

## Dusky Flycatcher (*Empidonax oberholseri*)

\*NM-PIF Highest Priority Management Species in Mixed Conifer

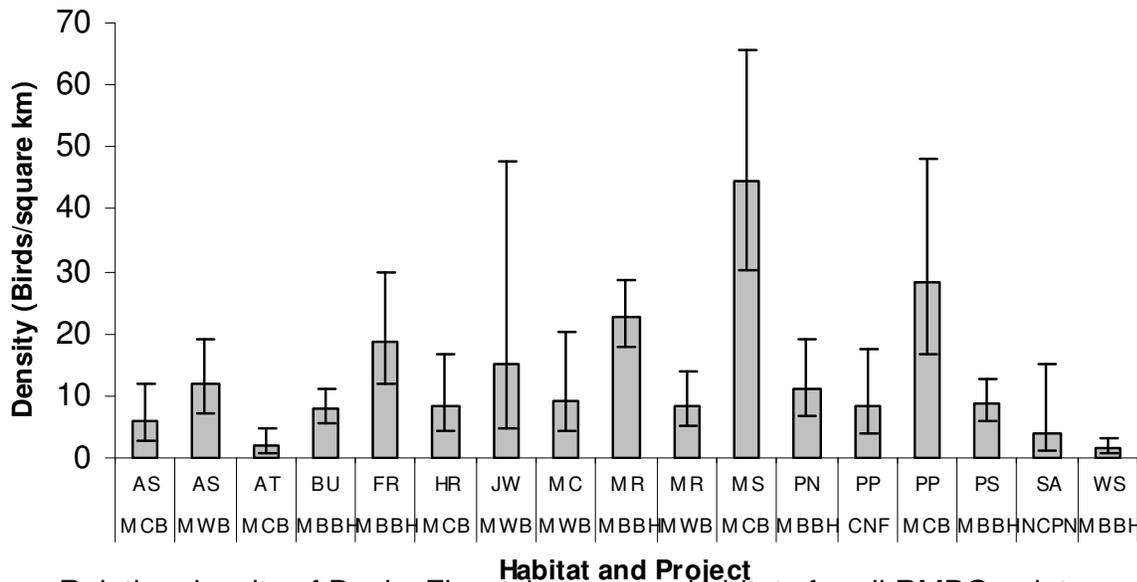
\*NM-PIF Priority management species in Ponderosa Pine

In 2005, we detected 53 Dusky Flycatchers in five habitats on the MBCNF project. Overall, we detected this species on all of the RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects this summer and calculated density estimates in at least one habitat for all projects.

