

Western Bluebird
(*Sialia mexicana*)

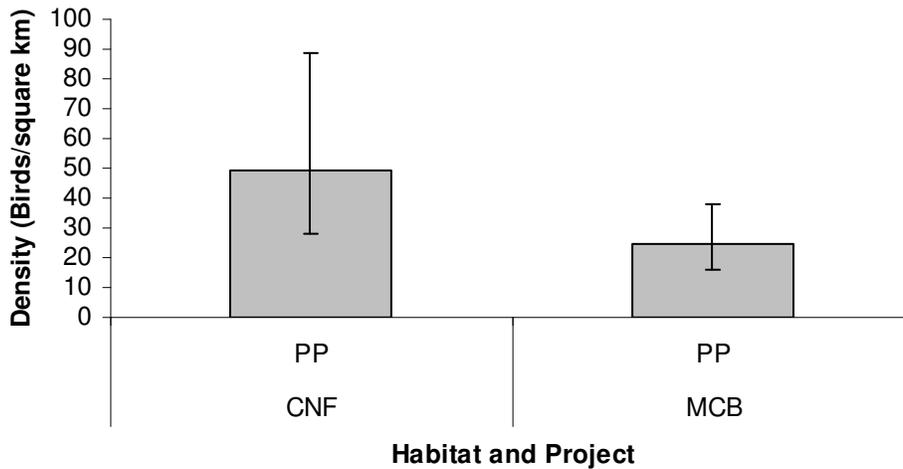
*PIF Regional Stewardship Species

We detected 60 Western Bluebirds in four habitats on the MBCNF project in 2005. We recorded the species on all of the RMBO point-transect monitoring projects except MWB and MBBH, which lie outside of the species' normal breeding range. We counted Western Bluebird in sufficient numbers to calculate density in ponderosa pine habitat on MBCNF and MCB.

Total number of independent detections, number of individuals, and habitat-specific density estimates for Western Bluebird for the MBCNF monitoring project, 2005.

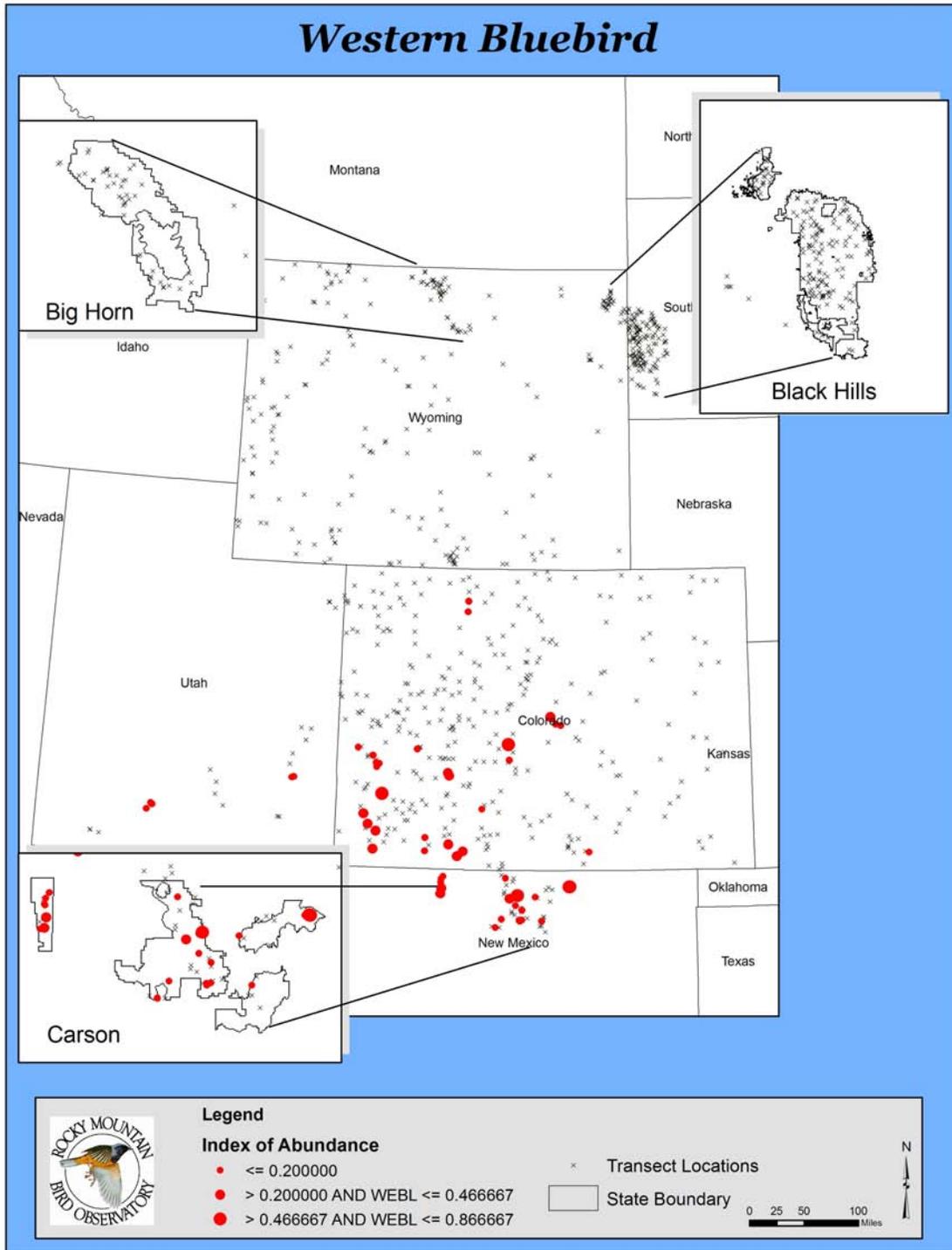
Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
AS	ID	--	--	--	--	1
PJ	ID	--	--	--	--	16
PP	49.58	27.72	88.67	28.5%	42	49
SA	ID	--	--	--	--	6

