

Blue Grouse

Blue Grouse is found in shrubby coniferous forests or in Aspen during the breeding season. We detected them in Mixed Conifer (n=12), Spruce-Fir (n=6), and Aspen (n=1) this year (Fig. 2). Blue Grouse is listed by NMPIF as a Highest Priority management species in Spruce-Fir and as a Priority management species in Mixed Conifer.

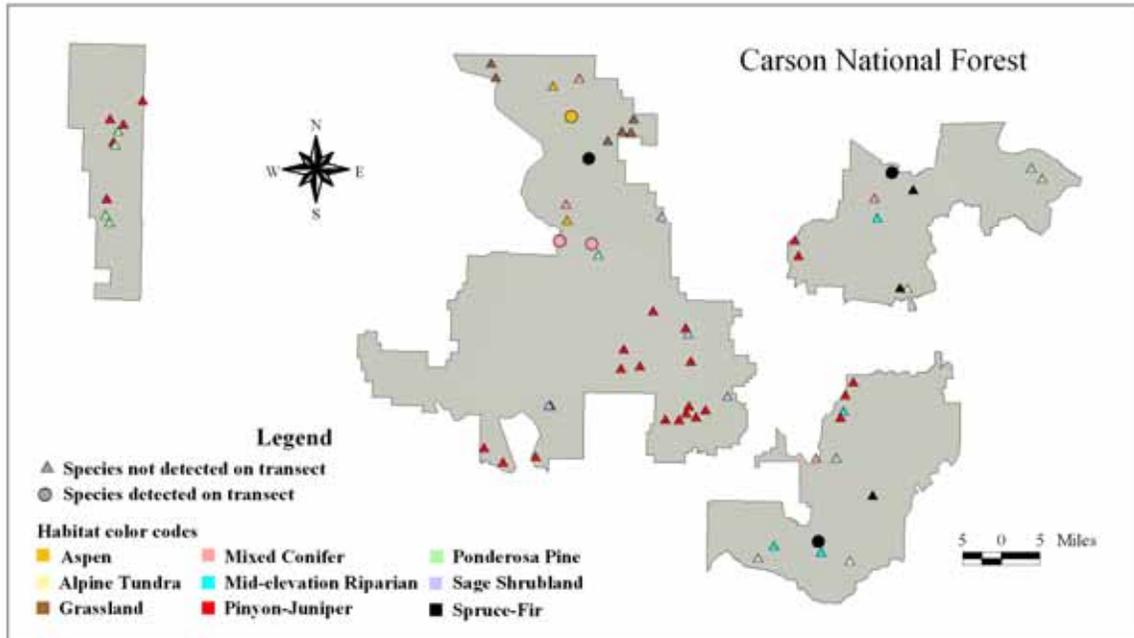


Figure 2. Distribution of transects on which Blue Grouse was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Mourning Dove

Mourning Doves are common in open and forested habitats of lower elevation. We detected Mourning Doves in six habitats during the 2004 season and were able to calculate a density estimate for Piñon-Juniper habitat where we detected 89 individuals (Fig. 3; Table 11).