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

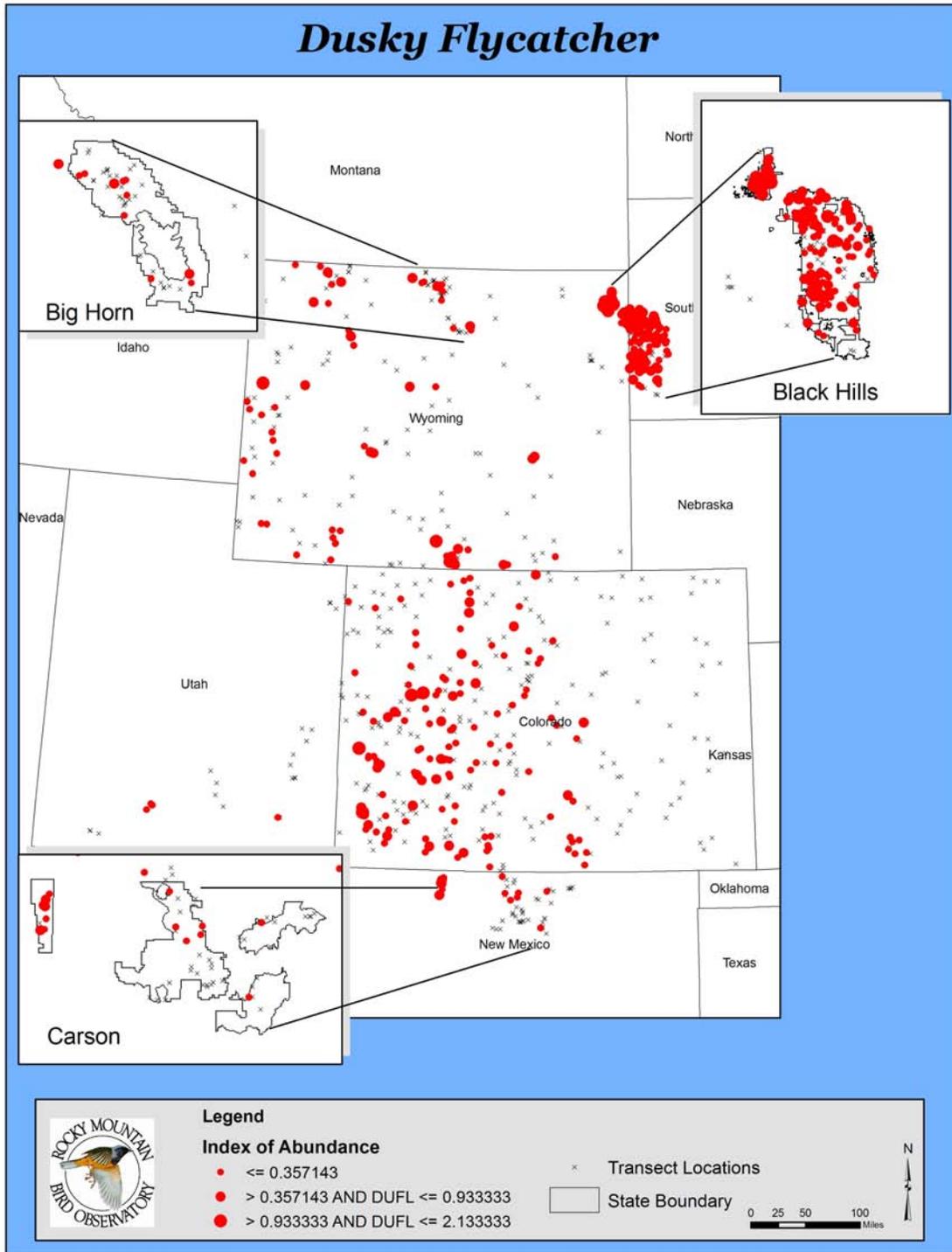
Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
AS	ID	--	--	--	--	4
MC	ID	--	--	--	--	3
PJ	ID	--	--	--	--	11
PP	8.22	3.85	17.57	37.0%	31	32
SA	ID	--	--	--	--	3

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 Dusky Flycatcher among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

**Summary** – Dusky Flycatcher uses a variety of habitats, including oak shrubland, willow riparian, aspen groves, coniferous forests and open brushy areas (Kingery 1998). Dusky Flycatcher should be effectively monitored through point transects under the MBCNF project in ponderosa pine.



**Cordilleran Flycatcher**  
**(*Empidonax occidentalis*)**

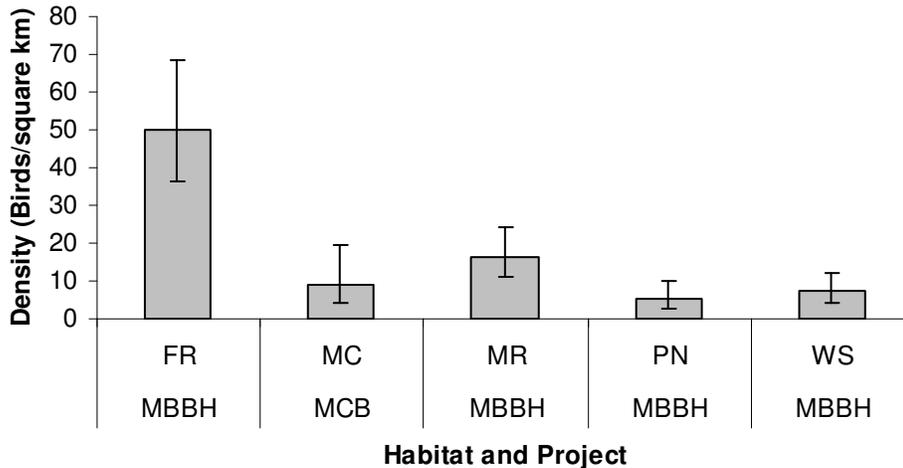
\*PIF Regional Stewardship Species  
 \*NM-PIF Priority management species for Mixed Conifer

In 2005, we recorded 38 Cordilleran Flycatchers in five habitats on the MBCNF project. This species was recorded on all other RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects and we calculated density estimates in four habitats on the MBBH project and in one habitat on the MCB project.

