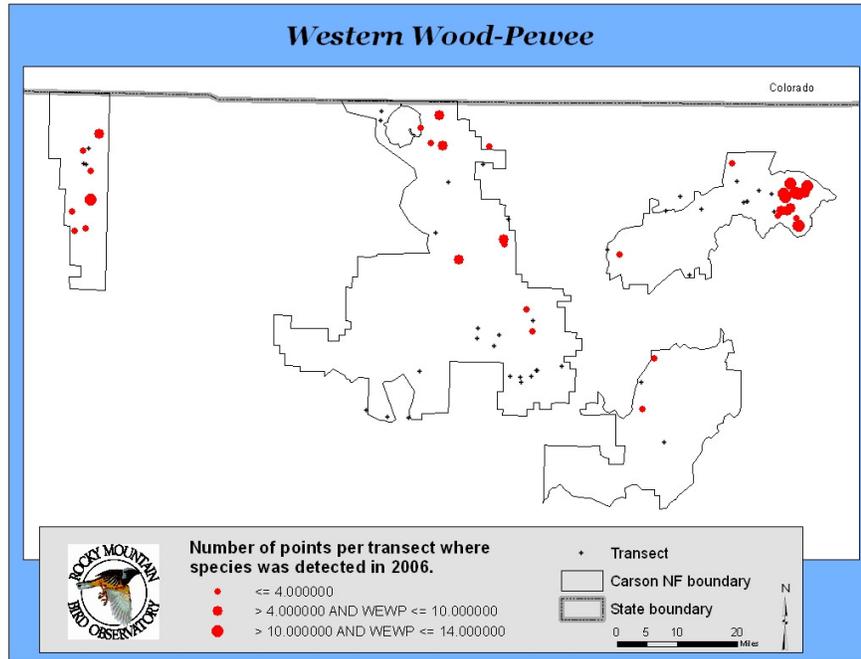


## Western Wood-Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*)

NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Ponderosa Pine

The Western Wood-Pewee is found most frequently in deciduous habitats during the breeding season, but it will also nest in mid-elevation coniferous habitats. We are able to provide a density estimate for both CNF monitoring projects in ponderosa pine habitat from data collected this year.

In 2006, we detected 189 Western Wood-Pewees across all habitats except spruce-fir on the *MBCNF* project and we detected 157 in three habitats on the *VV* project. As long as we continue to conduct the current number of transects in ponderosa pine in the CNF, this species should be sufficiently-monitored in this habitat.



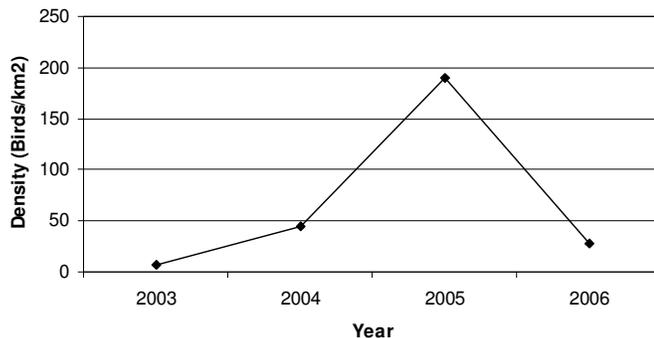
Map showing Index of Abundance for Western Wood-Pewee on transects in the Carson National Forest, 2006.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Western Wood-Pewee for the *MBCNF* and *VV* monitoring projects, 2006.

Project	Habitat	<i>D</i>	<i>LCL</i>	<i>UCL</i>	<i>CV%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>
MBCNF	PP	28	18	45	27	98	120
VV	PP	42	30	60	21	137	152

*D* = Density (birds/square kilometer); *LCL* = lower 90% confidence interval of the density; *UCL* = upper 90% confidence interval of the density; *CV%* = coefficient of variation of the density; *n* = number of independent detections; *N* = total number of individuals detected.