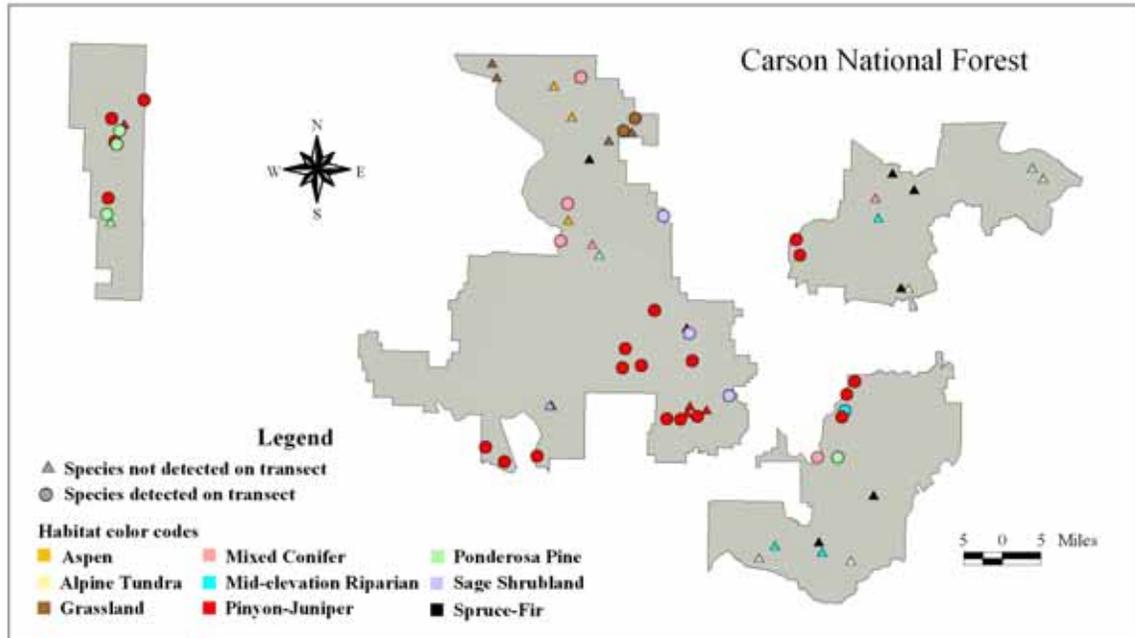


Figure 3. Distribution of transects on which Mourning Dove was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 11. Habitat-specific density estimates for Mourning Dove in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
GR	ID	--	--	--	5
MC	ID	--	--	--	9
MR	ID	--	--	--	9
PJ	0.034	0.022	0.052	21.2%	84
PP	ID	--	--	--	20
SA	ID	--	--	--	15

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

Broad-tailed Hummingbird

This species breeds in any forested habitat that has plants offering nectar and Figure 4 illustrates the transects on which we recorded the species. We detected sufficient numbers of this species on Piñon-Juniper transects to provide a density estimate (Table 12). We detected a total of 105 Broad-tailed Hummingbirds in all habitats combined. This species is listed by NMPIF as a High Responsibility management species in Ponderosa Pine, Mixed Conifer, and Spruce-Fir habitats.