D = Density (birds/square kilometer); LCL = lower 95% confidence interval of the density; UCL = upper 95% confidence interval of the density; CV(%) = coefficient of variation of the density; n = number of independent detections; N = number of individuals; ID = insufficient data.



Relative density of Western Bluebird among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

Summary – Western Bluebird is a cavity-nester that prefers ponderosa pine in the southern Rocky Mountains. This species occasionally nests in other habitats including aspen, grassland and pinyon-juniper (Kingery 1998). Western Bluebird should be effectively monitored through point transects under MBCNF in ponderosa pine habitat.



Mountain Bluebird
(*Sialia currocoides*)

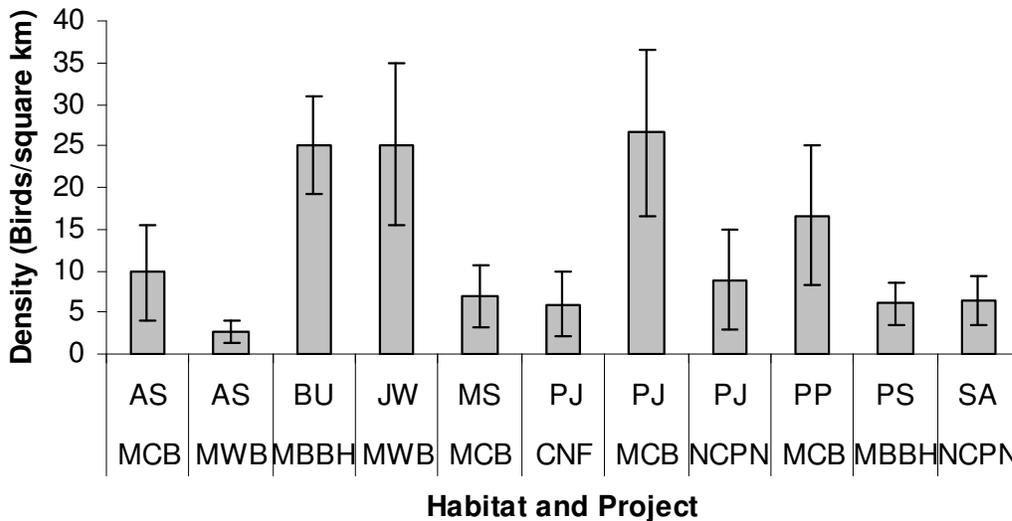
- *NM-PIF Priority management species
- *PIF Species of Regional Concern
- *PIF Continental Stewardship Species
- *PIF Regional Stewardship Species

We recorded 52 Mountain Bluebirds on the MBCNF project in 2005. Overall, we detected Mountain Bluebird on all RMBO point-count monitoring projects and we detected sufficient numbers to calculate a density estimate in at least one habitat also on the four other projects.