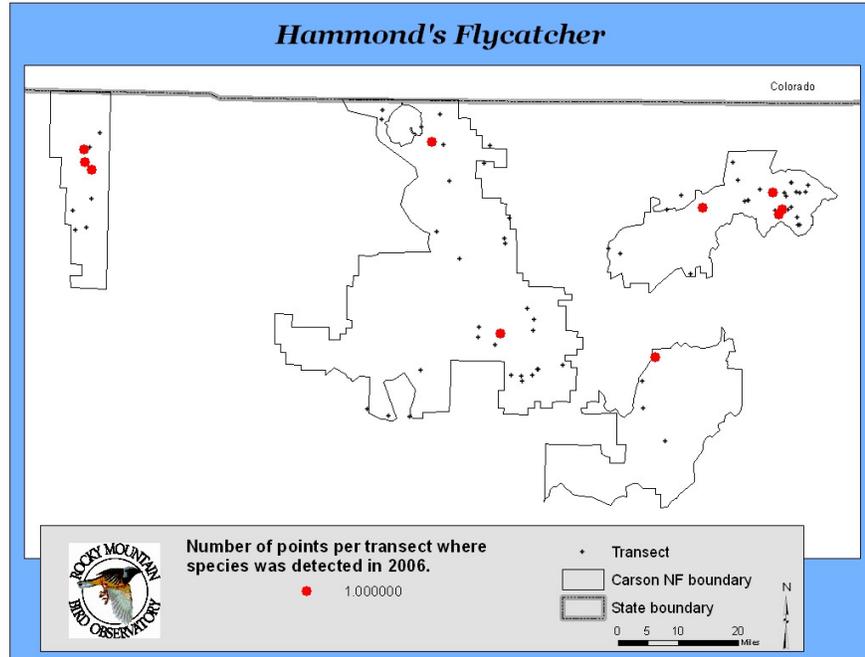
Estimated densities of Western Wood-Pewee in ponderosa pine for *MBCNF* monitoring project, 2003-2006.



## Hammond's Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*)

NM-PIF Priority management species in Mixed Conifer

The Hammond's Flycatcher typically nests in high-elevation coniferous forest in the southern Rocky Mountain region. In contrast to the Dusky Flycatcher, this species prefers an open understory in which to forage. As some have a difficult time distinguishing between the songs of Hammond's and Dusky Flycatchers, noting the amount of understory in an area can aid in correctly identifying these birds.



Map showing Index of Abundance for Hammond's Flycatcher on transects in the Carson National Forest, 2006.

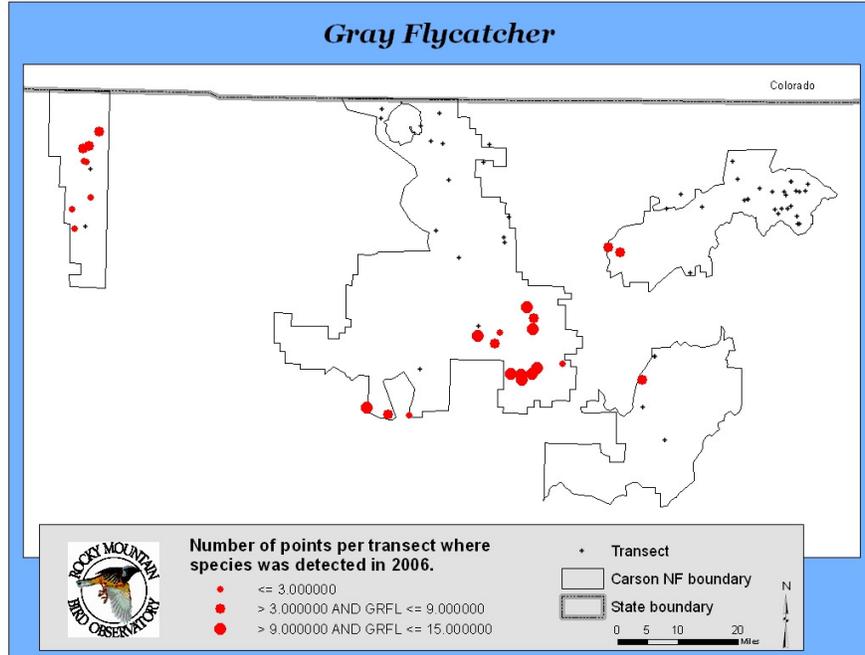
In 2006, we detected seven Hammond's Flycatchers in four habitats on the *MBCNF* project and four individuals in two habitats on the *VV* project. Due to the low density of this species, estimation of population trend would require a larger number of point transects than we sampled in the past.

## Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrightii*)

NM-PIF Highest Priority Management Species in Pinyon-Juniper

The Gray Flycatcher is a pinyon-juniper specialist that is rarely found in other habitats. This species is considered vulnerable because of the fact that it relies almost exclusively on this habitat.

We recorded 310 Gray Flycatchers in three habitats on the *MBCNF* projects. This species should be well-monitored in the CNF in pinyon-juniper habitat.



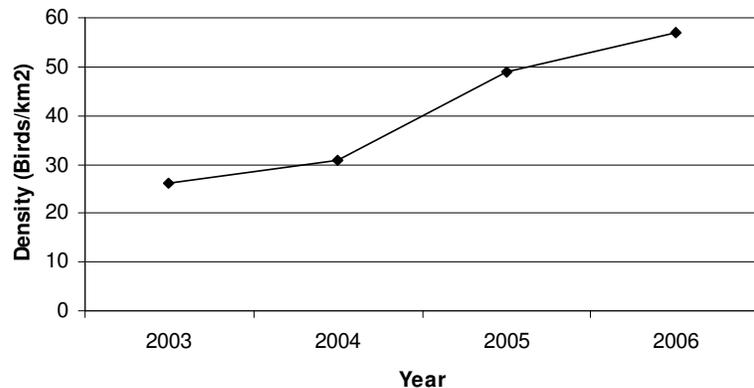
Map showing Index of Abundance for Gray Flycatcher on transects in the Carson National Forest, 2006.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Gray Flycatcher for the *MBCNF* monitoring project, 2006.

Habitat	<i>D</i>	<i>LCL</i>	<i>UCL</i>	<i>CV%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>
PJ	57	41	79	20	275	298

*D* = Density (birds/square kilometer); *LCL* = lower 90% confidence interval of the density; *UCL* = upper 90% confidence interval of the density; *CV%* = coefficient of variation of the density; *n* = number of independent detections; *N* = total number of individuals detected.

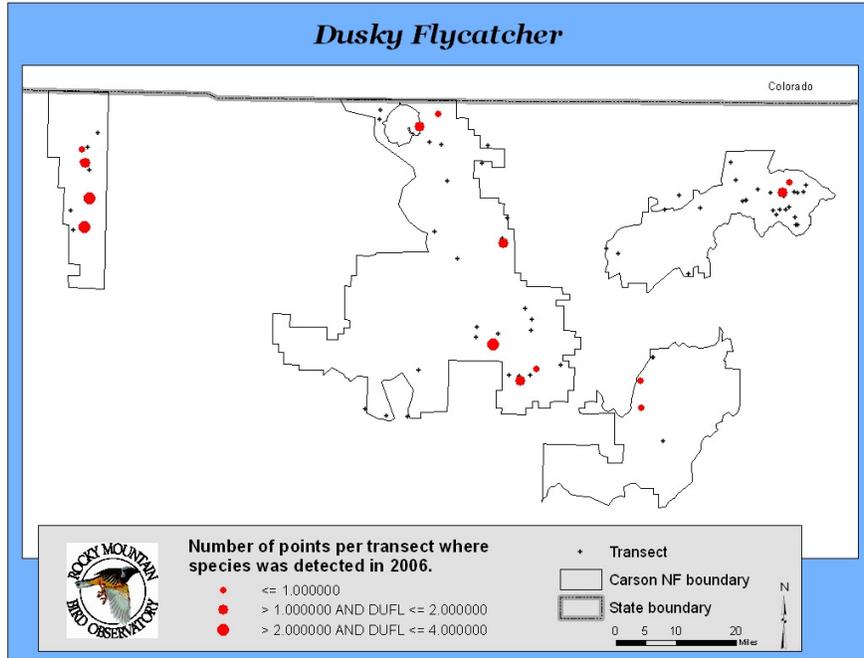
Estimated densities of Gray Flycatcher in pinyon-juniper for *MBCNF* monitoring project, 2003-2006.



