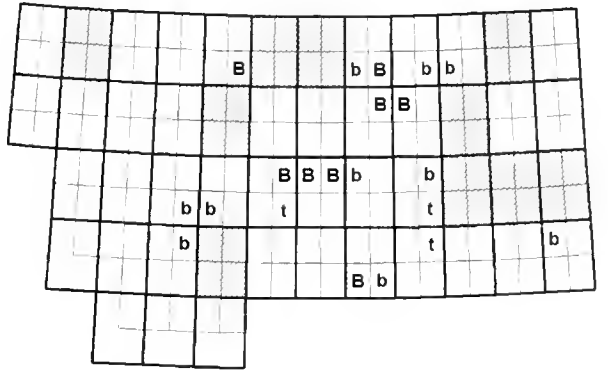
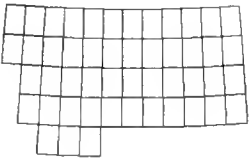


Mountain Plover

Charadrius montanus

1996-2002 = 29

TES

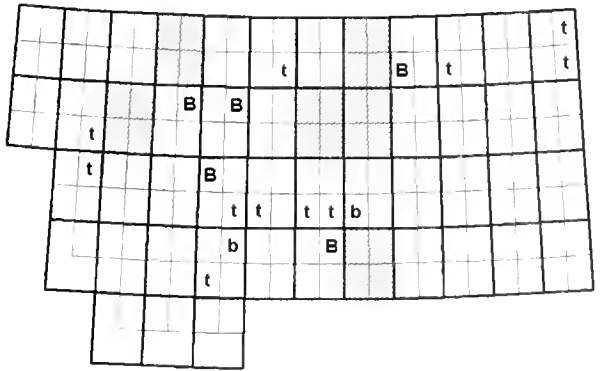
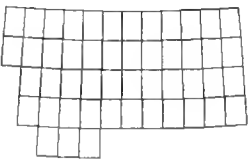


Black-necked Stilt

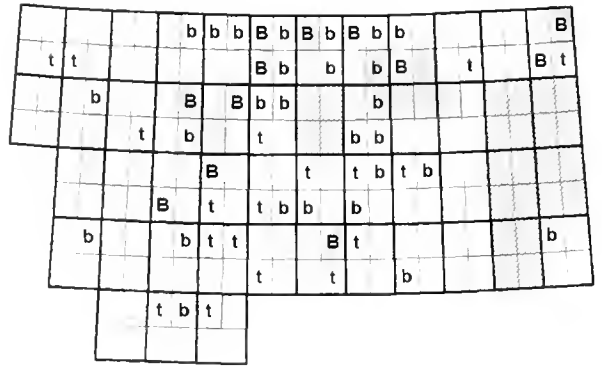
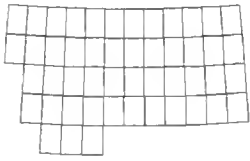
Himantopus mexicanus

1996-2002 = 36

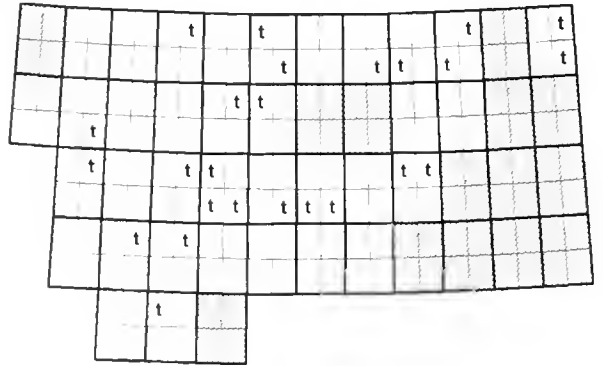
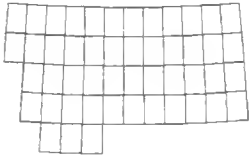
SI



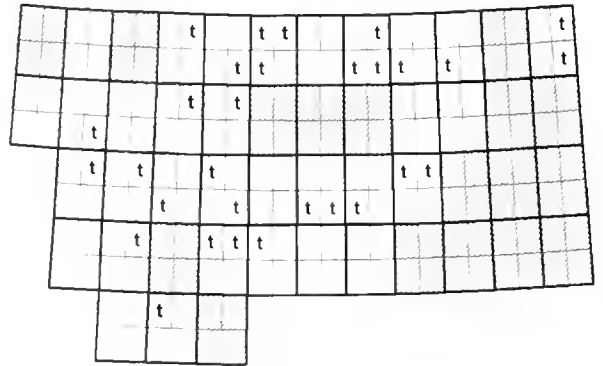
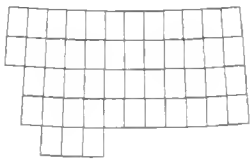
American Avocet
Recurvirostra americana
 1996-2002 = 112



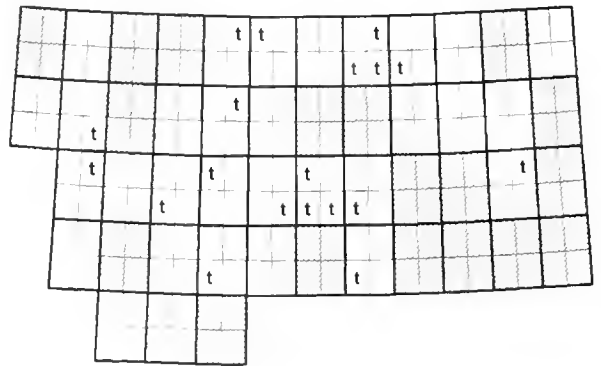
Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa melanoleuca
 1996-2002 = 34



Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa flavipes
 1996-2002 = 40



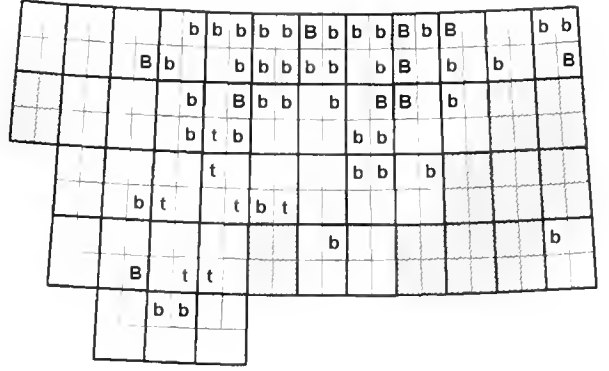
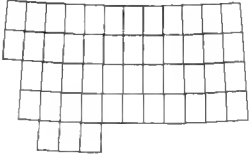
Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa solitaria
 1996-2002 = 22



Willet

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus

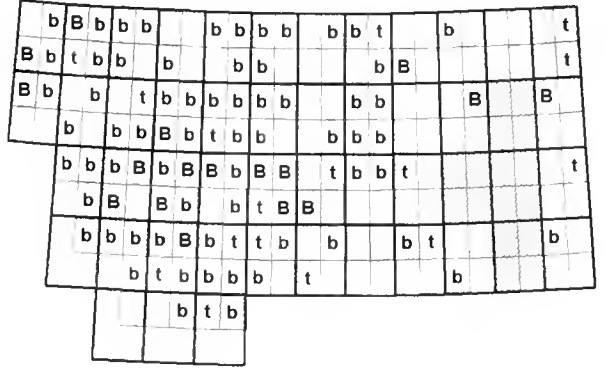
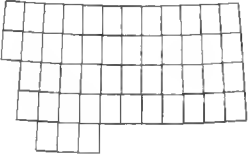
1996-2002 = 125



Spotted Sandpiper

Actitis macularia

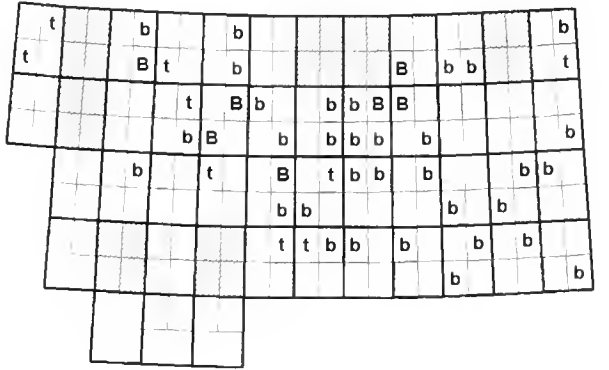
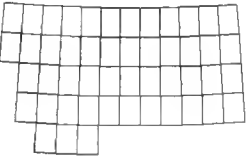
1996-2002 = 242



Upland Sandpiper

Bartramia longicauda

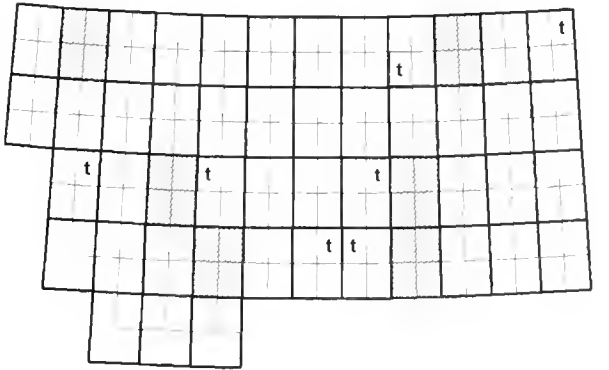
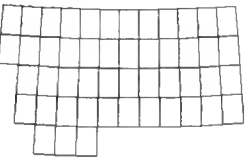
1996-2002 = 111



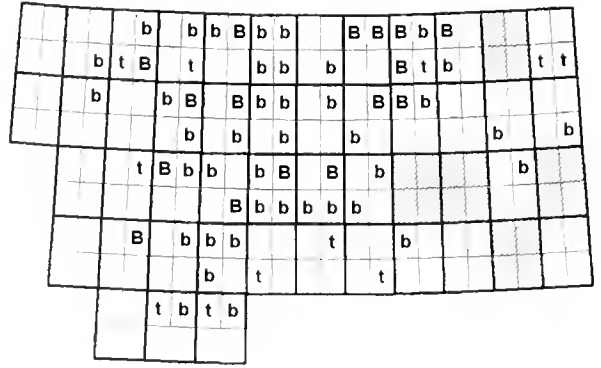
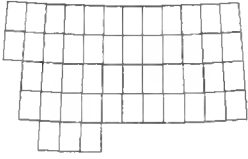
Whimbrel

Numenius phaeopus

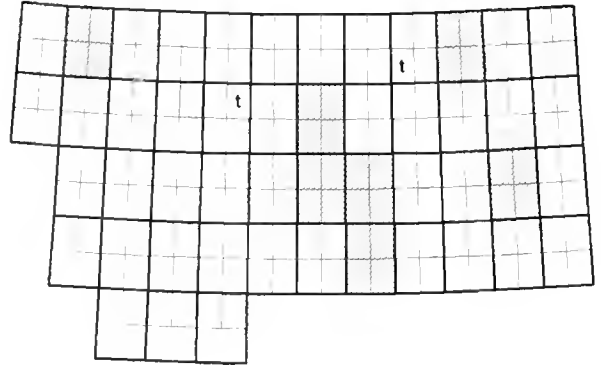
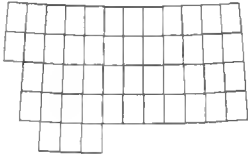
1996-2002 = 11



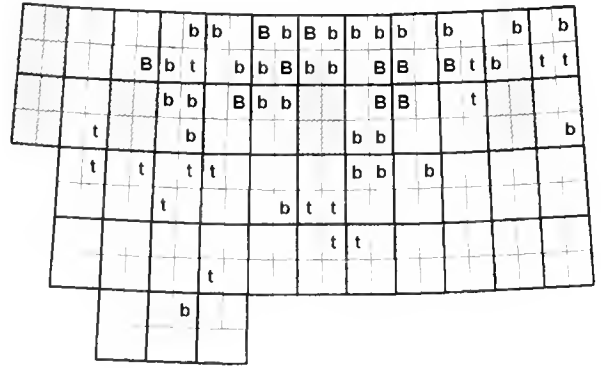
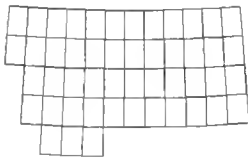
Long-billed Curlew
Numenius americanus
 1996-2002 = 163
 SI



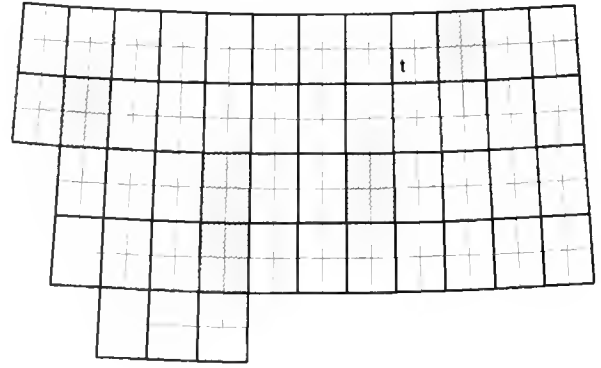
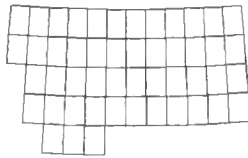
Hudsonian Godwit
Limosa haemastica
 1996-2002 = 2; 08/1998 - QLL: 17B
 n = 17



Marbled Godwit
Limosa fedoa
 1996-2002 = 103



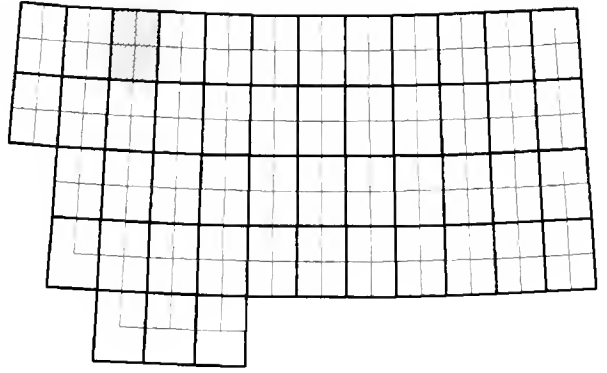
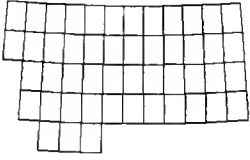
Ruddy Turnstone
Arenaria interpres
 1996-2002 = 1



Black Turnstone

Arenaria melanocephala

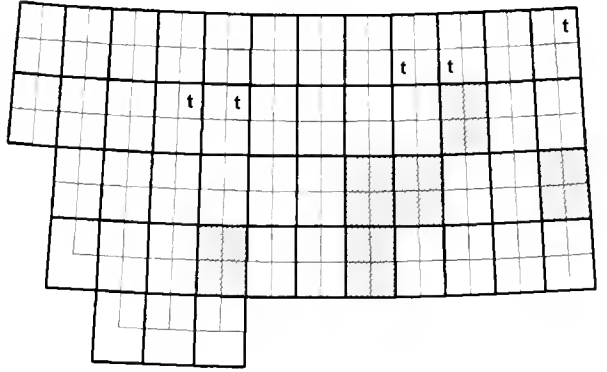
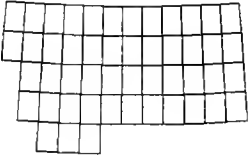
1996-2002 = 0; 08/1957 - QLL: 03A
n = 1



Red Knot

Calidris canutus

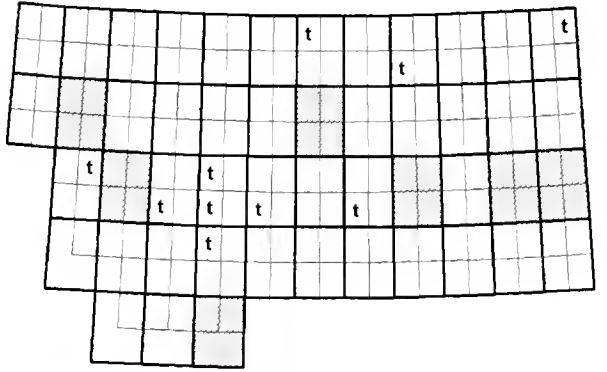
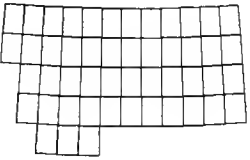
1996-2002 = 6



Sanderling

Calidris alba

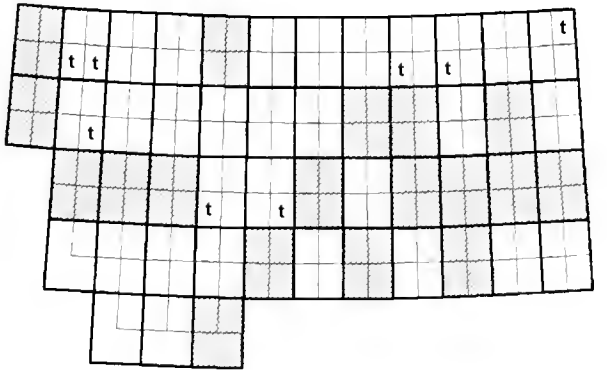
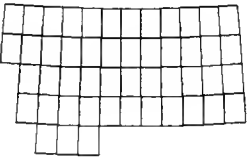
1996-2002 = 16



Semipalmated Sandpiper

Calidris pusilla

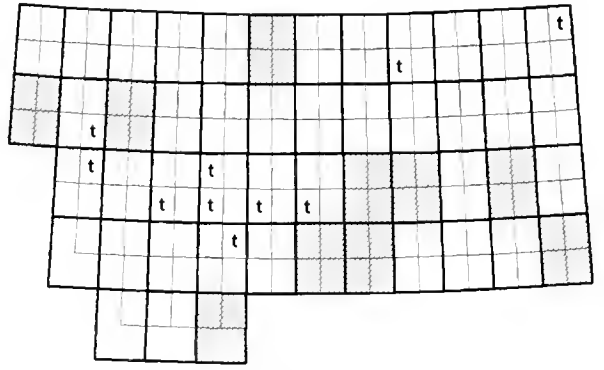
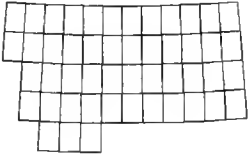
1996-2002 = 10



Western Sandpiper

Calidris mauri

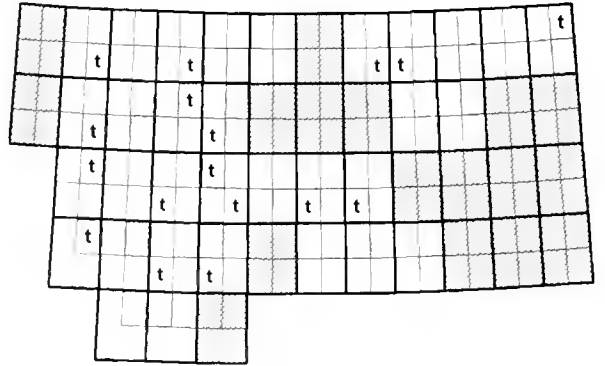
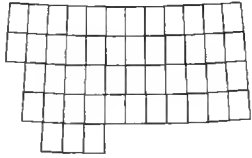
1996-2002 = 11



Least Sandpiper

Calidris minutilla

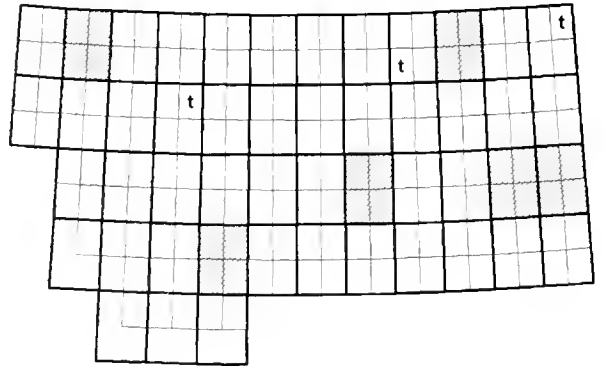
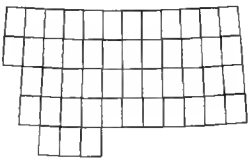
1996-2002 = 21



White-rumped Sandpiper

Calidris fuscicollis

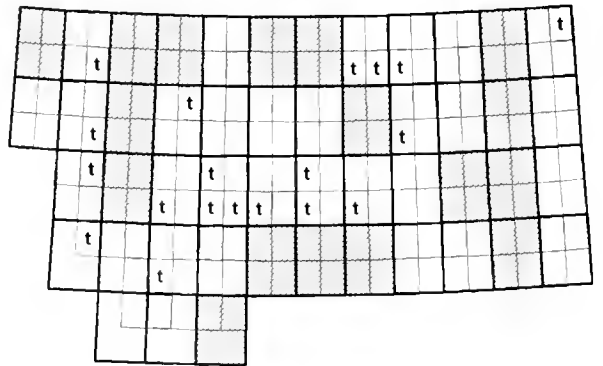
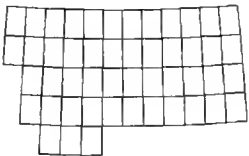
1996-2002 = 7



Baird's Sandpiper

Calidris bairdii

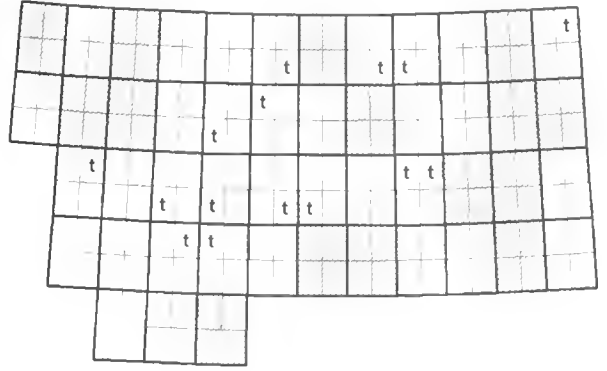
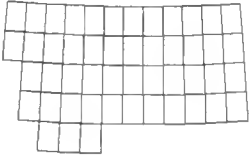
1996-2002 = 25



Pectoral Sandpiper

Calidris melanotos

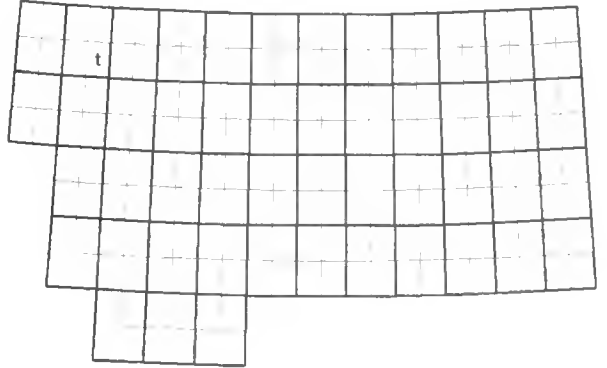
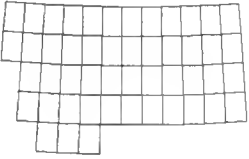
1996-2002 = 18



Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

Calidris acuminata

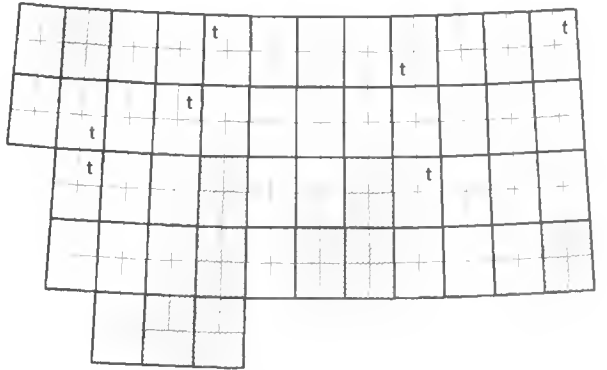
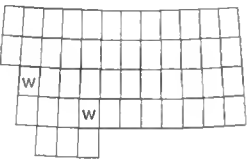
1996-2002 = 1; 11/2002 - QLL: 02D
n = 1



Dunlin

Calidris alpina

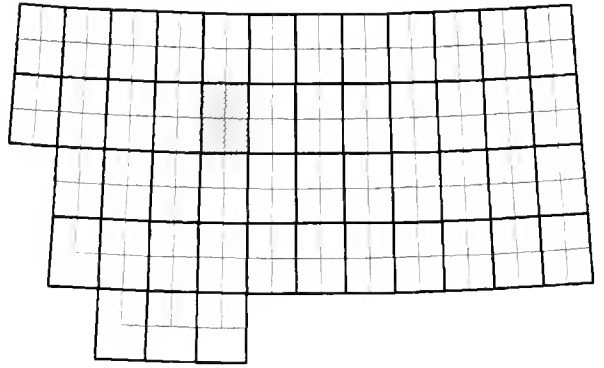
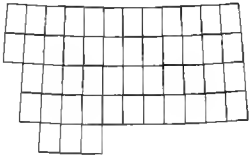
1996-2002 = 11



Curlew Sandpiper

Calidris ferruginea

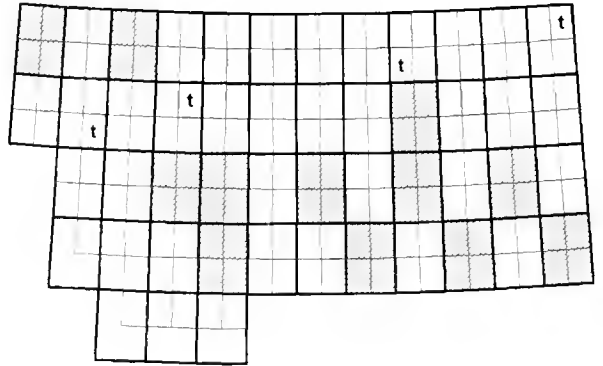
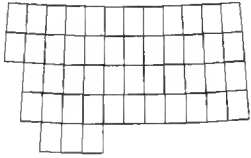
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1972 - QLL: 17B
n = 1



Stilt Sandpiper

Calidris himantopus

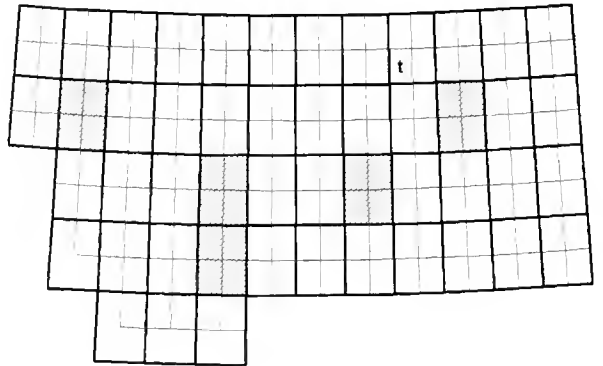
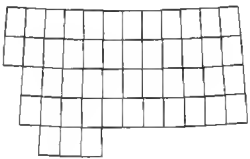
1996-2002 = 9



Buff-breasted Sandpiper

Tryngites subruficollis

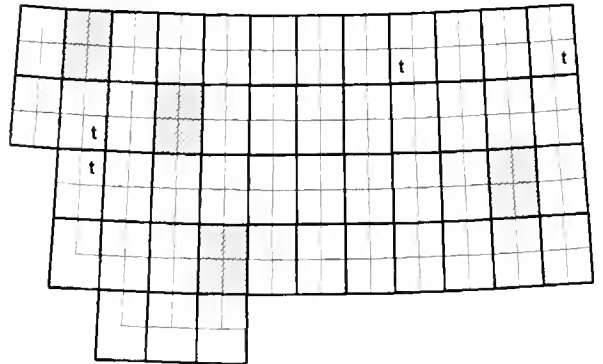
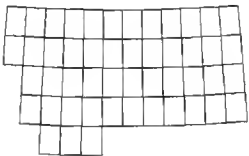
1996-2002 = 1; 07/1996 - QLL: 09C
n = 11



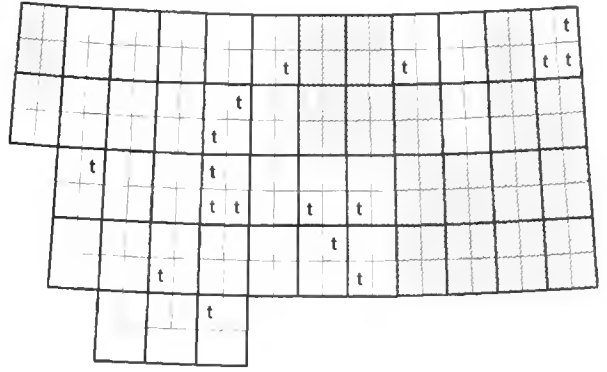
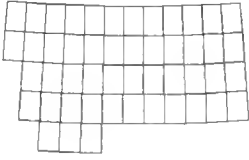
Short-billed Dowitcher

Limnodromus griseus

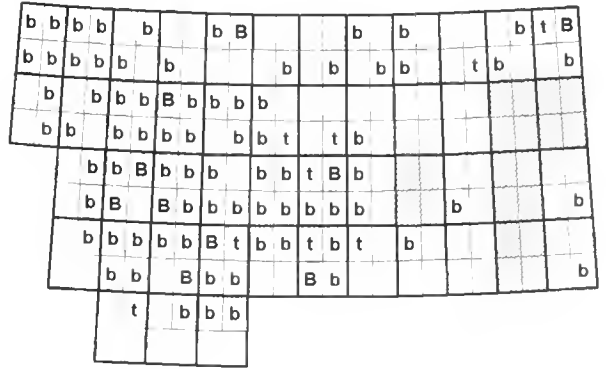
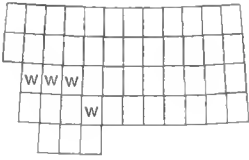
1996-2002 = 5



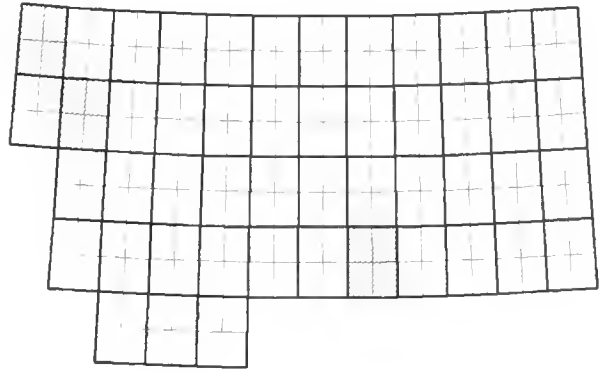
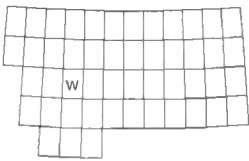
Long-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus scolopaceus
 1996-2002 = 24



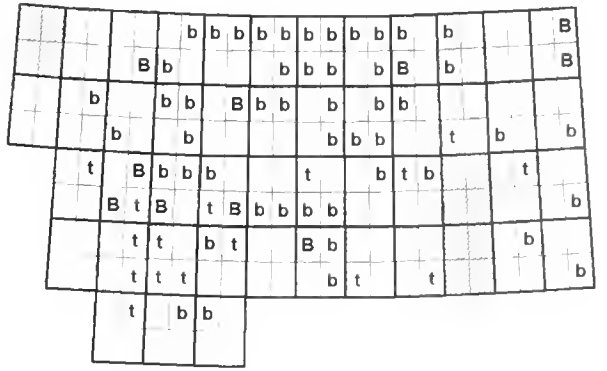
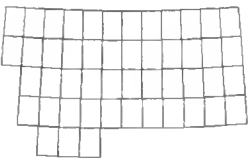
Wilson's Snipe
Gallinago delicata
 1996-2002 = 280



American Woodcock
Scolopax minor
 1996-2002 = 1; 01/2000 - QLL: 27B
 n = 4



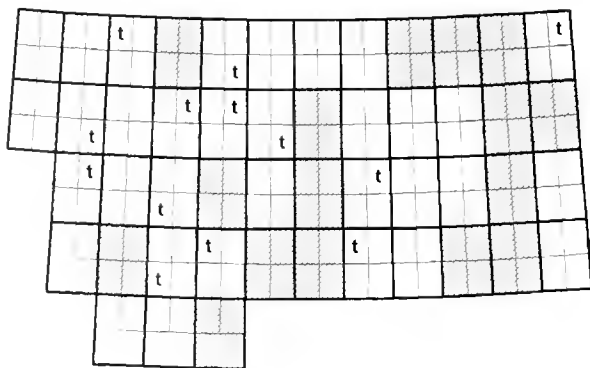
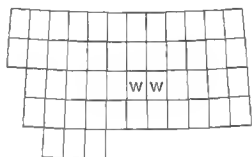
Wilson's Phalarope
Phalaropus tricolor
 1996-2002 = 153
 S1



Red-necked Phalarope

Phalaropus lobatus

1996-2002 = 24

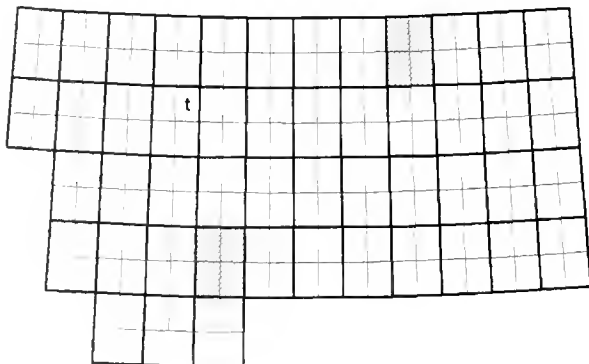
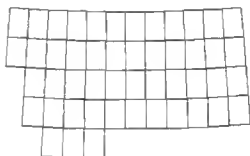


Red Phalarope

Phalaropus fulicarius

1996-2002 = 1; 10/2001 - QLL: 16B

n = 8

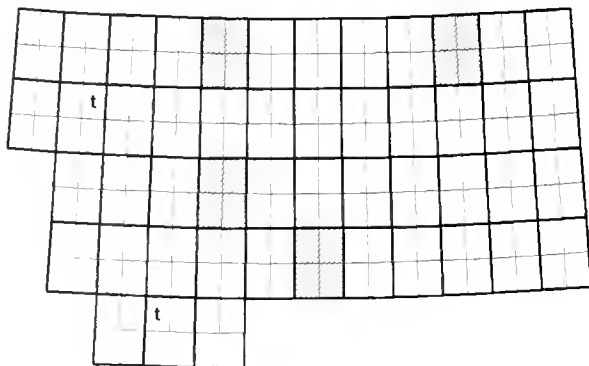
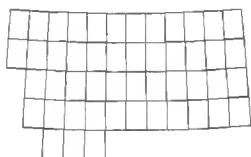


Pomarine Jaeger

Stercorarius pomarinus

1996-2002 = 2; 11/2000 - QLL: 14B

n = 6

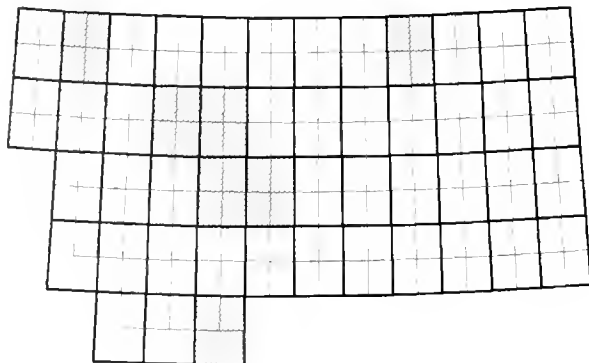
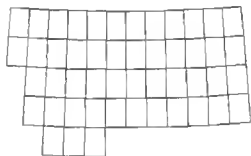


Parasitic Jaeger

Stercorarius parasiticus

1996-2002 = 0; 09/1980 - QLL: 17B

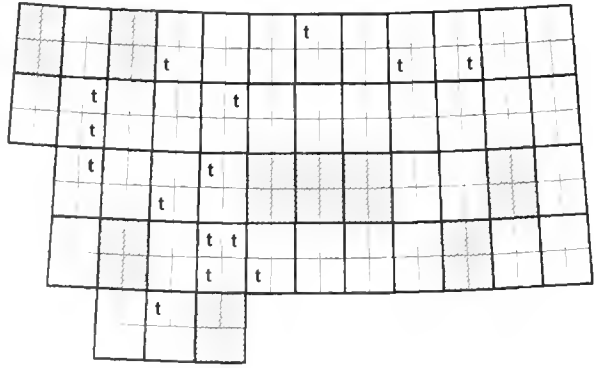
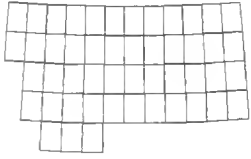
n = 13



Bonaparte's Gull

Larus philadelphia

1996-2002 = 20

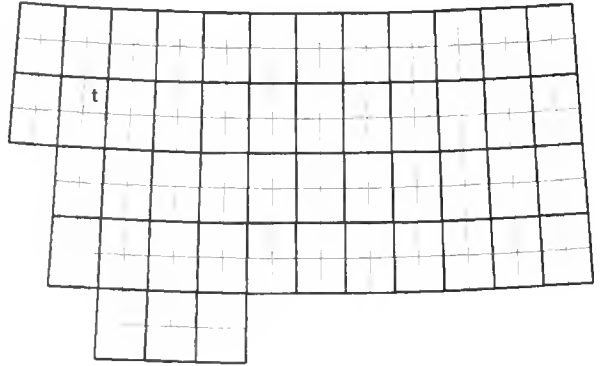
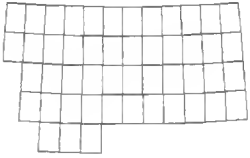