Number of detections by habitat and habitat-specific density estimates for Mountain Bluebird all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

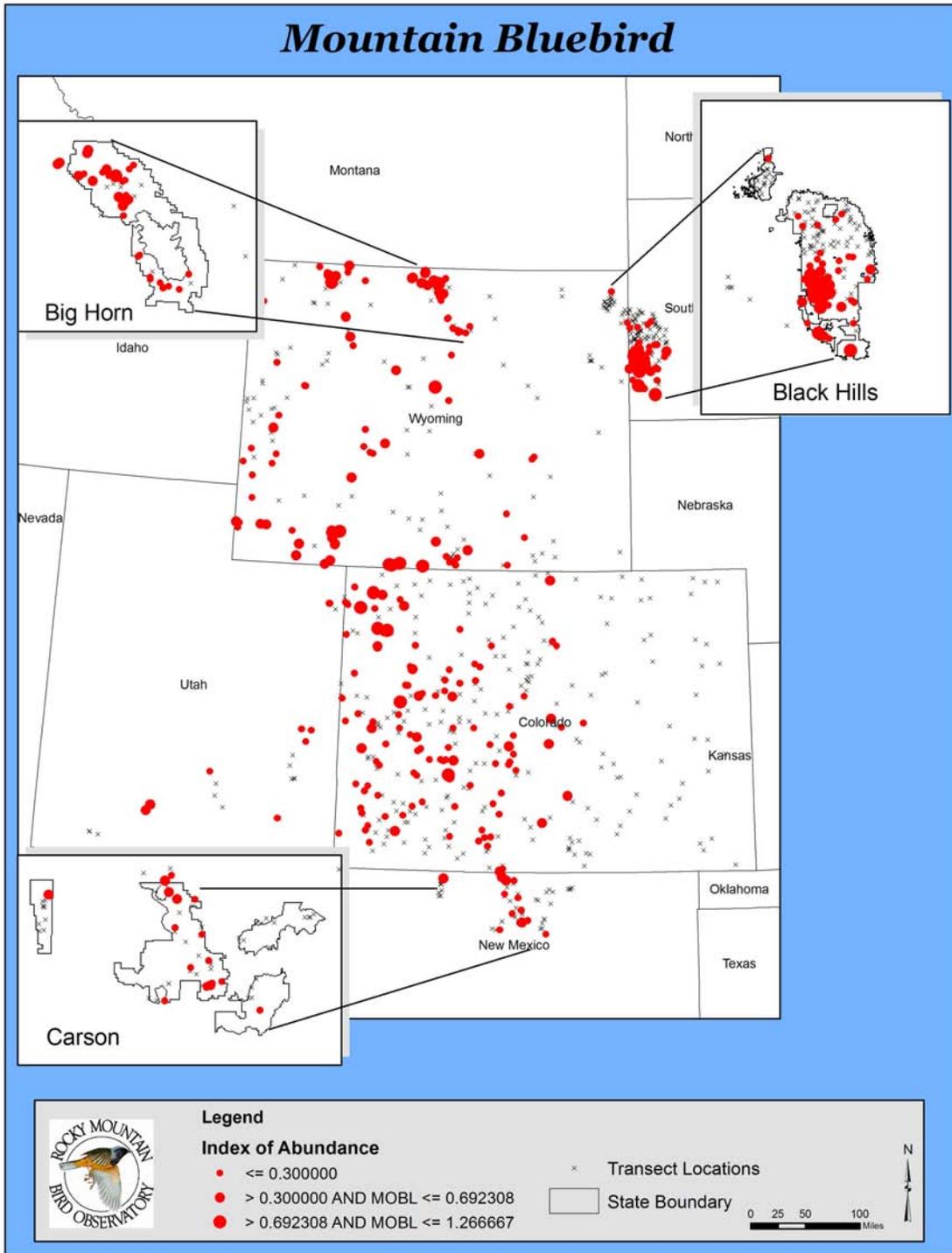
Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
AS	ID	--	--	--	--	15
GR	ID	--	--	--	--	1
MC	ID	--	--	--	--	2
PJ	5.93	2.01	17.48	57.9%	25	29
PP	ID	--	--	--	--	2
SA	ID	--	--	--	--	3

D = Density (birds/square kilometer); LCL = lower 95% confidence interval of the density; UCL = upper 95% confidence interval of the density; CV(%) = coefficient of variation of the density; n = number of independent detections; N = number of individuals; ID = insufficient data.