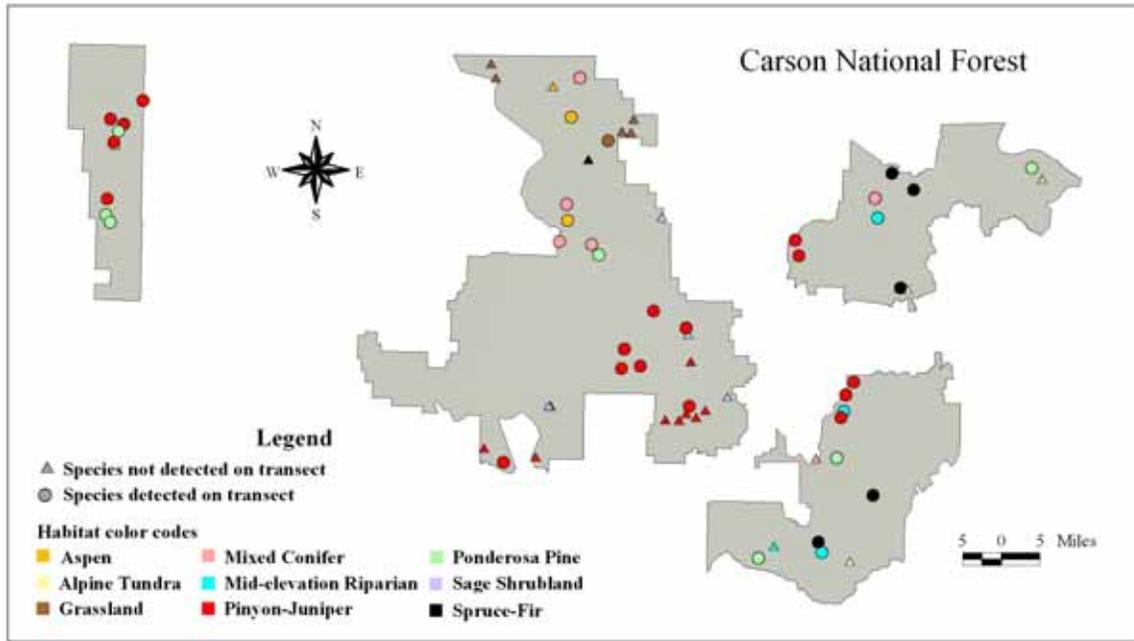


Figure 4. Distribution of transects on which Broad-tailed Hummingbird was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 12. Habitat-specific density estimates for Broad-tailed Hummingbird in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	2
GR	ID	--	--	--	1
MC	ID	--	--	--	19
MR	ID	--	--	--	18
PJ	0.343	0.195	0.605	28.9%	38
PP	ID	--	--	--	18
SF	ID	--	--	--	8

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

Red-naped Sapsucker

Red-naped Sapsuckers are most commonly found breeding in Aspen or forests with a mix of coniferous trees and Aspen. We detected 16 individuals in four habitats this season, being most common in Aspen (n=6), Mixed Conifer (n=5), and Ponderosa Pine (n=4) (Fig. 5). This species is listed as a Priority management species in both Mixed Conifer and Spruce-Fir habitats by NMPIF. Red-naped Sapsucker is listed as a Stewardship Species in the Intermountain West region as specified in the North American Landbird Conservation Plan.

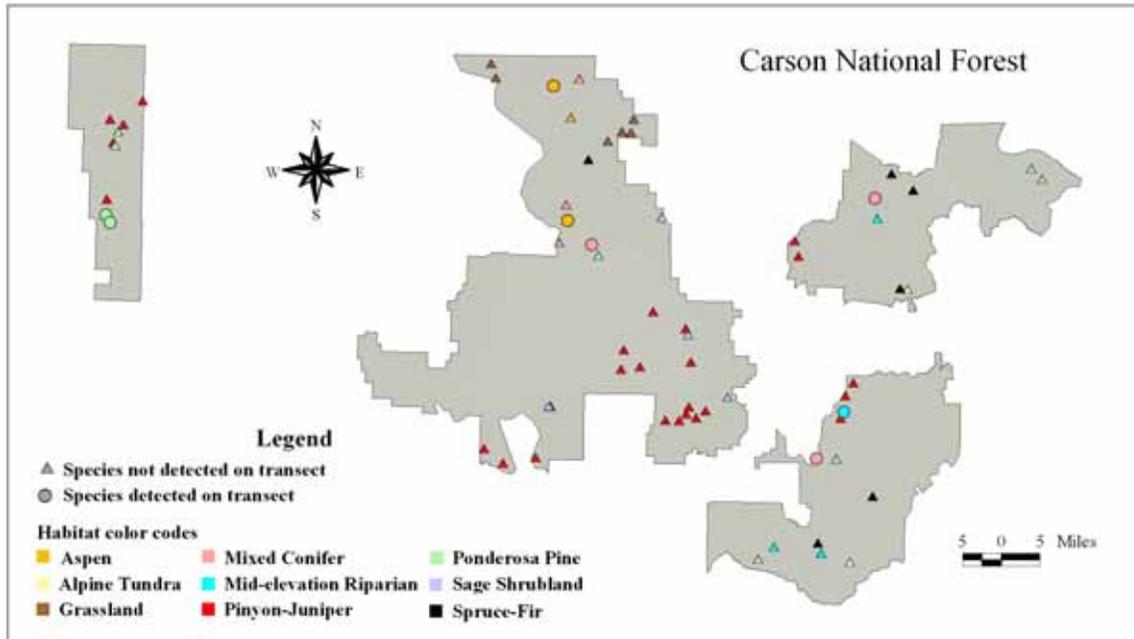


Figure 5. Distribution of transects on which Red-naped Sapsucker was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.