Mew Gull

Larus canus

1996-2002 = 2; 11/1999 - QLL: 14B

n = 9

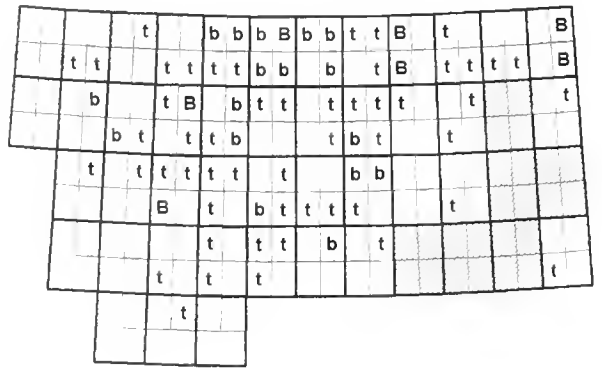
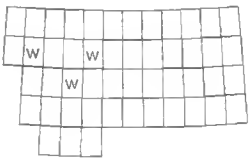


Ring-billed Gull

Larus delawarensis

1996-2002 = 187

SI

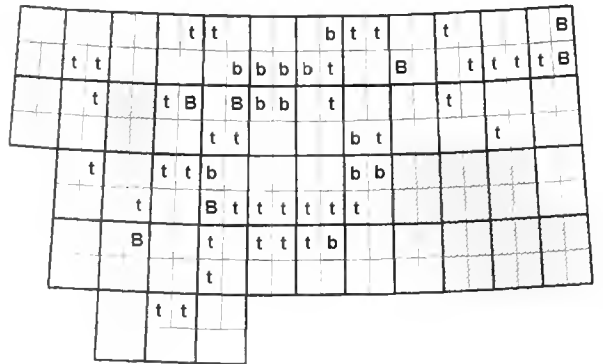
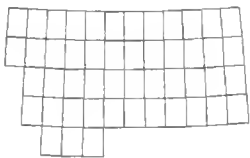


California Gull

Larus californicus

1996-2002 = 123

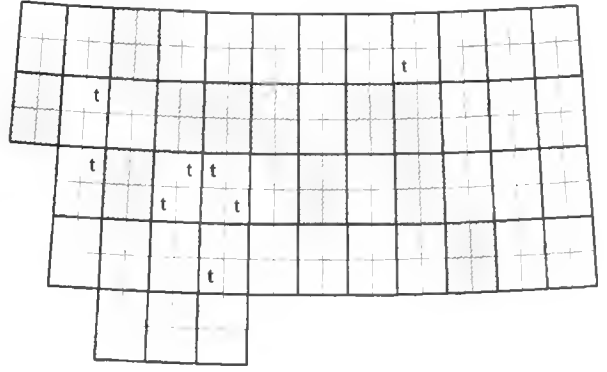
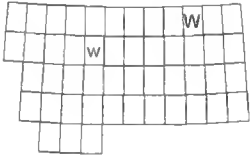
SI



Herring Gull

Larus argentatus

1996-2002 = 12

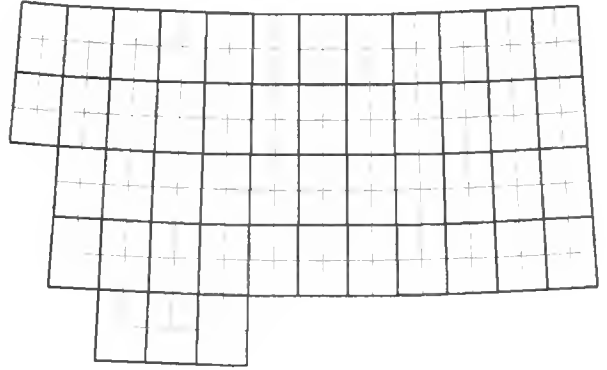
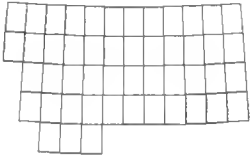


Thayer's Gull

Larus thayeri

1996-2002 = 0; 11/1995 - QLL: 14B

n = 11

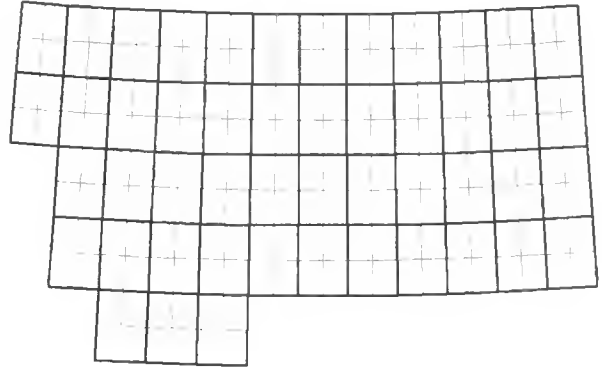
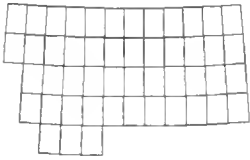


Glaucous-winged Gull

Larus glaucescens

1996-2002 = 0; 11/1995 - QLL: 14B

n = 7

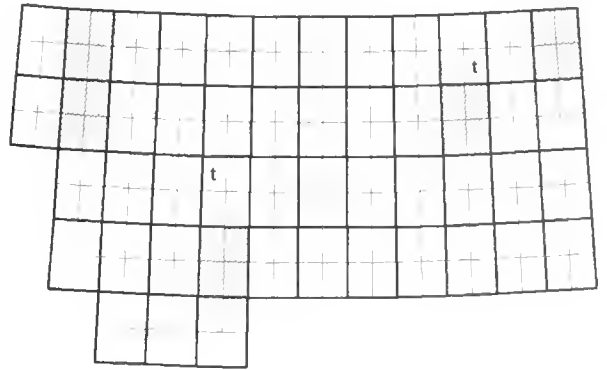
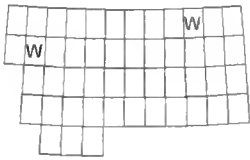


Glaucous Gull

Larus hyperboreus

1996-2002 = 7; 04/2001 - QLL: 10D

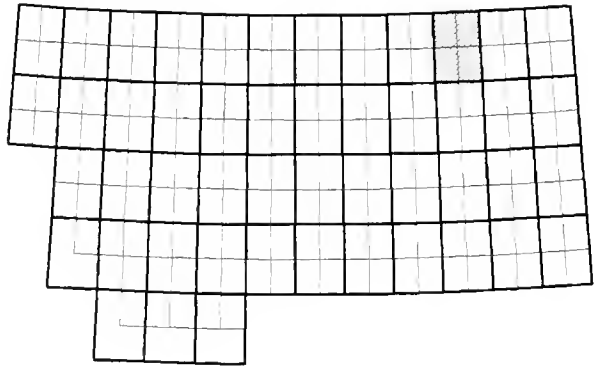
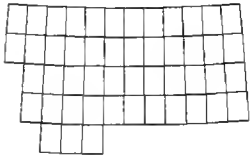
n = 16



Great Black-backed Gull

Larus marinus

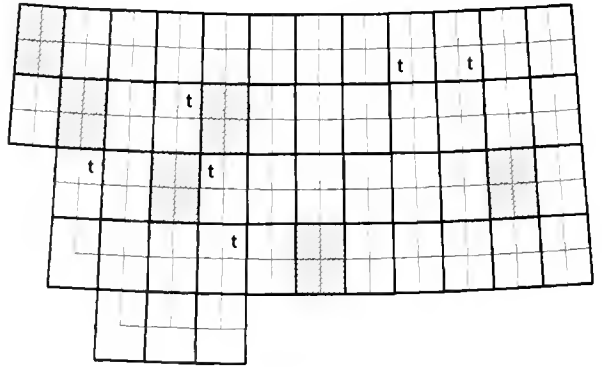
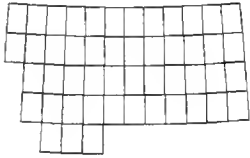
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1992 - QLL: 17B
n = 3



Sabine's Gull

Xema sabini

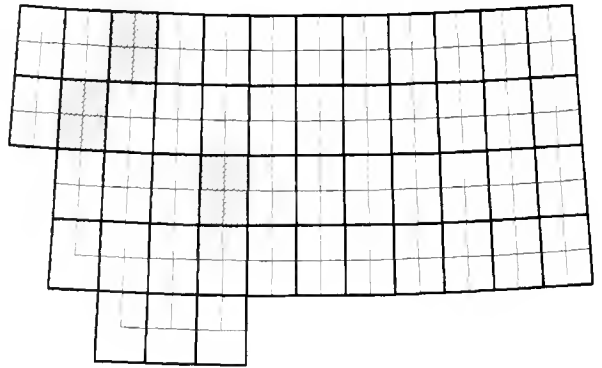
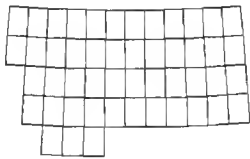
1996-2002 = 6; 09/1998 - QLL: 09C
n = 15



Black-legged Kittiwake

Rissa tridactyla

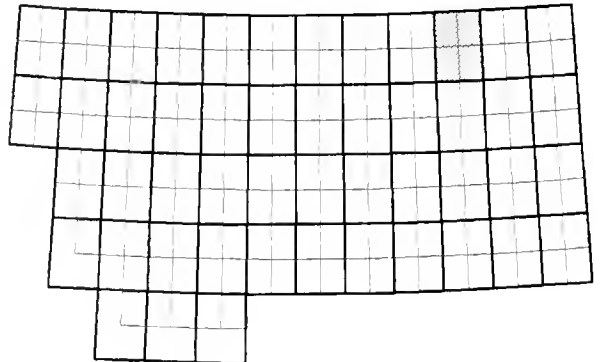
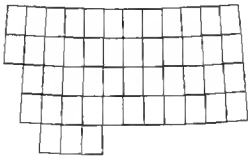
1996-2002 = 0; 11/1984 - QLL: 03A
n = 4



Ivory Gull

Pagophila eburnea

1996-2002 = 0; 05/1974 - QLL: 10D
n = 1

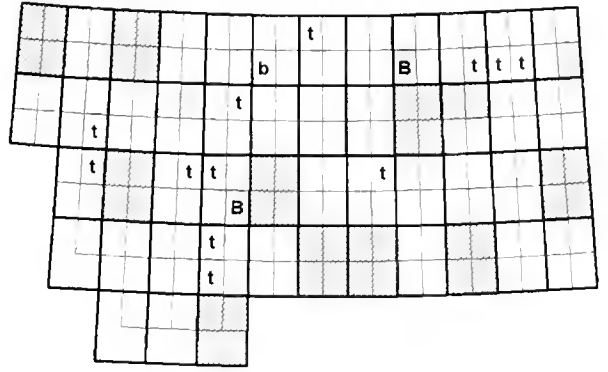
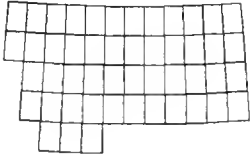


Caspian Tern

Sterna caspia

1996-2002 = 21

TES

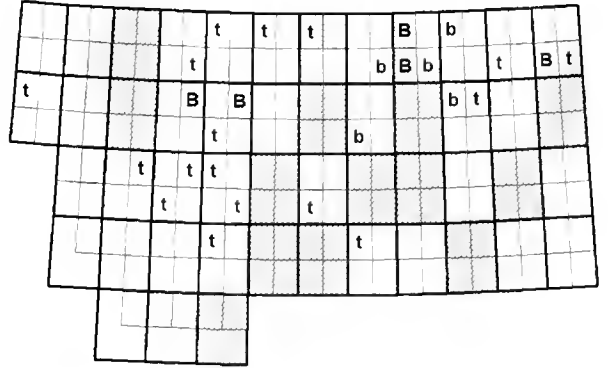
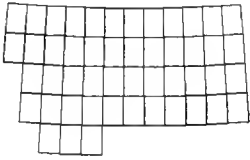


Common Tern

Sterna hirundo

1996-2002 = 48

TES

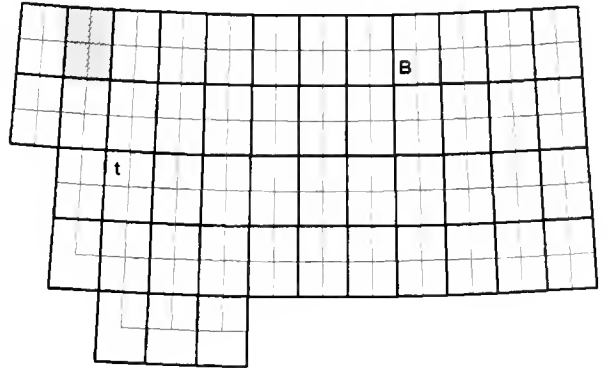
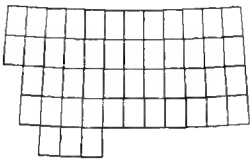


Arctic Tern

Sterna paradisaea

1996-2002 = 2; 11/1999 - QLL: 26A

n = 4

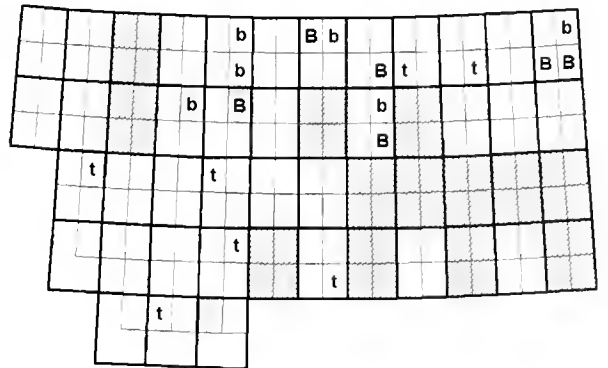
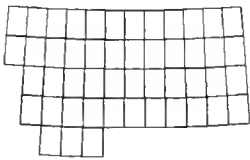


Forster's Tern

Sterna forsteri

1996-2002 = 29

TES

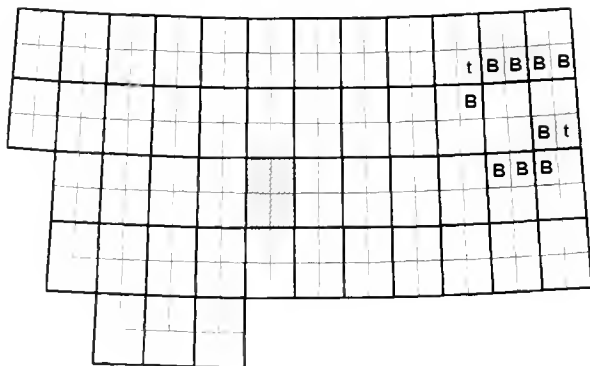
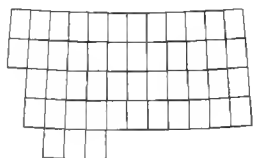


Least Tern

Sterna antillarum

1996-2002 = 13

TES

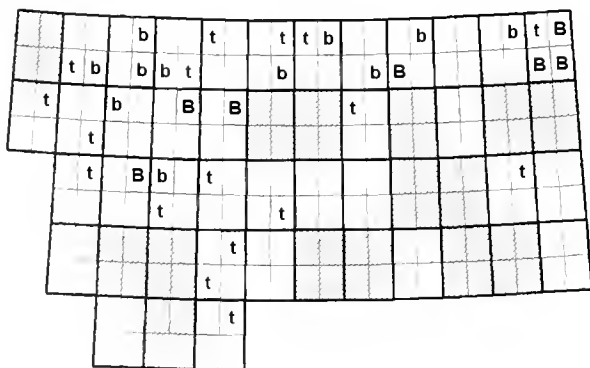
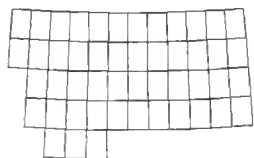


Black Tern

Chlidonias niger

1996-2002 = 56

TES

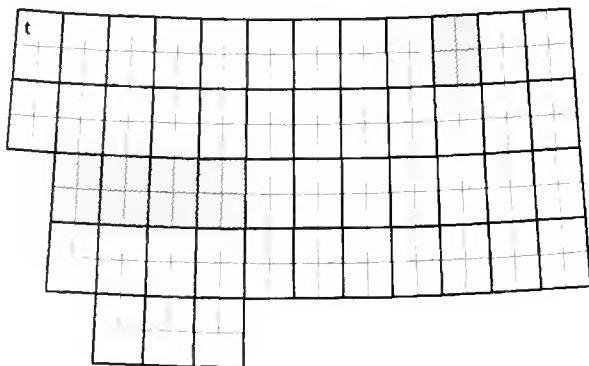
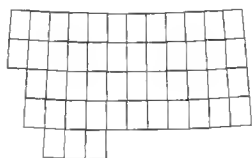


Ancient Murrelet

Synthliboramphus antiquus

1996-2002 = 1; 08/1996 - QLL: 01A

n = 8

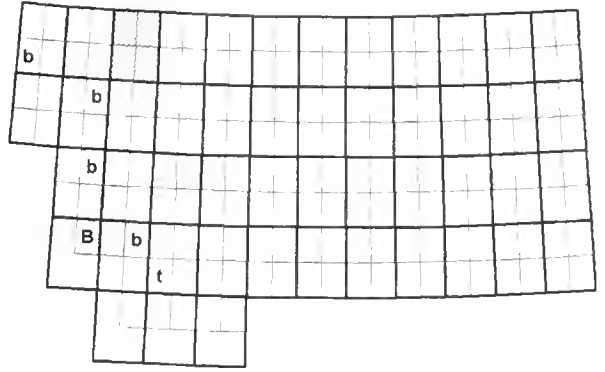
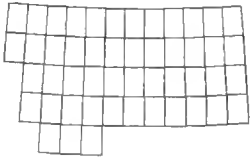


Flammulated Owl

Otus flammeolus

1996-2002 = 8

TES

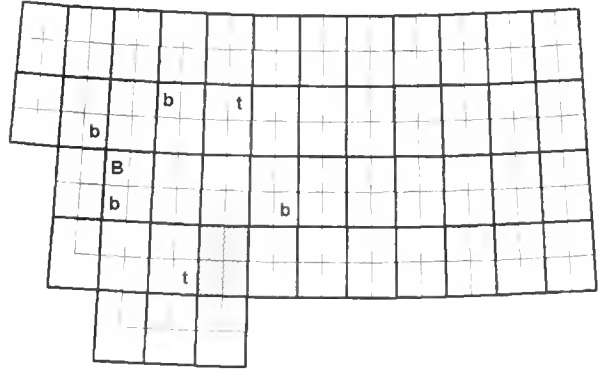
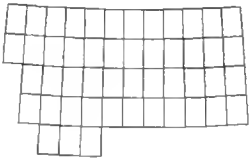


Western Screech-Owl

Otus kennicottii

1996-2002 = 9

SI

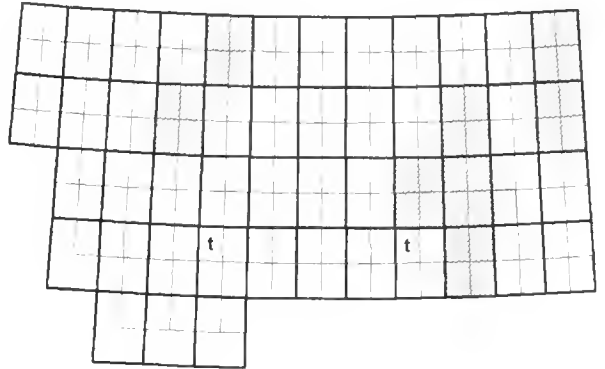
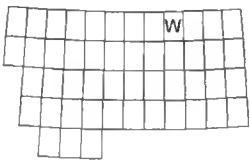


Eastern Screech-Owl

Otus asio

1996-2002 = 4

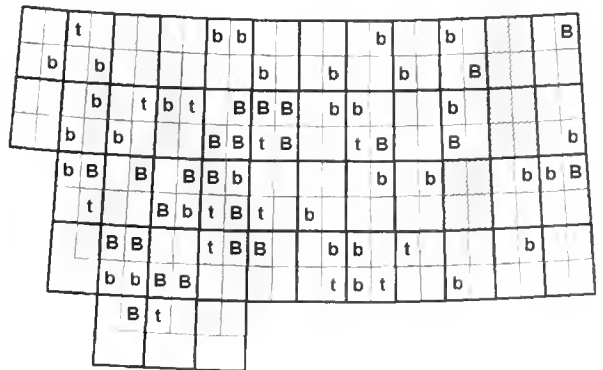
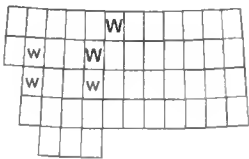
SI



Great Horned Owl

Bubo virginianus

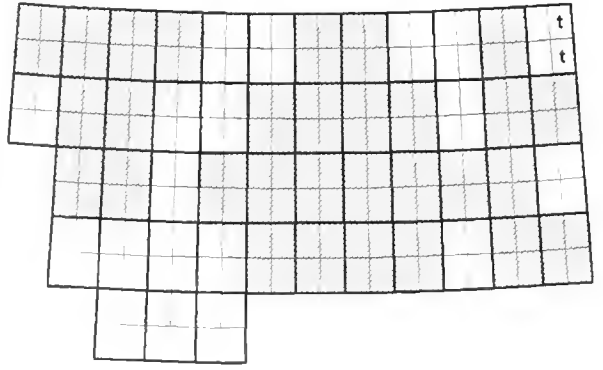
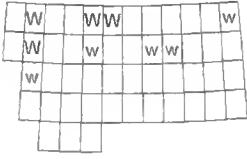
1996-2002 = 126



Snowy Owl

Nyctea scandiaca

1996-2002 = 25

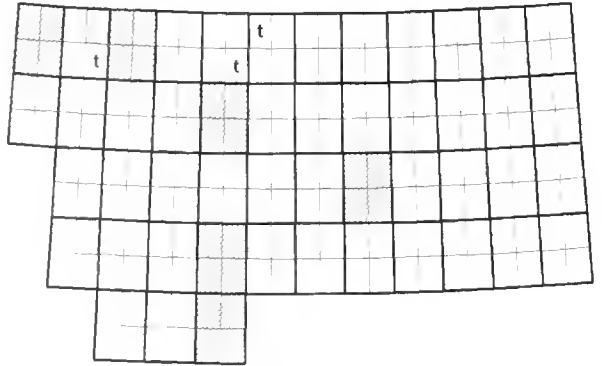
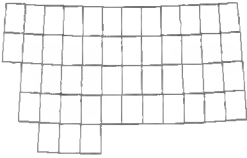


Northern Hawk Owl

Surma ulula

1996-2002 = 3;

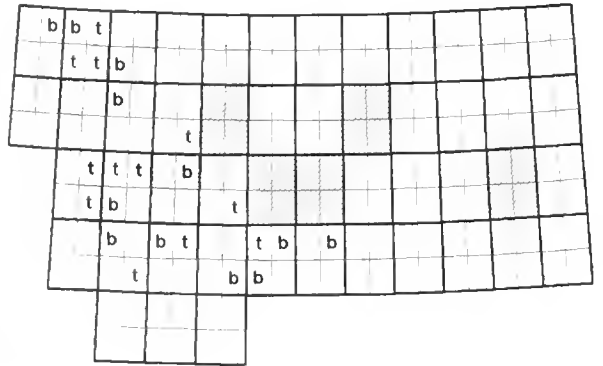
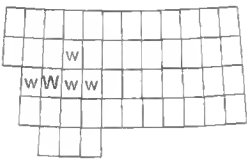
TES



Northern Pygmy-Owl

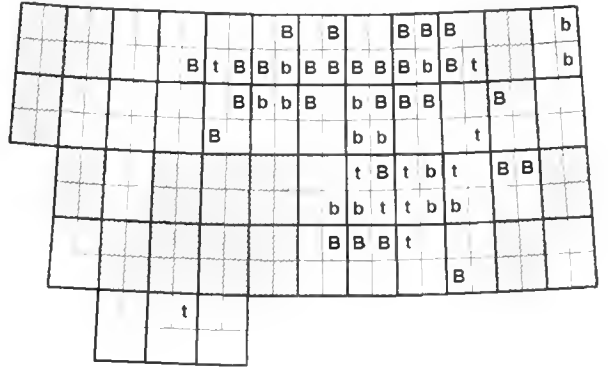
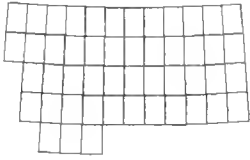
Glaucidium gnoma

1996-2002 = 41



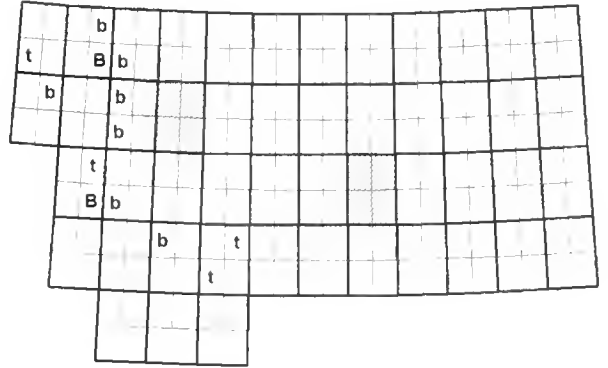
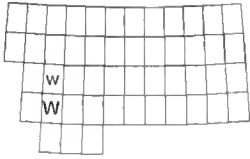
Burrowing Owl
Athene cucularia

1996-2002 = 110
TES



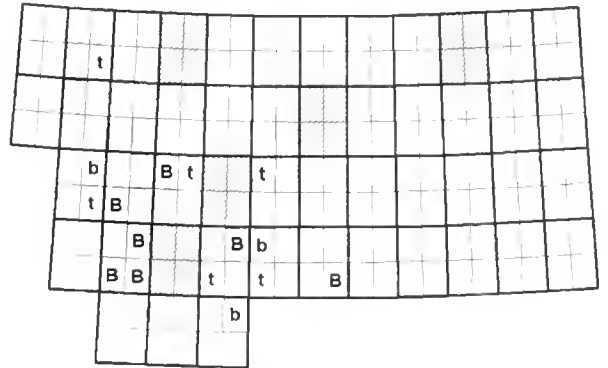
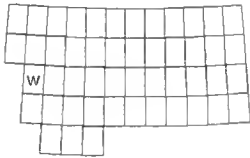
Barred Owl
Strix varia

1996-2002 = 19



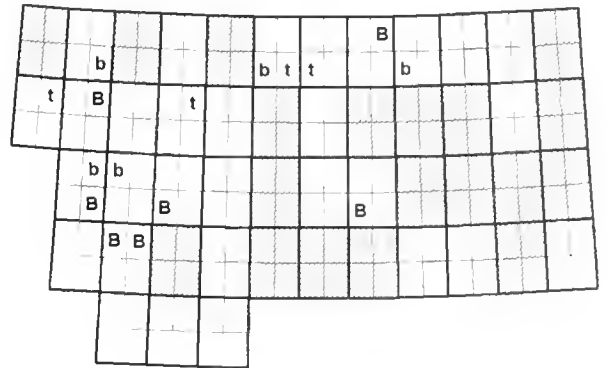
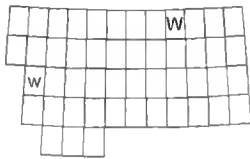
Great Gray Owl
Strix nebulosa

1996-2002 = 25
TES



Long-eared Owl
Asio otus

1996-2002 = 24

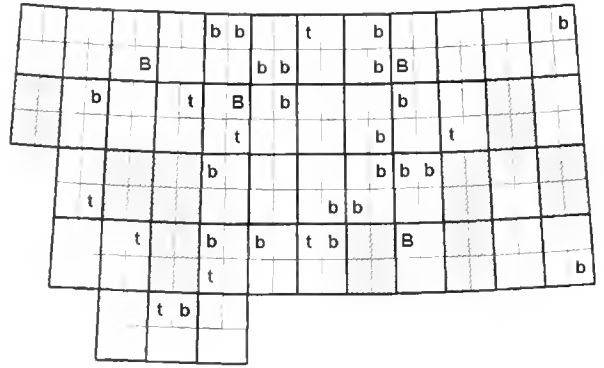
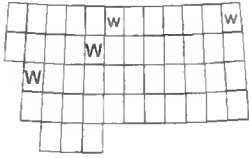


Short-eared Owl

Asio flammeus

1996-2002 = 70

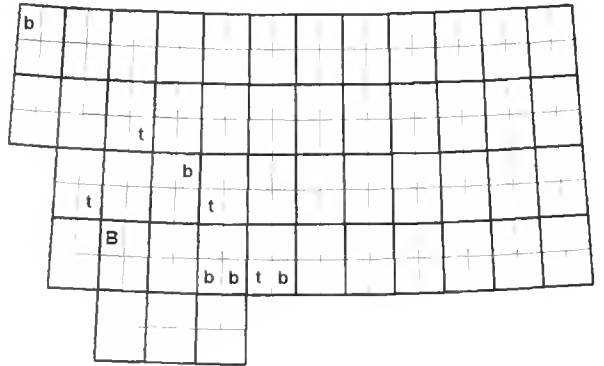
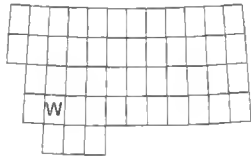
SI



Boreal Owl

Aegolius funereus

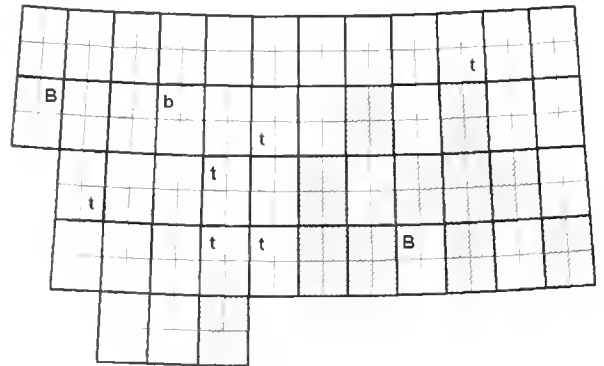
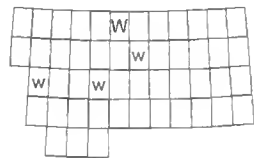
1996-2002 = 12



Northern Saw-whet Owl

Aegolius acadicus

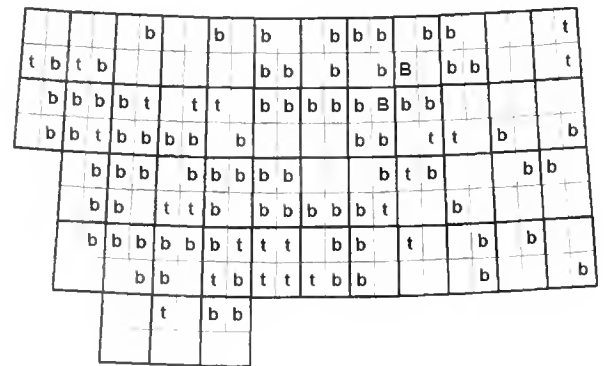
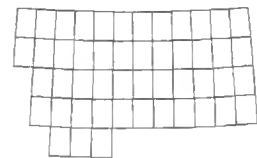
1996-2002 = 18



Common Nighthawk

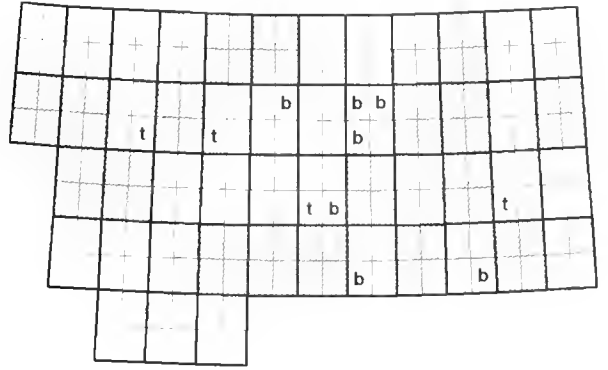
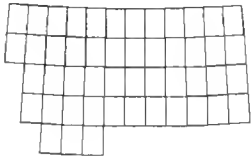
Chordeiles minor

1996-2002 = 225



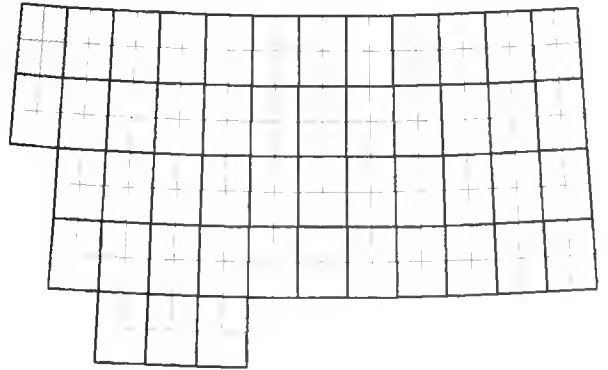
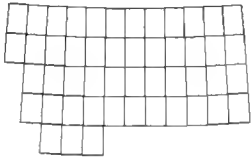
Common Poorwill
Phalaenoptilus nuttallii

1996-2002 = 14
SI



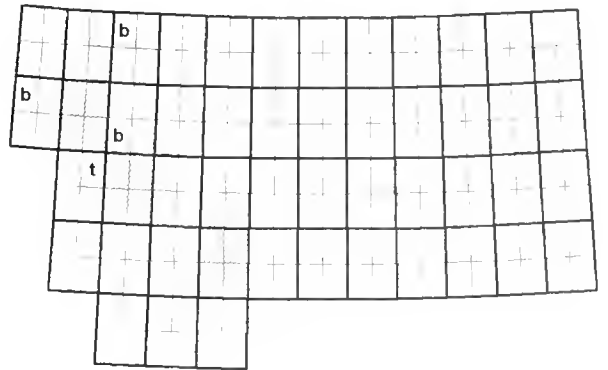
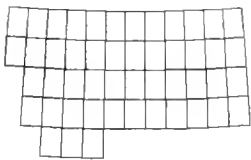
Whip-poor-will
Caprimulgus vociferus

1996-2002 = 0; 05/1994 - QLL: 34C
n = 2



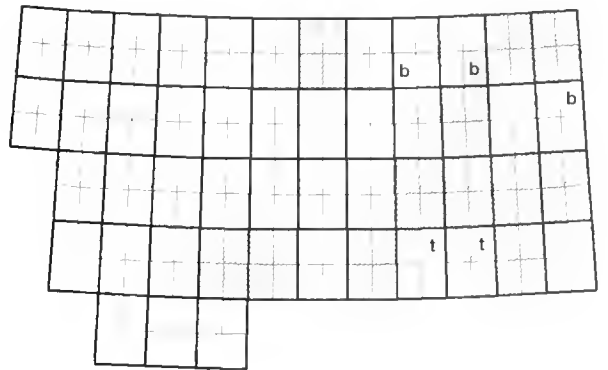
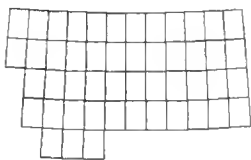
Black Swift
Cypseloides niger

1996-2002 = 7
TES



Chimney Swift
Chaetura pelagica

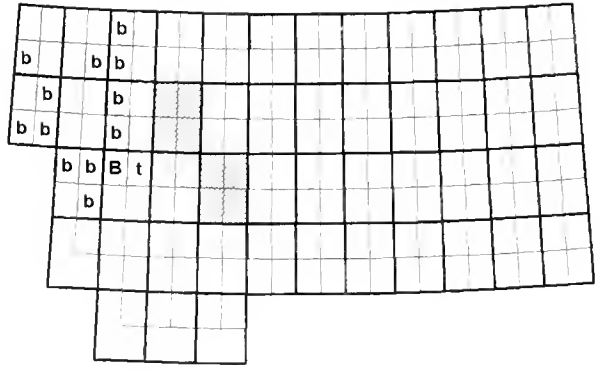
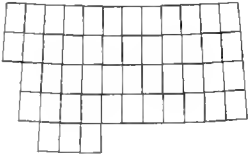
1996-2002 = 6
SI



Vaux's Swift

Chaetura vauxi

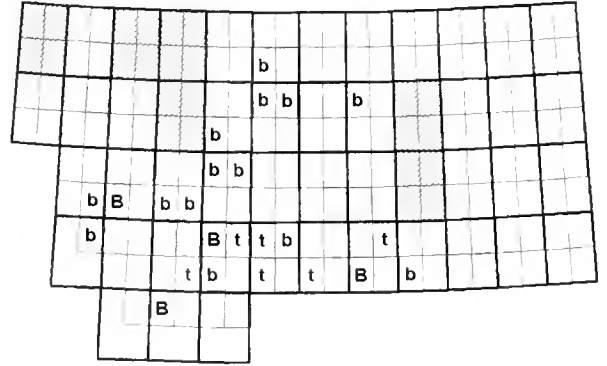
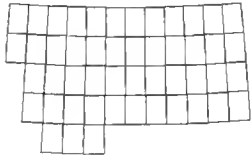
1996-2002 = 38