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

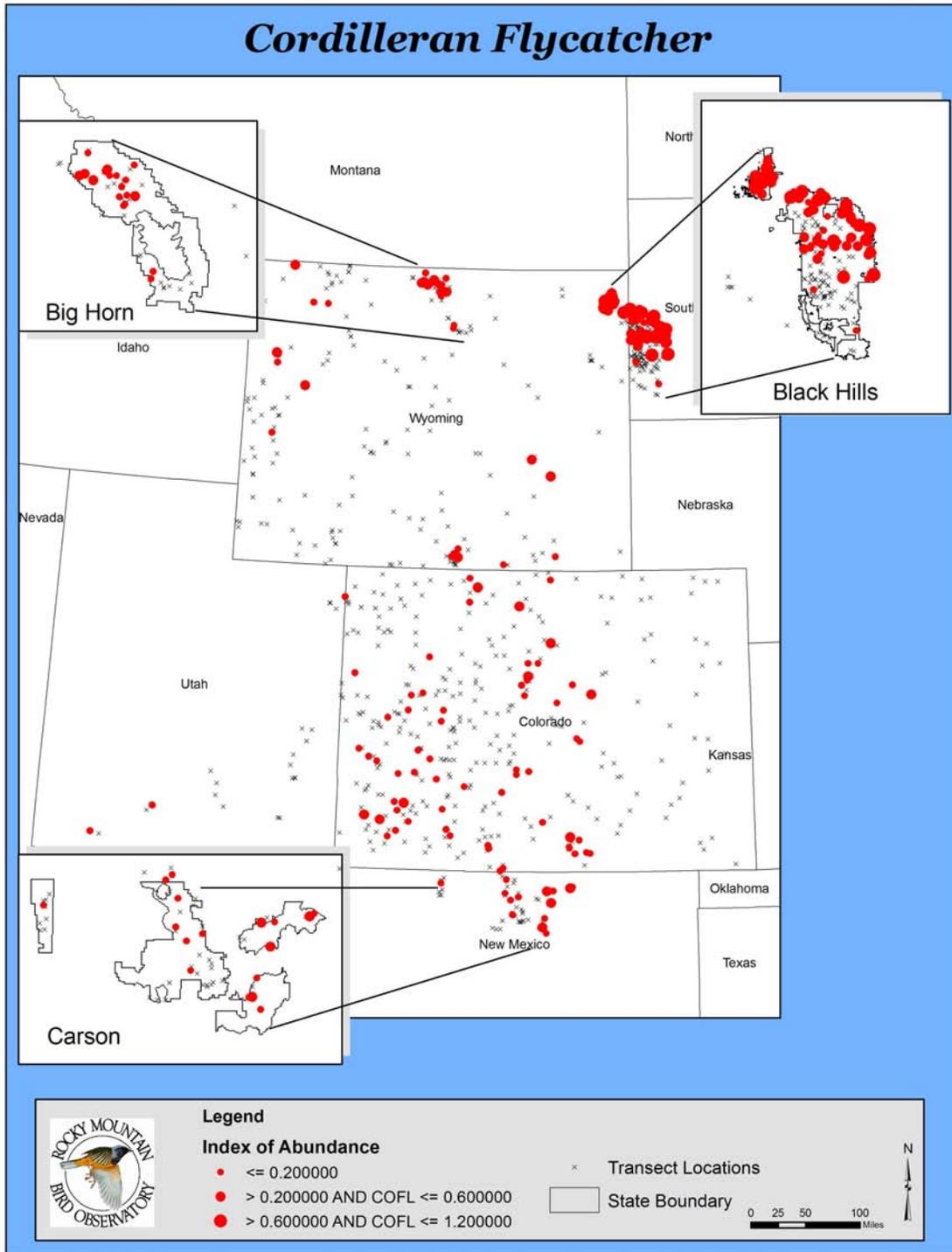
Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
AS	ID	--	--	--	--	1
MC	ID	--	--	--	--	11
PJ	ID	--	--	--	--	3
PP	ID	--	--	--	--	16
SF	ID	--	--	--	--	7

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 Cordilleran Flycatcher among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

**Summary** – Cordilleran Flycatchers, in the southern Rocky Mountains, breed primarily in montane and subalpine forests, especially in which 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). Although we did not detect this species in sufficient numbers to provide a density estimate in any one habitat in 2005, we may be able to loosely track its status over time by pooling detections in all habitats in the CNF.