Williamson's Sapsucker

Williamson's Sapsuckers are typically found in Ponderosa Pine or Mixed Conifer areas with a mix of coniferous tree species and Aspen. We recorded 23 Williamson's Sapsuckers in all habitats combined this season (Fig. 6). The species was most common on Aspen (n=9), Mixed Conifer (n=8), and Ponderosa Pine (n=5) transects. This species is listed as a Highest Priority management species in Mixed Conifer habitat and a Priority management species in Ponderosa Pine by the NMPIF. Williamson's Sapsucker is listed as a Stewardship Species in the Intermountain West region in the North American Landbird Conservation Plan.

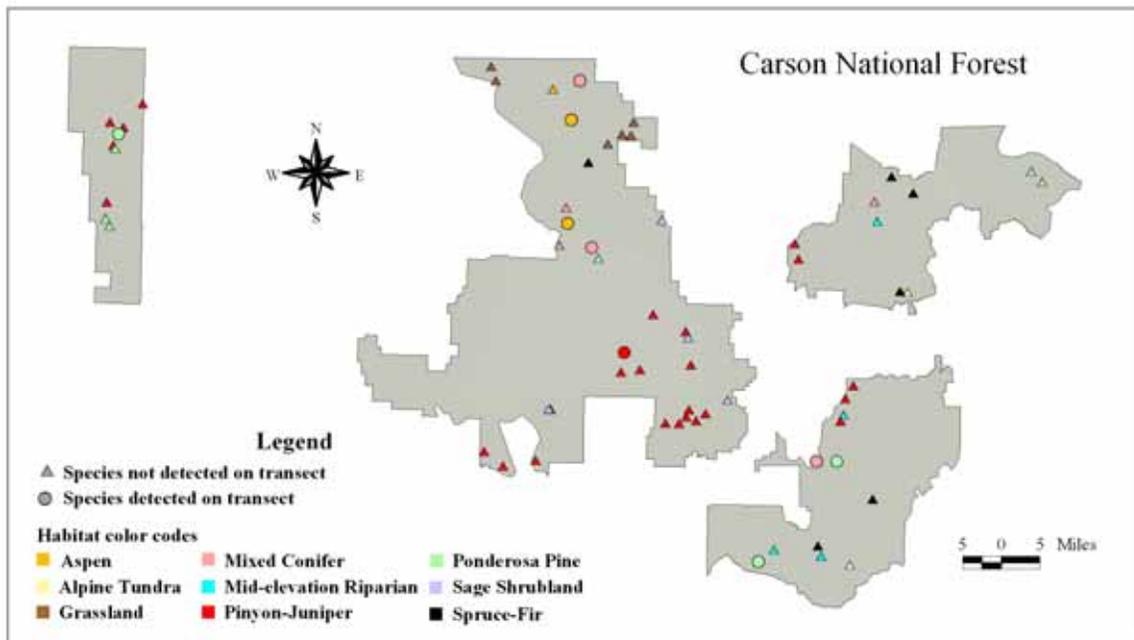


Figure 6. Distribution of transects on which Williamson's Sapsucker was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Hairy Woodpecker

Hairy Woodpeckers can be found in all forested habitats (Fig. 7), and staff recorded 85 Hairy Woodpeckers in seven habitats during the 2004 season (Table 13). We detected 33 individuals in PJ and provide a density estimate in that habitat (Table 13). Beetle outbreaks typically stimulate an increase in woodpecker populations, and the monitoring efforts may detect this. The species is listed as a MIS in the CNF.