Relative density of Mountain Bluebird among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

Summary - Mountain Bluebirds are secondary cavity nesters that rely largely on woodpecker cavities and nest boxes for nest sites, and breed most commonly in pinyon-juniper woodland (Kingery 1998). This species should be effectively monitored through point transects under MBCNF in pinyon-juniper habitat.



Townsend's Solitaire
(*Myadestes townsendi*)

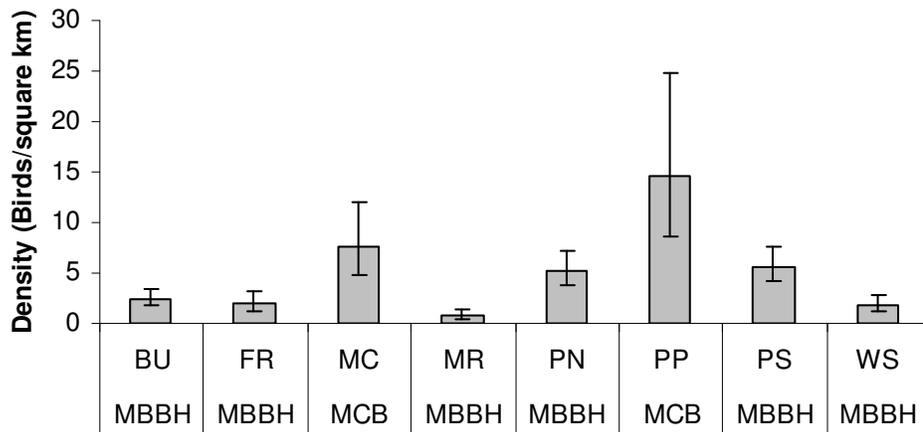
*NM-PIF Priority management species

In 2005, we detected eleven Townsend's Solitaire on the MBCNF project. We detected this species on all RMBO monitoring projects and recorded a sufficient number of detections of Townsend's Solitaire to calculate density in all six habitats on the MBBH project and in mixed conifer and ponderosa pine on the MCB project.

Total number of independent detections, number of individuals, and habitat-specific density estimates for Townsend's Solitaire for the MBCNF monitoring project, 2005.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
AS	ID	--	--	--	--	2
MC	ID	--	--	--	--	2
PJ	ID	--	--	--	--	2
PP	ID	--	--	--	--	2
SF	ID	--	--	--	--	3