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

\*PIF Regional Stewardship Species

\*NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Plains and Mesa

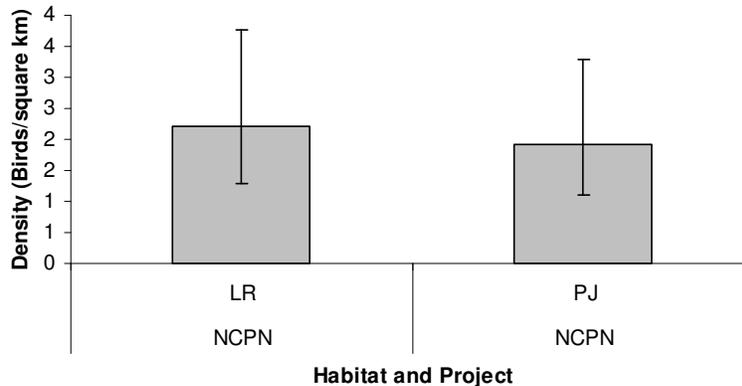
\*NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Pinyon-Juniper

In 2005, we detected 17 Say's Phoebes in three habitats on the MBCNF project. In total, we detected Say's Phoebe on four RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects and we calculated density estimates in two habitats for the NCPN project.

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

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
PJ	ID	--	--	--	--	14
PP	ID	--	--	--	--	1
SA	ID	--	--	--	--	2

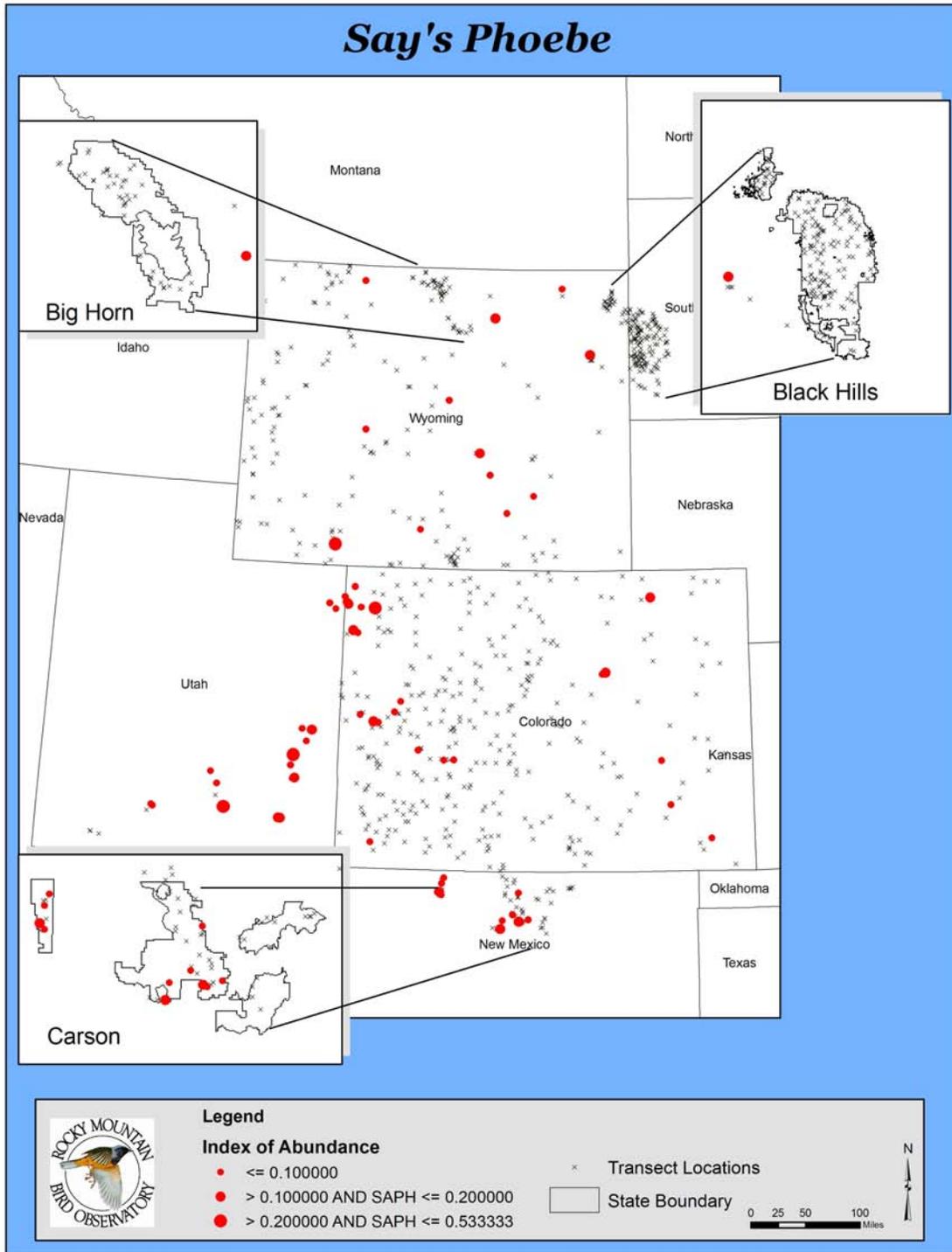
D = Density (birds/square kilometer); LCL = lower 95% confidence interval of the density; UCL = upper 95% confidence interval of the density; CV(%) = coefficient of variation of the density; n = number of independent detections; N = number of individuals; ID = insufficient data.