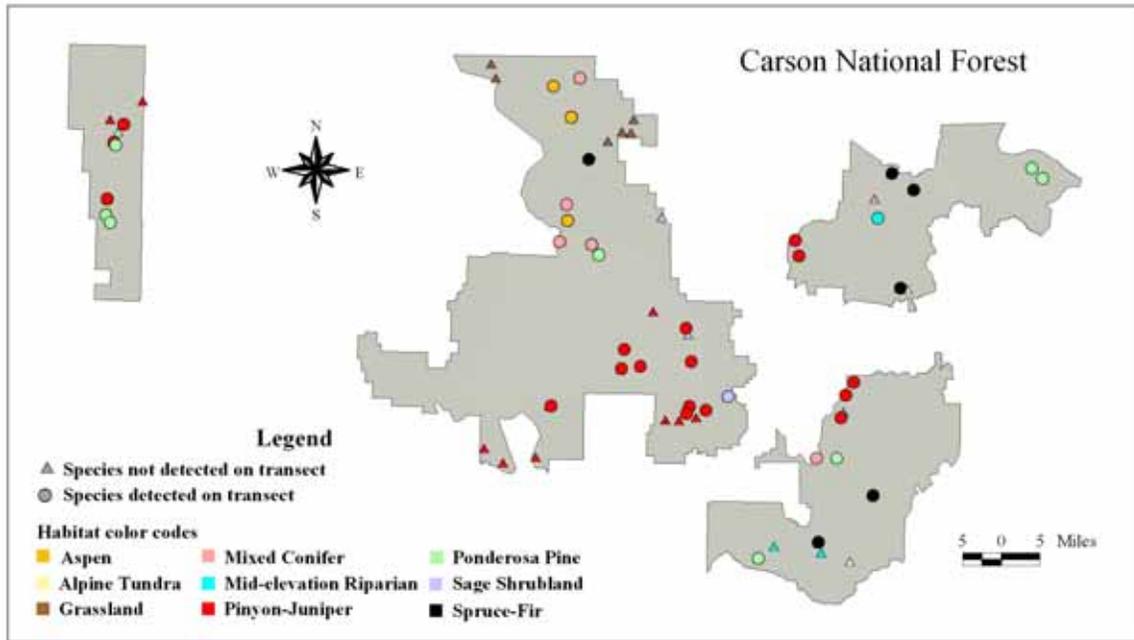


Figure 7. Distribution of transects on which Hairy Woodpecker was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 13. Habitat-specific density estimates for Hairy Woodpecker in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	11
MC	ID	--	--	--	11
MR	ID	--	--	--	2
PJ	0.017	0.011	0.027	22.8%	27
PP	ID	--	--	--	14
SA	ID	--	--	--	1
SF	ID	--	--	--	13

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

Northern Flicker

Northern Flickers can be found in all habitats with trees in the CNF (Fig. 8). This year, we did not detect sufficient numbers of Northern Flickers in any habitat to provide habitat-specific density estimates. The species was most common in Mixed Conifer (n=21), Spruce-Fir (n=20), and Ponderosa Pine (n=19). Northern Flickers are responsible for the construction of many cavities that are later used by other species, including small owls, such as Flammulated.