White-throated Swift

Aeronautes saxatalis

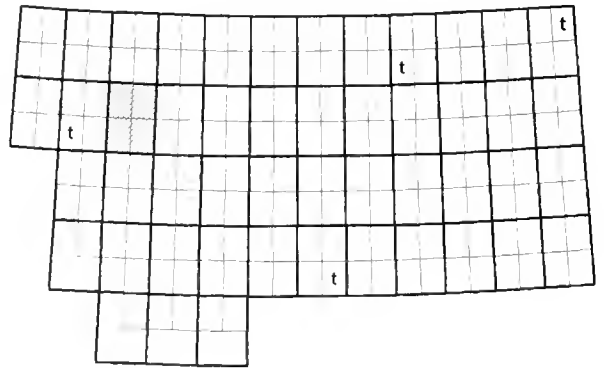
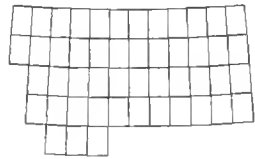
1996-2002 = 33



Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Archilochus colubris

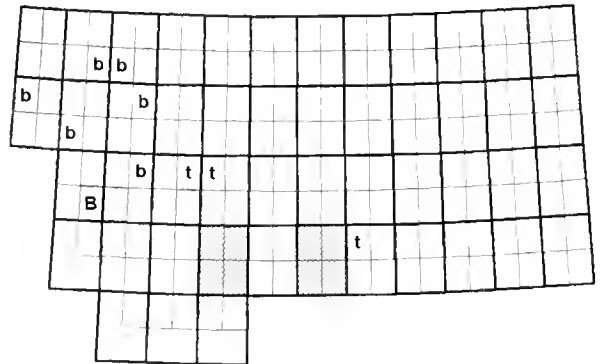
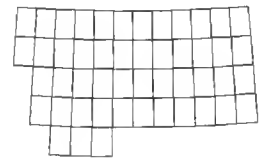
1996-2002 = 8; 08/2001 - QLL: 14C
n = 12



Black-chinned Hummingbird

Archilochus alexandri

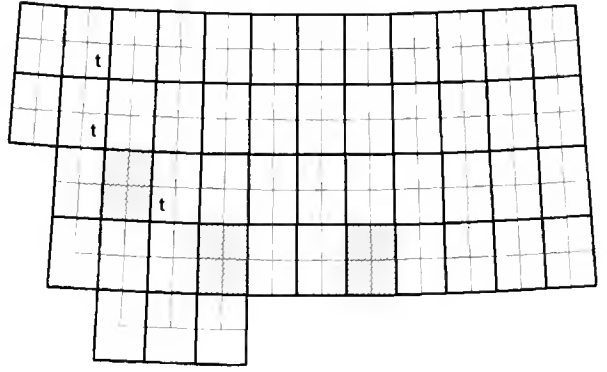
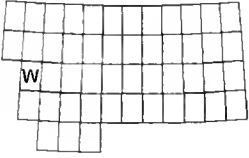
1996-2002 = 15



Anna's Hummingbird

Calypte anna

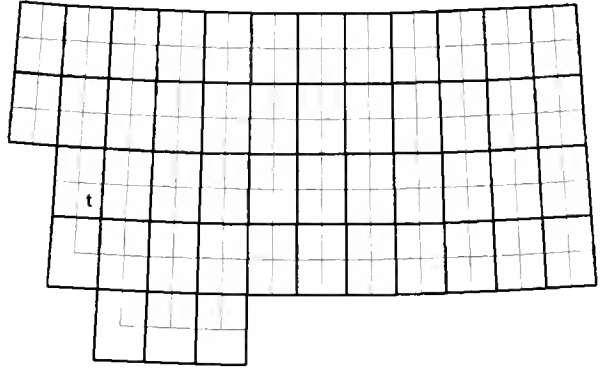
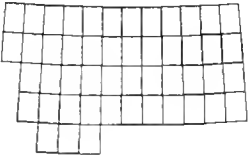
1996-2002 = 4; 12/2001 - QLL: 25B
n = 14



Costa's Hummingbird

Calypte costae

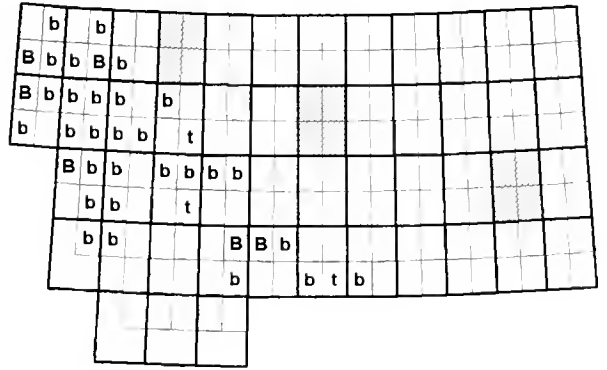
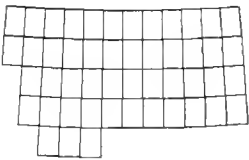
1996-2002 = 1; 10/2001 - QLL: 25D
n = 1



Calliope Hummingbird

Stellula calliope

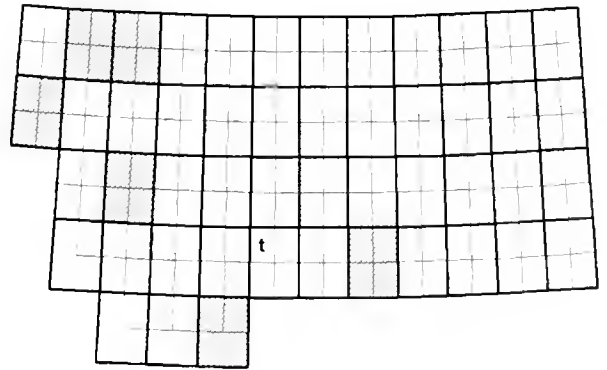
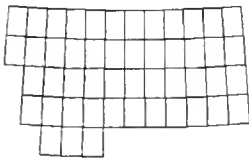
1996-2002 = 99



Broad-tailed Hummingbird

Selasphorus platycercus

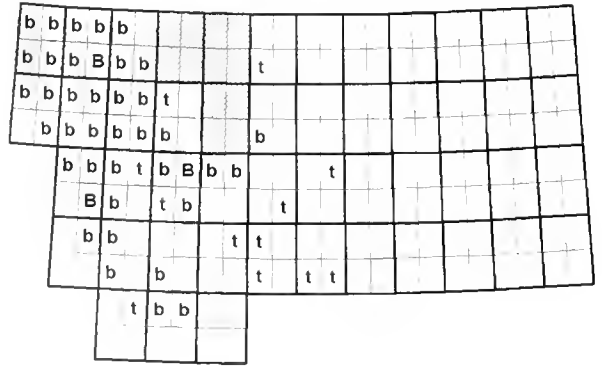
1996-2002 = 2; 06/2001 - QLL: 39A
n = 10 TES



Rufous Hummingbird

Selasphorus rufus

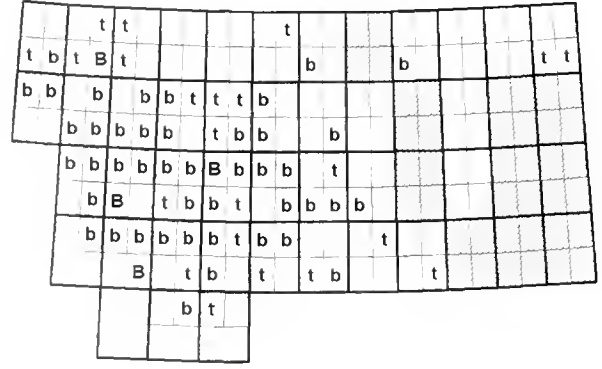
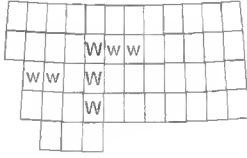
1996-2002 = 115



Belted Kingfisher

Ceryle alcyon

1996-2002 = 161

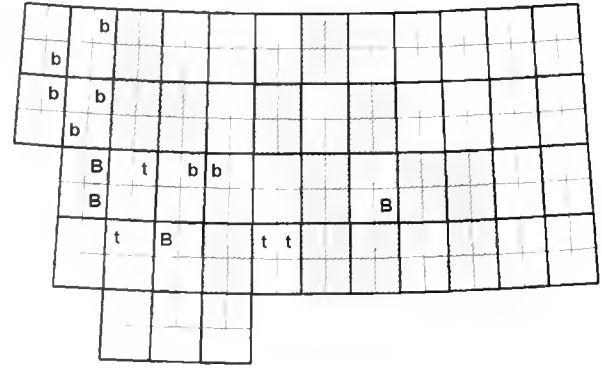


Lewis's Woodpecker

Melanerpes lewis

1996-2002 = 30

TES

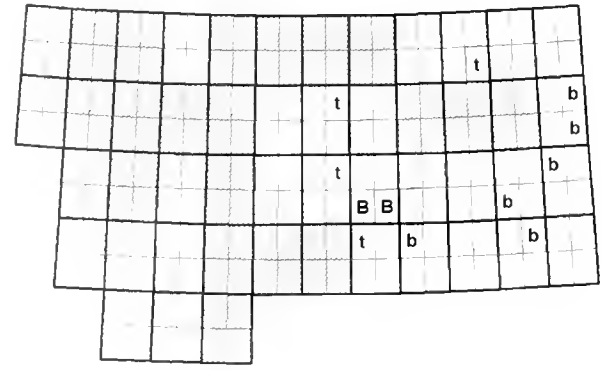
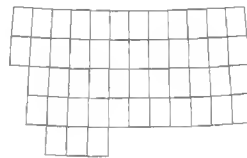


Red-headed Woodpecker

Melanerpes erythrocephalus

1996-2002 = 16

TES

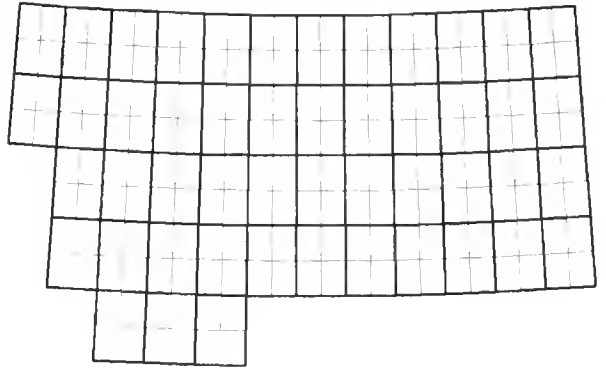
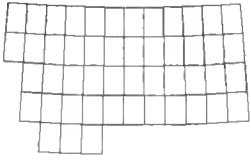


Red-bellied Woodpecker

Melanerpes carolinus

1996-2002 = 0; 11/1992 - QLL: 10C

n = 2

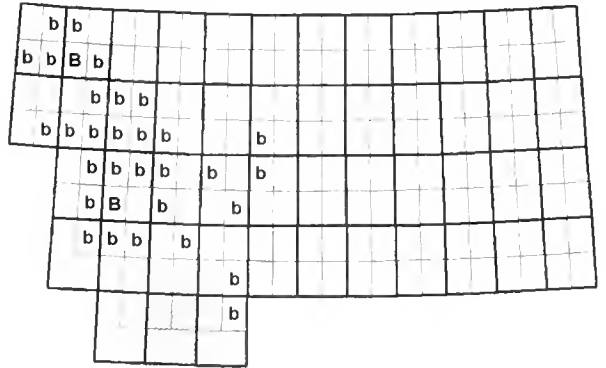
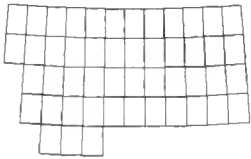


Williamson's Sapsucker

Sphyrapicus thyroideus

1996-2002 = 65

SI

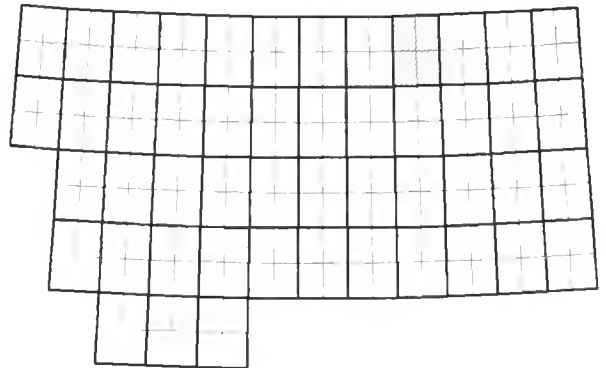
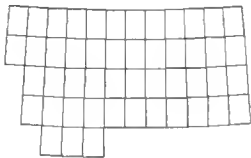


Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

Sphyrapicus varius

1996-2002 = 0; 09/1995 - QLL: 12B

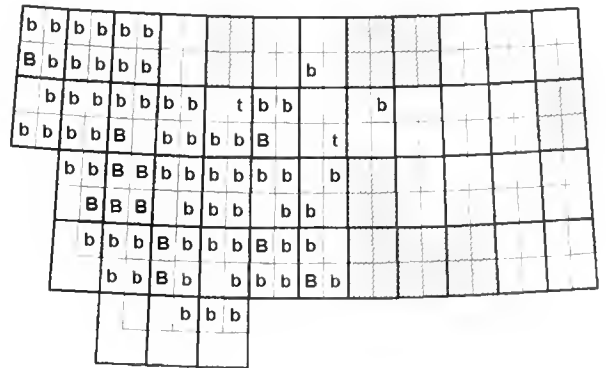
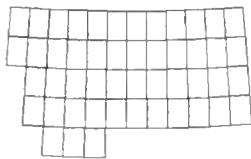
n = 2



Red-naped Sapsucker

Sphyrapicus nuchalis

1996-2002 = 229

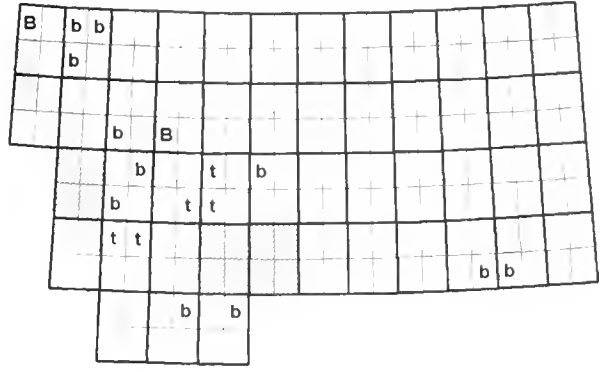
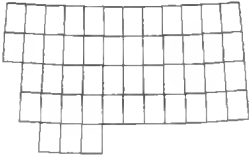


Black-backed Woodpecker

Picoides arcticus

1996-2002 = 25

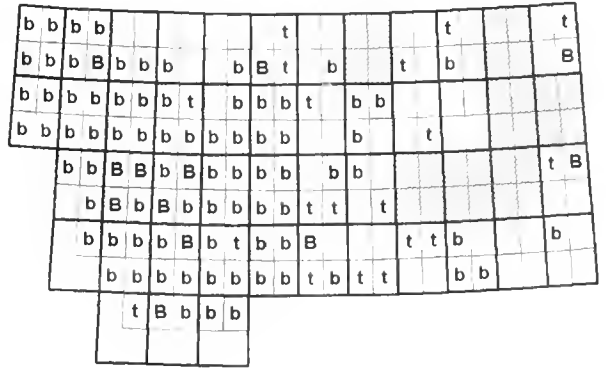
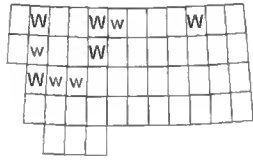
TES



Northern Flicker

Colaptes auratus

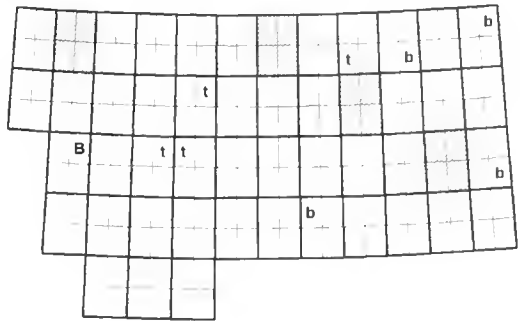
1996-2002 = 337



Yellow-shafted Flicker

Colaptes auratus auratus

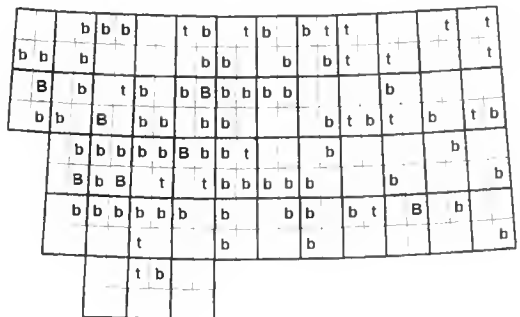
1996-2002 = 17



Red-shafted Flicker

Colaptes auratus cafer

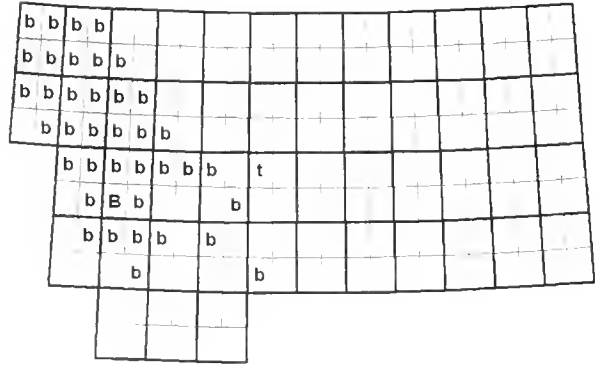
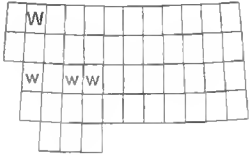
1996-2002 = 235



Pileated Woodpecker

Dryocopus pileatus

1996-2002 = 160

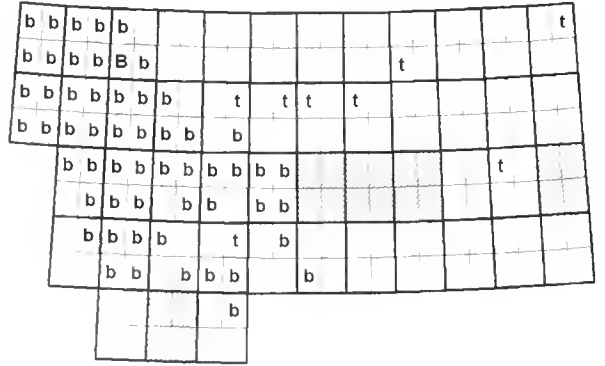
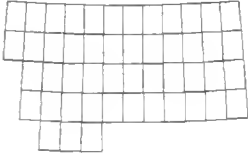


Olive-sided Flycatcher

Contopus cooperi

1996-2002 = 187

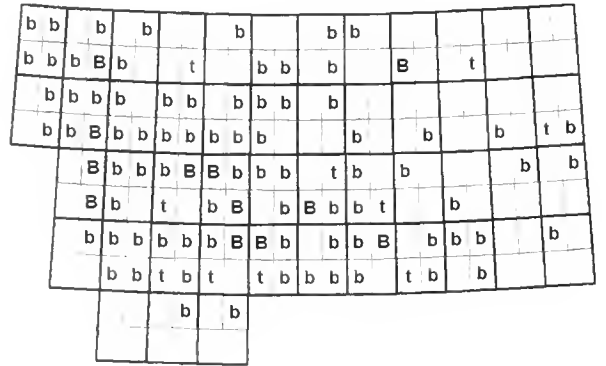
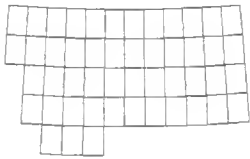
TES



Western Wood-Pewee

Contopus sordidulus

1996-2002 = 275

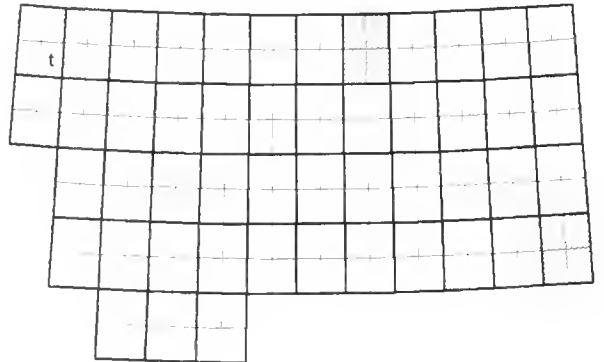
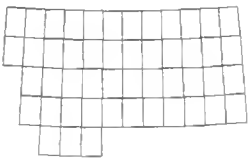


Eastern Wood-Pewee

Contopus virens

1996-2002 = 1; 06/1996 - QLL: 01D

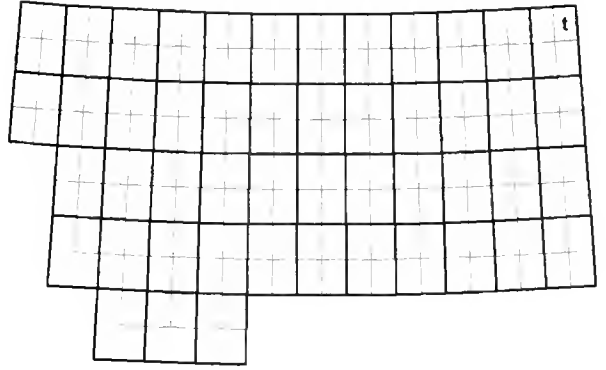
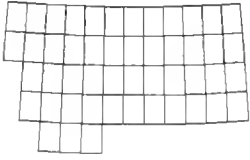
n = 4



Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

Empidonax flaviventris

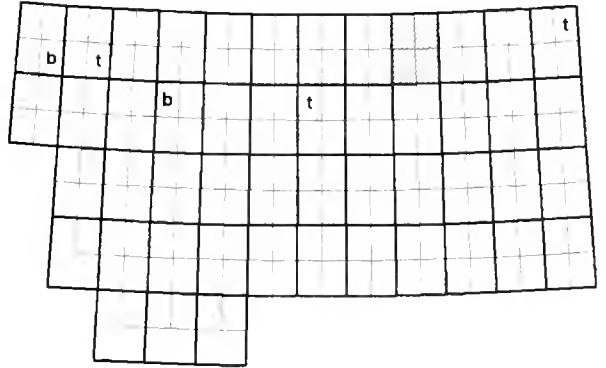
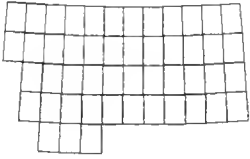
1996-2002 = 2; 08/1996 - QLL: 12B
n = 3



Alder Flycatcher

Empidonax aliorum

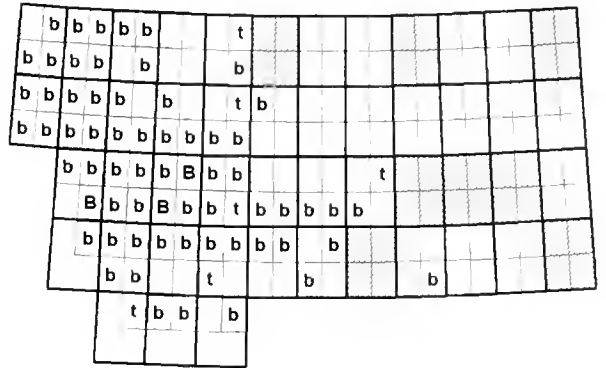
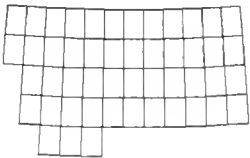
1996-2002 = 5; 06/2002 - QLL: 02D
n = 16 TES



Willow Flycatcher

Empidonax traillii

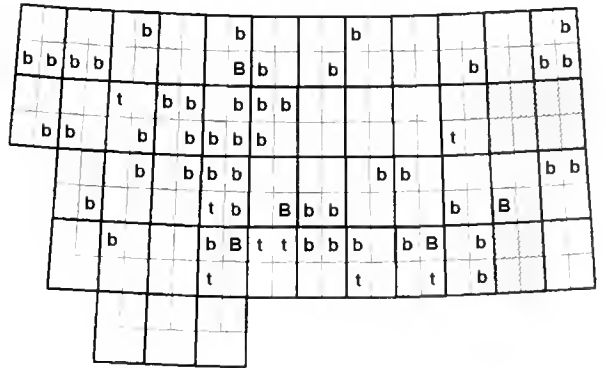
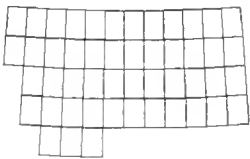
1996-2002 = 207



Least Flycatcher

Empidonax minimus

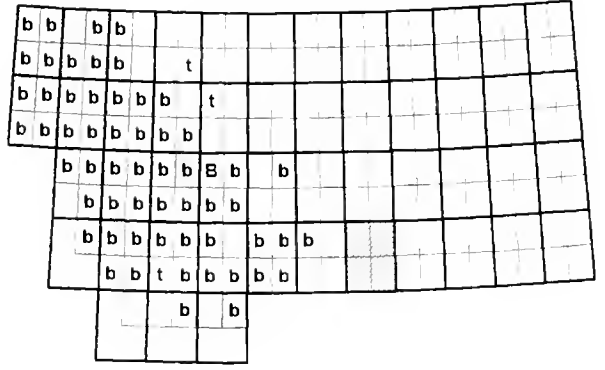
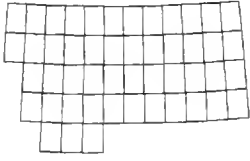
1996-2002 = 118



Hammond's Flycatcher

Empidonax hammondii

1996-2002 = 230

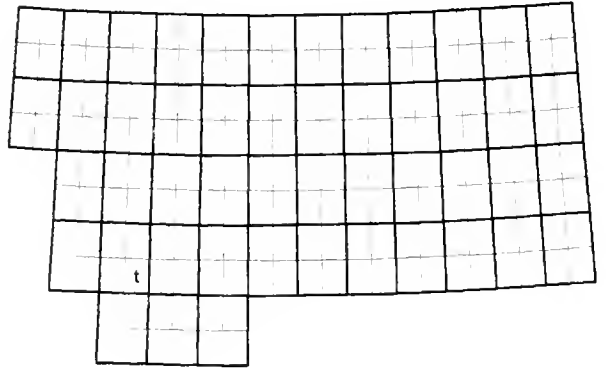
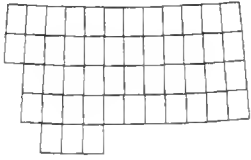


Gray Flycatcher

Empidonax wrightii

1996-2002 = 1; 06/1999 - QLL: 36D

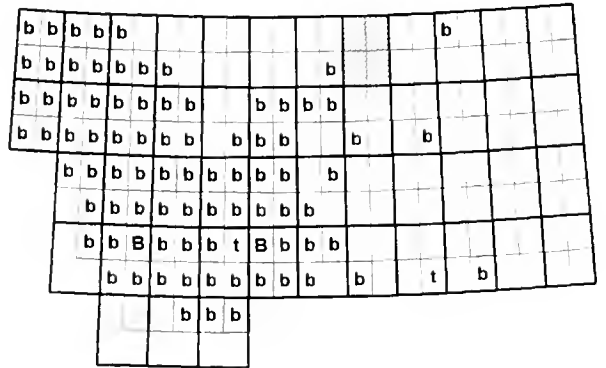
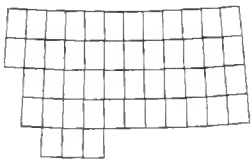
n = 1



Dusky Flycatcher

Empidonax oberholseri

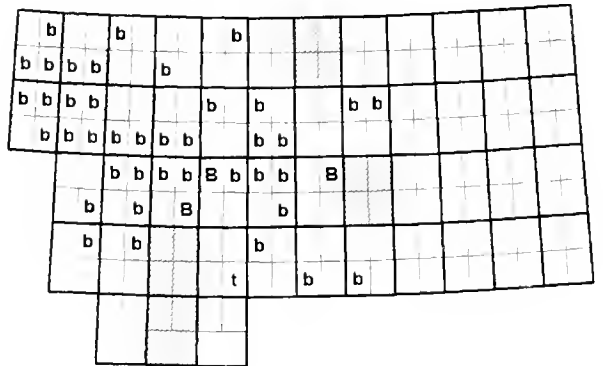
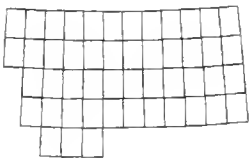
1996-2002 = 312



Cordilleran Flycatcher

Empidonax occidentalis

1996-2002 = 83

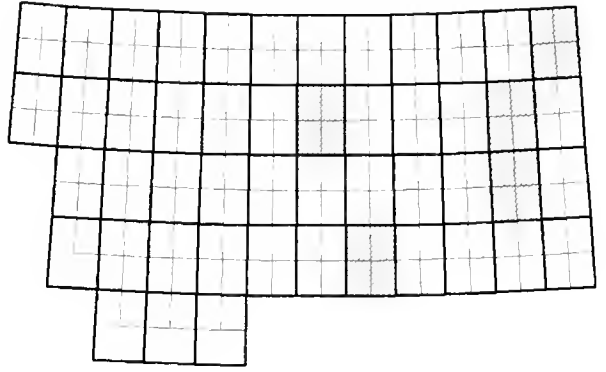
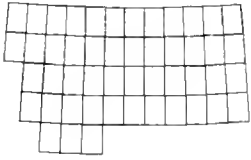


Eastern Phoebe

Sayornis phoebe

1996-2002 = 0; 05/1994 - QLL: 15A

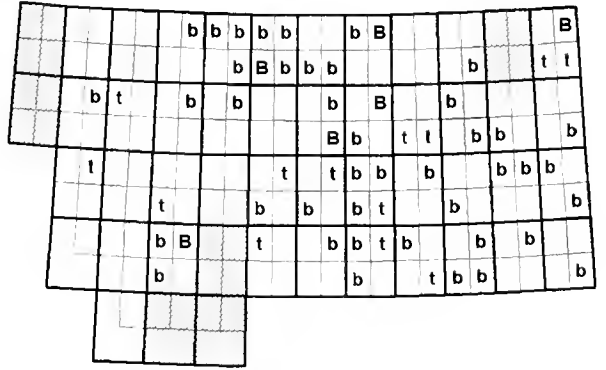
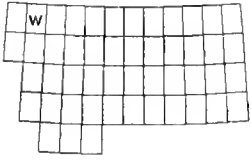
n = 6



Say's Phoebe

Sayornis saya

1996-2002 = 125

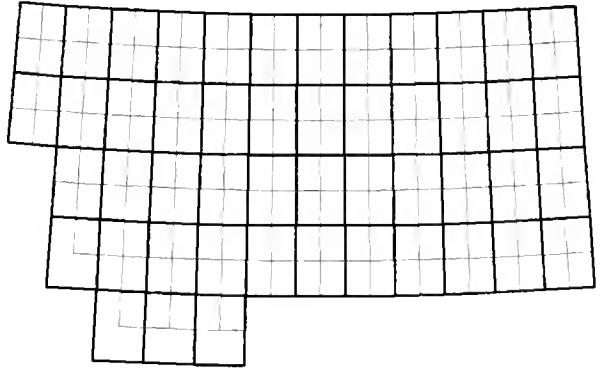
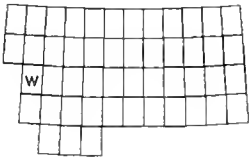


Vermilion Flycatcher

Pyrocephalus rubinus

1996-2002 = 1; 01/2000 - QLL: 25D

n = 1

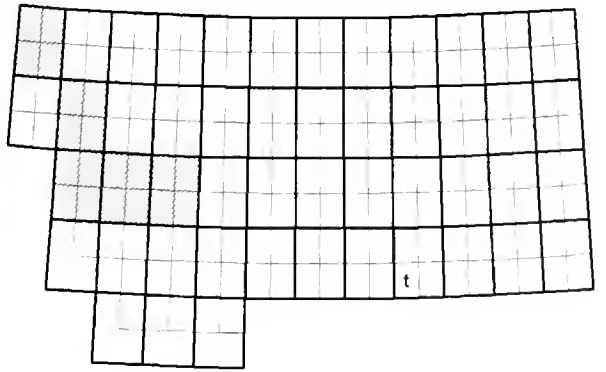
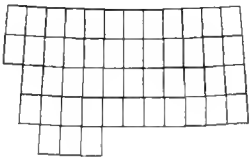


Ash-throated Flycatcher

Myiarchus cinerascens

1996-2002 = 1; 11/1996 - QLL: 42C

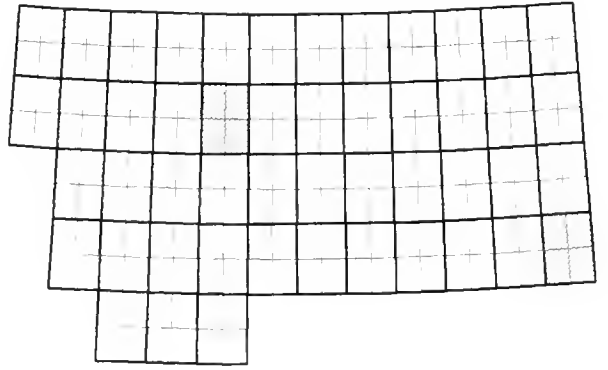
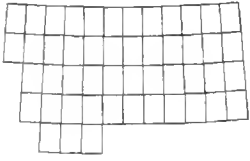
n = 10



Great Crested Flycatcher

Myiarchus crinitus

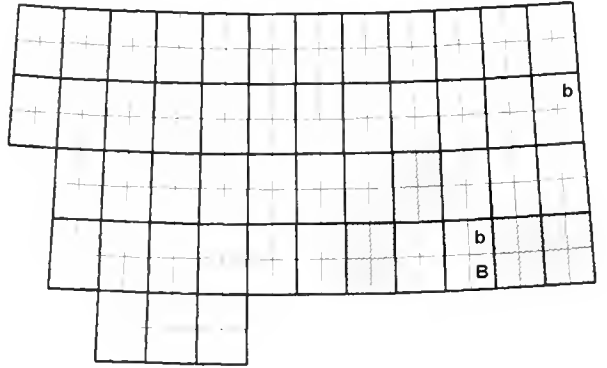
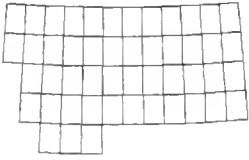
1996-2002 = 0; 07/1992 - QLL: 39A
n = 3



Cassin's Kingbird

Tyrannus vociferans

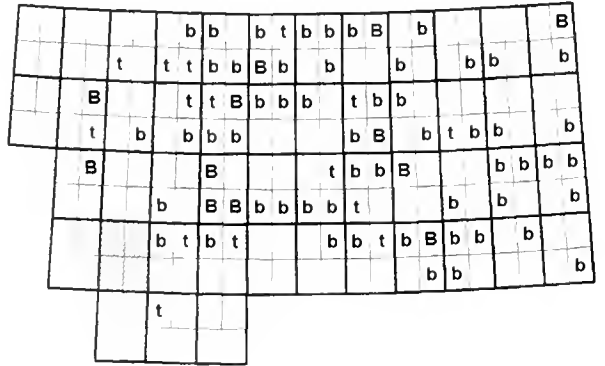
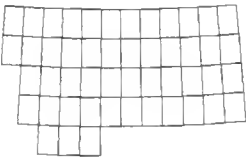
1996-2002 = 6
TES



Western Kingbird

Tyrannus verticalis

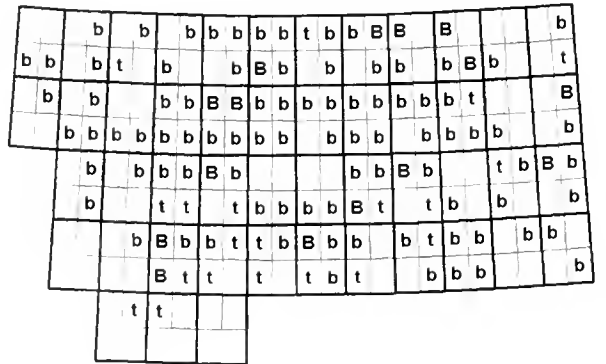
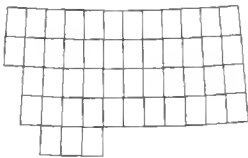
1996-2002 = 199



Eastern Kingbird

Tyrannus tyrannus

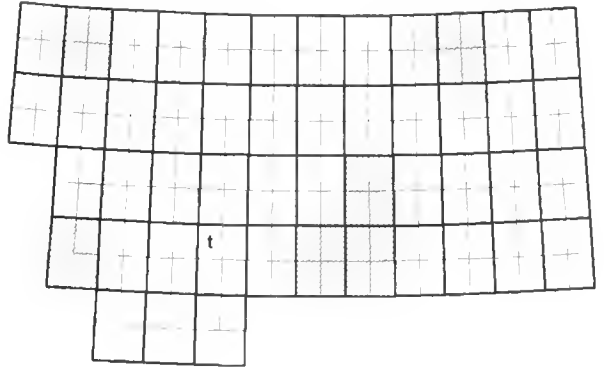
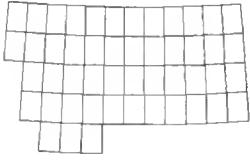
1996-2002 = 314