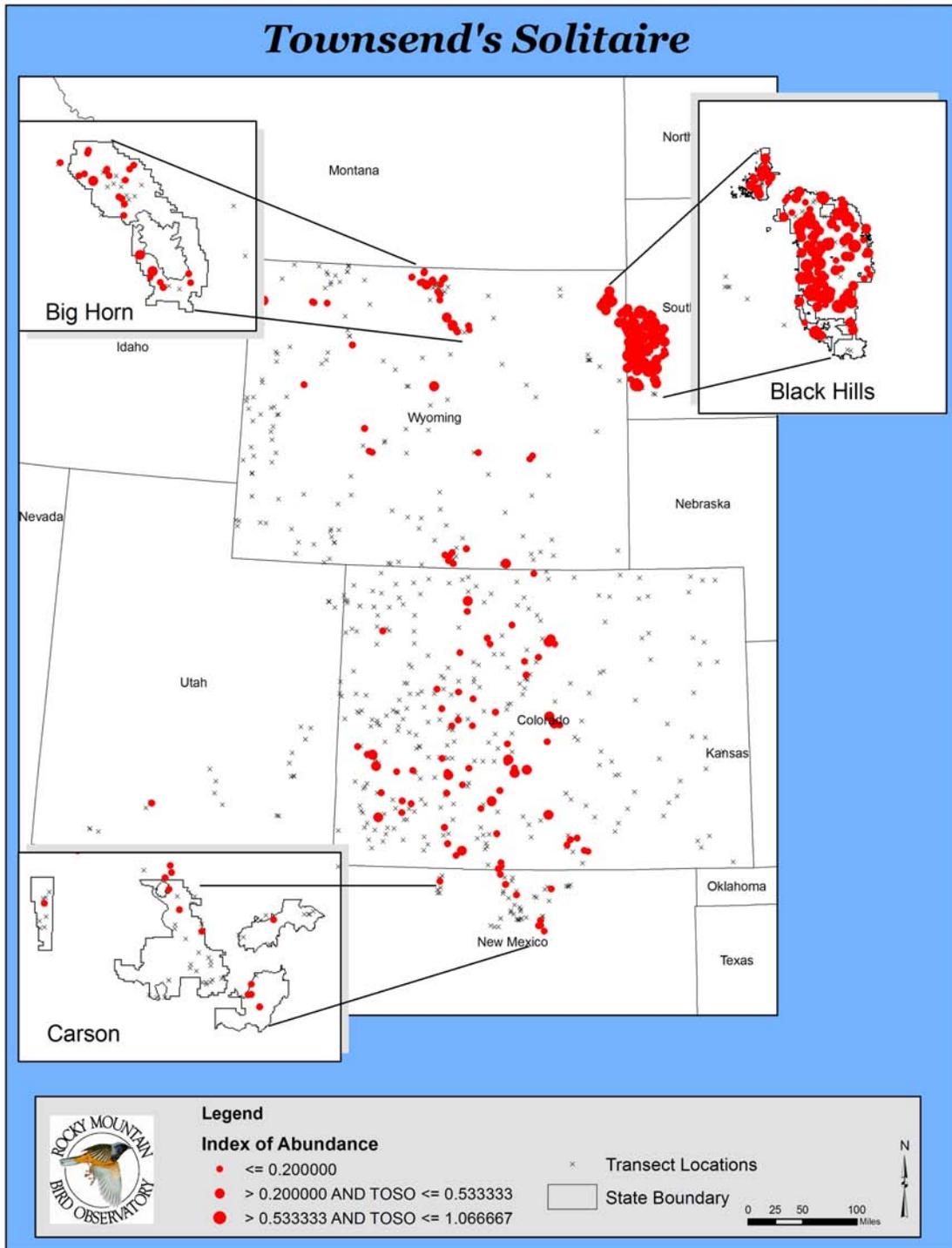
D = Density (birds/square kilometer); LCL = lower 95% confidence interval of the density; UCL = upper 95% confidence interval of the density; CV(%) = coefficient of variation of the density; n = number of independent detections; N = number of individuals; ID = insufficient data.



Habitat and Project

Relative density of Townsend's Solitaire among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

Summary – Townsend's Solitaire nests in all forested habitats in relatively low densities. This species nests on the ground in steep areas or in small niches on rocky cliffs. By pooling detections in all habitats we may be able to loosely track the population of this over time in the CNF. Townsend's Solitaire is not detected in sufficient numbers to effectively monitor its population through point transects in any one habitat or across habitats under MBCNF. Given interest though, with several years' data, we may be able to pool data across years and habitats and weight observations by habitat area, to generate a global detection function for this species, thereby generating an annual density estimate that may be robust enough for population-trend monitoring.



Sage Thrasher
(*Oreoscoptes montanus*)

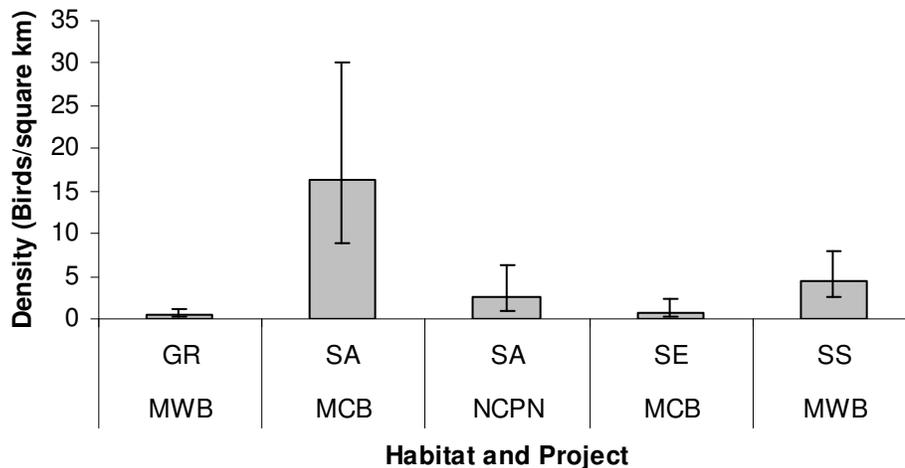
*NM-PIF Highest Priority Species
*NMDGF - Species of Greatest Conservation Need