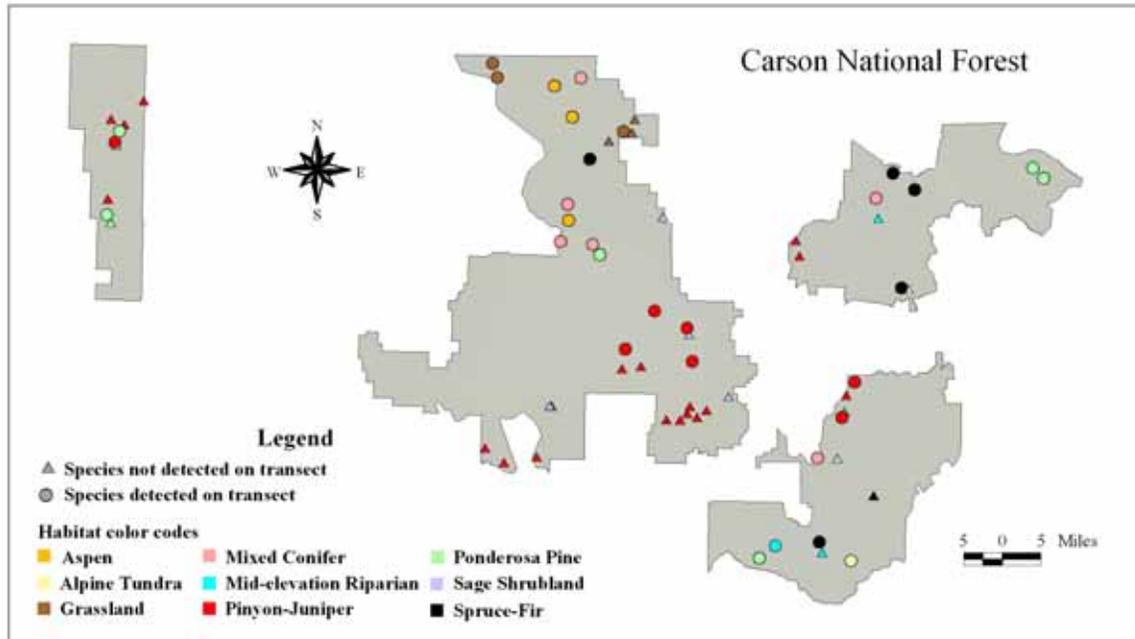


Figure 8. Distribution of transects on which Northern Flicker was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.



Olive-sided Flycatcher

Olive-sided Flycatchers are habitat generalists, but structure specialists, requiring tall trees and open areas for foraging. This season, we detected 19 Olive-sided Flycatchers in a variety of habitats (Fig. 9), but were most common in Mixed Conifer (n=7), Ponderosa Pine (n=5), and Piñon-Juniper (n=4). This species does not typically breed in Piñon-Juniper, but does occur in stands of Ponderosa Pine in the drainages that some of our PJ transects traverse. Olive-sided Flycatchers are listed as a Highest Priority management species in Mixed Conifer habitat and a Priority management species in Ponderosa Pine and Spruce-Fir habitats. This is a Watch List Species in the North American Landbird Conservation Plan.