Scissor-tailed Flycatcher

Tyrannus forficatus

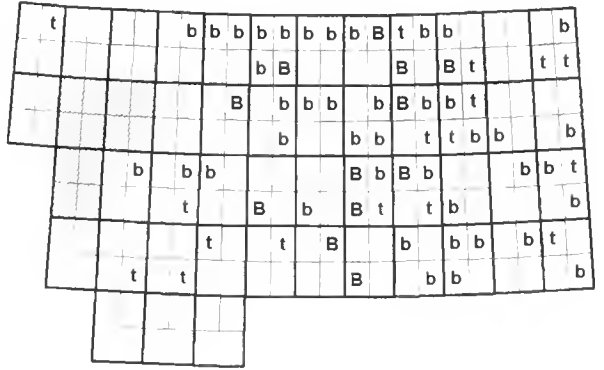
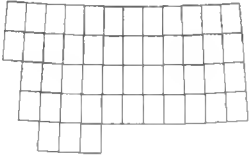
1996-2002 = 1; 06/2001 - QLL: 38A
n = 10



Loggerhead Shrike

Lanius ludovicianus

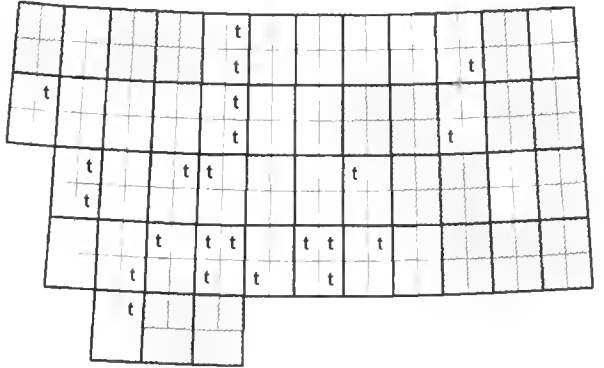
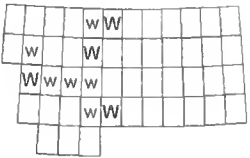
1996-2002 = 152
SI



Northern Shrike

Lanius excubitor

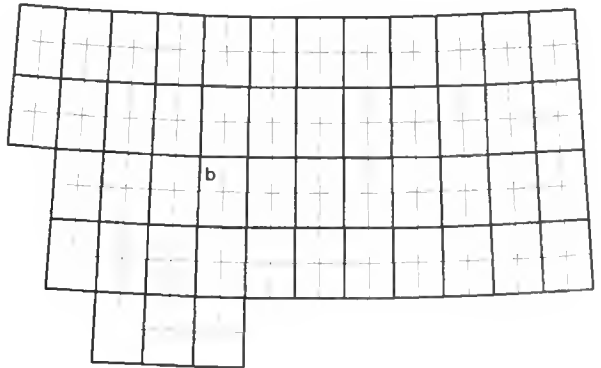
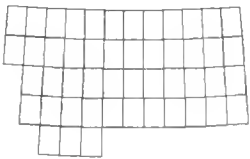
1996-2002 = 54



White-eyed Vireo

Vireo griseus

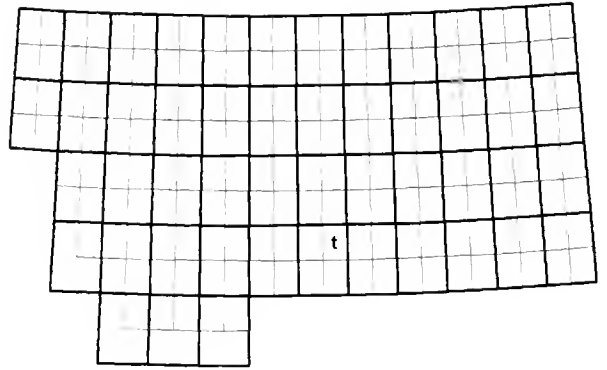
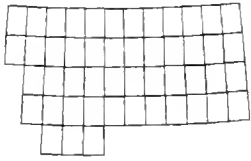
1996-2002 = 1; 07/2002 - QLL: 28A
n = 1



Yellow-throated Vireo

Vireo flavifrons

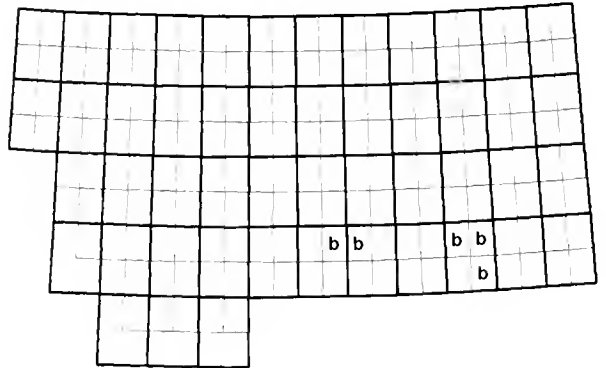
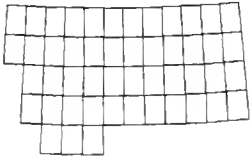
1996-2002 = 1; 06/2002 - QLL: 40B
n = 1



Plumbeous Vireo

Vireo plumbeus

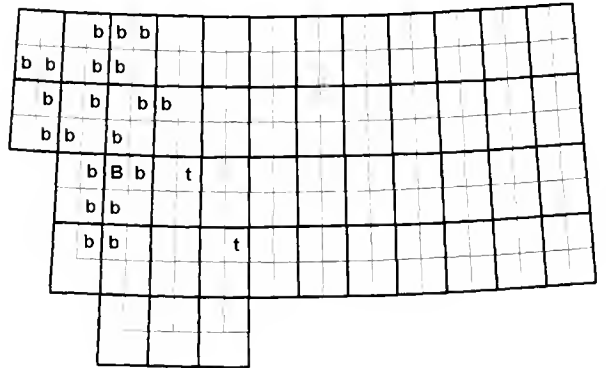
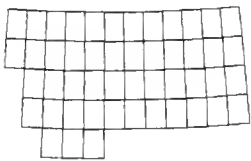
1996-2002 = 12; 06/2002 - QLL: 43D
n = 12 SI



Cassin's Vireo

Vireo cassini

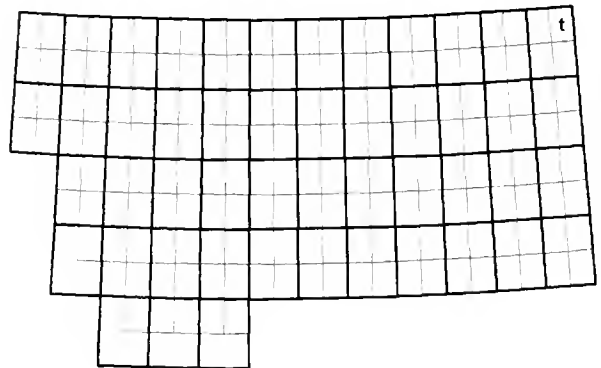
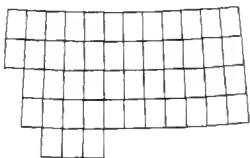
1996-2002 = 69
SI



Blue-headed Vireo

Vireo solitarius

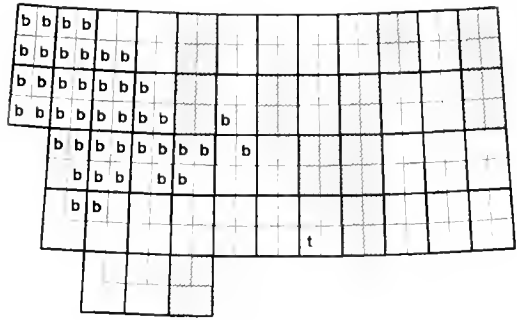
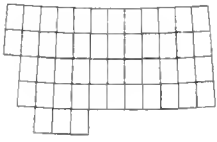
1996-2002 = 4; 08/2001 - QLL: 12B
n = 4



Solitary Vireo

Vireo spp.

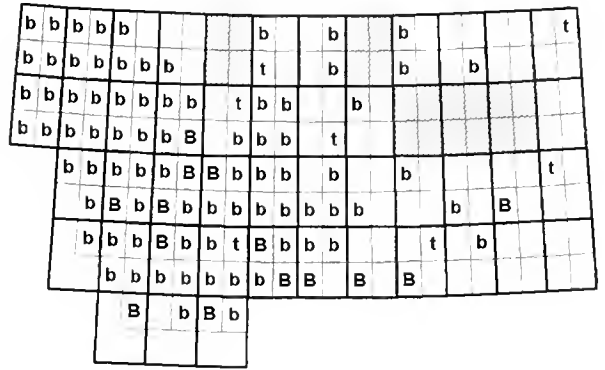
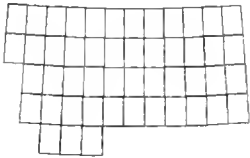
1996-2002 = 117



Warbling Vireo

Vireo gilvus

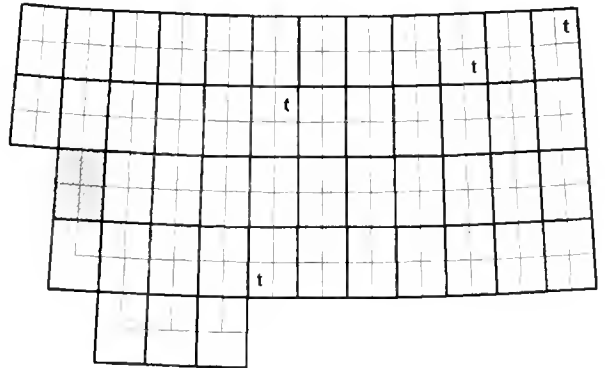
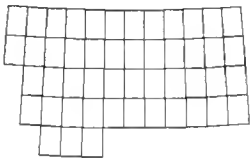
1996-2002 = 362



Philadelphia Vireo

Vireo philadelphicus

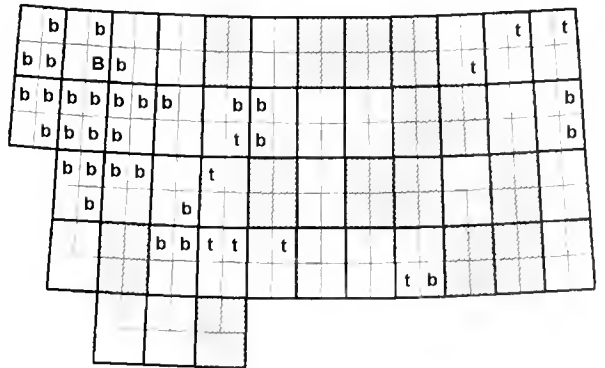
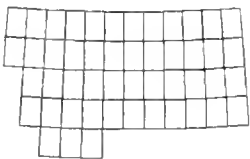
1996-2002 = 4; 05/2002 - QLL: 18B
n = 8



Red-eyed Vireo

Vireo olivaceus

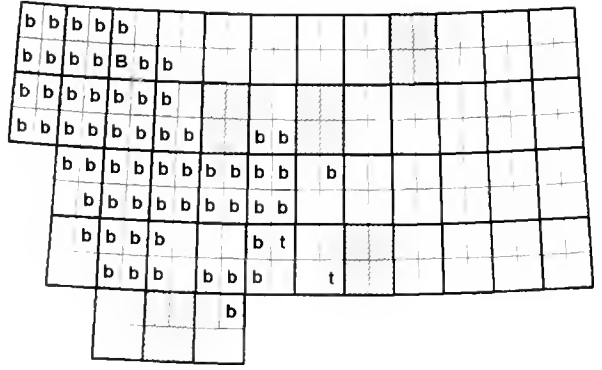
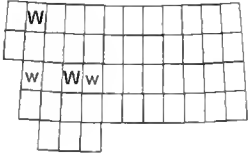
1996-2002 = 74



Gray Jay

Perisoreus canadensis

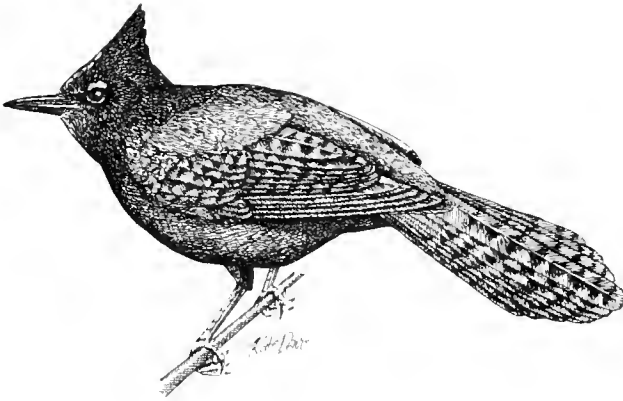
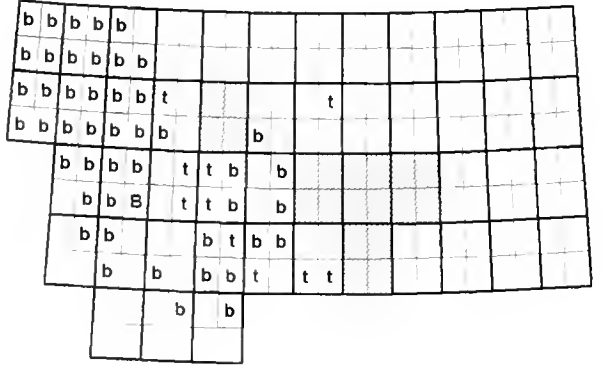
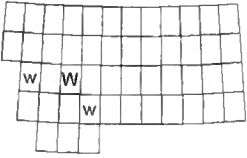
1996-2002 = 206



Steller's Jay

Cyanocitta stelleri

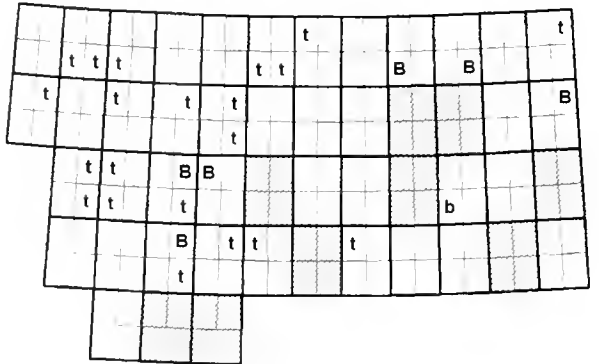
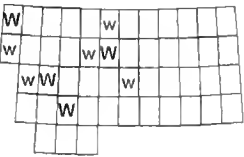
1996-2002 = 146



Blue Jay

Cyanocitta cristata

1996-2002 = 57

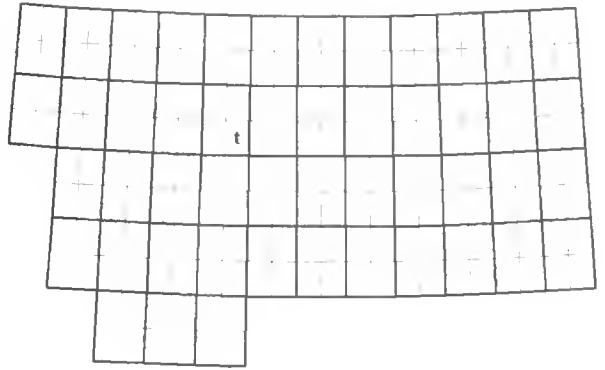
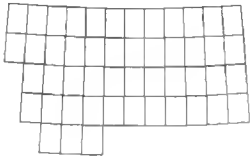


Western Scrub-Jay

Aphelocoma californica

1996-2002 = 1; 05/2000 - QLL: 17D

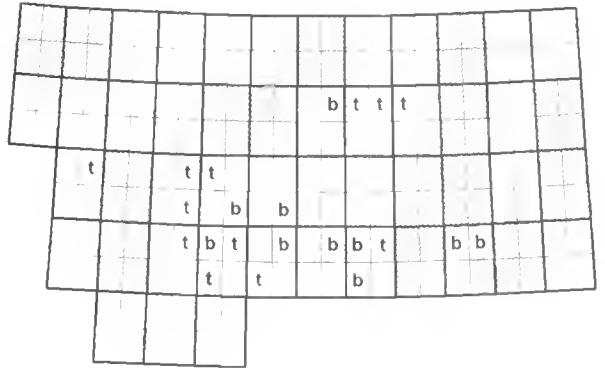
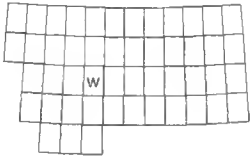
n = 1



Pinyon Jay

Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus

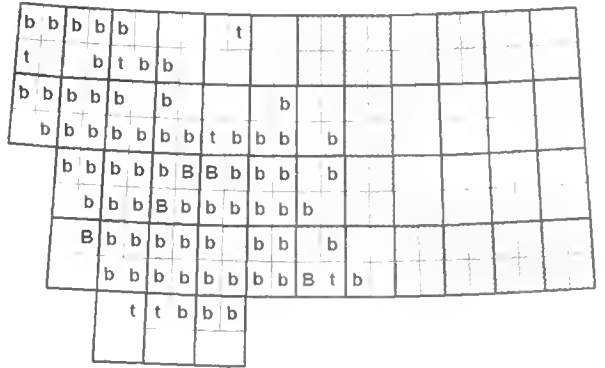
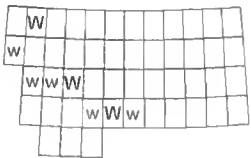
1996-2002 = 39



Clark's Nutcracker

Nucifraga columbiana

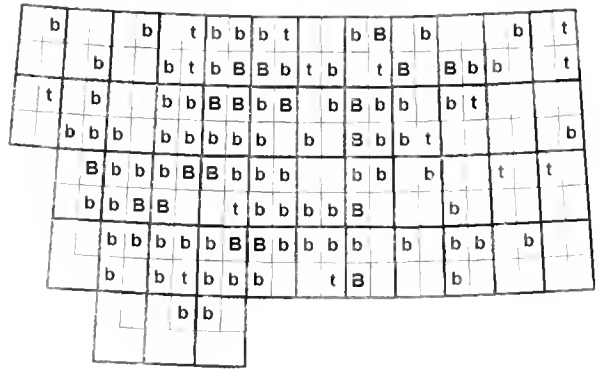
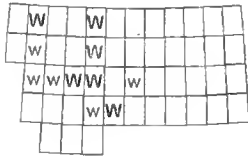
1996-2002 = 276



Black-billed Magpie

Pica hudsonia

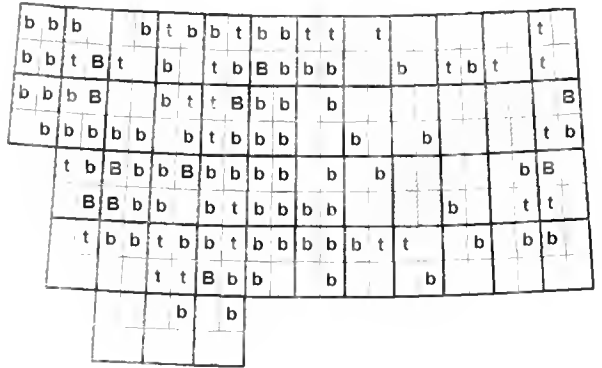
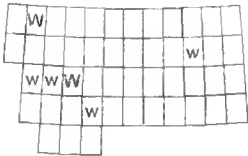
1996-2002 = 368



American Crow

Corvus brachyrhynchos

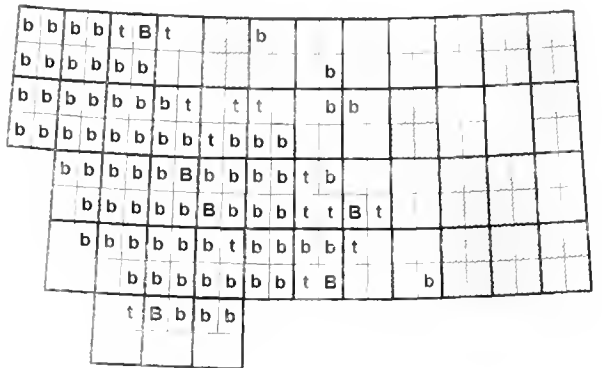
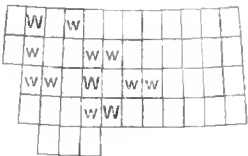
1996-2002 = 304



Common Raven

Corvus corax

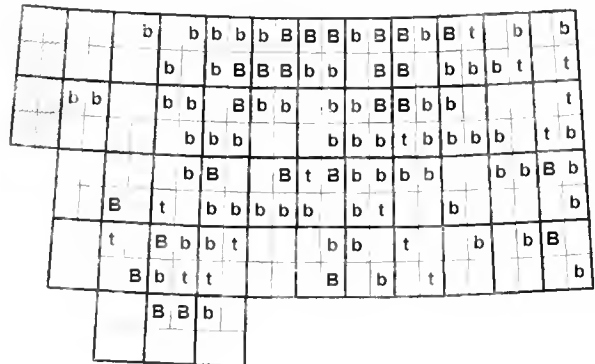
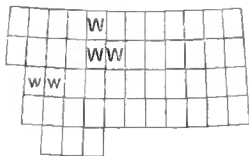
1996-2002 = 423



Horned Lark

Eremophila alpestris

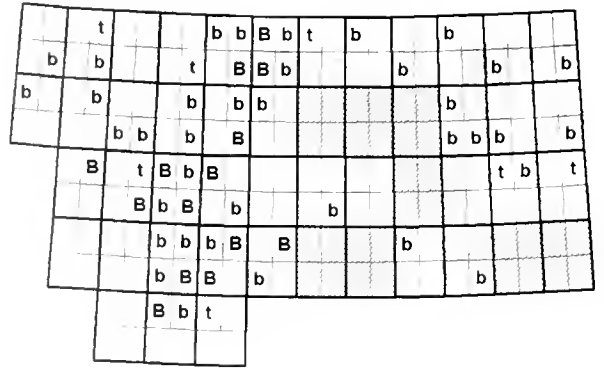
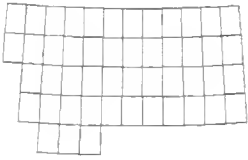
1996-2002 = 340



Bank Swallow

Riparia riparia

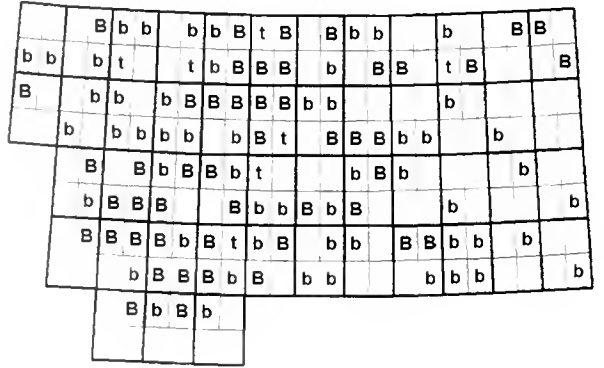
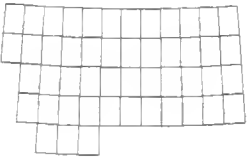
1996-2002 = 111



Cliff Swallow

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota

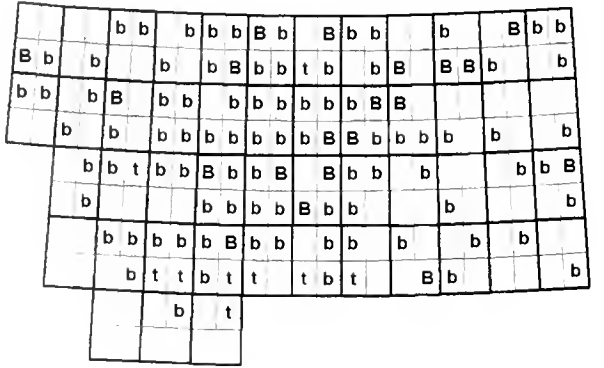
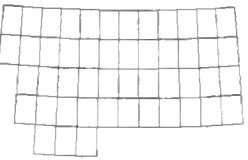
1996-2002 = 301



Barn Swallow

Hirundo rustica

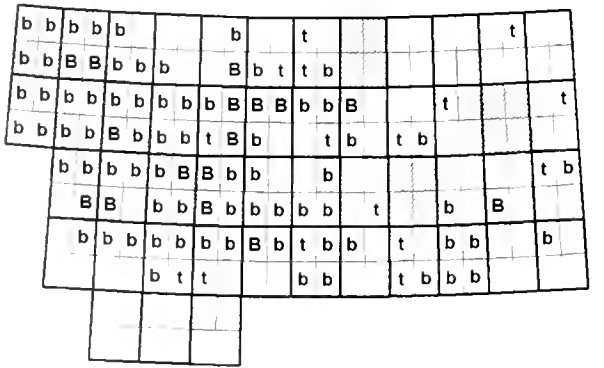
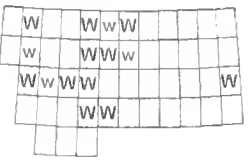
1996-2002 = 339



Black-capped Chickadee

Poecile atricapilla

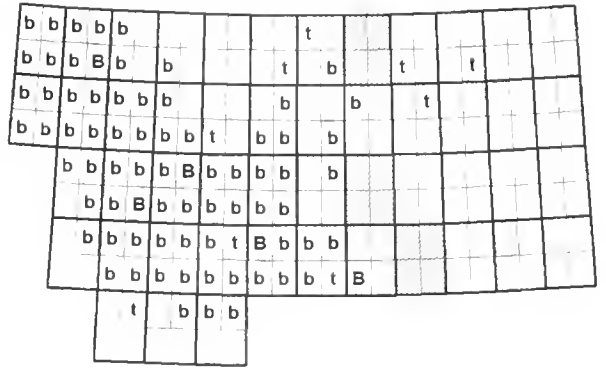
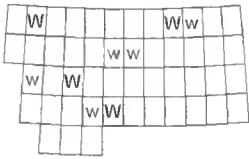
1996-2002 = 391



Mountain Chickadee

Poecile gambeli

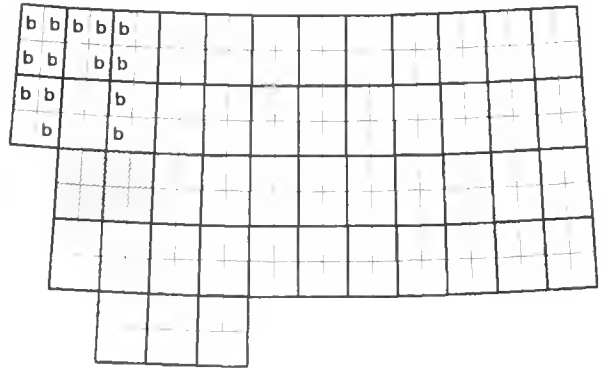
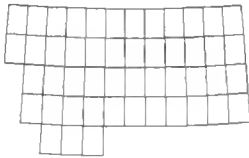
1996-2002 = 371



Chestnut-backed Chickadee

Poecile rufescens

1996-2002 = 43

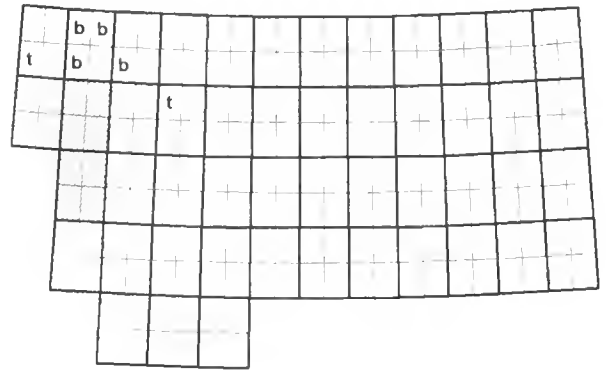


Boreal Chickadee

Poecile hudsonica

1996-2002 = 8

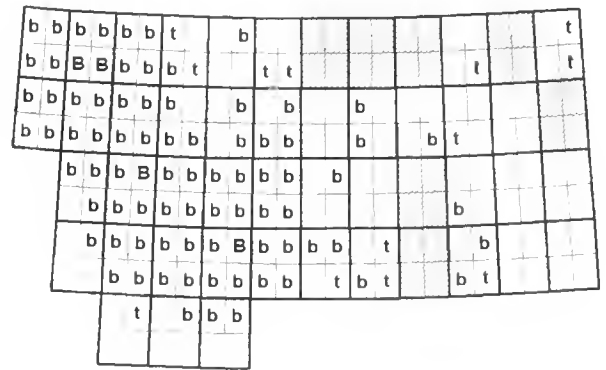
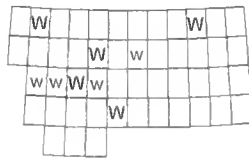
TES



Red-breasted Nuthatch

Sitta canadensis

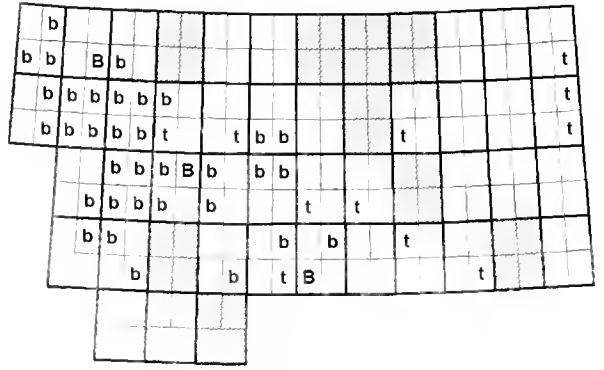
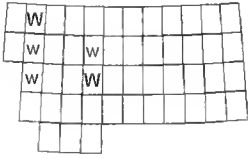
1996-2002 = 411



White-breasted Nuthatch

Sitta carolinensis

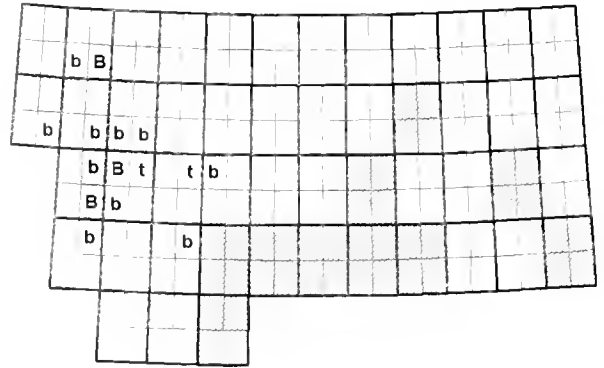
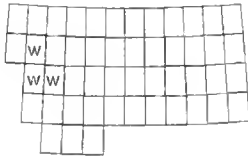
1996-2002 = 93



Pygmy Nuthatch

Sitta pygmaea

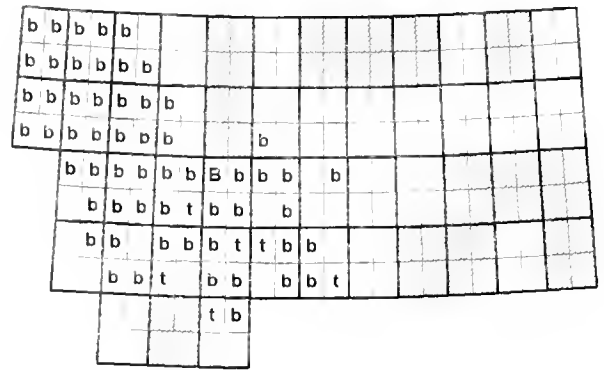
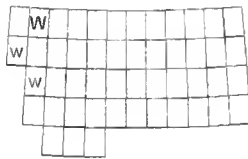
1996-2002 = 34



Brown Creeper

Certhia americana

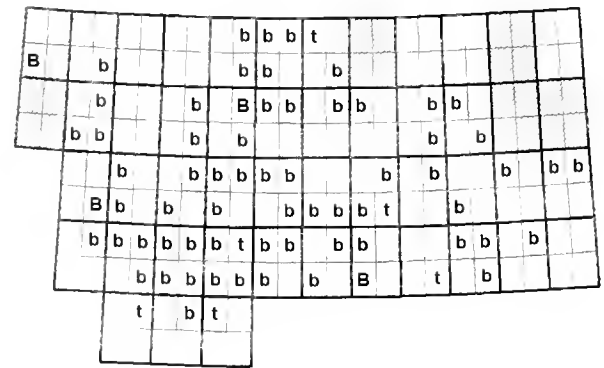
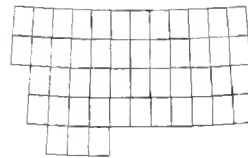
1996-2002 = 131



Rock Wren

Salpinctes obsoletus

1996-2002 = 154

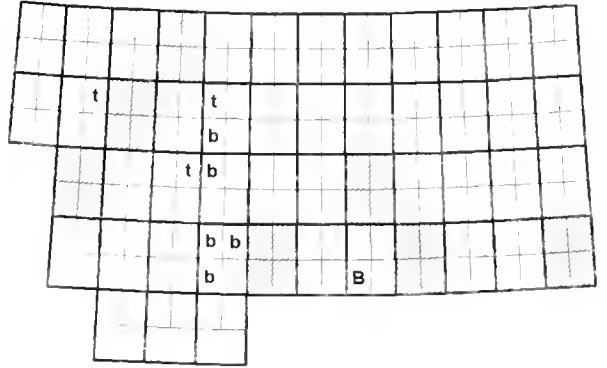
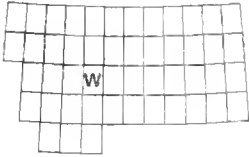




Canyon Wren

Catherpes mexicanus

1996-2002 = 26

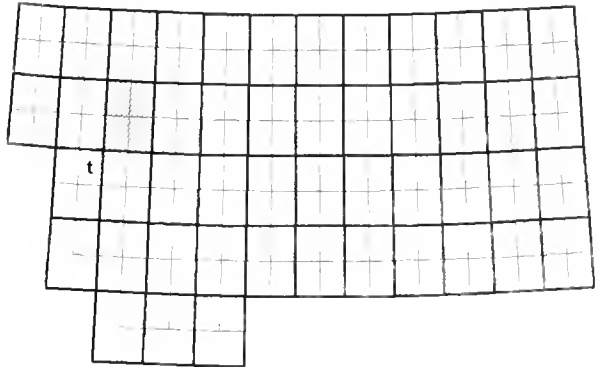
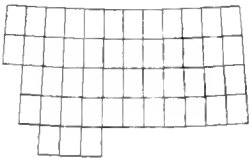


Bewick's Wren

Thryomanes bewickii

1996-2002 = 1; 10/2000 - QLL; 25B

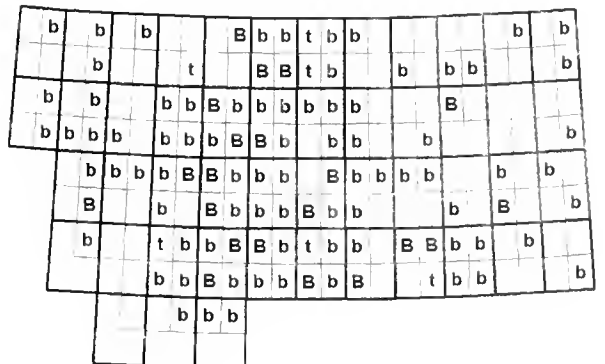
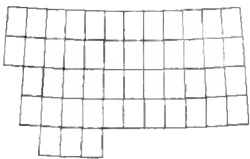
n = 3



House Wren

Troglodytes aedon

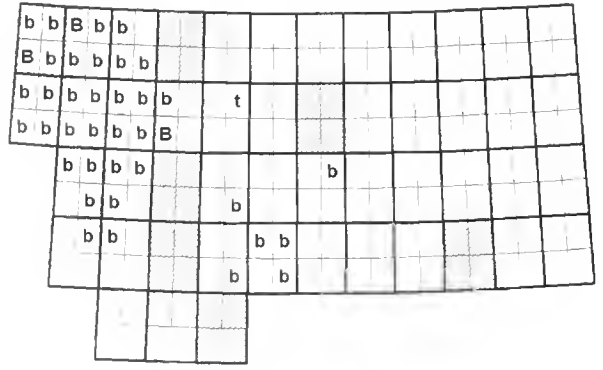
1996-2002 = 273



Winter Wren

Troglodytes troglodytes

1996-2002 = 156

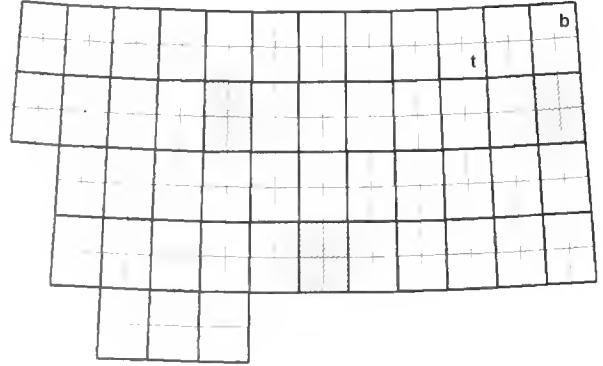
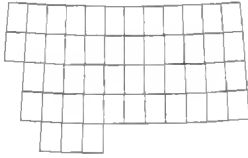