In 2005, we detected 23 Sage Thrashers in three habitats on the MBCNF project. Overall, we detected this species on all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects except MBBH, and we were able to calculate density estimates in at least one habitat on the MCB, MWB and NCPN projects.

Total number of independent detections, number of individuals, and habitat-specific density estimates for Sage Thrasher for the MBCNF monitoring project, 2005.

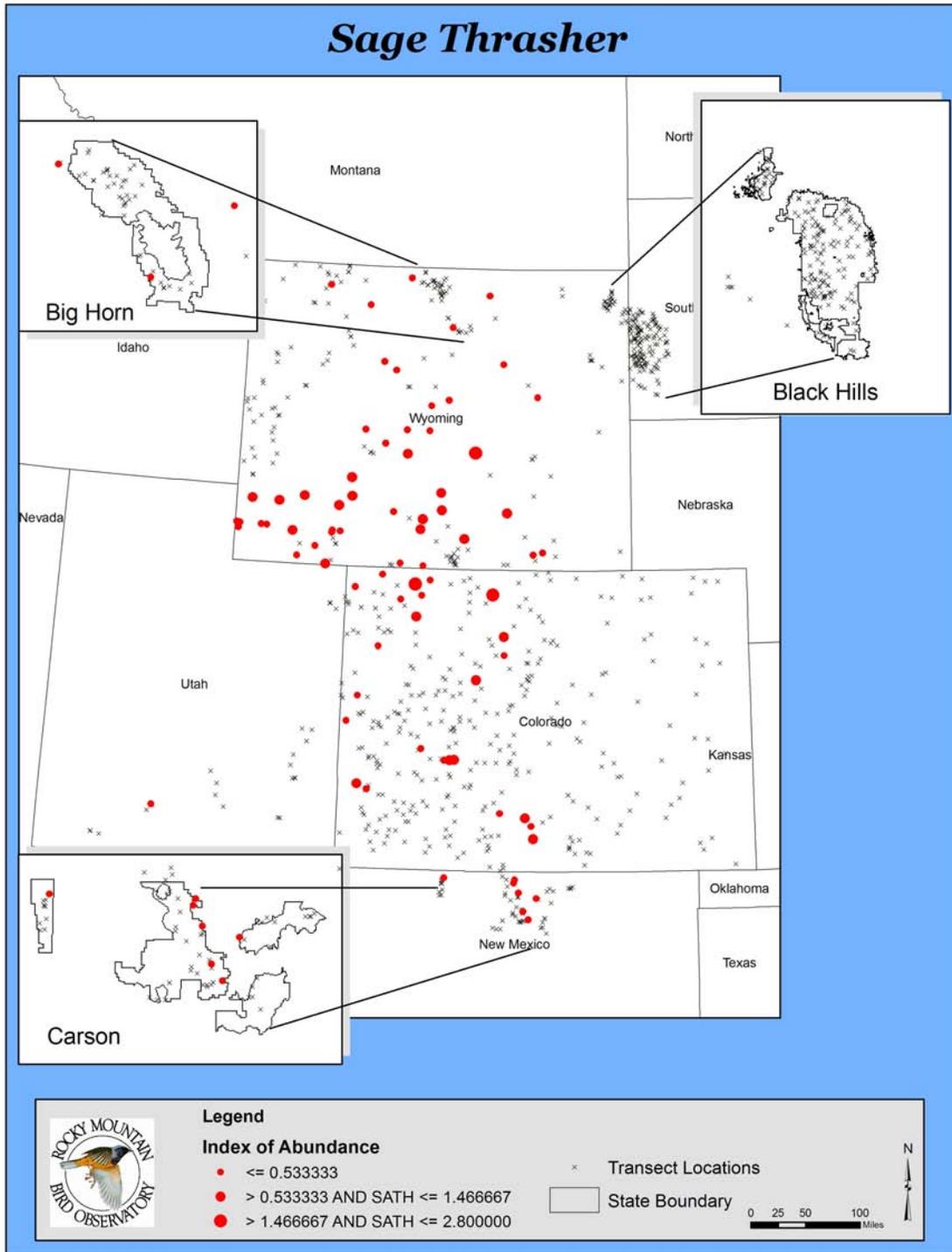
Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
GR	ID	--	--	--	--	9
PJ	ID	--	--	--	--	5
SA	ID	--	--	--	--	9

