

Common Nighthawk
(*Chordeiles minor*)

*PIF Species of Regional Concern

*NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility in Pinyon-Juniper

*NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility in Plains and Mesa Grassland

In 2005, we detected 16 Common Nighthawk in four habitats on the MBCNF project. Overall, we detected Common Nighthawk on all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, however, the number of detections was insufficient to provide a density estimate for any habitat on any project.

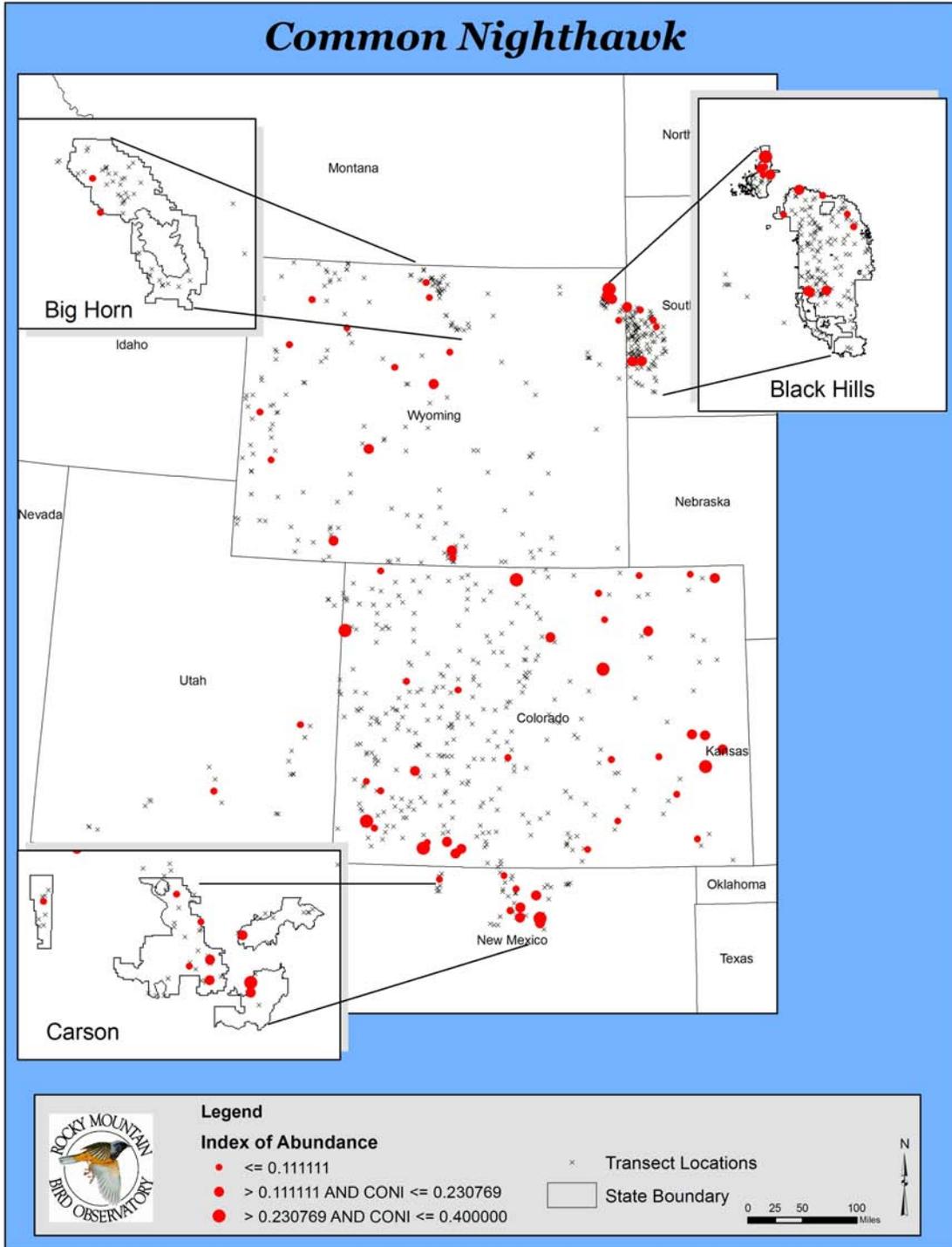
Total number of independent detections, number of individuals, and habitat-specific density estimates for Common Nighthawk for the MBCNF monitoring project, 2005.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
AS	ID	--	--	--	--	1
PJ	ID	--	--	--	--	10
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.