Sedge Wren

Cistothorus platensis

1996-2002 = 6; 05/2000 - QLL, 12B

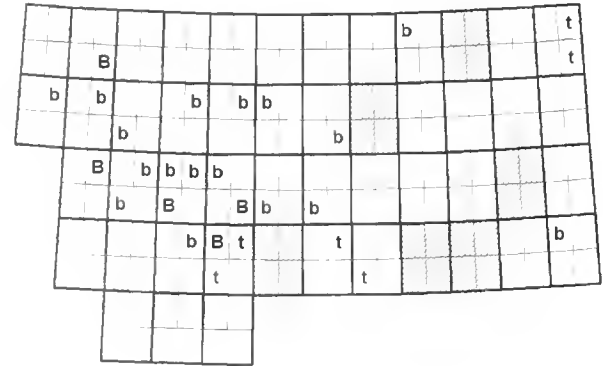
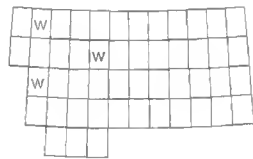
n = 12 TES



Marsh Wren

Cistothorus palustris

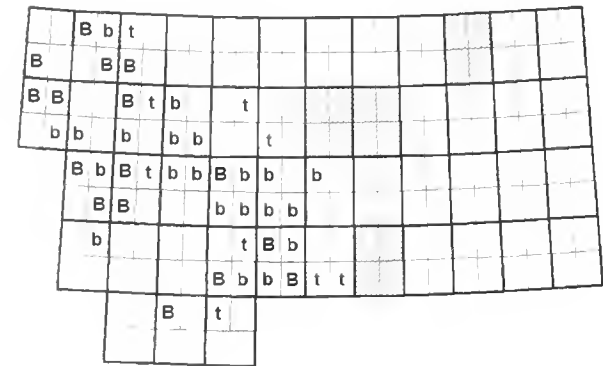
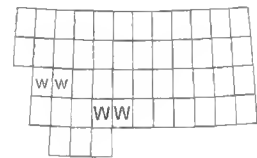
1996-2002 = 63



American Dipper

Cinclus mexicanus

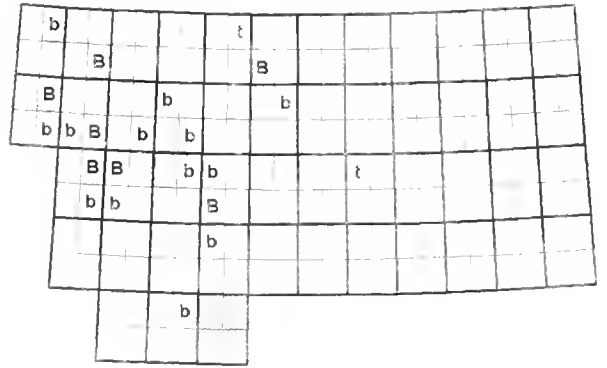
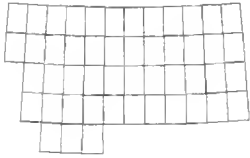
1996-2002 = 115



Western Bluebird

Sialia mexicana

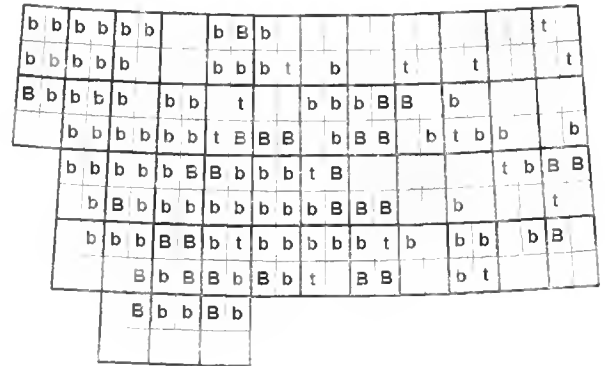
1996-2002 = 39



Mountain Bluebird

Sialia currucoides

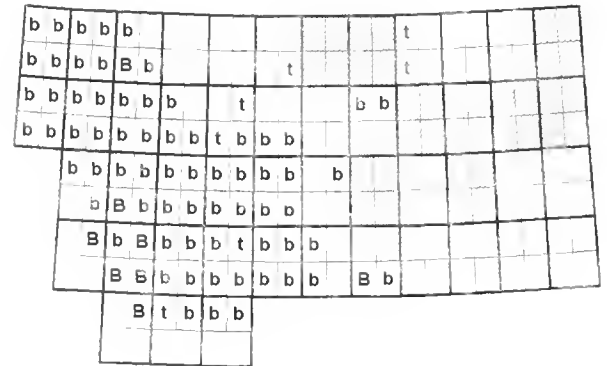
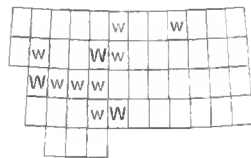
1996-2002 = 344



Townsend's Solitaire

Myadestes townsendi

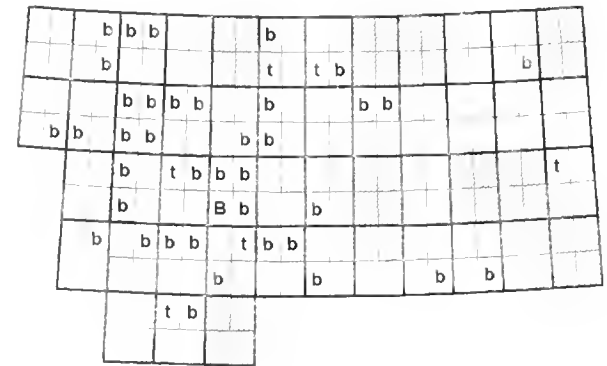
1996-2002 = 338



Veery

Catharus fuscescens

1996-2002 = 81

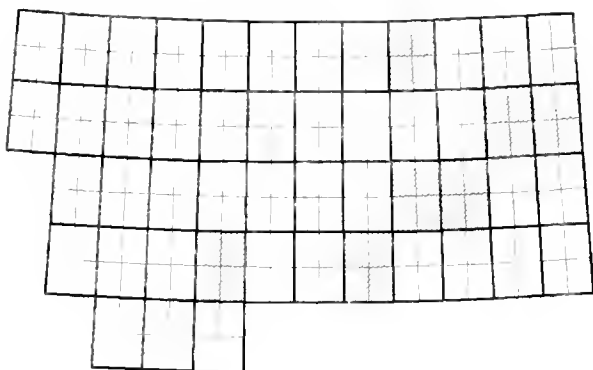


Gray-cheeked Thrush

Catharus minimus

1996-2002 = 0; 05/1995 - QLL: 12B

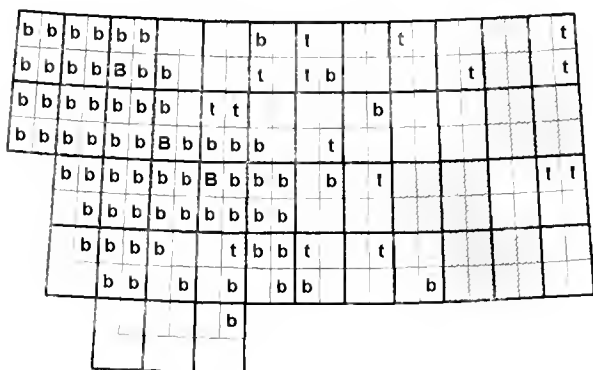
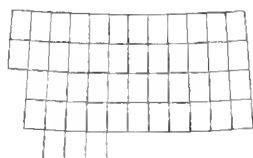
n = 14



Swainson's Thrush

Catharus ustulatus

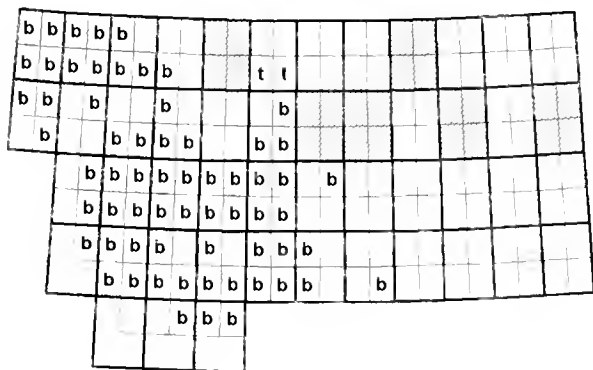
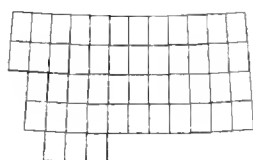
1996-2002 = 301



Hermit Thrush

Catharus guttatus

1996-2002 = 182

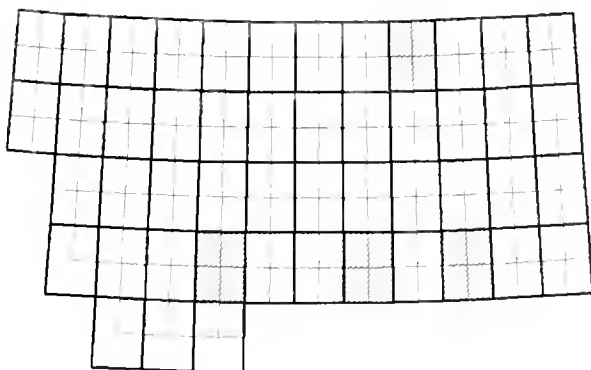
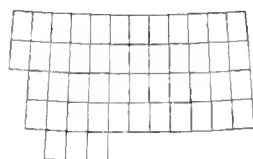


Wood Thrush

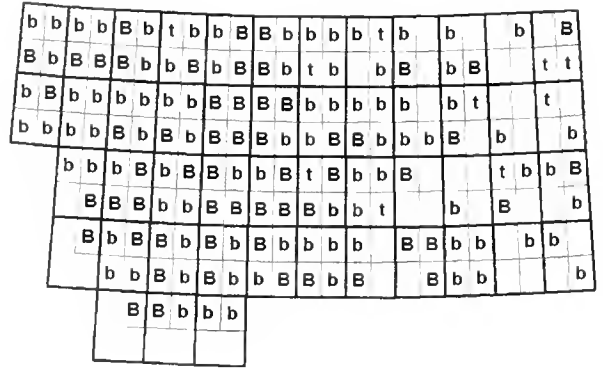
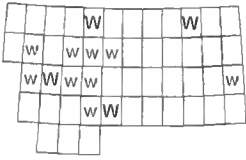
Hylocichla ustulata

1996-2002 = 0; 10/1975 - QLL: 38B

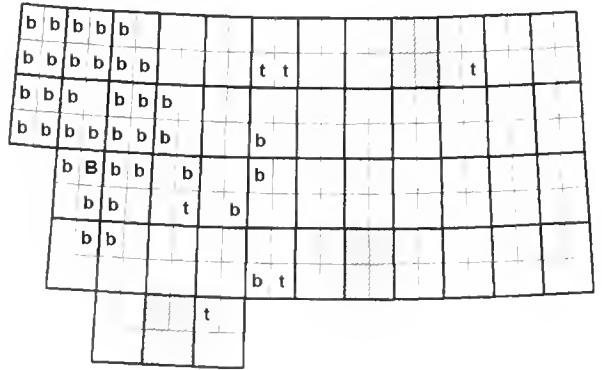
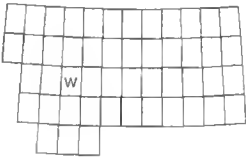
n = 4



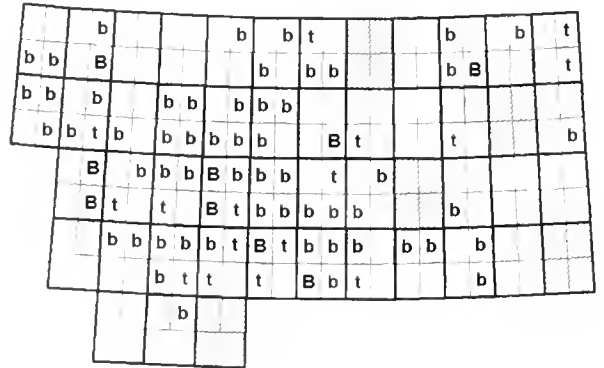
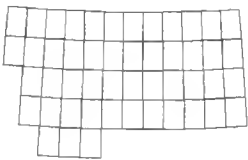
American Robin
Turdus migratorius
 1996-2002 = 709



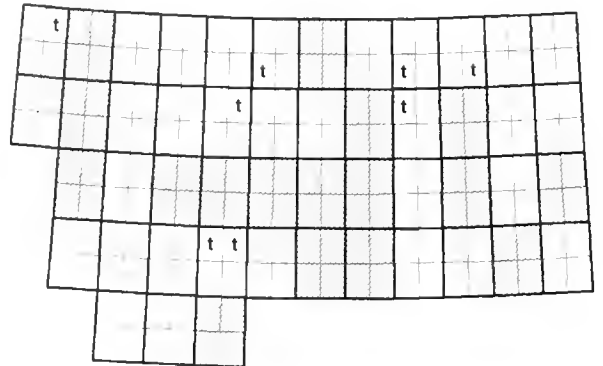
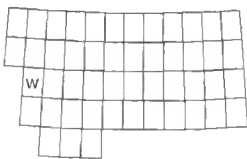
Varied Thrush
Ixoreus naevius
 1996-2002 = 145



Gray Catbird
Dumetella carolinensis
 1996-2002 = 206



Northern Mockingbird
Mimus polyglottos
 1996-2002 = 12

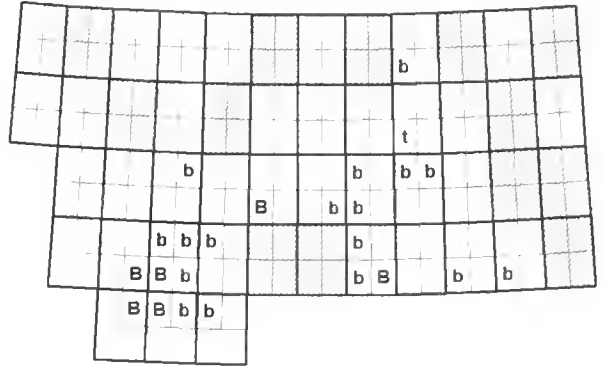
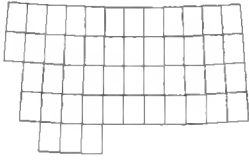


Sage Thrasher

Oreoscoptes montanus

1996-2002 = 58

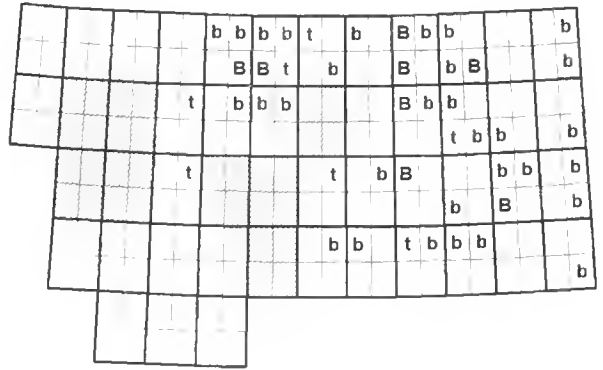
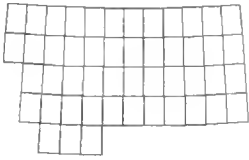
SI



Brown Thrasher

Toxostoma rufum

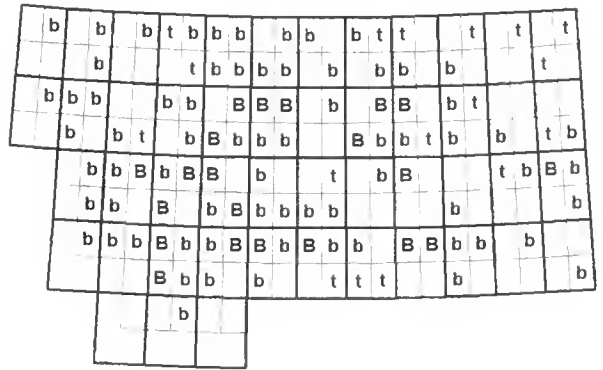
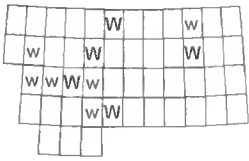
1996-2002 = 94



European Starling

Sturnus vulgaris

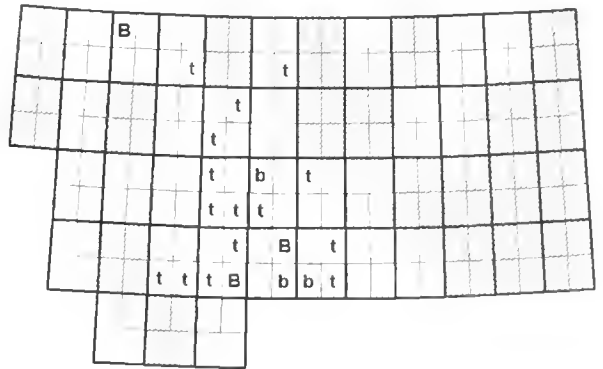
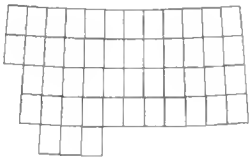
1996-2002 = 355



American Pipit

Anthus rubescens

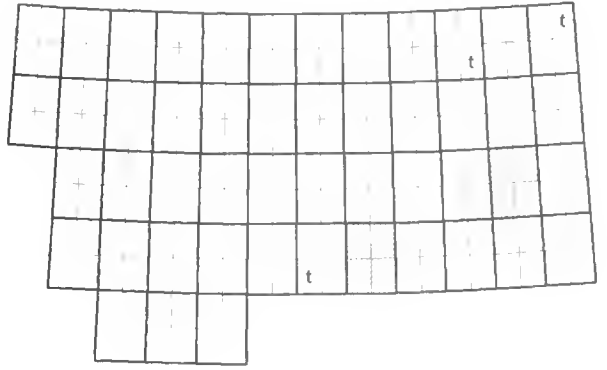
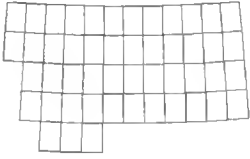
1996-2002 = 36



Black-throated Blue Warbler

Dendroica caerulescens

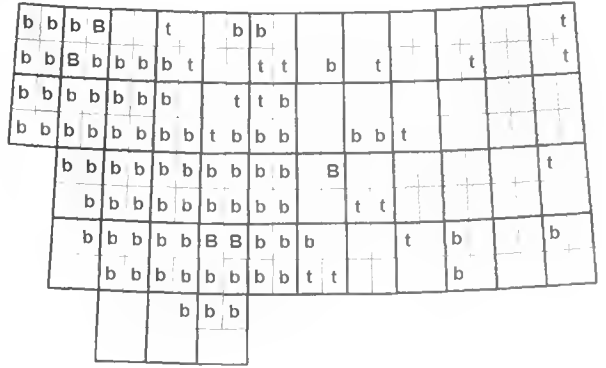
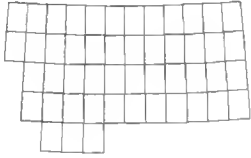
1996-2002 = 4; 09/2001 - QLL: 10D
n = 9



Yellow-rumped Warbler

Dendroica coronata

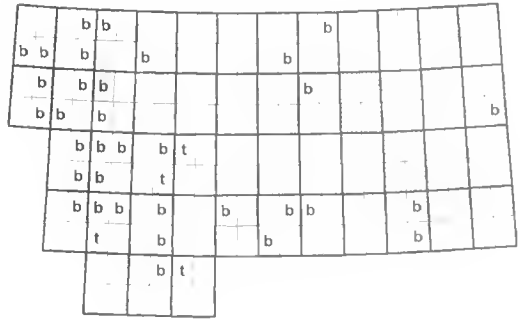
1996-2002 = 318



Audubon's Warbler

Dendroica coronata auduboni

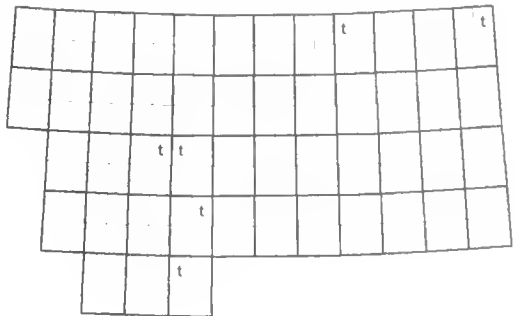
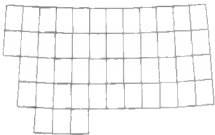
1996-2002 = 110



Myrtle Warbler

Dendroica coronata coronata

1996-2002 = 7; 05/1999 - QLL 09A
n = 17

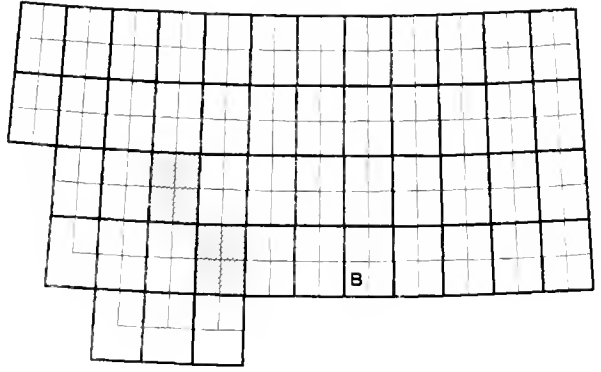
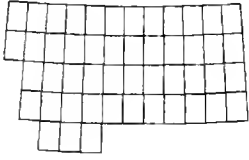


Black-throated Gray Warbler

Dendroica nigrescens

1996-2002 = 1; 06/2001 - QLL: 41C

n = 7

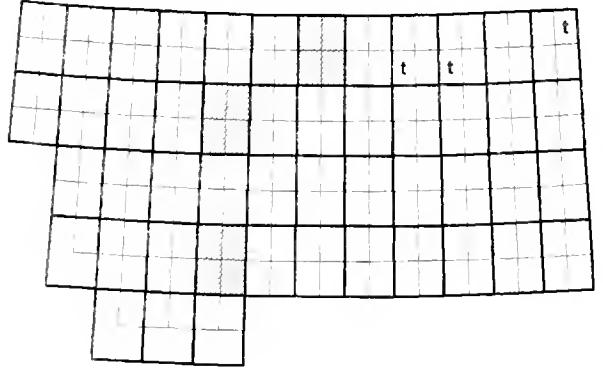
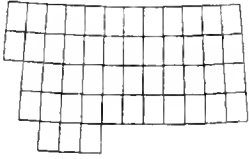


Black-throated Green Warbler

Dendroica virens

1996-2002 = 4; 05/2002 - QLL: 09C

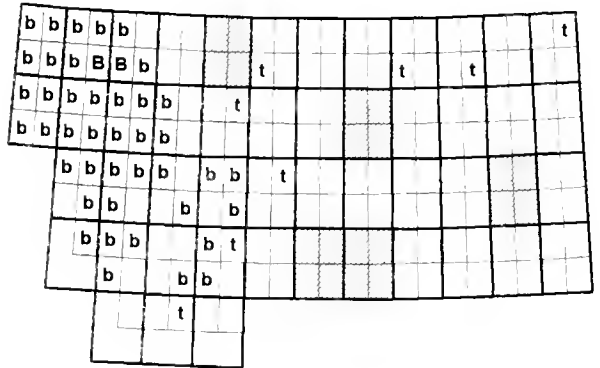
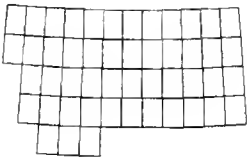
n = 10



Townsend's Warbler

Dendroica townsendi

1996-2002 = 196

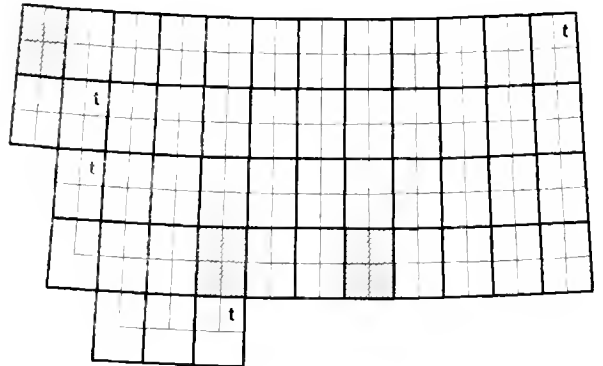
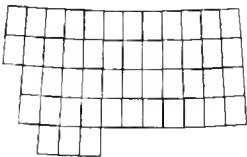


Blackburnian Warbler

Dendroica fusca

1996-2002 = 4; 08/2002 - QLL: 12B

n = 10

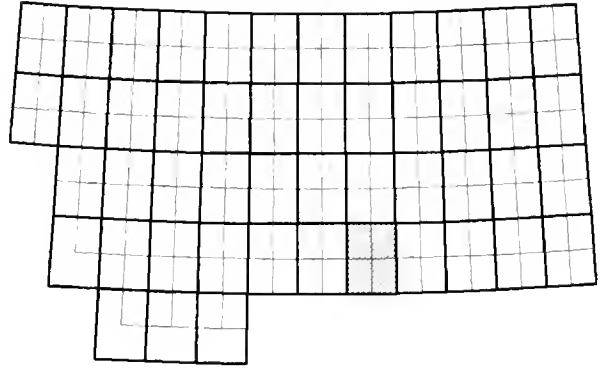
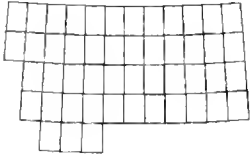


Yellow-throated Warbler

Dendroica dominica

1996-2002 = 0; 01/1982 - QLL: 41A

n = 1

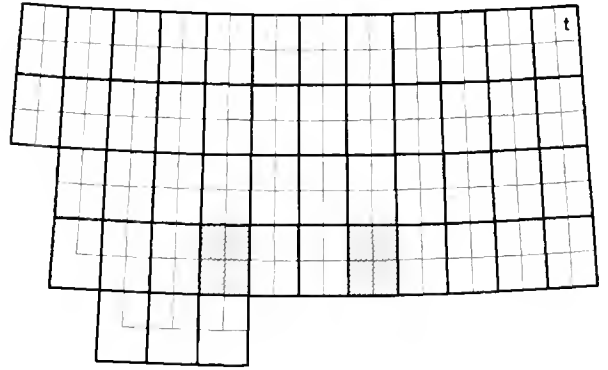
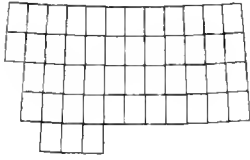


Pine Warbler

Dendroica pinus

1996-2002 = 1; 09/1996 - QLL: 12B

n = 6

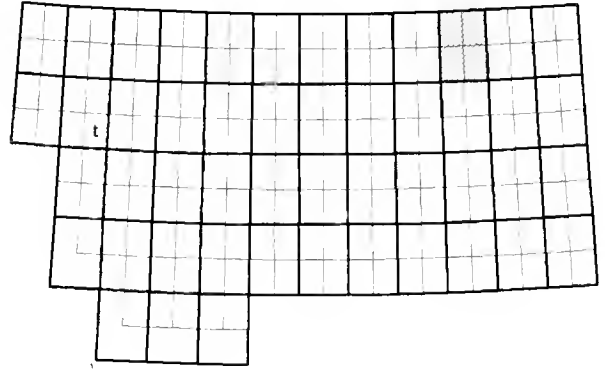
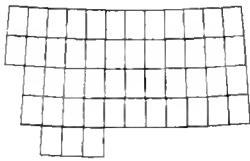


Prairie Warbler

Dendroica discolor

1996-2002 = 1; 12/1998 - QLL: 14D

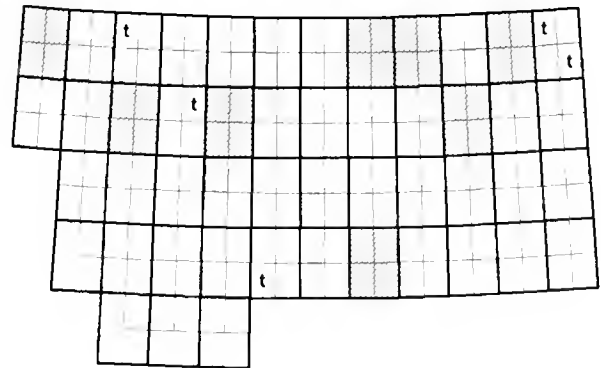
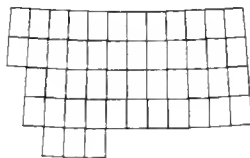
n = 2



Palm Warbler

Dendroica palmarum

1996-2002 = 5

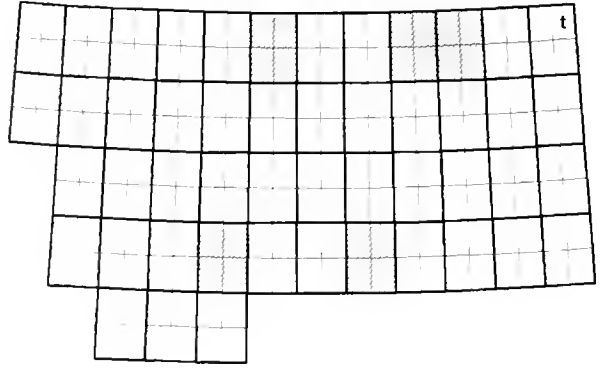
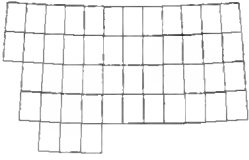


Bay-breasted Warbler

Dendroica castanea

1996-2002 = 3; 09/1999 - QLL: 12B

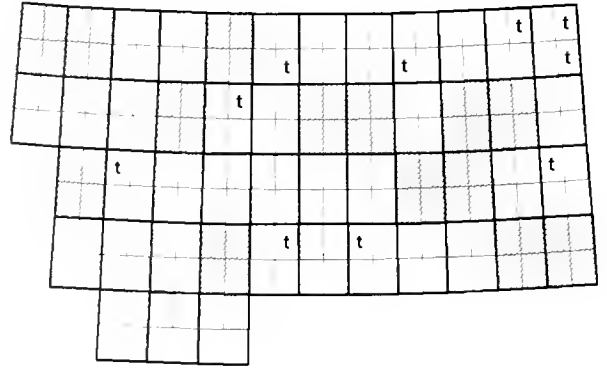
n = 8



Blackpoll Warbler

Dendroica striata

1996-2002 = 21

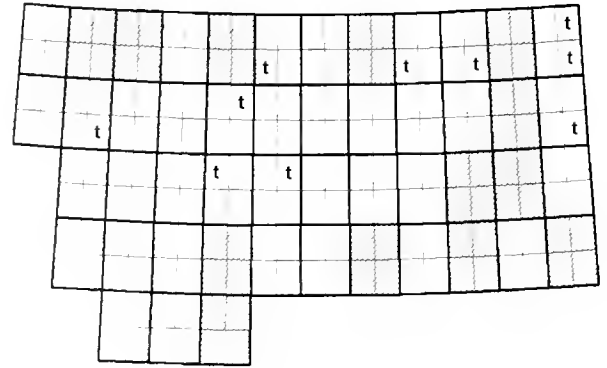
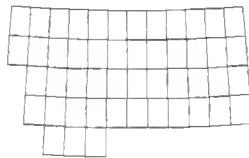


Black-and-white Warbler

Mniotilta varia

1996-2002 = 17

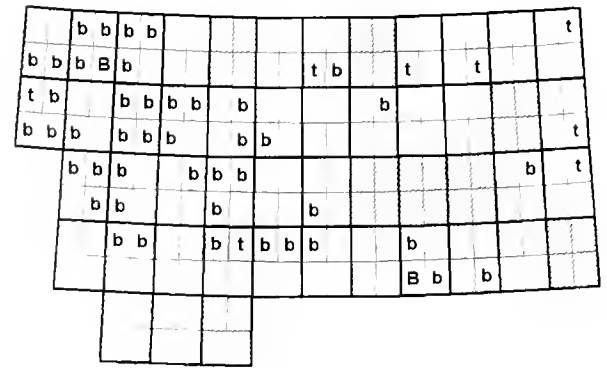
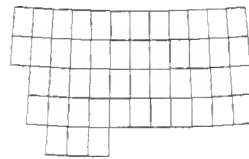
TES



American Redstart

Setophaga ruticilla

1996-2002 = 132

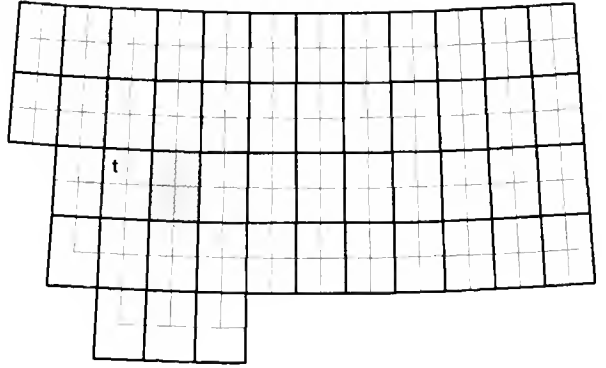
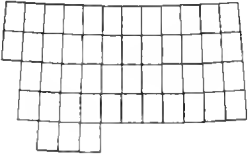


Prothonotary Warbler

Protonotaria citrea

1996-2002 = 1; 06/1998 - QLL: 26A

n = 2

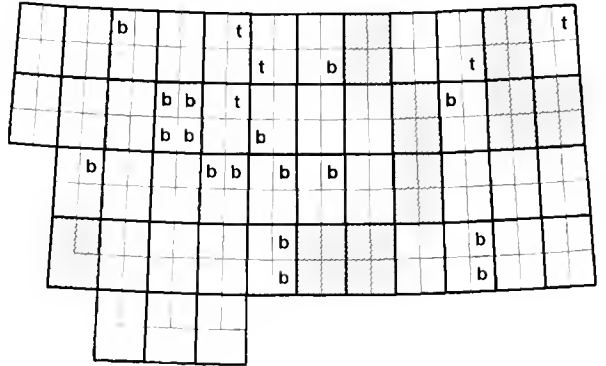
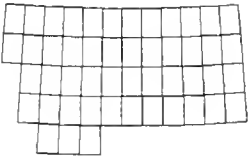


Ovenbird

Seiurus aurocapillus

1996-2002 = 37

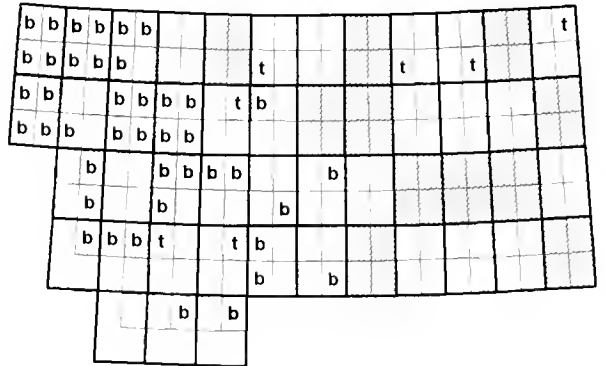
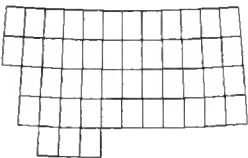
SI



Northern Waterthrush

Seiurus noveboracensis

1996-2002 = 124

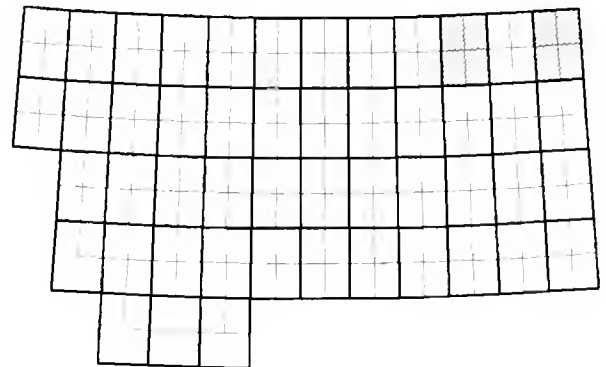
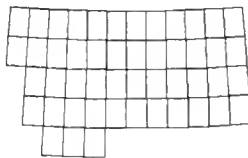


Kentucky Warbler

Oporornis formosus

1996-2002 = 0; 09/1989 - QLL: 12B

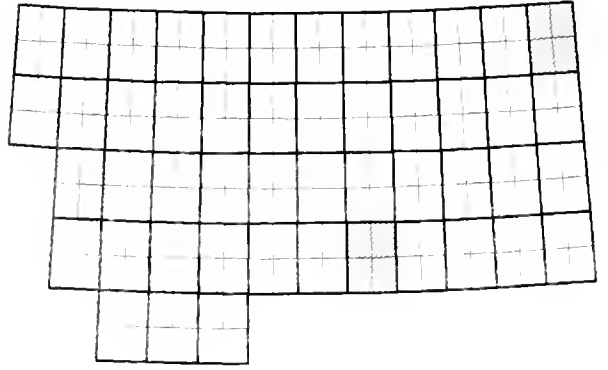
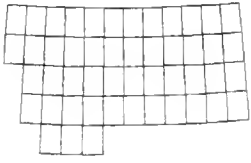
n = 2