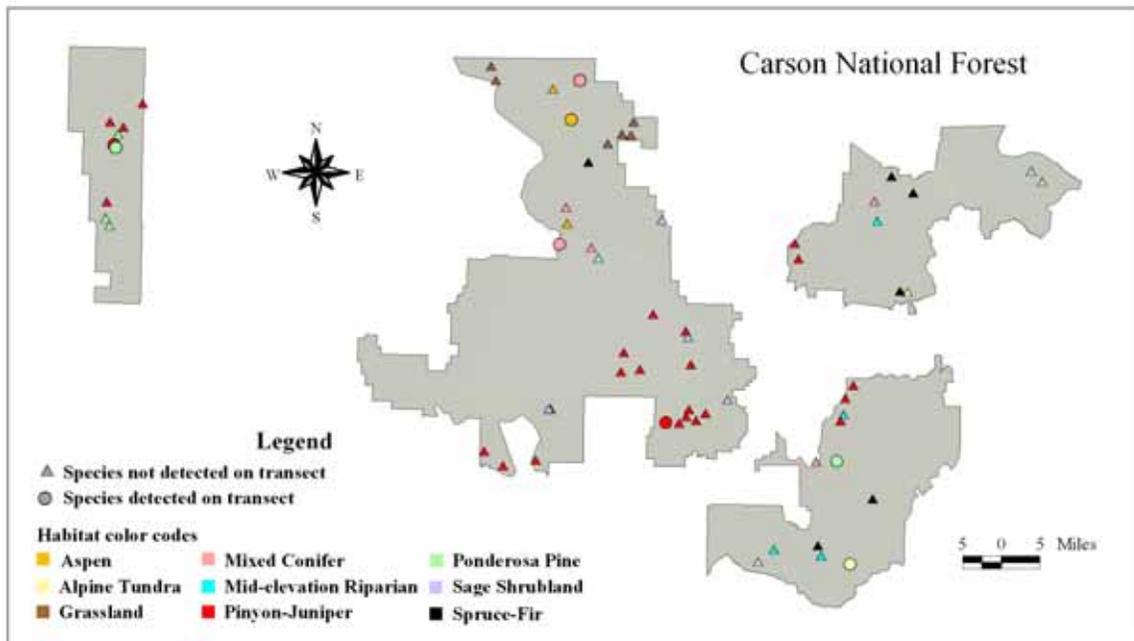


Figure 9. Distribution of transects on which Olive-sided Flycatcher was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Western Wood-Pewee

Western Wood-Pewees breed in a variety of habitats with a deciduous tree component and staff detected individuals in all habitats except Alpine Tundra this season (Fig. 10; Table 14). Pewees were most common in Ponderosa Pine, where we detected 96 individuals. Unlike the 2003 season, we did not detect sufficient numbers to calculate a density estimate in Piñon-Juniper.

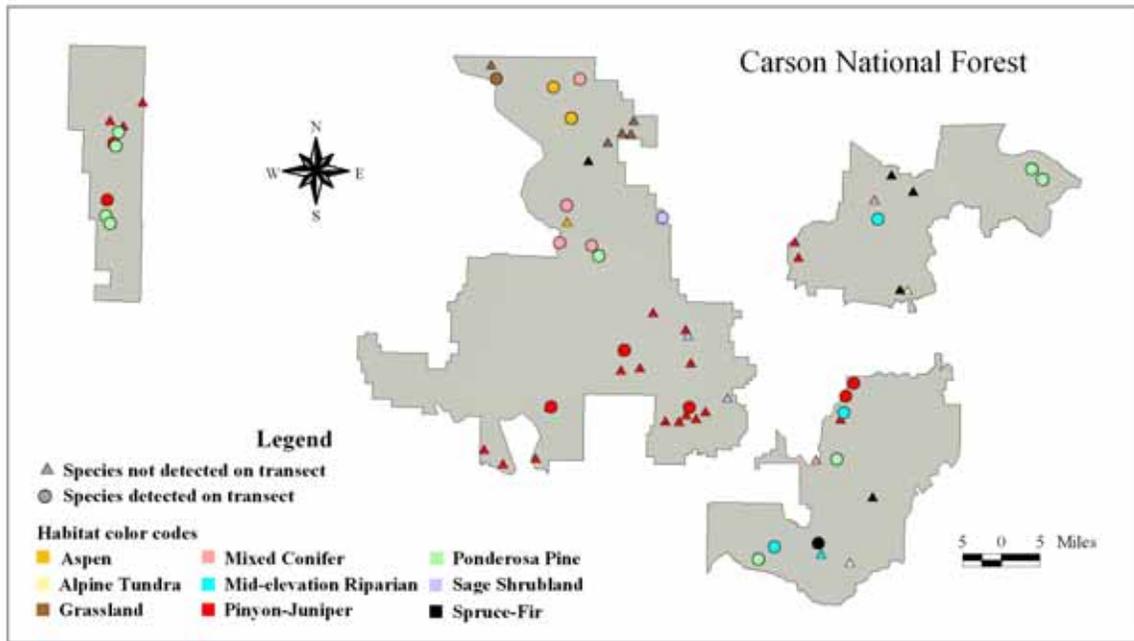


Figure 10. Distribution of transects on which Western Wood-Pewee was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 14. Habitat-specific density estimates for Western Wood-Pewee in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	16
GR	ID	--	--	--	1
MC	ID	--	--	--	9
MR	ID	--	--	--	9
PJ	ID	--	--	--	12
PP	0.335	0.176	0.639	30%	92
SA	ID	--	--	--	1
SF	ID	--	--	--	1