Summary – Common Nighthawks will lay their eggs in a scrape on bare ground in any open habitat (Righter et al. 2004). They can sometimes be seen foraging in large numbers in areas with concentrations of flying insects.

In 2005, as in other years, we recorded the highest numbers of Common Nighthawks in pinyon-juniper habitat on the CNF. However, we did not detect this species in sufficient numbers to effectively monitor it in any one habitat or across habitats. 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.



**White-throated Swift
(*Aeronautes saxatalis*)**

*PIF Species of Continental Concern

*PIF Regional Stewardship Species

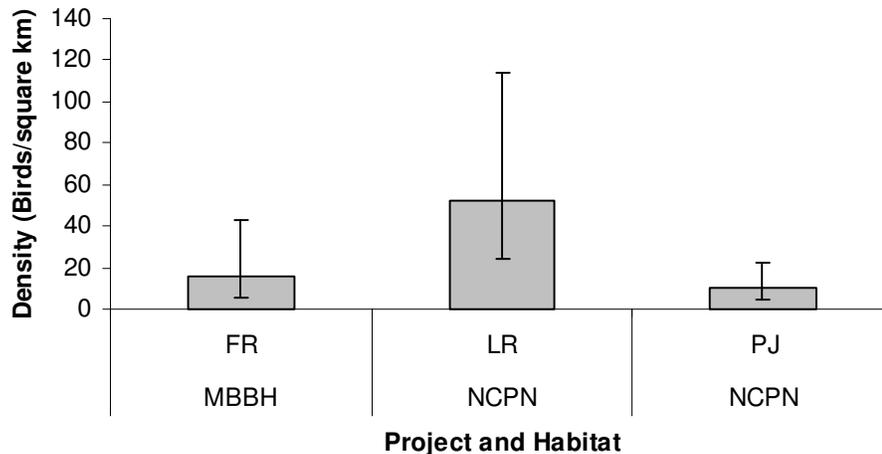
*NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility for Cliff/Cave/Rock

We detected 15 White-throated Swifts in pinyon-juniper habitat on the MBCNF project. Overall, it was detected on all RMBO monitoring projects and we recorded a sufficient number of detections of the species to calculate density in at least one habitat on the MBBH and NCPN projects.

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

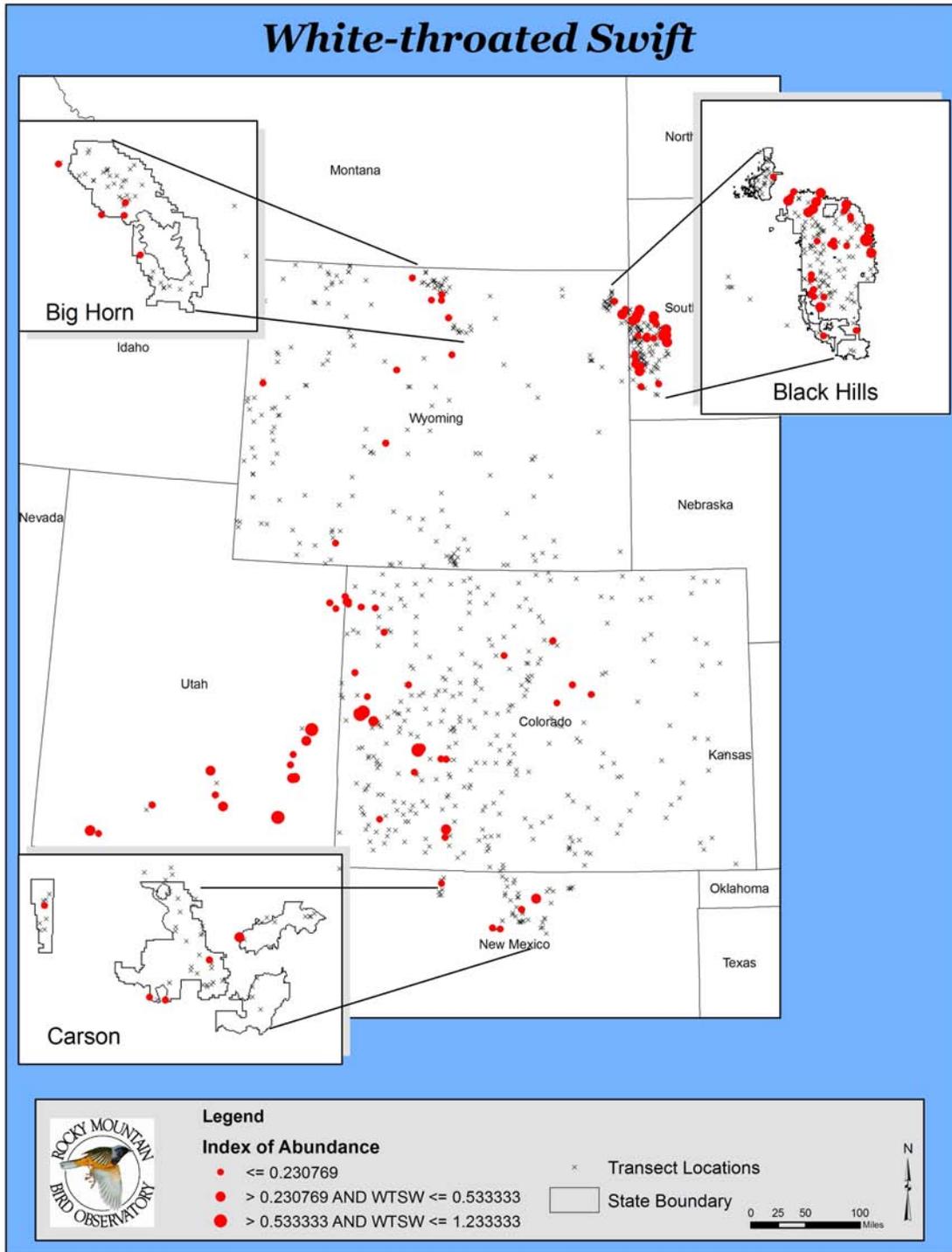
Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
PJ	ID	--	--	--	--	15