Connecticut Warbler

Oporornis agilis

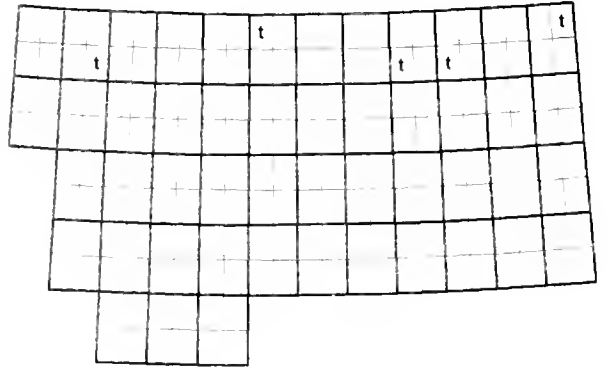
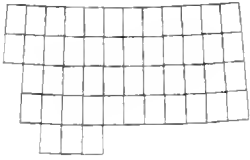
1996-2002 = 0; 08/1995 - QLL: 25D
n = 7



Mourning Warbler

Oporornis philadelphia

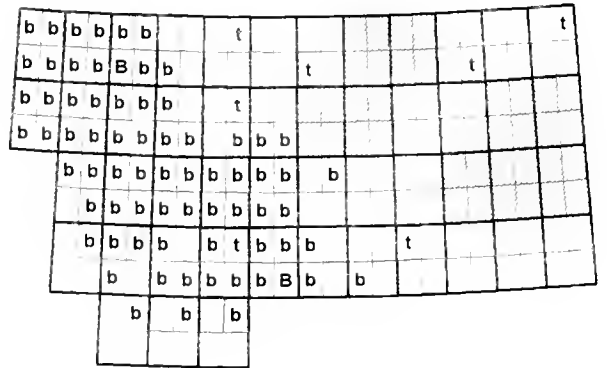
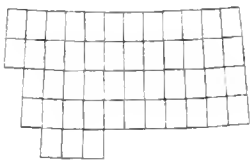
1996-2002 = 17



MacGillivray's Warbler

Oporornis tolmiei

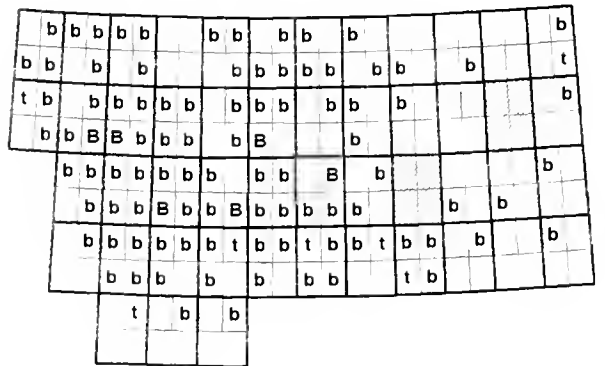
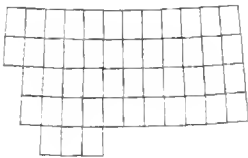
1996-2002 = 300



Common Yellowthroat

Geothlypis trichas

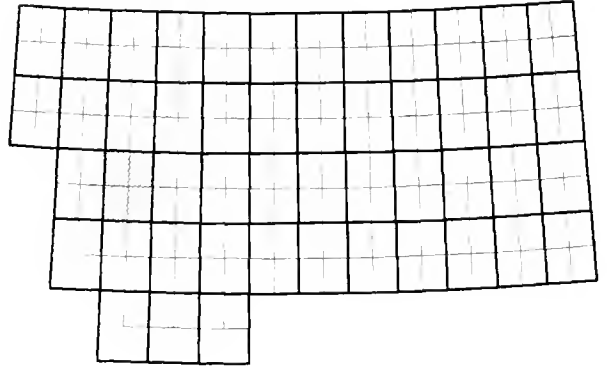
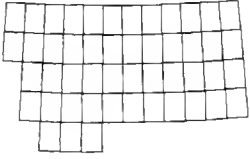
1996-2002 = 295



Painted Redstart

Myioborus pictus

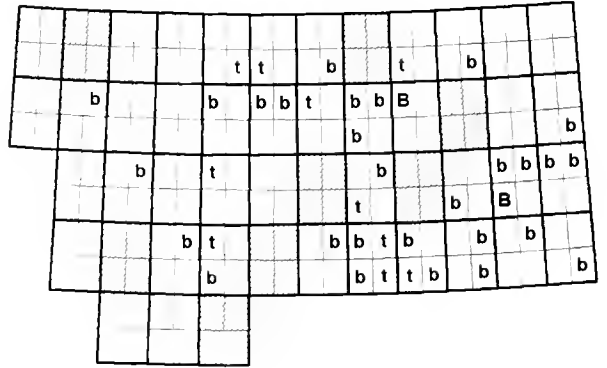
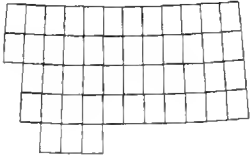
1996-2002 = 0; 11/1987 - QLL: 26A
n = 1



Yellow-breasted Chat

Icteria virens

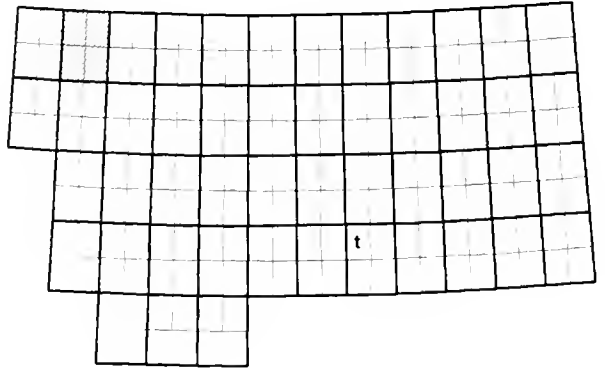
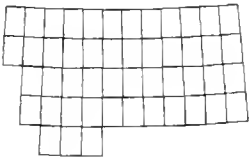
1996-2002 = 75



Summer Tanager

Piranga rubra

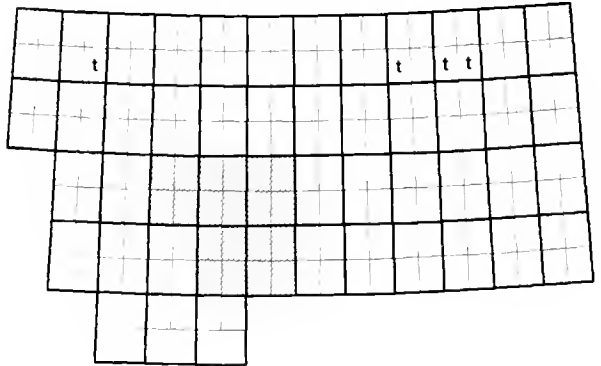
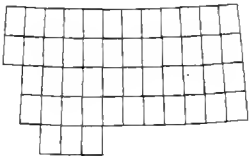
1996-2002 = 1; 05/1997 - QLL: 41A
n = 3



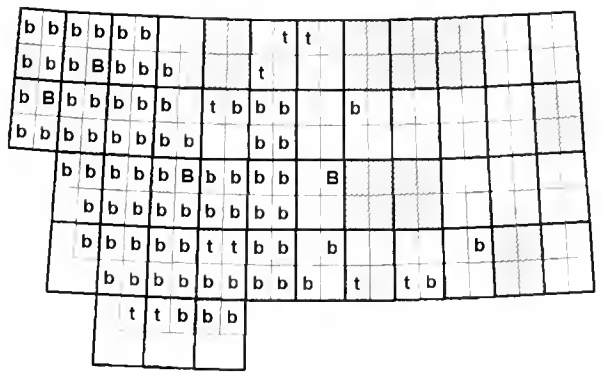
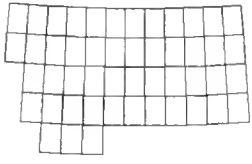
Scarlet Tanager

Piranga olivacea

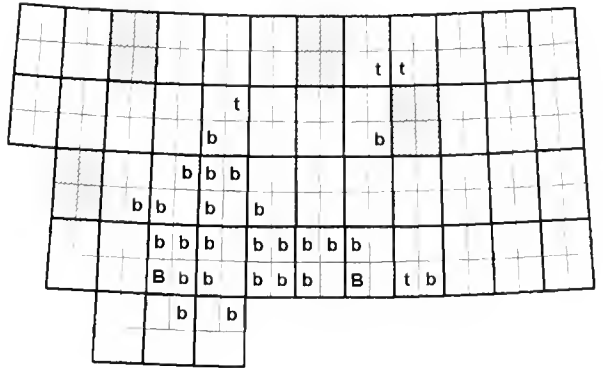
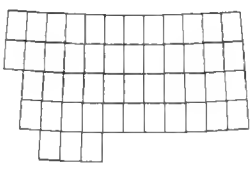
1996-2002 = 5; 05/2002 - QLL: 10C
n = 15



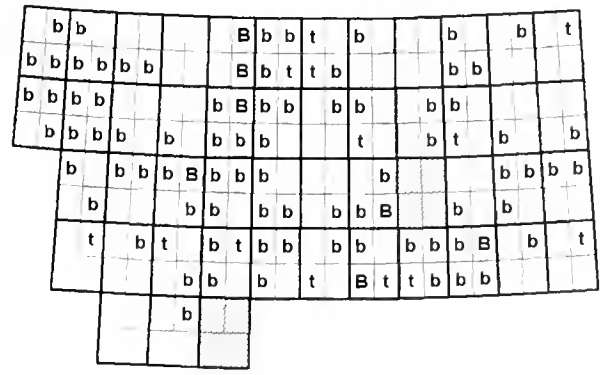
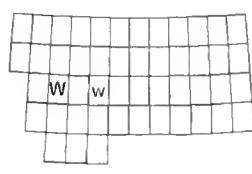
Western Tanager
Piranga ludoviciana
 1996-2002 = 345



Green-tailed Towhee
Pipilo chlorurus
 1996-2002 = 74



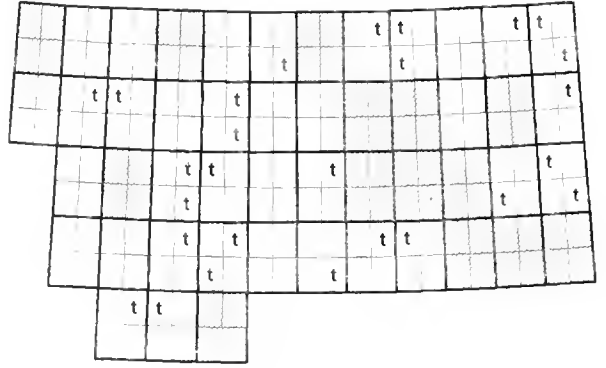
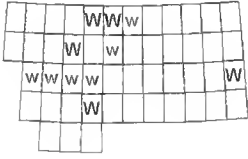
Spotted Towhee
Pipilo maculatus
 1996-2002 = 219



American Tree Sparrow

Spizella arborea

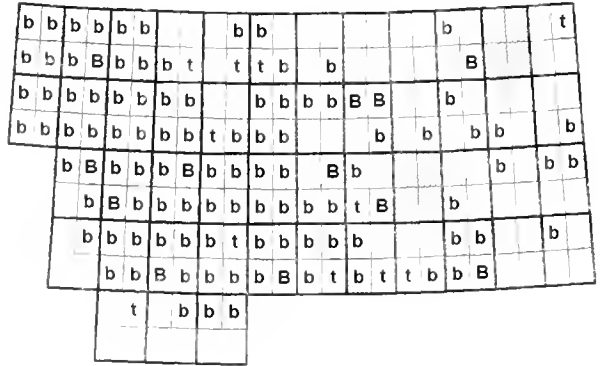
1996-2002 = 59



Chipping Sparrow

Spizella passerina

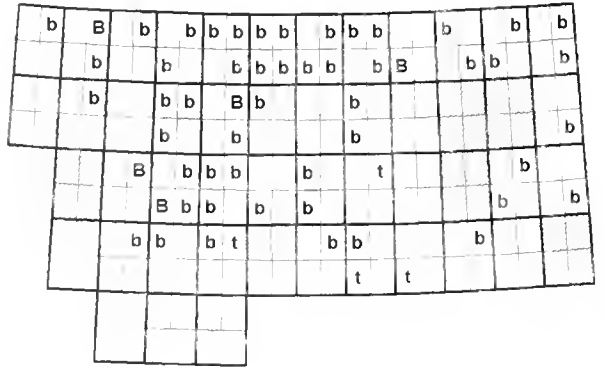
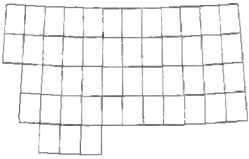
1996-2002 = 445



Clay-colored Sparrow

Spizella pallida

1996-2002 = 129

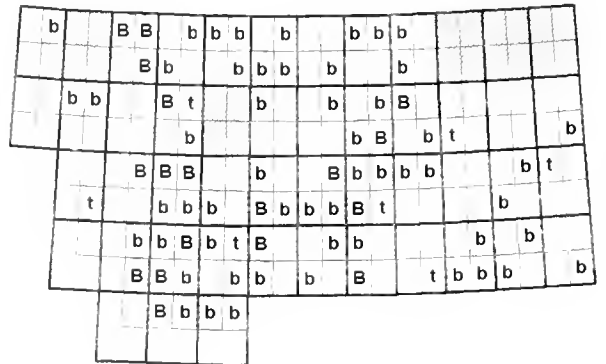
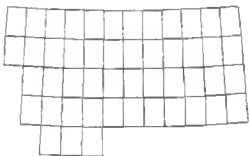


Brewer's Sparrow

Spizella breweri

1996-2002 = 186

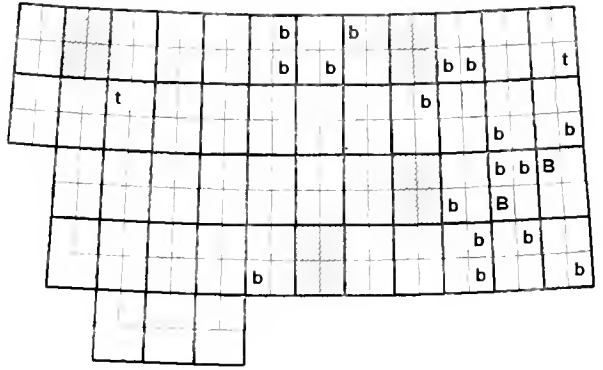
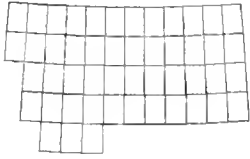
SI



Field Sparrow

Spizella pusilla

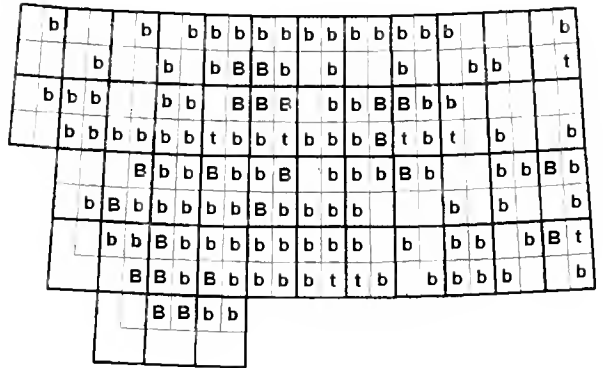
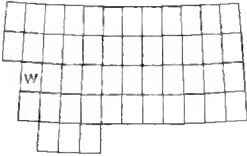
1996-2002 = 43



Vesper Sparrow

Poocetes gramineus

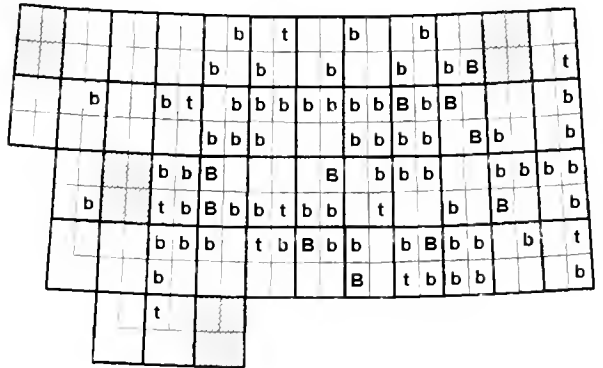
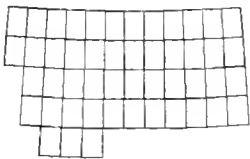
1996-2002 = 454



Lark Sparrow

Chondestes grammacus

1996-2002 = 159

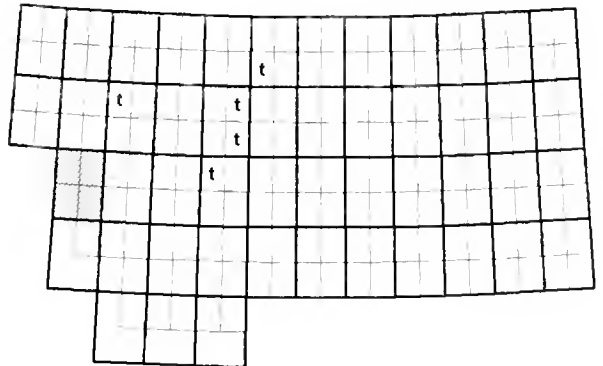
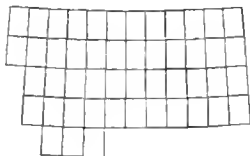


Black-throated Sparrow

Amphispiza bilineata

1996-2002 = 5; 06/2002 - QLL: 17D

n = 6

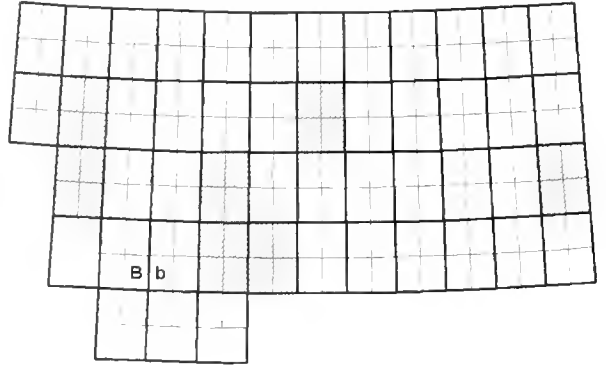
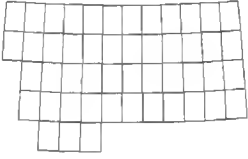


Sage Sparrow

Amphispiza belli

1996-2002 = 3; 05/2002 - QLL: 36D

n = 12 SI

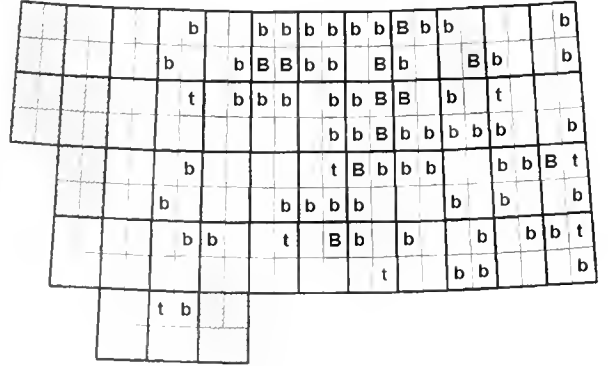
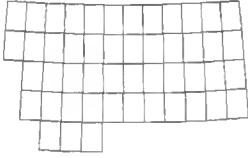


Lark Bunting

Calamospiza melanocorys

1996-2002 = 204

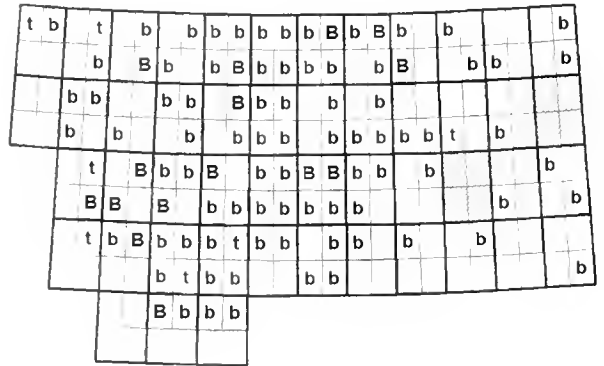
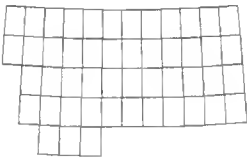
SI



Savannah Sparrow

Passerculus sandwichensis

1996-2002 = 297

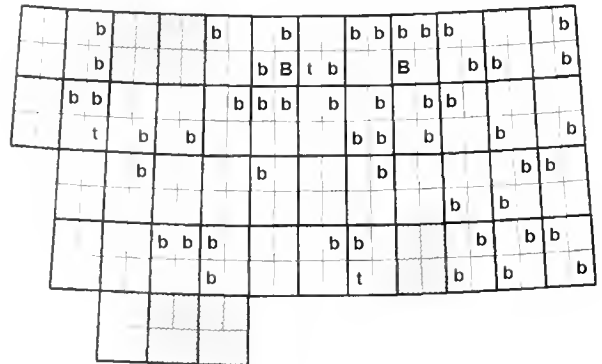
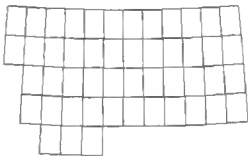


Grasshopper Sparrow

Ammodramus savannarum

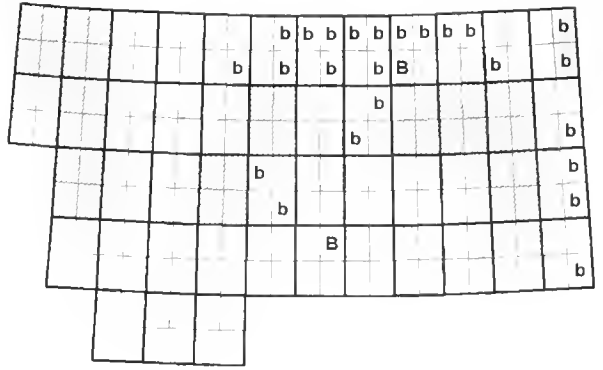
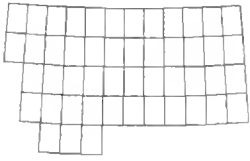
1996-2002 = 107

SI



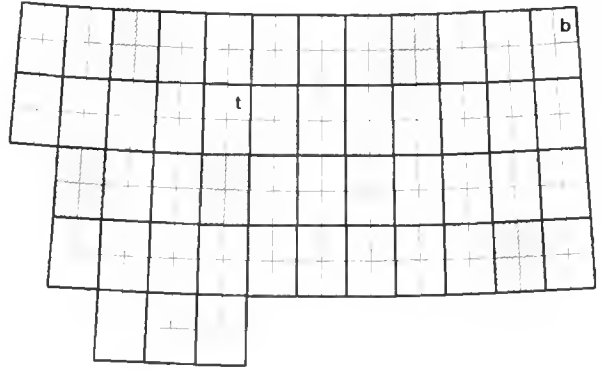
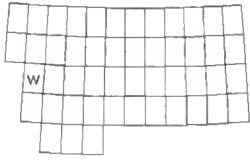
Baird's Sparrow
Ammodramus bairdi

1996-2002 = 72
TES



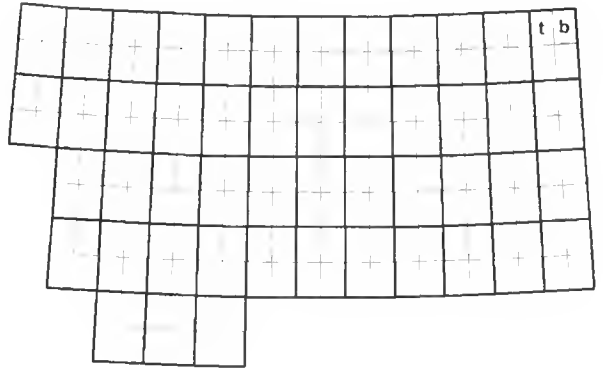
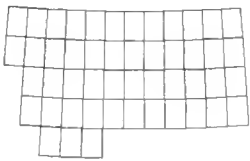
Le Conte's Sparrow
Ammodramus lecontei

1996-2002 = 5; 05/2002 - QLL: 17B
n = 17 TES



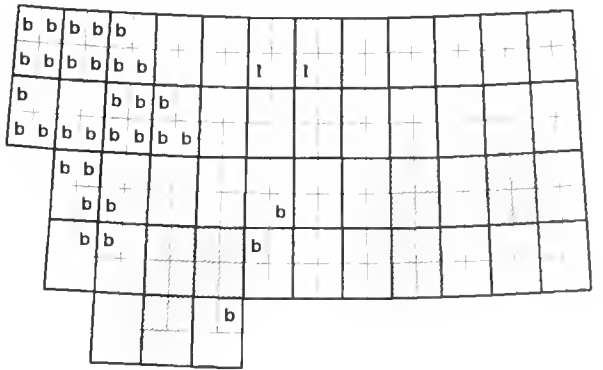
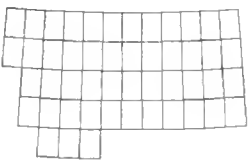
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Ammodramus nelsoni

1996-2002 = 7; 05/2000 - QLL: 12B
n = 12 TES

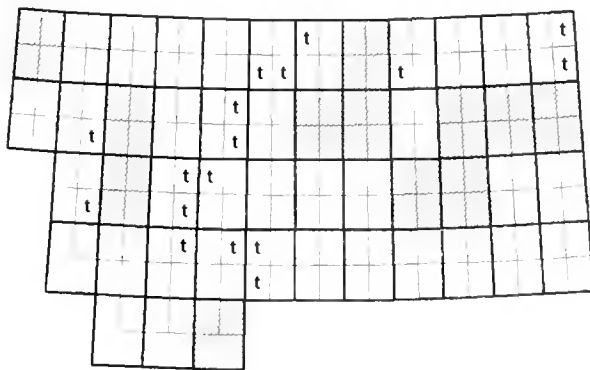
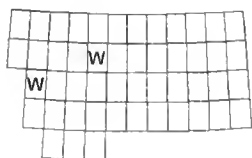


Fox Sparrow
Passerella iliaca

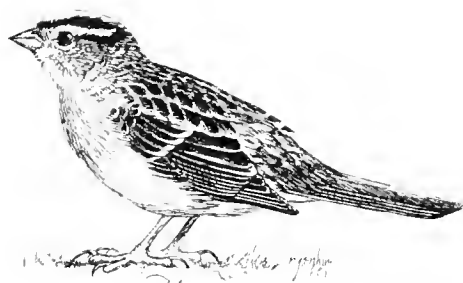
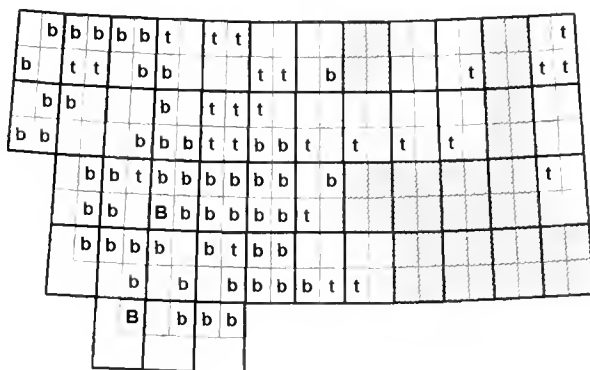
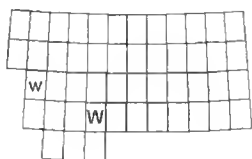
1996-2002 = 83



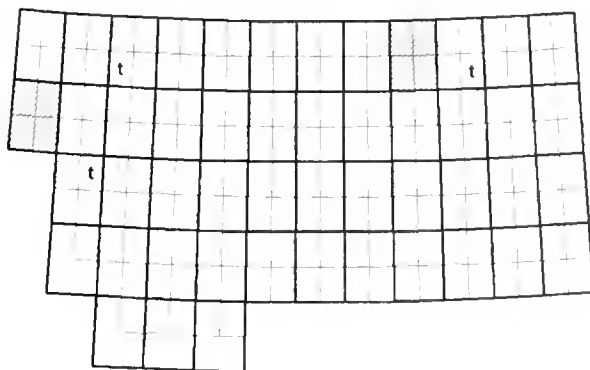
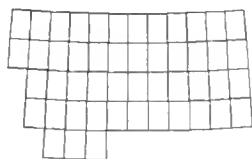
Harris's Sparrow
Zonotrichia querula
 1996-2002 = 35



White-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys
 1996-2002 = 207



Golden-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla
 1996-2002 = 4; 08/2002 - QLL: 03C
 n = 12

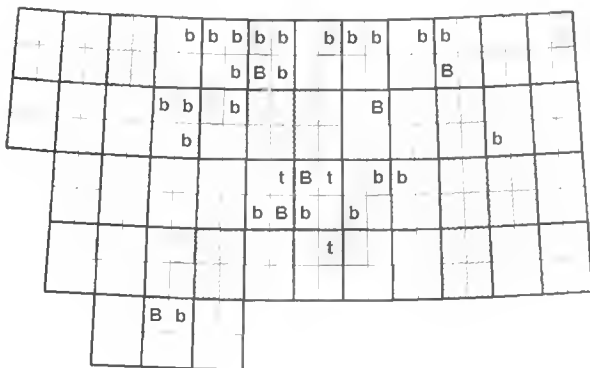


McCown's Longspur

Calcarius mccownii

1996-2002 = 68

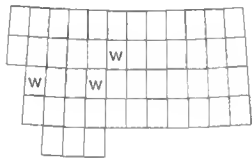
SI



Lapland Longspur

Calcarius lapponicus

1996-2002 = 8

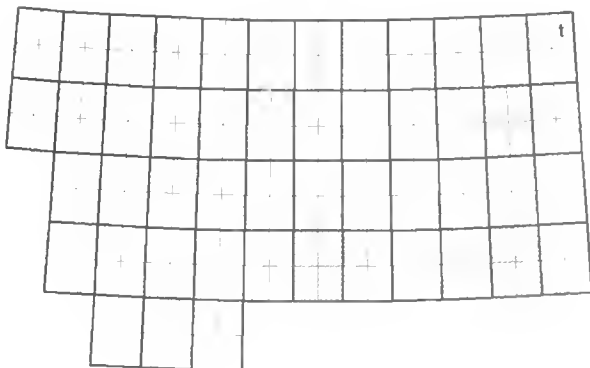


Smith's Longspur

Calcarius pictus

1996-2002 = 1; 10/2001 - QLL: 12B

n = 6

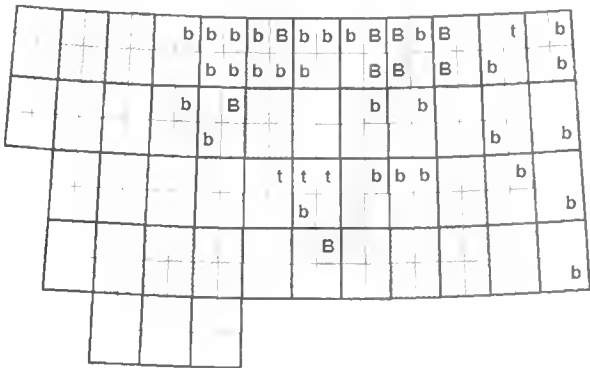
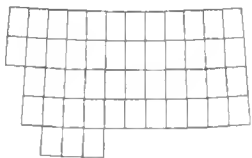


Chestnut-collared Longspur

Calcarius ornatus

1996-2002 = 118

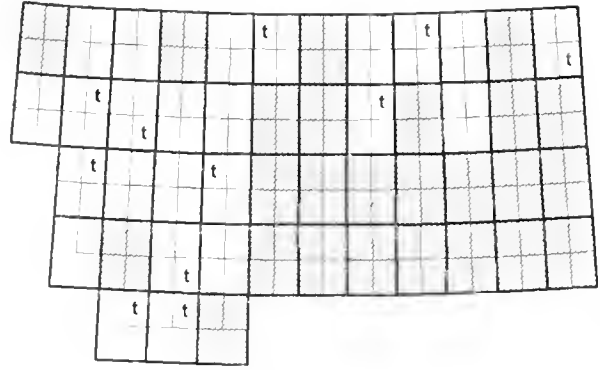
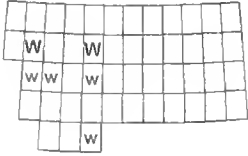
SI



Snow Bunting

Plectrophenax nivalis

1996-2002 = 18

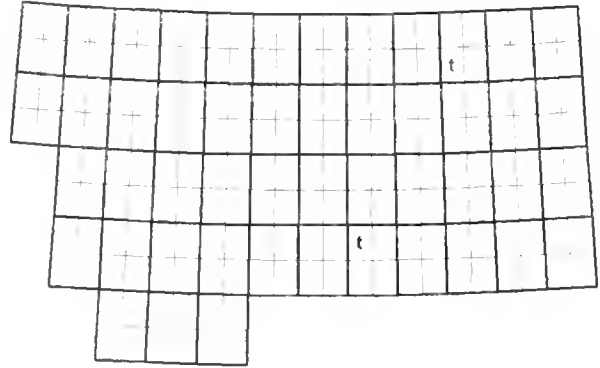
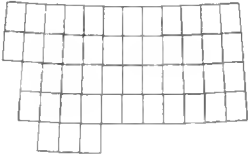


Northern Cardinal

Cardinalis cardinalis

1996-2002 = 2; 05/1999 - QLL: 10C

n = 2

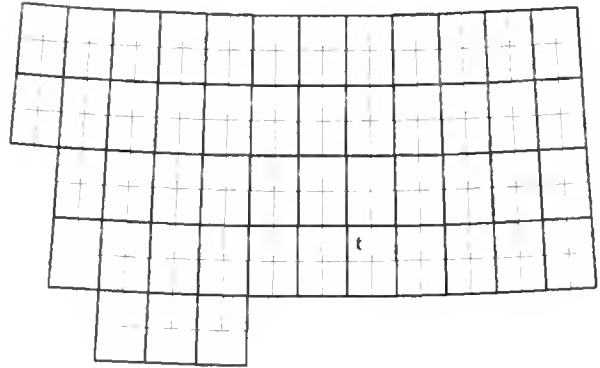
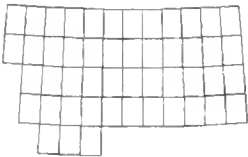


Pyrrhuloxia

Cardinalis sinuatus

1996-2002 = 1; 12/2000 - QLL: 41A

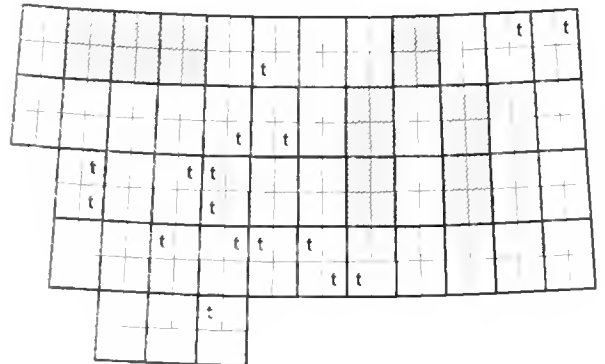
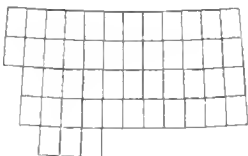
n = 1



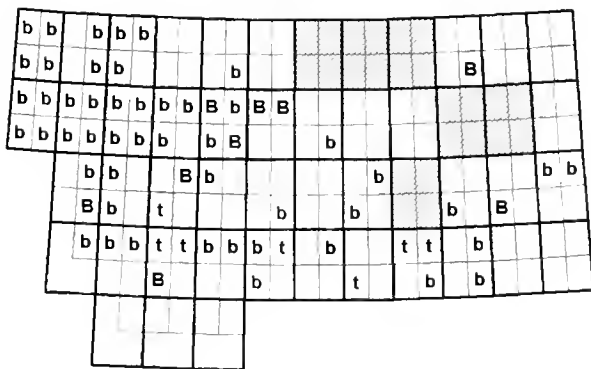
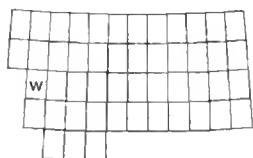
Rose-breasted Grosbeak

Pheucticus ludovicianus

1996-2002 = 32

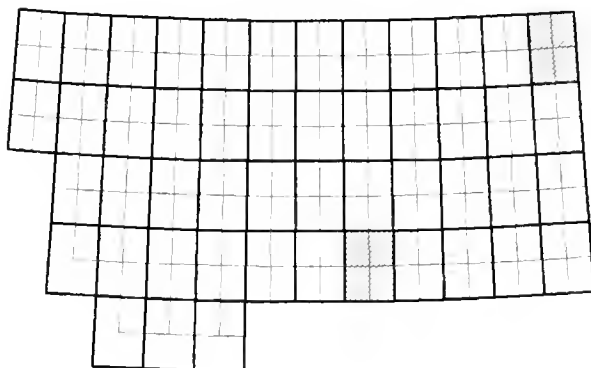
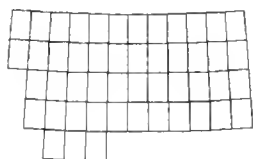