## Dusky Flycatcher (*Empidonax oberholseri*)

NM-PIF Highest Priority Management Species in Mixed Conifer  
NM-PIF Priority management species in Ponderosa Pine

The Dusky Flycatcher occupies a variety of habitats, including oak shrubland, willow riparian, aspen groves, coniferous forests and open brushy areas (Kingery 1998). In 2006, we detected 28 Dusky Flycatchers in five habitats on the *MBCNF* project and one individual in ponderosa pine on the *VV* project.



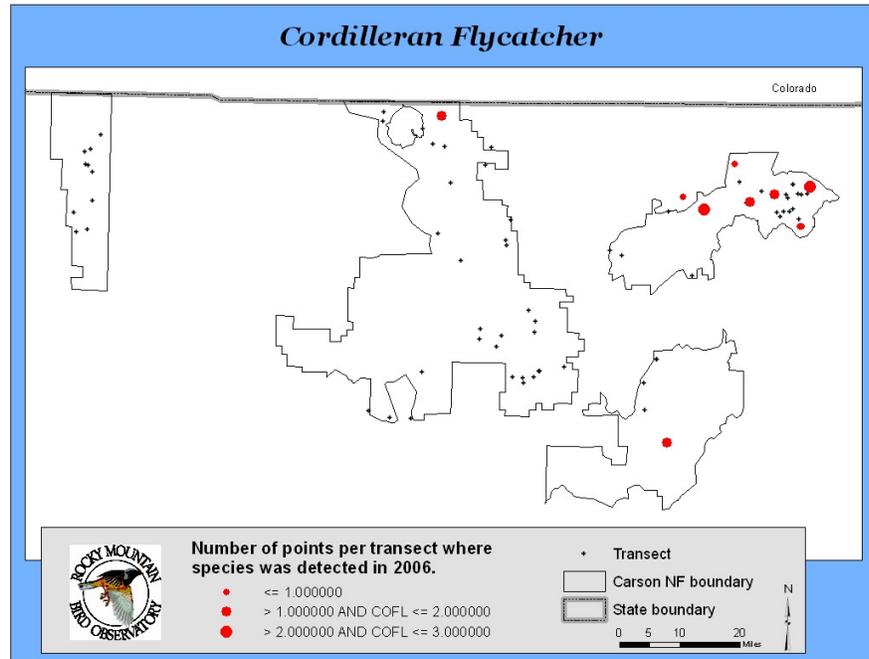
Map showing Index of Abundance for Dusky Flycatcher on transects in the Carson National Forest, 2006.

## Cordilleran Flycatcher (*Empidonax occidentalis*)

PIF Regional Stewardship Species  
NM-PIF Priority management species for Mixed Conifer

Cordilleran Flycatchers in the southern Rocky Mountains breed primarily in montane and subalpine forests, especially where cliffs, rocky ledges, or suitable boulders are present (Kingery 1998). The species is also found as a breeder in montane riparian areas with many vertical surfaces, such as cut banks (Kingery 1998).

In 2006, we recorded 12 Cordilleran Flycatchers in three habitats on the MBCNF project and seven individuals in three habitats on the VV project. Due to the low density of this species, estimation of population trend would require a larger number of point transects than we sampled in the past.