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 White-throated Swift among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

Summary – In this region White-throated Swifts typically nests in mountainous areas on cliffs in small colonies of up to a dozen. Given its specialized nesting behavior White-throated Swift is difficult to monitor with point-transects and would be better monitored by censusing birds at known nesting sites and searching for new nesting sites in potential habitat. 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 forest-wide density estimate that may be robust enough for population trend monitoring.



Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*)

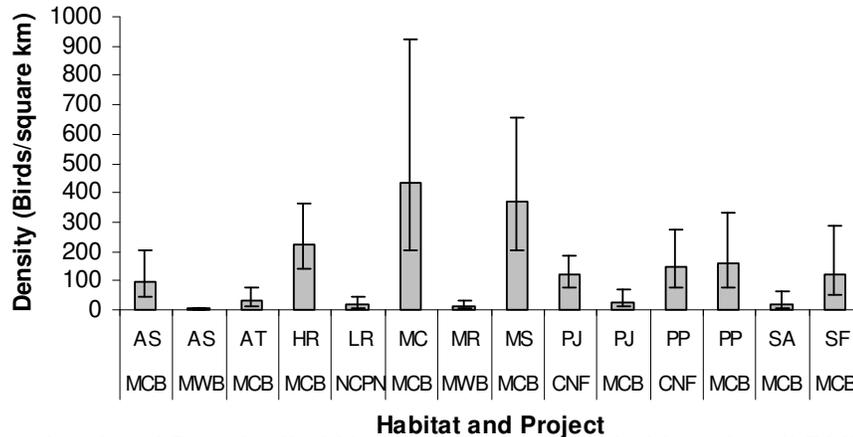
- *PIF Regional Stewardship Species
- *NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility in Ponderosa Pine
- *NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility in Mixed Conifer
- *NM-PIF Species of High Responsibility in Spruce-Fir

We detected 189 Broad-tailed Hummingbird in seven habitats on the MBCNF project. We detected this species on all RMBO point-transect monitoring projects in 2005. We recorded it in sufficient numbers to estimate a density in at least one habitat on all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, except for in the Black Hills which is at the edge of the species' range.