Black-headed Grosbeak
Pheneticus melanocephalus
 1996-2002 = 171



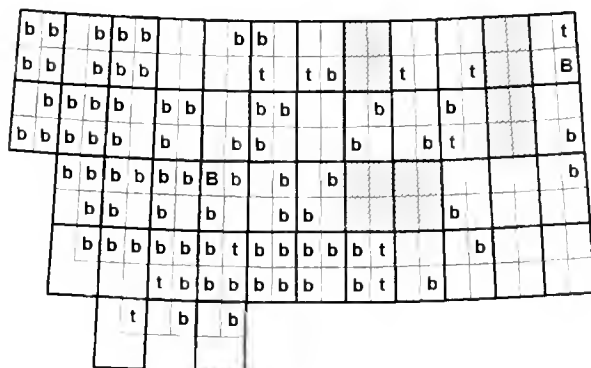
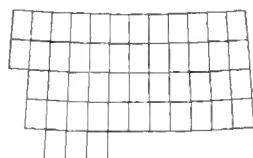
Blue Grosbeak
Passerina caerulea

1996-2002 = 0; 00/1976 - QLL: 41A
 n = 3



Lazuli Bunting
Passerina amoena

1996-2002 = 189

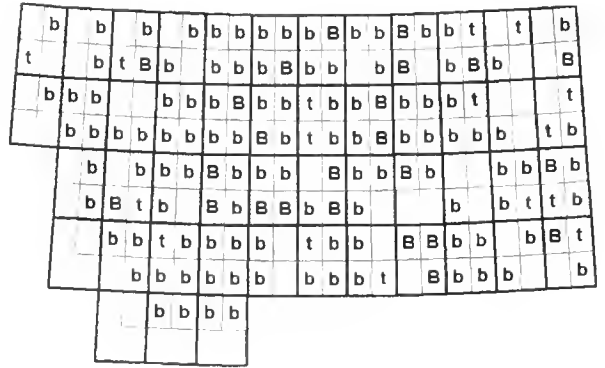
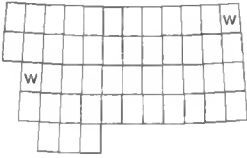




Western Meadowlark

Sturnella neglecta

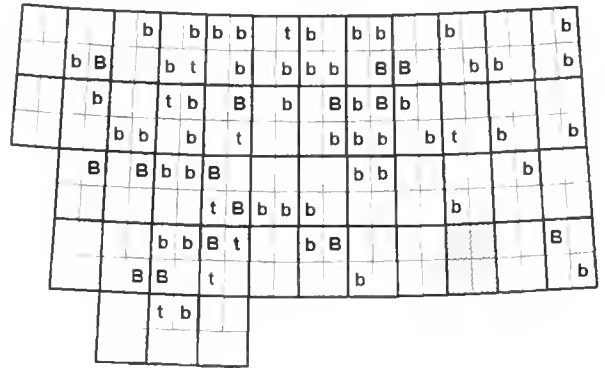
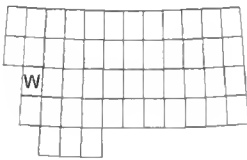
1996-2002 = 549



Yellow-headed Blackbird

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus

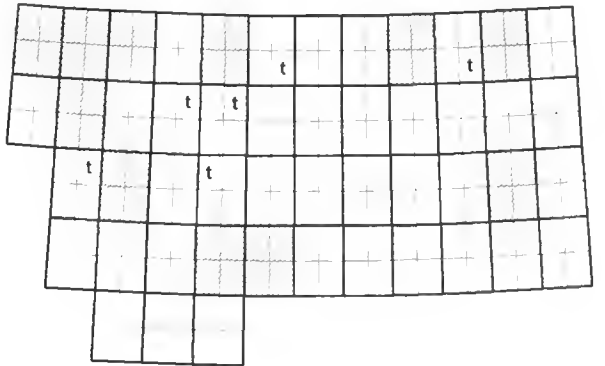
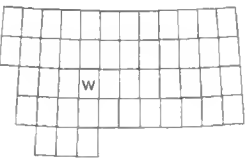
1996-2002 = 177



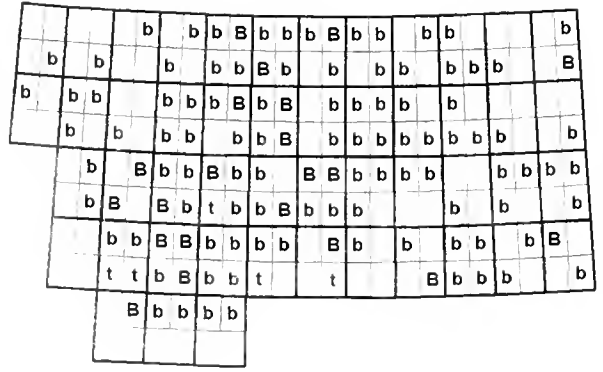
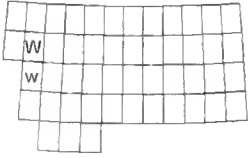
Rusty Blackbird

Euphagus carolinus

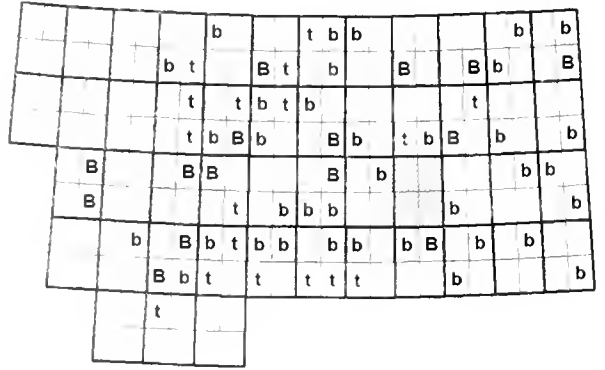
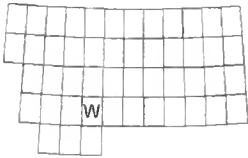
1996-2002 = 9



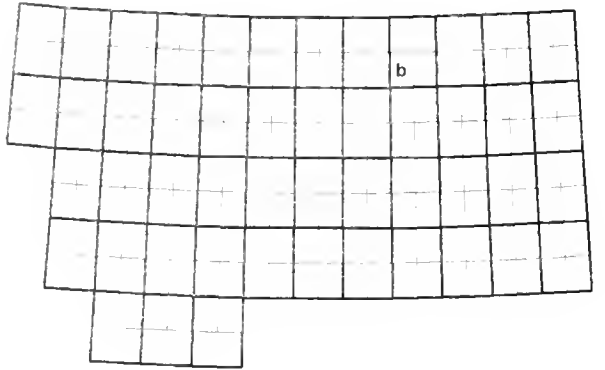
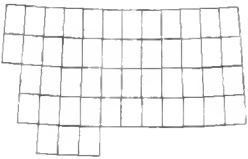
Brewer's Blackbird
Euphagus cyanocephalus
 1996-2002 = 381



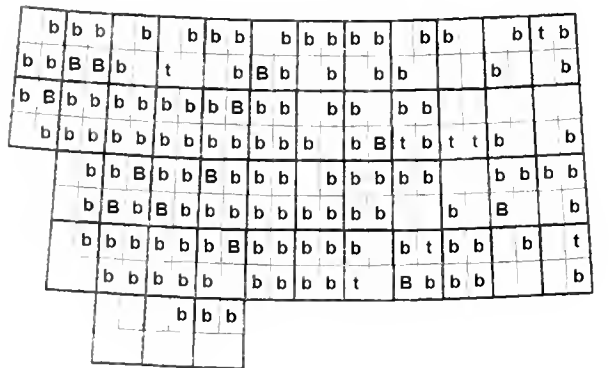
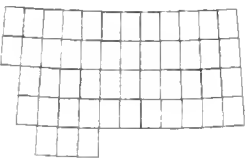
Common Grackle
Quiscalus quiscula
 1996-2002 = 155



Great-tailed Grackle
Quiscalus mexicanus
 1996-2002 = 1; 06/1996 - QLL: 09C
 n = 1



Brown-headed Cowbird
Molothrus ater
 1996-2002 = 484

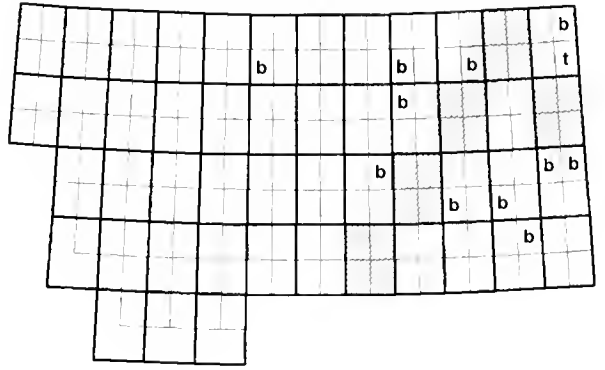
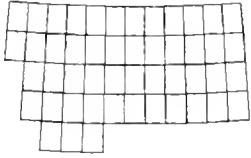


Orchard Oriole

Icterus spurius

1996-2002 = 15

SI

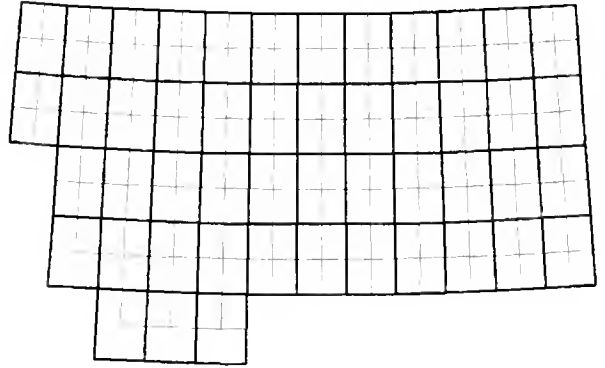
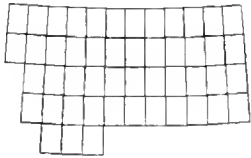


Hooded Oriole

Icterus cucullatus

1996-2002 = 0; 06/1995 - QLL: 47A

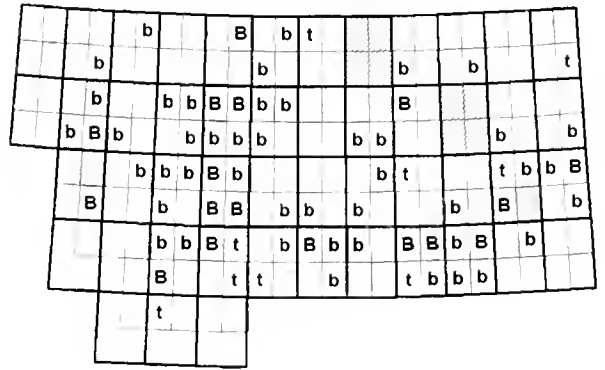
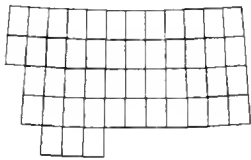
n = 1



Bullock's Oriole

Icterus bullockii

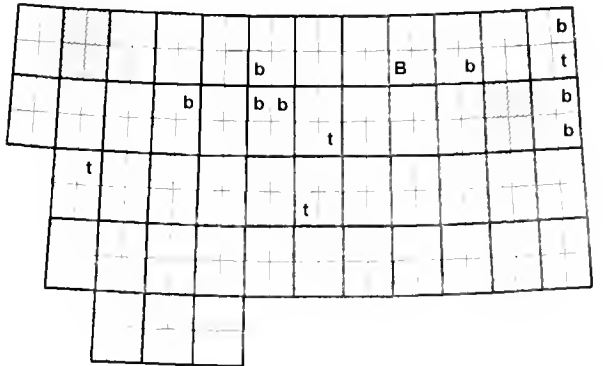
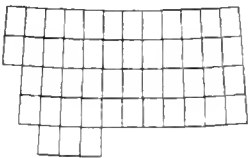
1996-2002 = 142



Baltimore Oriole

Icterus galbula

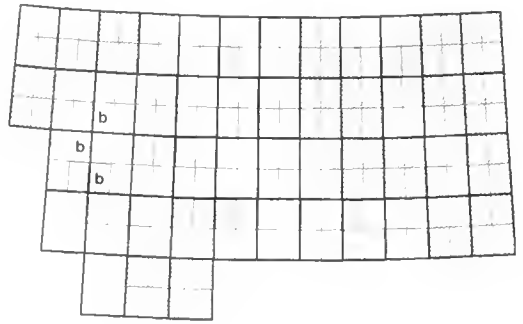
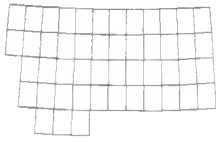
1996-2002 = 26



Northern Oriole

Icterus spp.

1996-2002 = 3

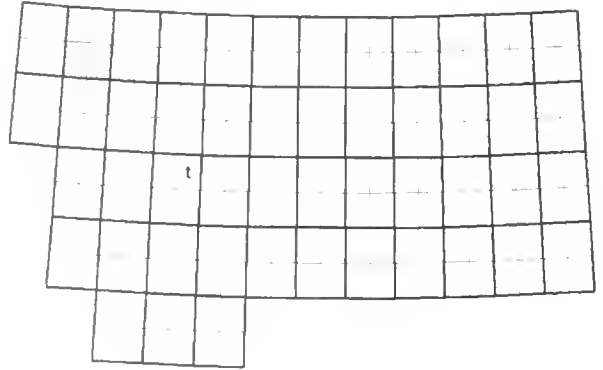
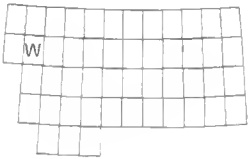


Brambling

Fringilla montifringilla

1996-2002 = 2; 01/2002 - QLL 14D

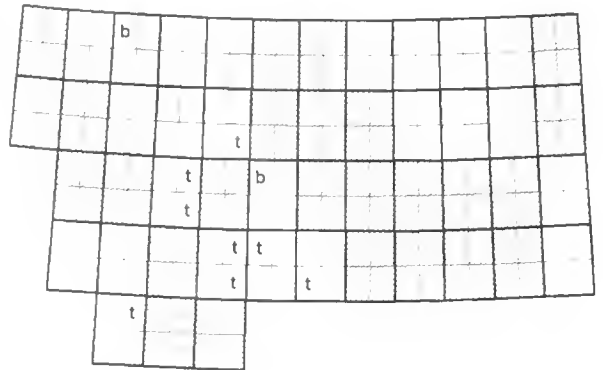
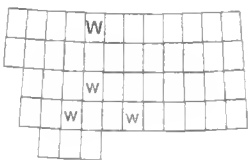
n = 7



Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch

Leucosticte tephrocotis

1996-2002 = 19

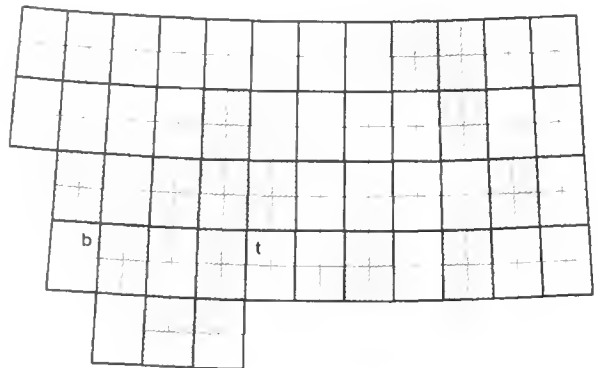


Black Rosy-Finch

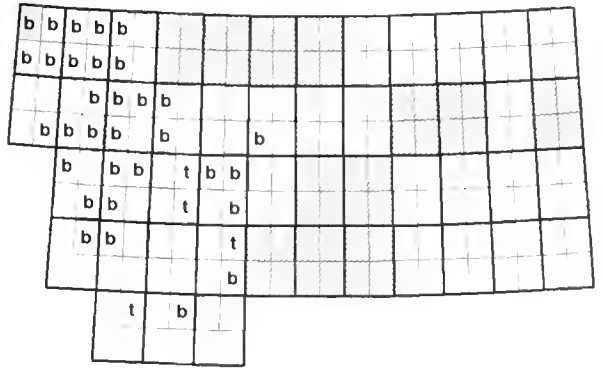
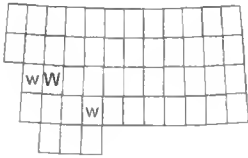
Leucosticte atrata

1996-2002 = 4

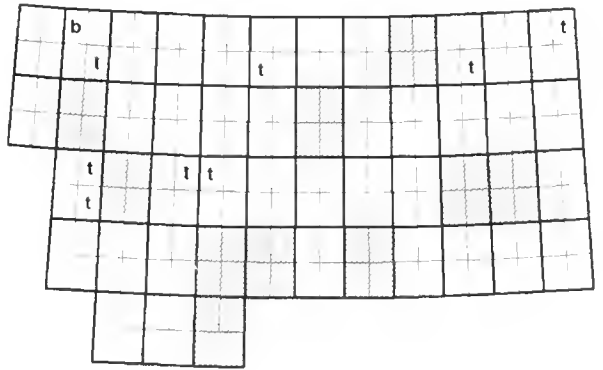
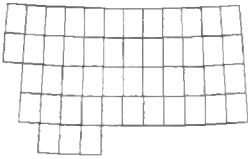
TES



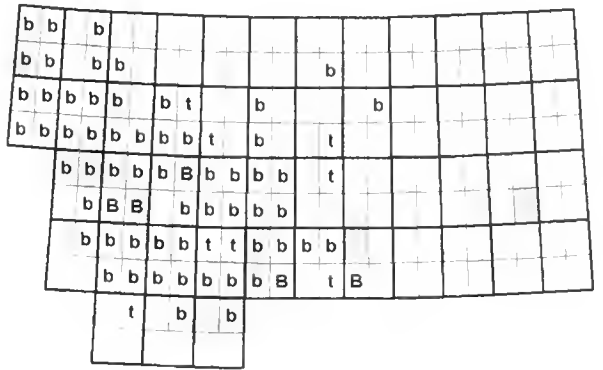
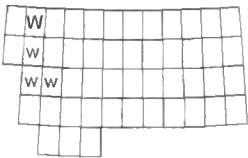
Pine Grosbeak
Pinicola emucleator
 1996-2002 = 68



Purple Finch
Carpodacus purpureus
 1996-2002 = 14



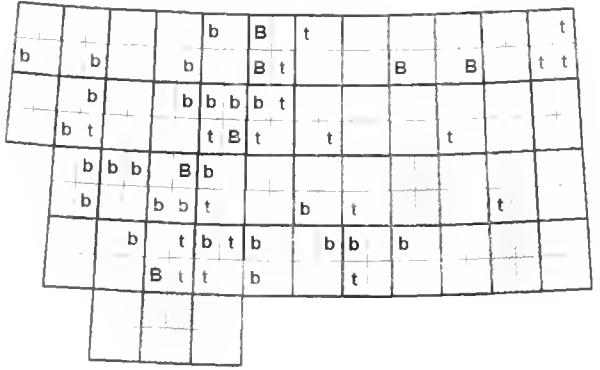
Cassin's Finch
Carpodacus cassinii
 1996-2002 = 185



House Finch

Carpodacus mexicanus

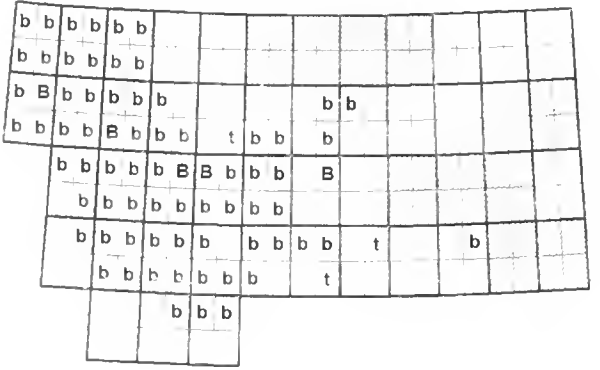
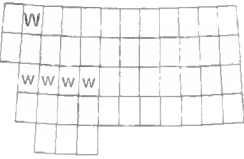
1996-2002 = 150



Red Crossbill

Loxia curvirostra

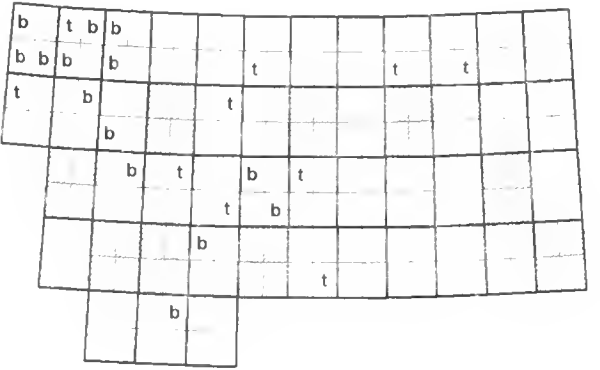
1996-2002 = 301



White-winged Crossbill

Loxia leucoptera

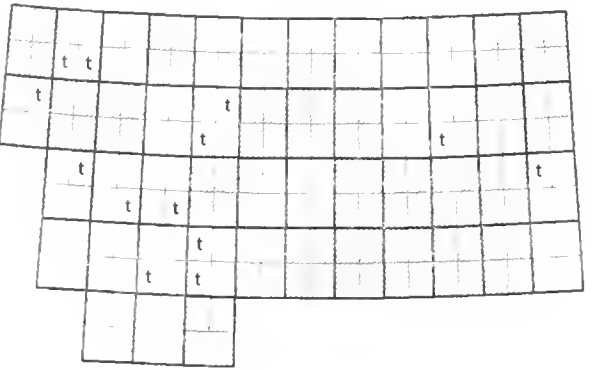
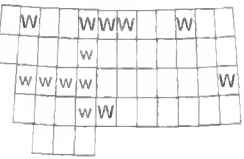
1996-2002 = 33



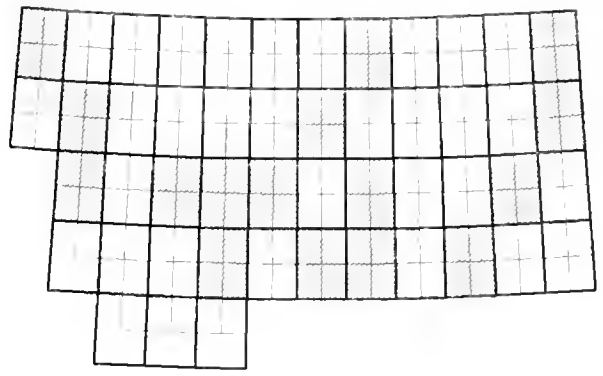
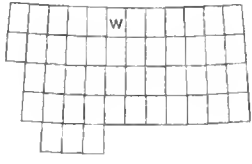
Common Redpoll

Carduelis flammea

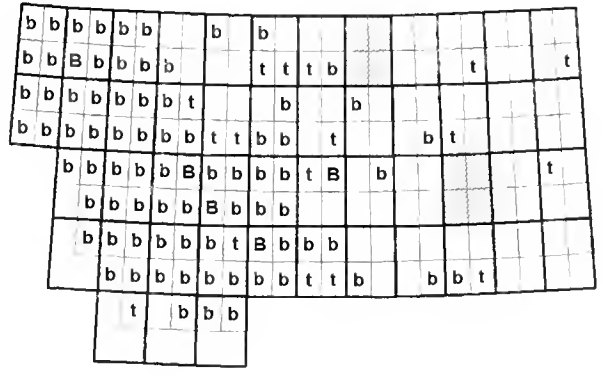
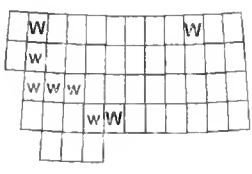
1996-2002 = 37



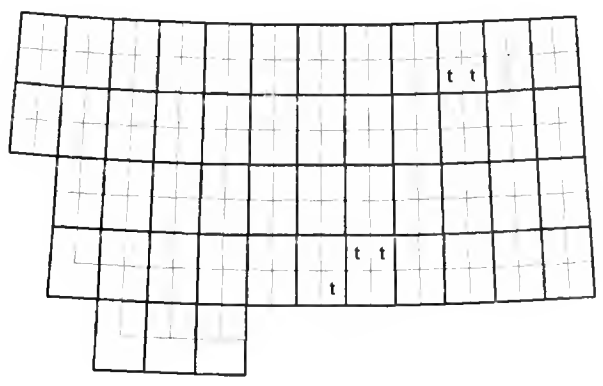
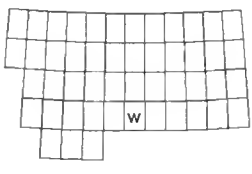
Hoary Redpoll
Carduelis hornemanni
 1996-2002 = 1



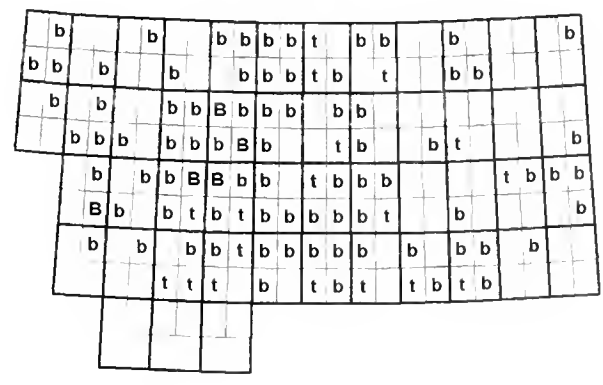
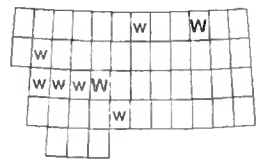
Pine Siskin
Carduelis pinus
 1996-2002 = 410



Lesser Goldfinch
Carduelis psaltria
 1996-2002 = 6; 06/2002 - QLL: 41A
 n = 6



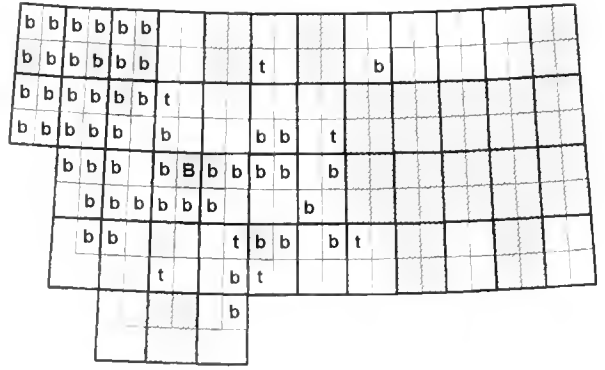
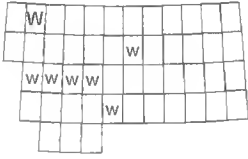
American Goldfinch
Carduelis tristis
 1996-2002 = 261



Evening Grosbeak

Coccothraustes vespertinus

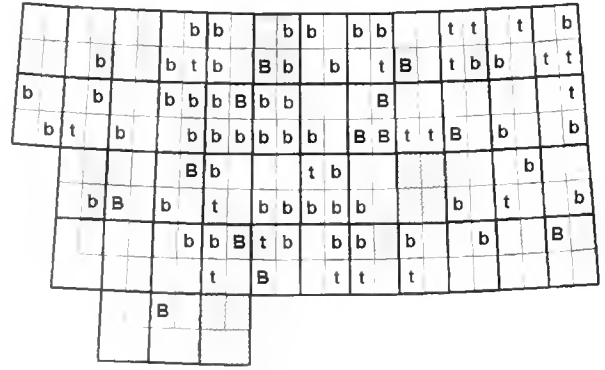
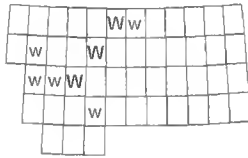
1996-2002 = 160



House Sparrow

Passer domesticus

1996-2002 = 222



Appendix A. Threatened, Endangered, and other Species of Concern (TES) and Species for which Supplemental Information (SI) is requested

The species listed below are identified as Animal Species of Concern by the Montana Natural Heritage Program and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks because they are federally listed endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species, Bureau of Land Management Special Status Species, or other Species of Conservation Concern as identified by the Montana Animal Species of Concern Committee. This list is subject to change as the status of populations is better understood. For current information, contact the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, or Montana Natural Heritage Program (<http://www.mtnaturalheritage.com>).

Species for which supplemental information is requested (SI) are found on the following page. The list of SI species are birds identified by the Montana Animal Species of Concern Committee either as Species of Potential Concern or Species on Review.

The birds in this appendix are identified in this publication by a “TES” (threatened, endangered, or other species of concern) or “SI” (supplemental information requested) below their names on the pages with their associated maps. *Detailed information on location, habitat, number of individuals, behavior at time of observation, etc., should accompany submission forms on all of the birds in this appendix, especially observations indicating evidence of breeding.*

Species of Concern (TES)

- Whooping Crane - endangered
- Least Tern - endangered
- Bald Eagle - threatened
- Piping Plover - threatened
- Mountain Plover - proposed threatened
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo – candidate

Species for which Supplemental Information (SI) is requested

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Common Loon | Burrowing Owl |
| American White Pelican* | Great Gray Owl |
| Black-crowned Night-Heron* | Black Swift |
| White-faced Ibis* | Broad-tailed Hummingbird |
| Trumpeter Swan | Lewis’s Woodpecker |
| Harlequin Duck | Red-headed Woodpecker |
| Northern Goshawk | Black-backed Woodpecker |
| Ferruginous Hawk | Olive-sided Flycatcher |
| Peregrine Falcon | Alder Flycatcher |
| White-tailed Ptarmigan | Cassin’s Kingbird |
| Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse | Boreal Chickadee |
| Yellow Rail | Sedge Wren |
| Mountain Plover | Blue-gray Gnatcatcher |
| Franklin’s Gull* | Eastern Bluebird |
| Caspian Tern* | Sprague’s Pipit |
| Common Tern* | Black-and-white Warbler |
| Forester’s Tern* | Baird’s Sparrow |
| Black Tern* | Le Conte’s Sparrow |
| Barn Owl | Nelson’s Sharp-tailed Sparrow |
| Flammulated Owl | Dickcissel |
| Northern Hawk Owl | Black Rosy-Finch |

* Colonial nesting birds for which nesting information is needed.

() requested Species

Species for which supplemental information is requested are listed below. These are generally species with unique breeding habits that warrant further study, or whose habits or distribution in the state are poorly known. As noted on the preceding page, detailed information on location, habitat, number of individuals, and behavior at time of observation are requested when reporting sightings of these species.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Horned Grebe+ | Williamson's Sapsucker |
| Clark's Grebe | Three-toed Woodpecker |
| Double-crested Cormorant* | Loggerhead Shrike+ |
| Great Blue Heron* | Plumbeous Vireo |
| Swainson's Hawk+ | Cassin's Vireo |
| Greater Sage-Grouse+ | Sage Thrasher |
| Black-necked Stilt* | Tennessee Warbler |
| Long-billed Curlew+ | Ovenbird |
| Wilson's Phalarope | Brewer's Sparrow+ |
| Ring-billed Gull* | Sage Sparrow |
| California Gull* | Lark Bunting+ |
| Black-billed Cuckoo | Grasshopper Sparrow+ |
| Western Screech-Owl | McCown's Longspur+ |
| Eastern Screech-Owl | Chestnut-collared Longspur+ |
| Short-eared Owl | Bobolink |
| Common Poorwill | Orchard Oriole |
| Chimney Swift | |

* Colonial nesting birds for which nesting information is needed.

+ Species of Potential Concern. All others on the "SI" list are Species on Review.



Appendix B. Subspecies

Because the potential exists for one or more of the subspecies listed in this appendix to be elevated to species status in the future, detailed observation reports of these birds are requested. Information on specific location, habitat, and breeding habits is especially helpful, and may be particularly valuable for subsequent editions. The species known previously as the Solitary Vireo is an example. Since the last edition the Solitary Vireo was split into three species: Plumbeous Vireo, Cassin's Vireo, and Blue-headed Vireo, each of which appears in this edition.

*(Note: we elected to continue to include maps in this edition for the Solitary Vireo and Northern Oriole (now Bullock's Oriole and Baltimore Oriole), because the database contains important historic information on the distribution of these previously named species).

Where information is available, distribution maps are presented for the subspecies listed in this appendix. These maps are included to encourage bird watchers to submit future records at this taxonomic level. Although no maps appear for Eurasian Green-winged Teal, White-winged and Gray-headed subspecies of the Dark-eyed Junco, and Gray-crowned and Gray-headed (Hepburn's) forms of the Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch because of current lack of data, they may be included in future editions of this publication.

Information is requested at the subspecies, race, or form level for the following:

Green-winged Teal

Eurasian Green-winged Teal

Northern Flicker

Red-shafted Flicker

Yellow-shafted Flicker

Yellow-rumped Warbler

Audubon's Warbler

Myrtle Warbler

Dark-eyed Junco

Slate-colored Junco

Montana (Oregon) Junco

Pink-sided Junco

White-winged Junco

Gray-headed Junco

Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch

Gray-crowned form

Gray-headed (Hepburn's) form

The subspecies listed above are included in the current editions of several major field guides.

Appendix C. Introduced Species

The following species are not native to Montana and were either introduced here or colonized the state on their own after being introduced elsewhere in North America. The Wild Turkey is the only species on the following list native to other regions of the continent. Because these species have bred in the wild and persist in Montana, they are included on the official list of birds for the state. Distribution maps for these species appear in this book. We stress that the introduction of new bird species is regulated in Montana because it may pose a threat to human health, public safety, and/or native wildlife.

Mute Swan	Ring-necked Pheasant	Eurasian Collared-Dove
Chukar	Wild Turkey	European Starling
Gray Partridge	Rock Dove	House Sparrow

Individuals of the following species occur in Montana from time to time but are believed to have been released or to have escaped from captivity. No evidence exists that these species breed and persist naturally in the state. Therefore, they do not appear on the official list of birds of Montana, and maps on their distribution do not appear in this book.

California Quail	Northern Bobwhite	Ringed Turtle-Dove
------------------	-------------------	--------------------

It should be noted that Northern Bobwhite appeared in previous editions of *Montana Bird Distribution*. Northern Bobwhites were widely transplanted in Montana during the latter part of the 19th century and became established for some time. All of these birds died out many years ago, and we believe all recent records are from birds that were released or escaped from captivity. We are not aware of a single case where escaped bobwhites have persisted for the 10-year time period regarded as minimal for an established occurrence (Wright 1996).

Appendix D. Hypothetical Records

All reports of rare birds (those with fewer than 20 recorded sightings in the state) and species new to Montana must be reviewed and accepted by the Montana Bird Records Committee (MBRC) in order to be included in the Montana Bird Distribution database. The MBRC requires at least one of the following for approval of first state records: a specimen, a definitive photograph, or independent documentation by two or more skilled observers.

“Hypothetical records” are for observations of species in Montana for which we have convincing reports, but which have not been added to the official state list by MBRC or by previous compilers of *Montana Bird Distribution*. The species listed below are placed on the hypothetical records list for the reasons noted. Other species have been reported, but details were insufficient to warrant inclusion here.

Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*): QLL 2D, 2001. Definitive photograph; seen by many observers. Origin uncertain (cannot rule out escape from captivity).

Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*): LL 24, 1907. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*): QLL 16B and QLL 17A, 2002. Single-observer sightings with convincing details.

- Common Crane** (*Grus grus*): QLL 12B, 1999. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.
- Pacific Golden-Plover** (*Pluvialis fulva*): QLL 9C, 2001. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.
- Eskimo Curlew** (*Numenius borealis*): “Upper Missouri,” 1841. See Saunders (1921). No convincing reports since 19th century. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by MBRC.
- Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucoïdes*): QLL 28A, 1978, and QLL 10D, 1979 and 1991. Accepted by the MBRC, and appeared in previous editions, but in light of recent evidence, details are unclear for conclusive identification. Maps for this species, therefore, do not appear in this edition.
- Long-billed Murrelet** (*Brachyramphus perdix*): QLL 12B, 1985. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Previously presented as Marbled Murrelet. Record not yet reviewed by the MBRC.
- Red-breasted Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus ruber*): QLL 27B, 1984. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.
- Bell’s Vireo** (*Vireo bellii*): QLL 24B, 1995. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.
- Phainopepla** (*Phainopepla nitens*): QLL 3A, 1962. Carried over from previous editions. Original observer interviewed by P.D. Skaar in 1971, resulting in Skaar’s placement of species on hypothetical list. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.
- Blue-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora pinus*): LL 41, 1984. Carried over from previous editions. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.
- Virginia’s Warbler** (*Vermivora virginiae*): LL 37, 1976. Carried over from previous editions. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.
- Cassin’s Sparrow** (*Aimophila cassinii*): QLL 29C, 1999. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.
- Painted Bunting** (*Passerina ciris*): LL 43, 1978 and QLL 41A, 1999. Carried over from previous editions. Multiple observer definitive sighting in 1999, but record not submitted to MBRC for review.