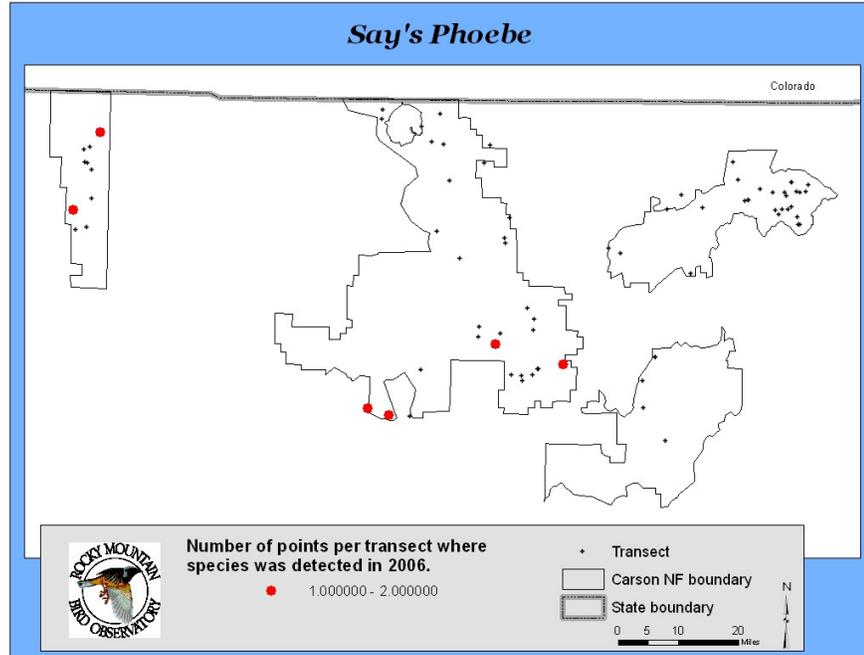


Map showing Index of Abundance for Cordilleran Flycatcher on transects in the Carson National Forest, 2006.

## Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*)

PIF Regional Stewardship Species  
NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Plains and Mesa  
NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Pinyon-Juniper

The Say's Phoebe nests in rocky areas where there are niches to hide its nest. It is also frequently found nesting in barns or other human structures (Andrews and Righter 1992). This species arrives on its breeding grounds earlier than most other migrants, and as a result of this we may miss the period when it is most actively singing because we are not conducting our surveys until mid-May. In 2006, we detected nine Say's Phoebes in two habitats on the *MBCNF* project.



Map showing Index of Abundance for Say's Phoebe on transects in the Carson National Forest, 2006.

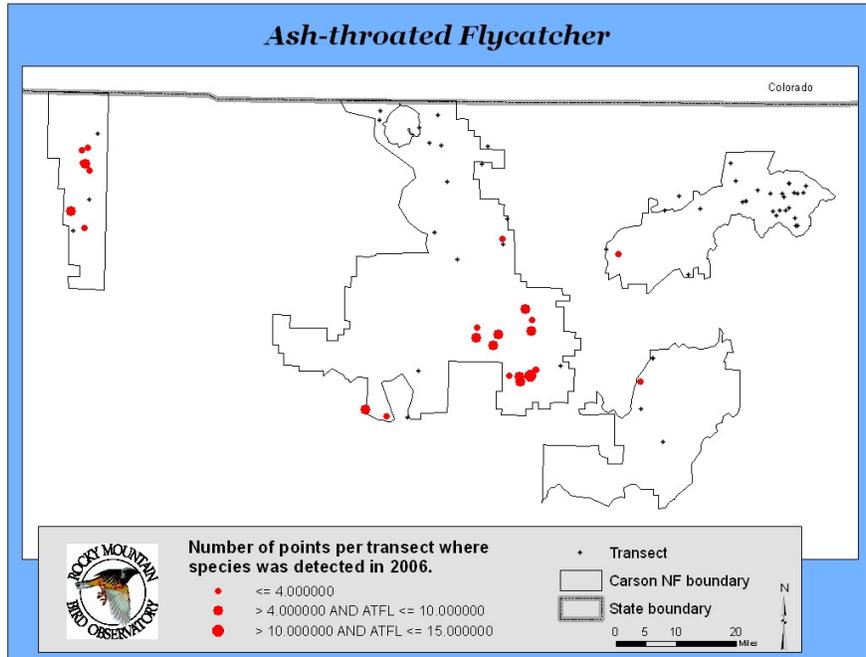
## Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)

NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Montane Shrub  
 NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Great Basin Desert Shrub  
 NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Pinyon-Juniper

The Ash-throated Flycatcher is a pinyon-juniper specialist that nests in cavities made by other species or in natural cavities. This species will also nest in man-made boxes if they are present (Righter et al. 2004).

In 2006, we recorded 151 Ash-throated Flycatchers in three habitats on the *MBCNF* project. This species is well-monitored in pinyon-juniper and

ponderosa pine habitats in the CNF. We have been able to provide a density estimate in pinyon-juniper habitat all four years of this project.



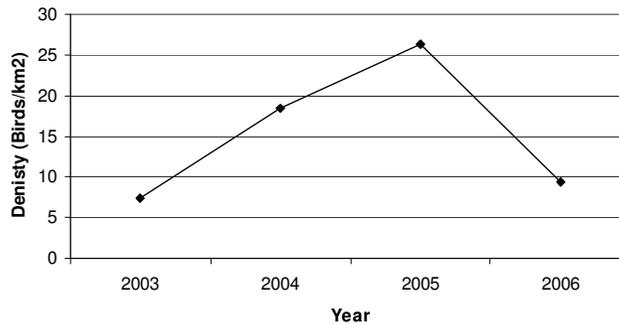
Map showing Index of Abundance for Ash-throated Flycatcher on transects in the Carson National Forest, 2006.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Ash-throated Flycatcher for the *MBCNF* monitoring project, 2006.

Habitat	<i>D</i>	<i>LCL</i>	<i>UCL</i>	<i>CV%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>
PJ	9.4	6.3	14	25	130	140

*D* = Density (birds/square kilometer); *LCL* = lower 90% confidence interval of the density; *UCL* = upper 90% confidence interval of the density; *CV%* = coefficient of variation of the density; *n* = number of independent detections; *N* = total number of individuals detected.

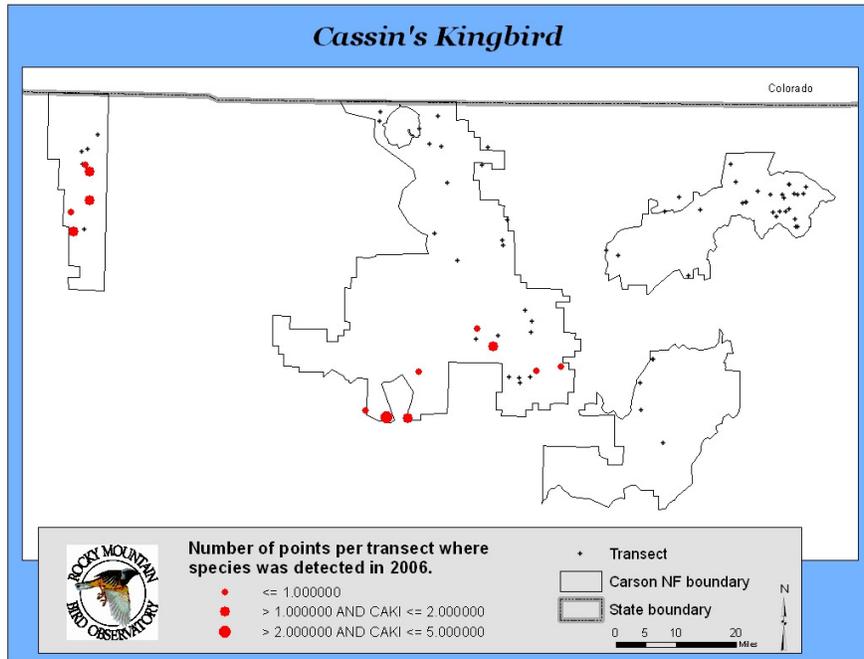
Estimated densities of Ash-throated Flycatcher in pinyon-juniper for *MBCNF* monitoring project, 2003-2006.



## Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*)

NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Plains and Mesa Grassland  
NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Pinyon-Juniper

We detected 29 Cassin's Kingbirds in three habitats on the *MBCNF* projects in 2006. We provided a density estimate in pinyon-juniper habitat the first year of this project, however we have been unable to repeat this subsequently. Due to the low density of this species, estimation of population trend would require a larger number of point transects than we sampled in the past.



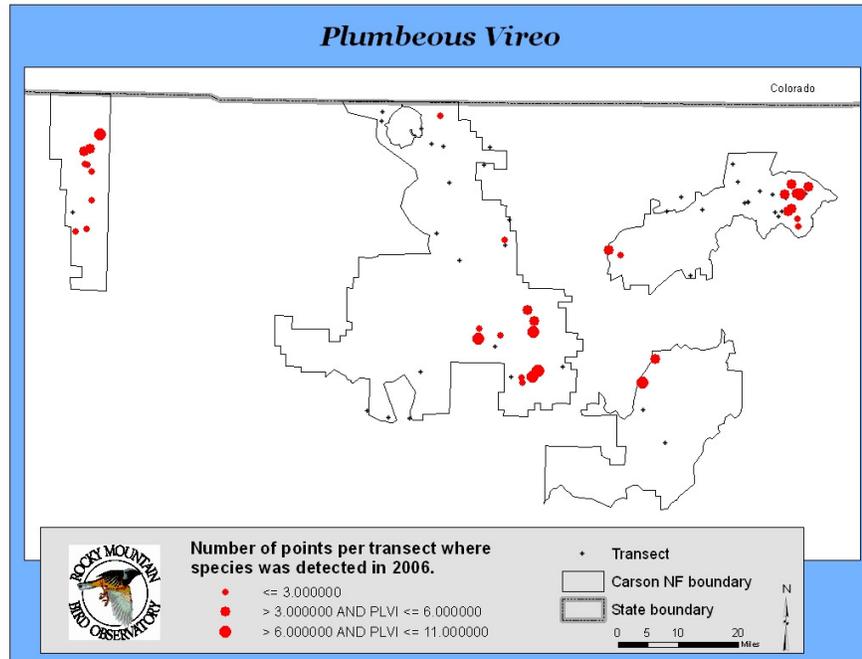
Map showing Index of Abundance for Cassin's Kingbird on transects in the Carson National Forest, 2006.

## Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeous*)

PIF Regional Stewardship Species  
NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility in Ponderosa Pine

The Plumbeous Vireo nests in a variety of habitats, including pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, and riparian cottonwood galleries. In the CNF, this species reaches its highest densities in ponderosa pine habitat.

In 2006, we detected 176 Plumbeous Vireos in four habitats on the *MBCNF* project and 17 individuals in ponderosa pine on the



VV project. This species should be effectively monitored under *MBCNF* by point transects in ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper habitat.

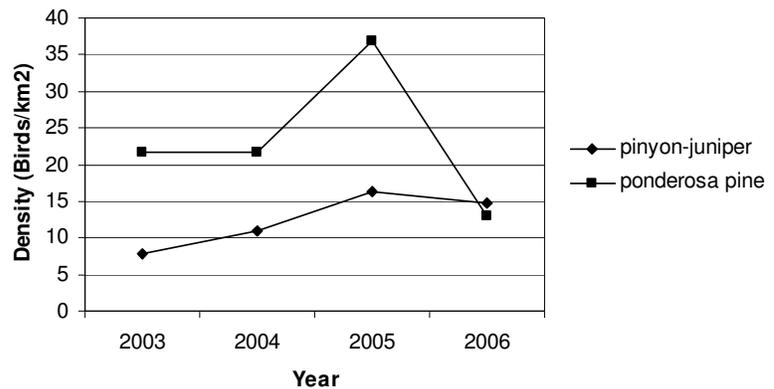
Map showing Index of Abundance for Plumbeous Vireo on transects in the Carson National Forest, 2006.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Plumbeous Vireo for the *MBCNF* monitoring project, 2006.