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

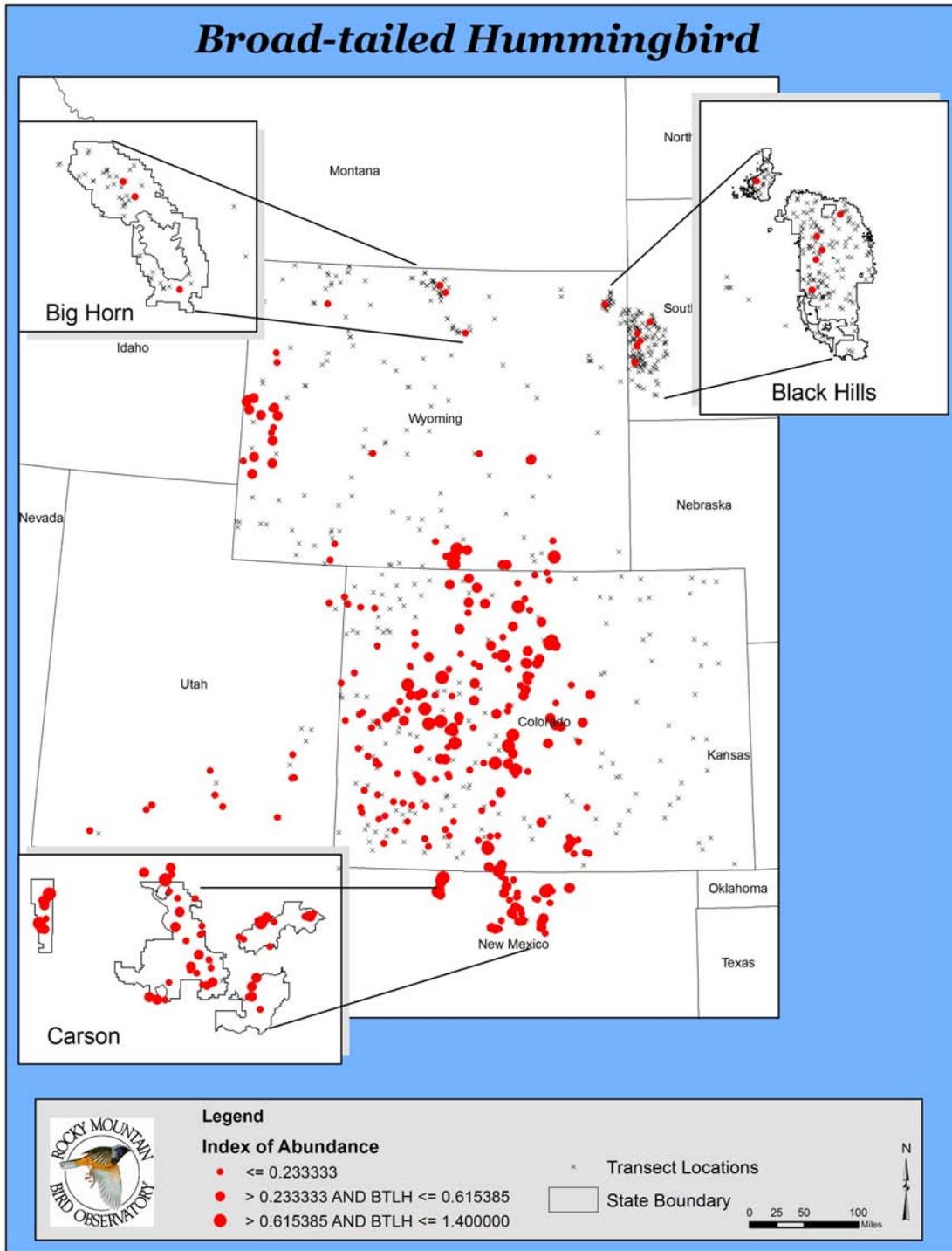
Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
AS	ID	--	--	--	--	3
GR	ID	--	--	--	--	2
MC	ID	--	--	--	--	21
PJ	117.98	74.88	185.89	23.2%	74	114
PP	145.29	76.76	275.00	31.8%	30	33
SA	ID	--	--	--	--	5
SF	ID	--	--	--	--	11

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 Broad-tailed Hummingbird among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

Summary – Broad-tailed Hummingbird is the most abundant hummingbird species in the southern Rocky Mountain region and breeds in a variety of montane habitats, including, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, and mid- to high-elevation riparian habitats. Broad-tailed Hummingbird should be effectively monitored under MBCNF in at least pinyon juniper and ponderosa pine habitats.