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

**Summary** – In the southern Rocky Mountains, Say's Phoebe inhabits arid open country with sparse vegetation, nesting on rocky ledges, as well as on barns or other human structures (Andrews and Righter 1992). This species arrives on its breeding grounds earlier than most other migrants (in late March and early April); as a result, we may miss the period in which it sings most actively, as field work does not begin until mid-May.

Say's Phoebe is not effectively monitored through point transects in any one habitat or across habitats under MBCNF. Given interest, however, 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.



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

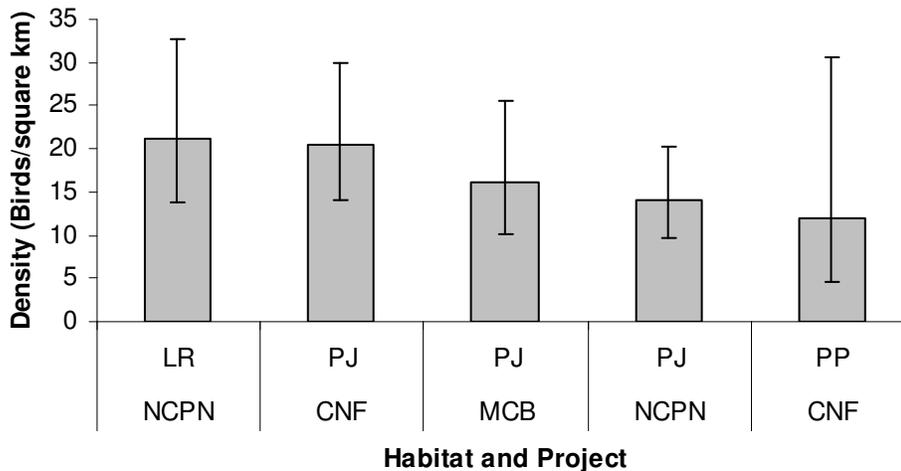
- \*NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Montane Shrub
- \*NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Great Basin Desert Shrub
- \*NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Pinyon-Juniper

In 2005, we recorded 256 Ash-throated Flycatchers in three habitats on the MBCNF project. We also recorded this species on the MCB, MWB, and NCPN projects. We recorded the species in sufficient numbers to calculate a density estimates in at least one habitat for three projects.