D = Density (birds/square kilometer); LCL = lower 95% confidence interval of the density; UCL = upper 95% confidence interval of the density; CV(%) = coefficient of variation of the density; n = number of independent detections; N = number of individuals; ID = insufficient data.



Relative density of Sage Thrasher among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

Summary – As the name suggests, Sage Thrasher is most frequently found in sage-dominated grasslands and shrubby arid lands. Sage Thrasher is not detected in sufficient numbers to effectively monitor its population through point transects in any one habitat or across habitats under MBCNF. Given interest though, with several years' data, we may be able to pool data across years and habitats and weight observations by habitat area, to generate a global detection function for this species, thereby generating an annual density estimate that may be robust enough for population-trend monitoring.



Virginia's Warbler (*Vermivora virginiae*)

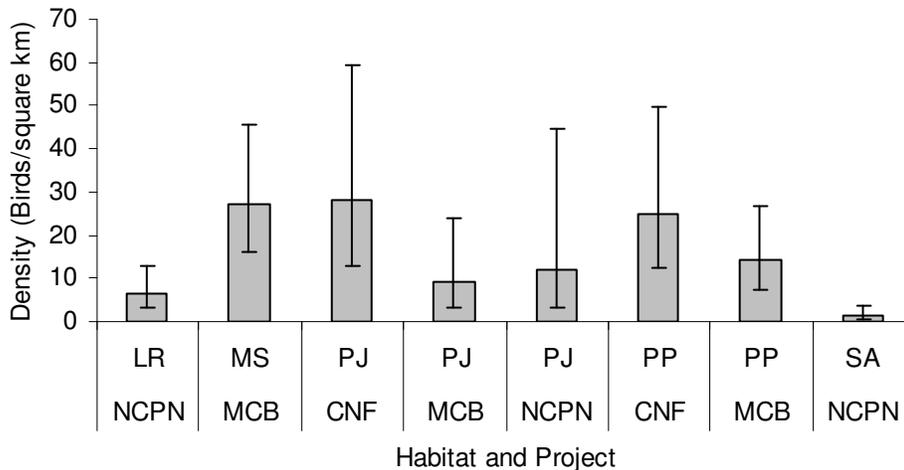
- *PIF Species of Continental and Regional Concern
- *PIF Regional Stewardship Species
- *NM-PIF Highest Priority Species for Ponderosa Pine
- *NM-PIF Priority Species for Pinyon-Juniper and Montane Shrub
- *USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern

In 2005, we detected 146 Virginia's Warblers in five habitats on the MBCNF project, and were able to calculate a density estimate for this species in pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Overall, we detected Virginia's Warbler on all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects in 2005 and were able to calculate a density estimates for this species also in at least one habitat on the MCB and NCPN projects.

Total number of independent detections, number of individuals, and habitat-specific density estimates for Virginia's Warbler for the MBCNF monitoring project, 2005.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	N	N
AS	ID	--	--	--	--	1
MC	ID	--	--	--	--	3
PJ	27.90	13.09	59.47	39.1%	52	64
PP	24.92	12.48	49.76	33.3%	77	77
SA	ID	--	--	--	--	1

D = Density (birds/square kilometer); LCL = lower 95% confidence interval of the density; UCL = upper 95% confidence interval of the density; CV(%) = coefficient of variation of the density; n = number of independent detections; N = number of individuals; ID = insufficient data.



Relative density of Virginia's Warbler among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

Summary – Virginia's Warbler is most often found in ponderosa pine forest, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and riparian thickets that have a well-developed herbaceous or woody understory (Kingery 1998). Virginia's Warblers should be effectively monitored through point transects under MBCNF in pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats.