**Williamson’s Sapsucker
(*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*)**

*PIF Continental Stewardship Species

*PIF Regional Stewardship Species

*NM-PIF Highest Priority Management Species for Mixed Conifer

*NM-PIF Priority management species for Ponderosa Pine

*USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern

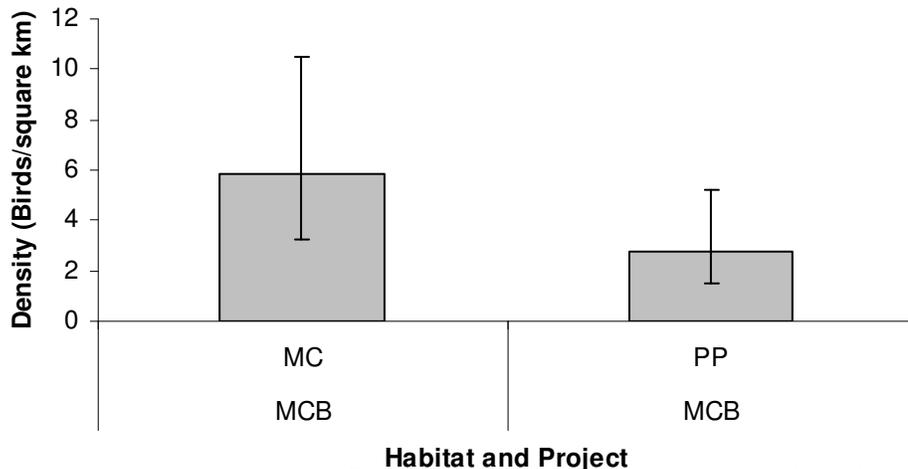
*NMDGF - Species of Greatest Conservation Need

We detected 19 Williamson’s Sapsucker in four habitats on the MBCNF project in 2005. In total, this species was detected on all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects and we detected it in sufficient numbers in two habitats on the MCB project to provide a density estimate.

Total number of independent detections, number of individuals, and habitat-specific density estimates for Williamson’s Sapsucker for the MBCNF monitoring project, 2005.

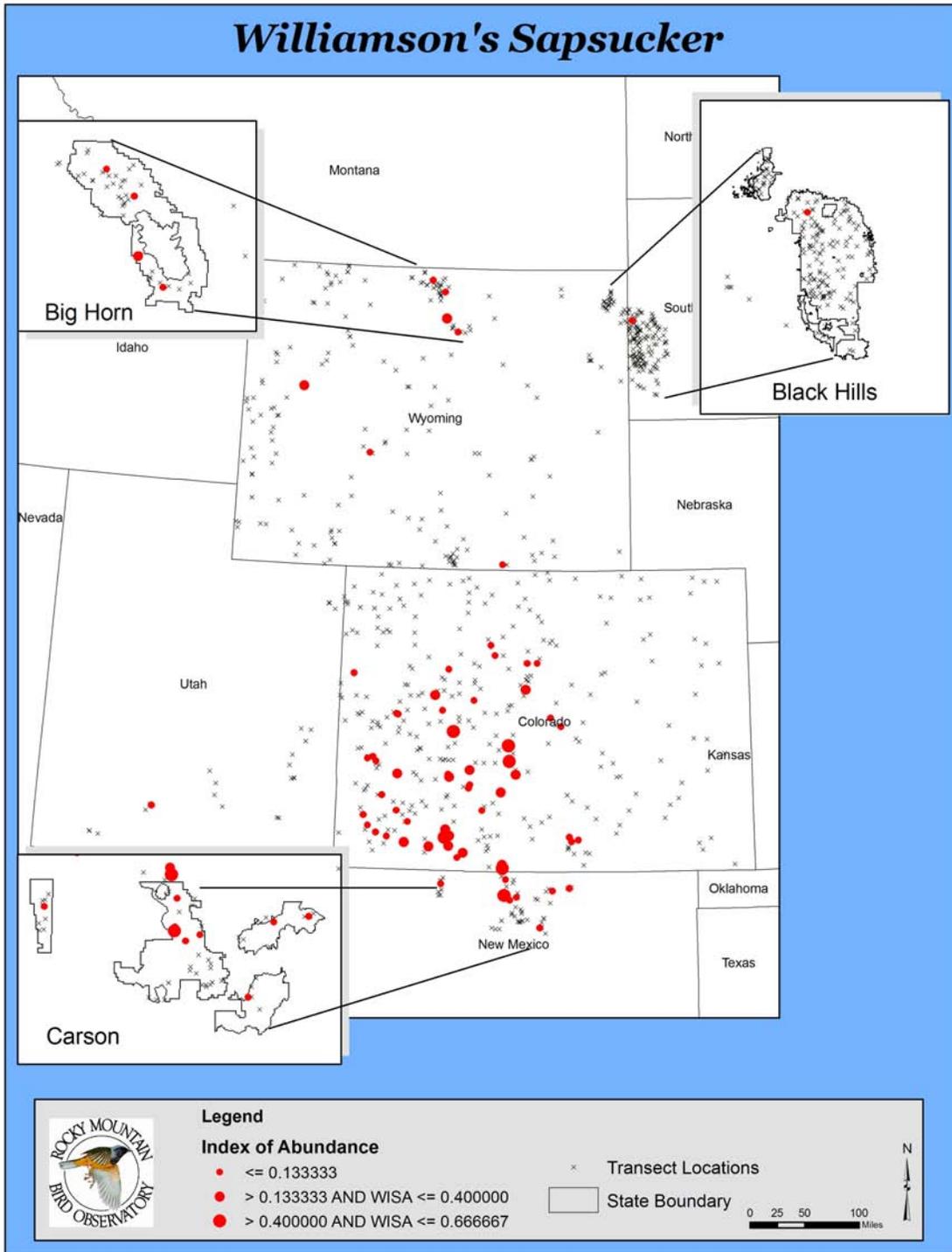
Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
AS	ID	--	--	--	--	1
MC	ID	--	--	--	--	11
PP	ID	--	--	--	--	5
SF	ID	--	--	--	--	2