Habitat	<i>D</i>	<i>LCL</i>	<i>UCL</i>	<i>CV%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>
PJ	15	11	20	18	119	132
PP	13	7.3	23	35	31	36

*D* = Density (birds/square kilometer); *LCL* = lower 90% confidence interval of the density; *UCL* = upper 90% confidence interval of the density; *CV%* = coefficient of variation of the density; *n* = number of independent detections; *N* = total number of individuals detected.

Estimated densities of Plumbeous Vireo in pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine for *MBCNF* monitoring project, 2003-2006.

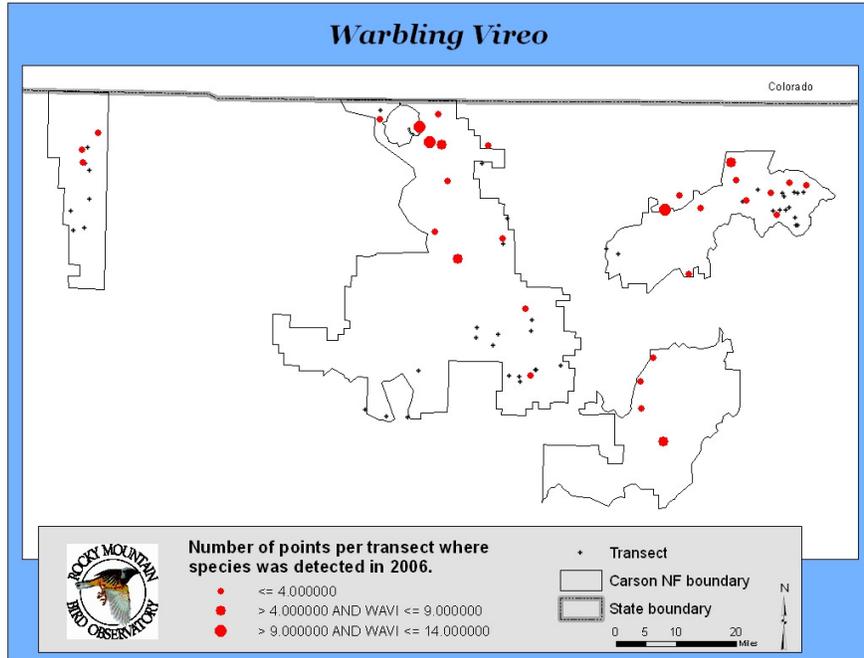


## Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*)

PIF Regional Stewardship Species

Warbling Vireos nest in a variety of habitats, including pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, and riparian cottonwood galleries. We are able to provide density estimates in aspen and mixed conifer this year. Overall, this species should be well-monitored in four habitats under *MBCNF*.

In 2006, we detected 148 Warbling Vireos in six habitats on the *MBCNF* project and 23 individuals in four habitats on the *VV* project.



Map showing Index of Abundance for Warbling Vireo on transects in the Carson National Forest, 2006.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Warbling Vireo for the *MBCNF* monitoring project, 2006.

Habitat	<i>D</i>	<i>LCL</i>	<i>UCL</i>	<i>CV%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>
AS	142	87	231	23	49	63
MC	81	27	247	52	42	45

*D* = Density (birds/square kilometer); *LCL* = lower 90% confidence interval of the density; *UCL* = upper 90% confidence interval of the density; *CV%* = coefficient of variation of the density; *n* = number of independent detections; *N* = total number of individuals detected.

Estimated densities of Warbling Vireo in aspen and mixed conifer for *MBCNF* monitoring project, 2003-2006.