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

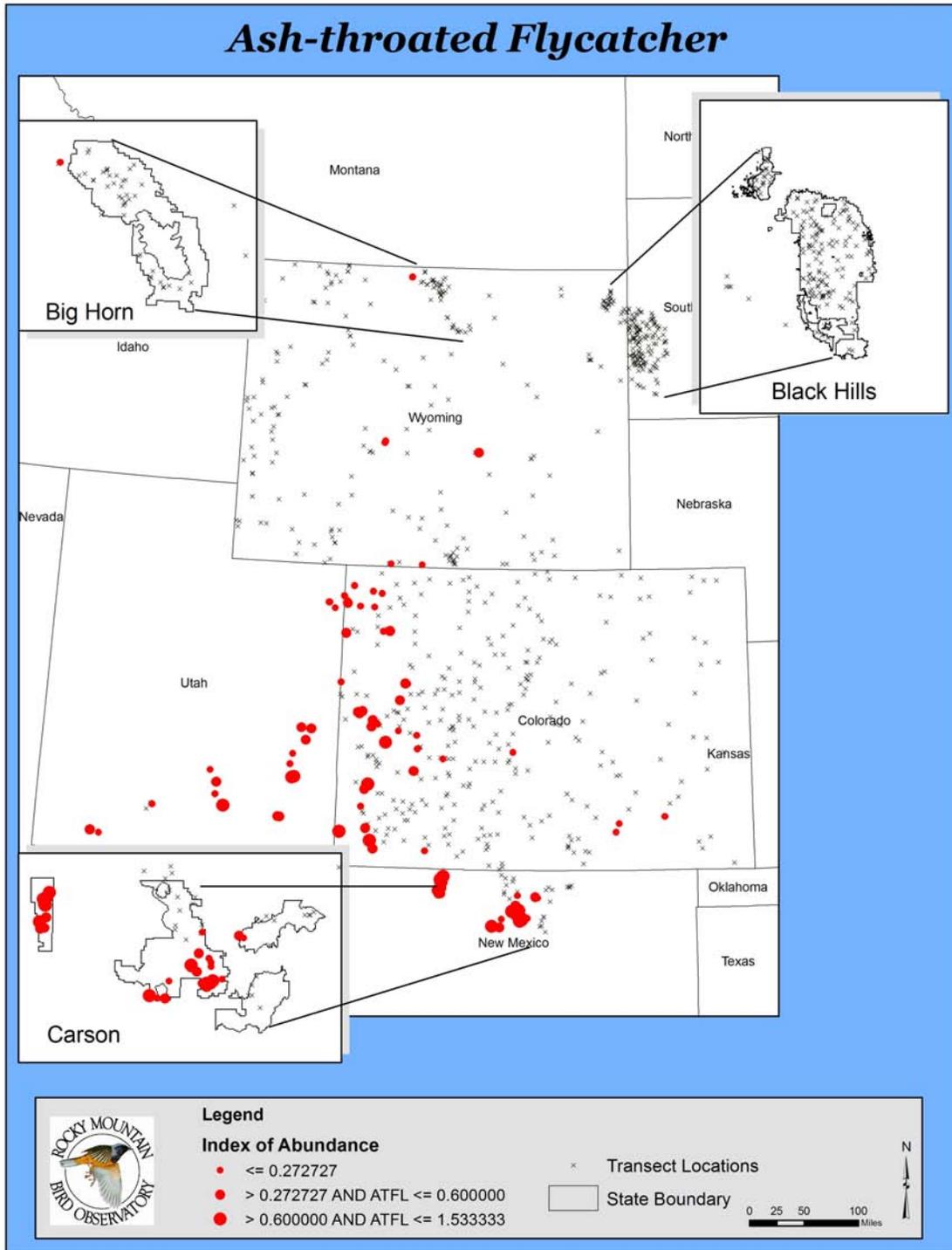
Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
PJ	20.43	13.97	29.87	19.2%	199	207
PP	11.99	4.68	30.71	47.7%	31	38
SA	ID	--	--	--	--	11

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 Ash-throated Flycatcher among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

**Summary** – Ash-throated Flycatcher is a pinyon-juniper specialist that nests in cavities made by other species or in natural cavities. If present, this species will also nest in man-made boxes (Righter et al. 2004). Ash-throated Flycatcher should be effectively monitored through point transects under MBCNF in pinyon-juniper and possibly ponderosa pine habitats. We have been able to provide a density estimate in pinyon-juniper habitat all three years of this project.



**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 16 Cassin's Kingbirds in two habitats on the MBCNF projects in 2005. This species was also detected on one other RMBO point-count transect monitoring project. We detected insufficient numbers to provide a density estimate for any habitat or project, however.

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

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
PJ	ID	--	--	--	--	15
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.

**Summary** – Cassin's Kingbird is found as far north as Montana, however we detected it only on our southernmost monitoring projects this season. This species nests most often in pinyon-juniper habitat. We provided a density estimate in pinyon-juniper habitat the first year of this project, but we have been unable to repeat this ever since. Given interest, however, 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.