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 Williamson’s Sapsucker among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

Summary – Williamson’s Sapsucker will nest in a variety of habitats, but prefers mid-elevation coniferous forests, and occasionally breeds in stands of pure aspen. In 2005, we did not detect this species in sufficient numbers to effectively monitor it in any one habitat or across habitats. 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 forest-wide density estimate that may be robust enough for population-trend monitoring.



Red-naped Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*)

*NM-PIF Priority management species for Mixed Conifer

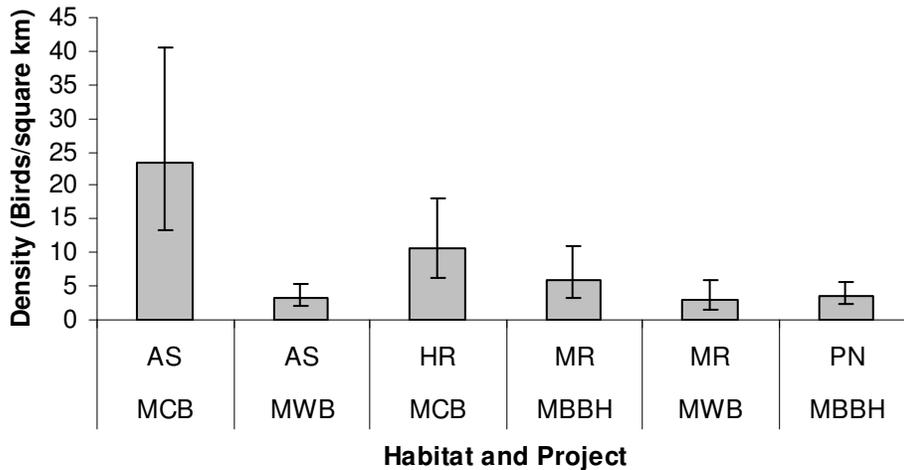
*NM-PIF Priority management species for Spruce-Fir

In 2005, we detected nine Red-naped Sapsuckers in three habitats on the MBCNF project. In total, we detected Red-naped Sapsucker on all of the RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects and calculated density estimates in at least one habitat for the MBBH, MCB, and MWB projects.

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

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n	N
AS	ID	--	--	--	--	2
MC	ID	--	--	--	--	6
SF	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 Red-naped Sapsucker among habitats for all RMBO point-count transect monitoring projects, 2005.

SUMMARY – Red-naped Sapsucker prefers to nest in aspen over other high-elevation, forested areas. It is frequently encountered foraging in shrubby areas, especially willows, during the breeding season. In 2005, we did not detect this species in sufficient numbers to effectively monitor it in any one habitat or across habitats. 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.