Appendix E. Extinct Species

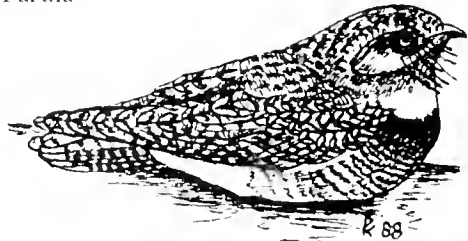
The Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) is the only species recorded in Montana known to be extinct. The last recorded sighting of this bird occurred on 30 August 1853, in the Bears Paw Mountains (Latilong 7), by George Suckley. Earlier records showed the Passenger Pigeon inhabiting latilongs 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 17, 26, and 41.

Appendix F: Rare Birds

The following list identifies species rare enough in Montana to require full documentation of any reported sightings in the state. A species is considered rare if it has been recorded in the state fewer than 20 times. The Montana Bird Records Committee will review such records before their inclusion in *Montana Bird Distribution*. Any species not previously seen in the state will only be added to the state list if the committee accepts independent documentation from two or more skilled observers, or if verified by a photograph or specimen. See Appendix G for Montana Rare Bird Report form.

The following species have been recorded with proper documentation at least once in the state, but fewer than 20 times:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Red-throated Loon | Band-tailed Pigeon | Cape May Warbler |
| Pacific Loon | Eurasian Collared-Dove | Black-throated Blue Warbler |
| Yellow-billed Loon | White-winged Dove | Black-throated Gray Warbler |
| Least Bittern | Yellow-billed Cuckoo | Black-throated Green Warbler |
| Little Blue Heron | Whip-poor-will | Blackburnian Warbler |
| Green Heron | Ruby-throated Hummingbird | Yellow-throated Warbler |
| Yellow-crowned Night-Heron | Anna's Hummingbird | Pine Warbler |
| Wood Stork | Costa's Hummingbird | Prairie Warbler |
| Brant | Broad-tailed Hummingbird | Bay-breasted Warbler |
| Garganey | Red-bellied Woodpecker | Prothonotary Warbler |
| Black Scoter | Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | Kentucky Warbler |
| Mississippi Kite | White-headed Woodpecker | Connecticut Warbler |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | Eastern Wood-Pewee | Hooded Warbler |
| Willow Ptarmigan | Yellow-bellied Flycatcher | Canada Warbler |
| Greater Prairie-Chicken | Alder Flycatcher | Painted Redstart |
| Yellow Rail | Gray Flycatcher | Summer Tanager |
| Common Moorhen | Eastern Phoebe | Scarlet Tanager |
| Snowy Plover | Vermilion Flycatcher | Black-throated Sparrow |
| Hudsonian Godwit | Ash-throated Flycatcher | Sage Sparrow |
| Black Turnstone | Great Crested Flycatcher | Le Conte's Sparrow |
| Sharp-tailed Sandpiper | Scissor-tailed Flycatcher | Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow |
| Curlew Sandpiper | White-eyed Vireo | Swamp Sparrow |
| Buff-breasted Sandpiper | Yellow-throated Vireo | Golden-crowned Sparrow |
| American Woodcock | Plumbeous Vireo | Smith's Longspur |
| Red Phalarope | Blue-headed Vireo | Northern Cardinal |
| Pomarine Jaeger | Philadelphia Vireo | Pyrrhuloxia |
| Parasitic Jaeger | Western Scrub-Jay | Blue Grosbeak |
| Long-tailed Jaeger | Bewick's Wren | Dickcissel |
| Laughing Gull | Sedge Wren | Great-tailed Grackle |
| Little Gull | Blue-gray Gnatcatcher | Hooded Oriole |
| Mew Gull | Gray-checked Thrush | Brambling |
| Thayer's Gull | Wood Thrush | Lesser Goldfinch |
| Glaucous-winged Gull | Golden-winged Warbler | |
| Glaucous Gull | Northern Parula | |
| Great Black-backed Gull | | |
| Sabine's Gull | | |
| Black-legged Kittiwake | | |
| Ivory Gull | | |
| Arctic Tern | | |
| Ancient Murrelet | | |



Appendix G: Montana Rare Bird Report

Species: _____ Observer: _____
Date observed: _____ Address: _____
Date written: _____
Photo taken/enclosed? / _____ Phone: _____
Other observers: _____ E-mail address: _____

QLL: _____ Nearest town/landmark: _____

Specific location: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section: _____ Quarter Section: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Datum: _____ UTM E: _____ N: _____

Describe the habitat: _____

Plumage (check): _____ Sex (check): _____
 Summer Winter Male
 Subadult Juvenile Female
 Immature Unknown Unknown

Weather conditions: _____

Brand of optics used: _____ and Power: _____
 _____ x Binoculars _____ x Spotting scope Unaided eye

Quality and direction of light: _____

Distance from bird: _____

Duration of observation: _____

Previous experience with species: _____

This report was written:
 During or immediately after observation From field notes made during observation
 From memory: _____ hours later or _____ days later

On a separate piece of paper, please:

(1) Describe the bird. Describe the field marks and behavior observed. State size (compared to other nearby known birds or common birds). Record relevant information such as color, body shape, bill and leg color/length/shape, voice, behavior, number of individuals, sex, etc.

(2) Discuss how similar species were eliminated.

Please type or print clearly, and include any other pertinent information.

Send to: Montana Bird Records Committee
Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, Montana 59624

Appendix I. Checklist of Birds of Montana

- Red-throated Loon*
- Pacific Loon*
- Common Loon
- Yellow-billed Loon*
- Pied-billed Grebe
- Horned Grebe
- Red-necked Grebe
- Eared Grebe
- Western Grebe
- Clark's Grebe
- American White Pelican
- Double-crested Cormorant
- American Bittern
- Least Bittern*
- Great Blue Heron
- Great Egret
- Snowy Egret
- Little Blue Heron*
- Cattle Egret
- Green Heron*
- Black-crowned Night-Heron
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron*
- White-faced Ibis
- Wood Stork*
- Turkey Vulture
- Greater White-fronted Goose
- Snow Goose
- Ross's Goose
- Canada Goose
- Brant*
- Mute Swan
- Trumpeter Swan
- Tundra Swan
- Wood Duck
- Gadwall
- Eurasian Wigeon
- American Wigeon
- American Black Duck
- Mallard
- Blue-winged Teal
- Cinnamon Teal
- Northern Shoveler
- Northern Pintail
- Garganey*
- Green-winged Teal
- Canvasback
- Redhead
- Ring-necked Duck
- Greater Scaup
- Lesser Scaup
- Harlequin Duck
- Surf Scoter
- White-winged Scoter
- Black Scoter*
- Long-tailed Duck
- Bufflehead
- Common Goldeneye
- Barrow's Goldeneye
- Hooded Merganser
- Common Merganser
- Red-breasted Merganser
- Ruddy Duck
- Osprey
- Mississippi Kite*
- Bald Eagle
- Northern Harrier
- Sharp-shinned Hawk
- Cooper's Hawk
- Northern Goshawk
- Red-shouldered Hawk*
- Broad-winged Hawk
- Swainson's Hawk
- Red-tailed Hawk
- Ferruginous Hawk
- Rough-legged Hawk
- Golden Eagle
- American Kestrel
- Merlin
- Gyrfalcon
- Peregrine Falcon
- Prairie Falcon
- Chukar
- Gray Partridge
- Ring-necked Pheasant
- Ruffed Grouse
- Greater Sage-Grouse
- Spruce Grouse
- Willow Ptarmigan*
- White-tailed Ptarmigan
- Blue Grouse
- Sharp-tailed Grouse
- Greater Prairie-Chicken*
- Wild Turkey
- Yellow Rail*
- Virginia Rail
- Sora
- Common Moorhen*
- American Coot
- Sandhill Crane
- Whooping Crane
- Black-bellied Plover
- American Golden-Plover
- Snowy Plover*
- Semipalmated Plover
- Piping Plover
- Killdeer
- Mountain Plover
- Black-necked Stilt
- American Avocet
- Greater Yellowlegs
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Solitary Sandpiper
- Willet
- Spotted Sandpiper
- Upland Sandpiper
- Whimbrel
- Long-billed Curlew
- Hudsonian Godwit*
- Marbled Godwit
- Ruddy Turnstone
- Black Turnstone*
- Red Knot
- Sanderling
- Semipalmated Sandpiper
- Western Sandpiper
- Least Sandpiper
- White-rumped Sandpiper
- Baird's Sandpiper
- Pectoral Sandpiper
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper*
- Dunlin
- Curlew Sandpiper*
- Stilt Sandpiper
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper*
- Short-billed Dowitcher
- Long-billed Dowitcher
- Wilson's Snipe
- American Woodcock*
- Wilson's Phalarope
- Red-necked Phalarope
- Red Phalarope*

- Pomarine Jaeger*
- Parasitic Jaeger*
- Long-tailed Jaeger*
- Laughing Gull*
- Franklin's Gull
- Little Gull*
- Bonaparte's Gull
- Mew Gull*
- Ring-billed Gull
- California Gull
- Herring Gull
- Thayer's Gull*
- Glaucous-winged Gull*
- Glaucous Gull*
- Great Black-backed Gull*
- Sabine's Gull*
- Black-legged Kittiwake*
- Ivory Gull*
- Caspian Tern
- Common Tern
- Arctic Tern*
- Forster's Tern
- Least Tern
- Black Tern
- Ancient Murrelet*
- Rock Dove
- Band-tailed Pigeon*
- Eurasian Collared-Dove*
- White-winged Dove*
- Mourning Dove
- Black-billed Cuckoo
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo*
- Barn Owl
- Flammulated Owl
- Western Screech-Owl
- Eastern Screech-Owl
- Great Horned Owl
- Snowy Owl
- Northern Hawk Owl
- Northern Pygmy-Owl
- Burrowing Owl
- Barred Owl
- Great Gray Owl
- Long-eared Owl
- Short-eared Owl
- Boreal Owl
- Northern Saw-whet Owl
- Common Nighthawk
- Common Poorwill
- Whip-poor-will*
- Black Swift
- Chimney Swift
- Vaux's Swift
- White-throated Swift
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird*
- Black-chinned Hummingbird
- Anna's Hummingbird*
- Costa's Hummingbird*
- Calliope Hummingbird
- Broad-tailed Hummingbird*
- Rufous Hummingbird
- Belted Kingfisher
- Lewis's Woodpecker
- Red-headed Woodpecker
- Red-bellied Woodpecker*
- Williamson's Sapsucker
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker*
- Red-naped Sapsucker
- Downy Woodpecker
- Hairy Woodpecker
- White-headed Woodpecker*
- Three-toed Woodpecker
- Black-backed Woodpecker
- Northern Flicker
- Northern Flicker
(Yellow-shafted)
- Northern Flicker
(Red-shafted)
- Pileated Woodpecker
- Olive-sided Flycatcher
- Western Wood-Pewee
- Eastern Wood-Pewee*
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*
- Alder Flycatcher*
- Willow Flycatcher
- Least Flycatcher
- Hammond's Flycatcher
- Gray Flycatcher*
- Dusky Flycatcher
- Cordilleran Flycatcher
- Eastern Phoebe*
- Say's Phoebe
- Vermilion Flycatcher*
- Ash-throated Flycatcher*
- Great Crested Flycatcher*
- Cassin's Kingbird
- Western Kingbird
- Eastern Kingbird
- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher*
- Loggerhead Shrike
- Northern Shrike
- White-eyed Vireo*
- Yellow-throated Vireo*
- Plumbeous Vireo*
- Cassin's Vireo
- Blue-headed Vireo*
- Warbling Vireo
- Philadelphia Vireo*
- Red-eyed Vireo
- Gray Jay
- Steller's Jay
- Blue Jay
- Western Scrub-Jay*
- Pinyon Jay
- Clark's Nutcracker
- Black-billed Magpie
- American Crow
- Common Raven
- Horned Lark
- Purple Martin
- Tree Swallow
- Violet-green Swallow
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow
- Bank Swallow
- Cliff Swallow
- Barn Swallow
- Black-capped Chickadee
- Mountain Chickadee
- Chestnut-backed Chickadee
- Boreal Chickadee
- Red-breasted Nuthatch
- White-breasted Nuthatch
- Pygmy Nuthatch
- Brown Creeper
- Rock Wren
- Canyon Wren
- Bewick's Wren*
- House Wren
- Winter Wren
- Sedge Wren*
- Marsh Wren
- American Dipper
- Golden-crowned Kinglet
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher*
- Eastern Bluebird
- Western Bluebird

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| __ Mountain Bluebird | __ Connecticut Warbler* | __ Lapland Longspur |
| __ Townsend's Solitaire | __ Mourning Warbler | __ Smith's Longspur* |
| __ Veery | __ MacGillivray's Warbler | __ Chestnut-collared Longspur |
| __ Gray-cheeked Thrush* | __ Common Yellowthroat | __ Snow Bunting |
| __ Swainson's Thrush | __ Hooded Warbler* | __ Northern Cardinal* |
| __ Hermit Thrush | __ Wilson's Warbler | __ Pyrrhuloxia* |
| __ Wood Thrush* | __ Canada Warbler* | __ Rose-breasted Grosbeak |
| __ American Robin | __ Painted Redstart* | __ Black-headed Grosbeak |
| __ Varied Thrush | __ Yellow-breasted Chat | __ Blue Grosbeak* |
| __ Gray Catbird | __ Summer Tanager* | __ Lazuli Bunting |
| __ Northern Mockingbird | __ Scarlet Tanager* | __ Indigo Bunting |
| __ Sage Thrasher | __ Western Tanager | __ Dickcissel* |
| __ Brown Thrasher | __ Green-tailed Towhee | __ Bobolink |
| __ European Starling | __ Spotted Towhee | __ Red-winged Blackbird |
| __ American Pipit | __ American Tree Sparrow | __ Western Meadowlark |
| __ Sprague's Pipit | __ Chipping Sparrow | __ Yellow-headed Blackbird |
| __ Bohemian Waxwing | __ Clay-colored Sparrow | __ Rusty Blackbird |
| __ Cedar Waxwing | __ Brewer's Sparrow | __ Brewer's Blackbird |
| __ Golden-winged Warbler* | __ Field Sparrow | __ Common Grackle |
| __ Tennessee Warbler | __ Vesper Sparrow | __ Great-tailed Grackle* |
| __ Orange-crowned Warbler | __ Lark Sparrow | __ Brown-headed Cowbird |
| __ Nashville Warbler | __ Black-throated Sparrow* | __ Orchard Oriole |
| __ Northern Parula* | __ Sage Sparrow* | __ Hooded Oriole* |
| __ Yellow Warbler | __ Lark Bunting | __ Bullock's Oriole |
| __ Chestnut-sided Warbler | __ Savannah Sparrow | __ Baltimore Oriole |
| __ Magnolia Warbler | __ Grasshopper Sparrow | __ Brambling* |
| __ Cape May Warbler* | __ Baird's Sparrow | __ Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch |
| __ Black-throated Blue Warbler* | __ Le Conte's Sparrow* | __ Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch |
| __ Yellow-rumped Warbler | __ Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow* | (Gray-crowned form) |
| __ Yellow-rumped Warbler | __ Fox Sparrow | __ Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch |
| (Audubon's Warbler) | __ Song Sparrow | (Gray-headed [Hepburn's]) |
| __ Yellow-rumped Warbler | __ Lincoln's Sparrow | __ Black Rosy-Finch |
| (Myrtle Warbler) | __ Swamp Sparrow* | __ Pine Grosbeak |
| __ Black-throated Gray Warbler* | __ White-throated Sparrow | __ Purple Finch |
| __ Black-throated Green Warbler* | __ Harris's Sparrow | __ Cassin's Finch |
| __ Townsend's Warbler | __ White-crowned Sparrow | __ House Finch |
| __ Blackburnian Warbler* | __ Golden-crowned Sparrow* | __ Red Crossbill |
| __ Yellow-throated Warbler* | __ Dark-eyed Junco | __ White-winged Crossbill |
| __ Pine Warbler* | __ Dark-eyed Junco | __ Common Redpoll |
| __ Prairie Warbler* | (Gray-headed) | __ Hoary Redpoll |
| __ Palm Warbler | __ Dark-eyed Junco | __ Pine Siskin |
| __ Bay-breasted Warbler* | (White-winged) | __ Lesser Goldfinch* |
| __ Blackpoll Warbler | __ Dark-eyed Junco | __ American Goldfinch |
| __ Black-and-white Warbler | (Slate-colored) | __ Evening Grosbeak |
| __ American Redstart | __ Dark-eyed Junco | __ House Sparrow |
| __ Prothonotary Warbler* | (Oregon [Montana]) | |
| __ Ovenbird | __ Dark-eyed Junco | |
| __ Northern Waterthrush | (Pink-sided) | |
| __ Kentucky Warbler* | __ McCown's Longspur | |

* rare species for Montana
(fewer than 20 reported
observations)

Appendix J: Contributors to This Edition

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NOTES

Legend

For a complete legend and detailed descriptions of each legend item, see pages 3-7 and 15.

B Direct evidence of breeding.

Observation records for years 1991-1995 (5th edition) for **B**.

b Indirect evidence of breeding.

Observation records for years 1991-1995 (5th edition) for **b**.

t No evidence of breeding, but observed between February 16 and December 14.

Observation records for years 1991-1995 (5th edition) for **t**.

Latilongs where the species was reported prior to 1991 and not since.

W Overwintering; regular sightings between December 15 and February 15.

Cumulative historic information for **W**.

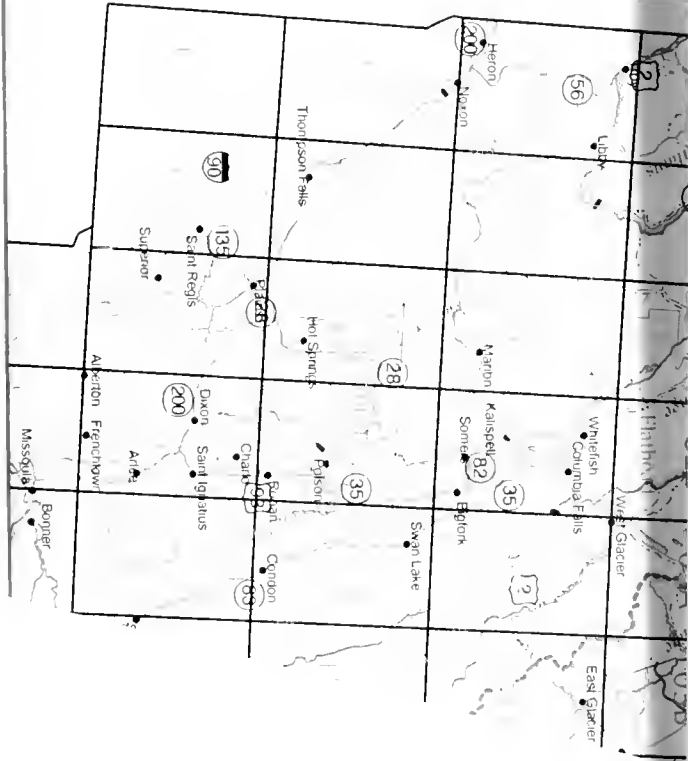
w Observed during the wintering season (December 15 to February 15), but not confirmed as overwintering.

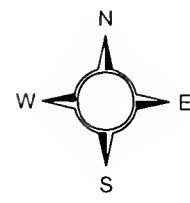
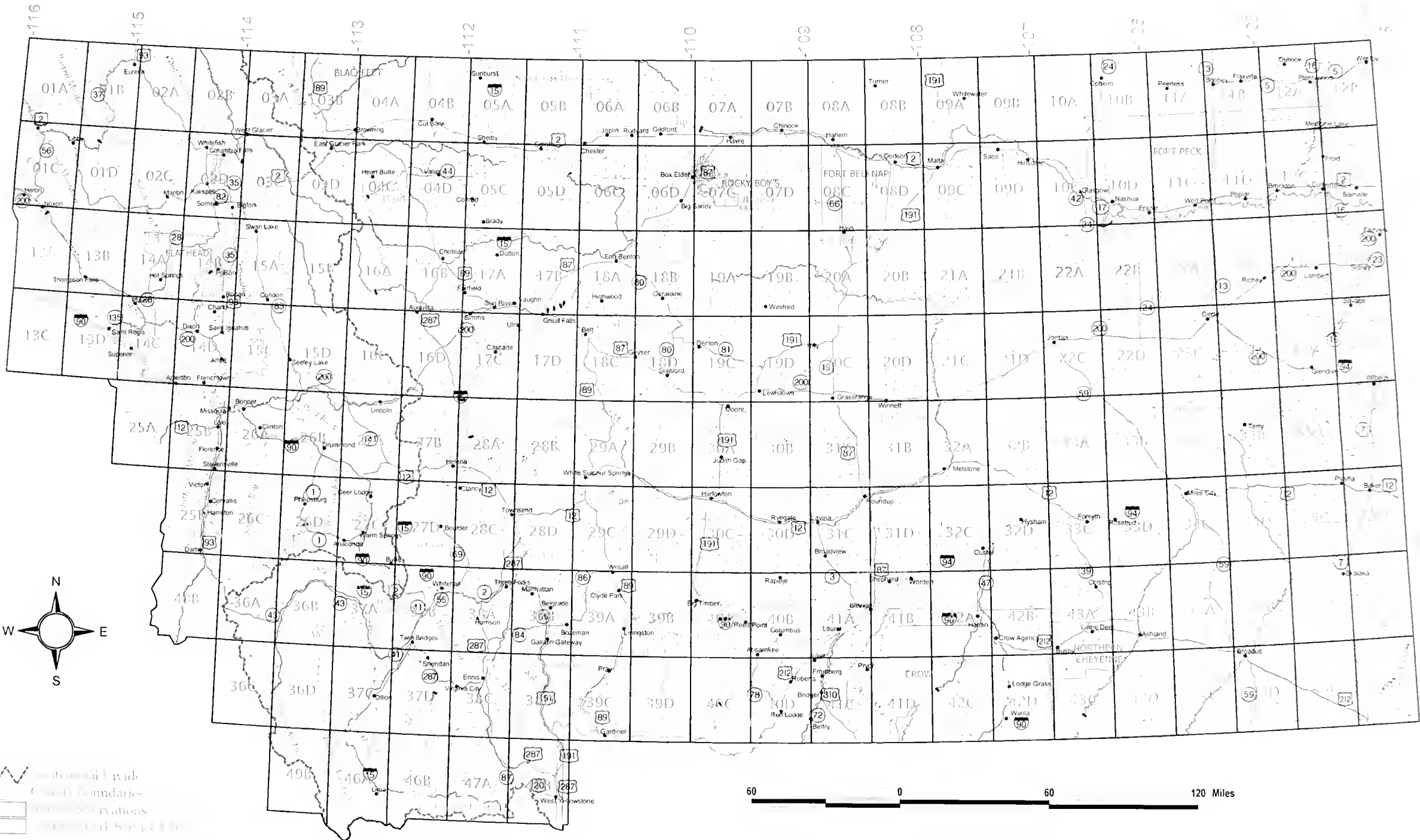
Cumulative historic information for **w**.

(blank space) no record

1996-2002 = total number of sightings submitted for the new information presented in this edition (observation records for years 1996-2002).

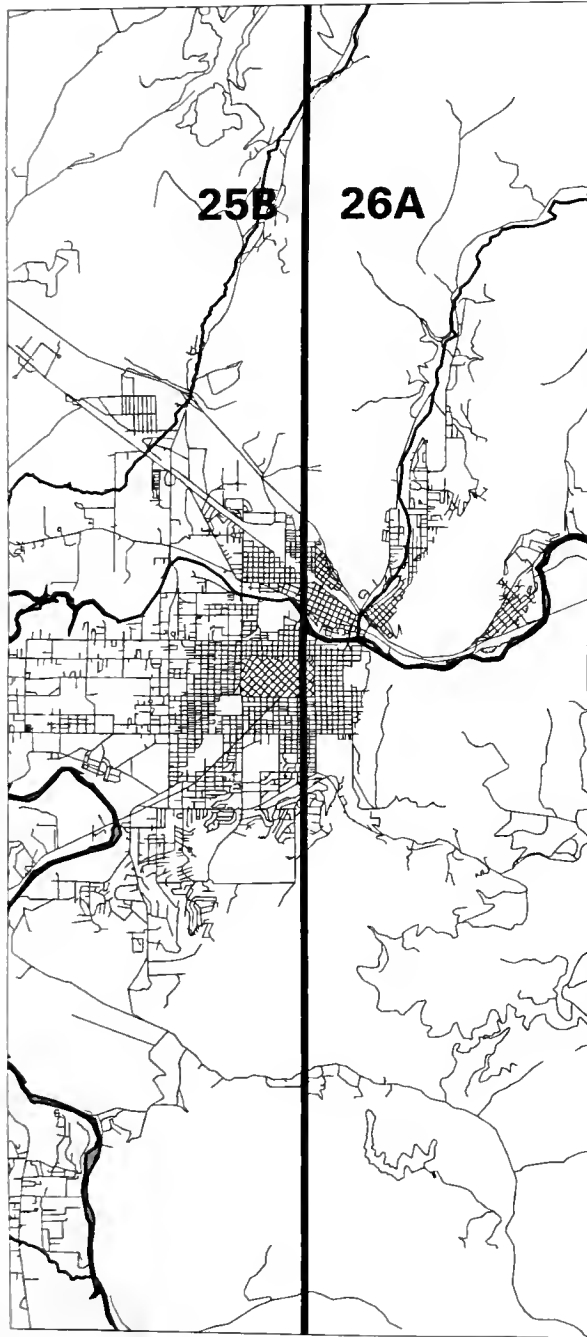
n = total number of documented records for rare birds (fewer than 20 reports for the state)



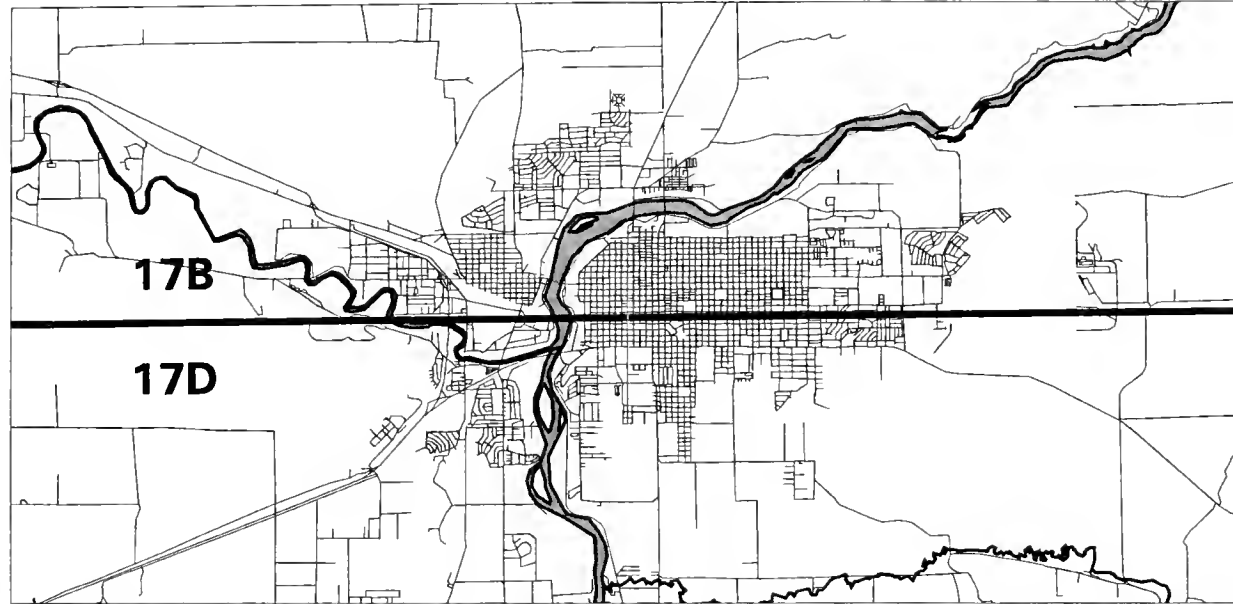


Continental Divide
 County Boundaries
 Observations
 National Forest

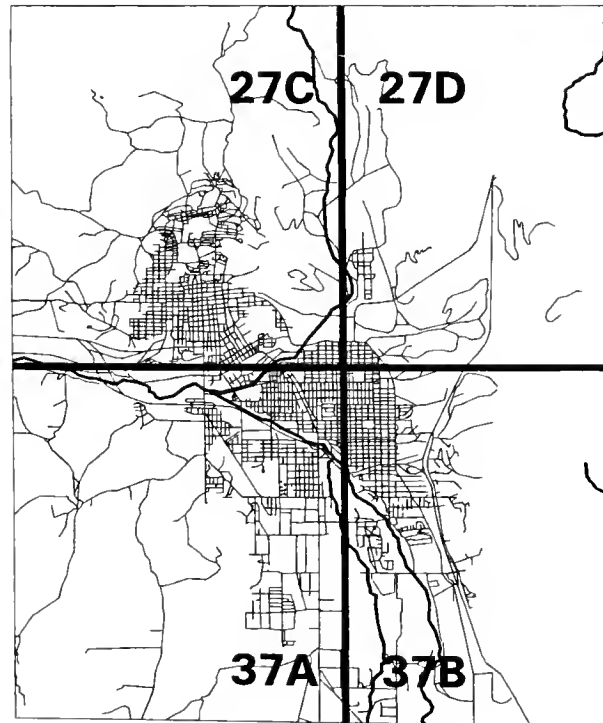
Great Falls



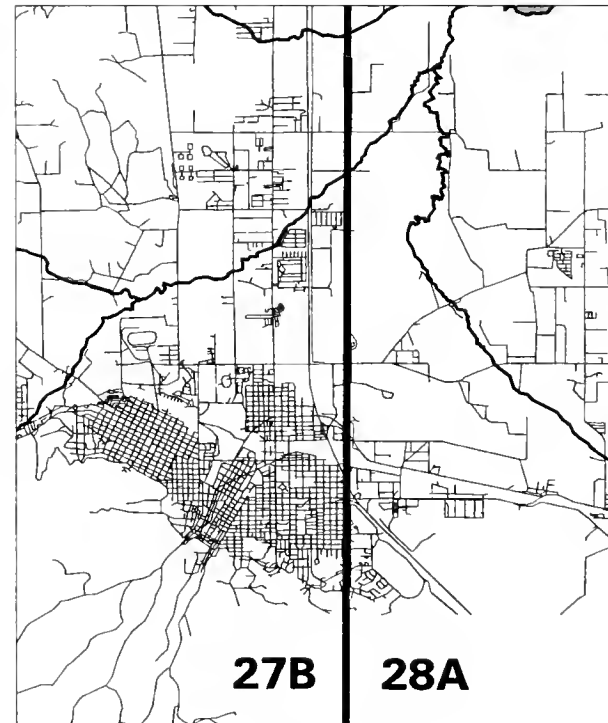
Missoula



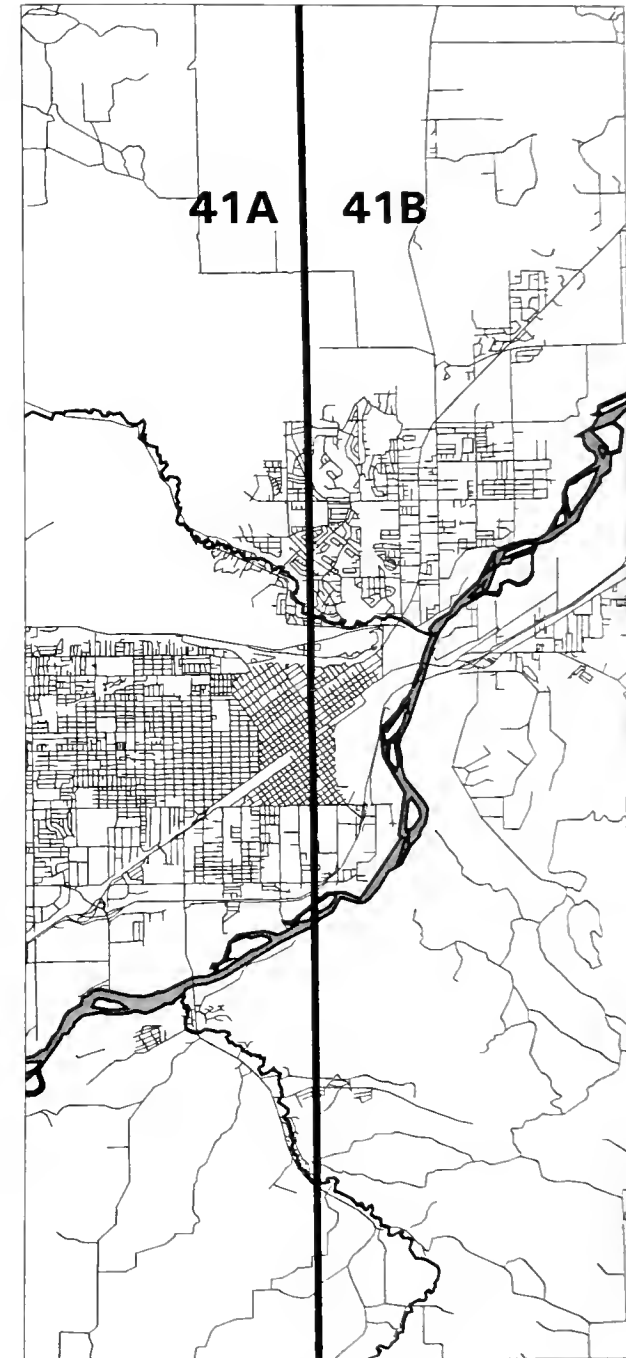
Butte

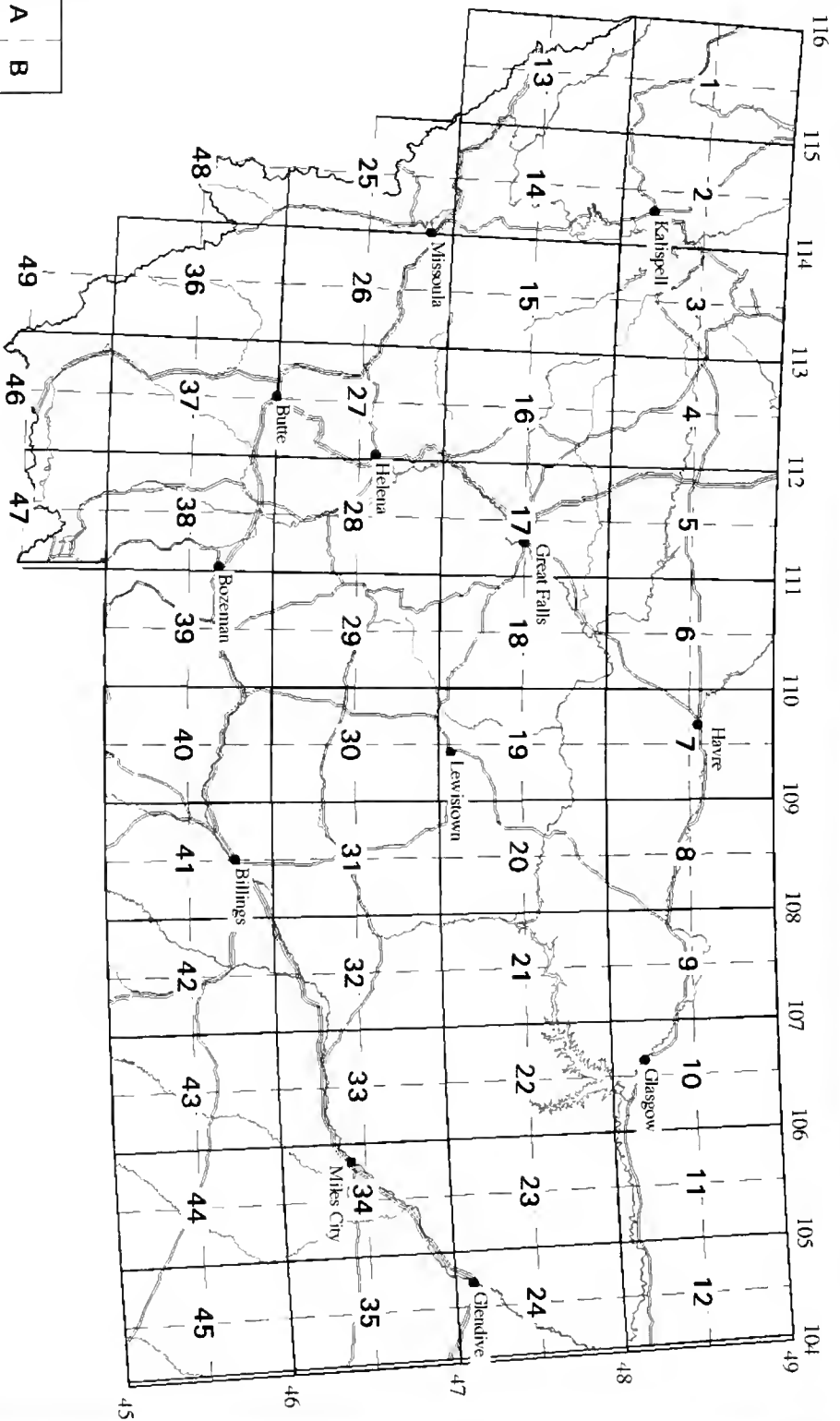


Helena



Billings





A	B
C	D