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

Hammond's Flycatcher

Hammond's Flycatchers typically breed in closed-canopy, mature forests with limited understory. Ten individuals were detected in three habitats this season (Fig. 11). The detections occurred in Ponderosa Pine (n=5), Mixed Conifer (n=4), and Piñon-Juniper (n=1). The PJ detection for this species was on a point located in a mature stand of Ponderosa Pine, not in Piñon-Juniper habitat. This species is listed as a Priority management species in Mixed Conifer habitat by the NMPIF.

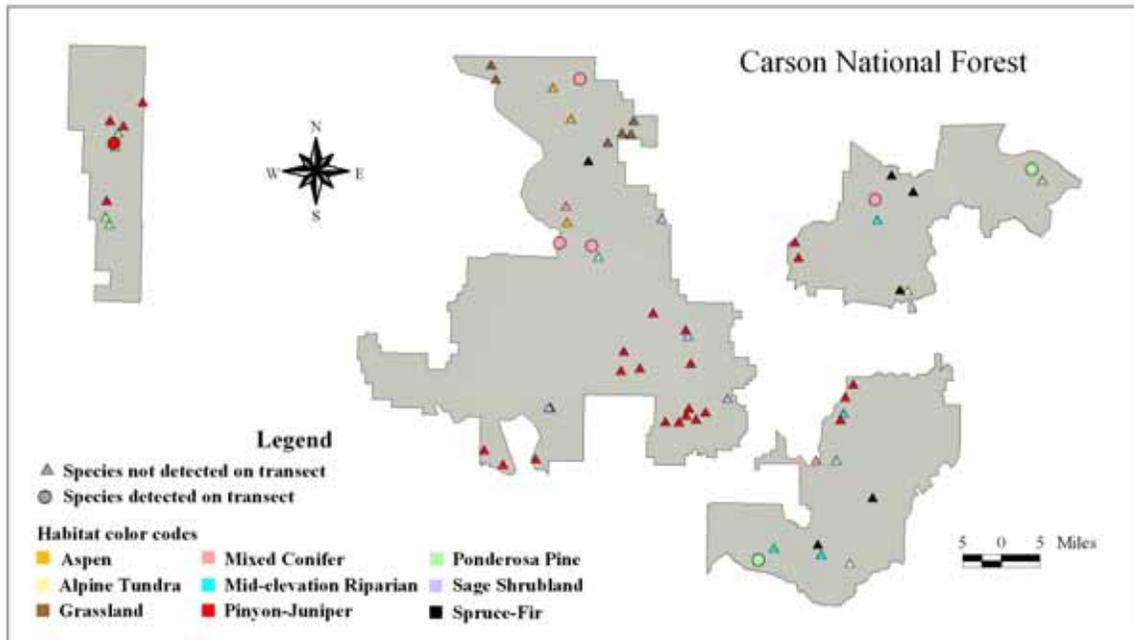


Figure 11. Distribution of transects on which Hammond's Flycatcher was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.



Dusky Flycatcher

Dusky Flycatcher breeds in brushy habitats, including those dominated by Gambel Oak, Piñon Pine, and/or juniper, even occurring in krummholz areas with dense cover. Unlike in 2003, this year we detected insufficient numbers of this species to provide any habitat-specific density estimates. We detected only 17 individuals in Ponderosa Pine this year (Fig. 12), a habitat for which we generated a density estimate in 2003. Dusky Flycatcher is listed as a Priority management species in Ponderosa Pine by the NMPIF and is listed as a Stewardship Species in the Intermountain West region in the North American Landbird Conservation Plan.

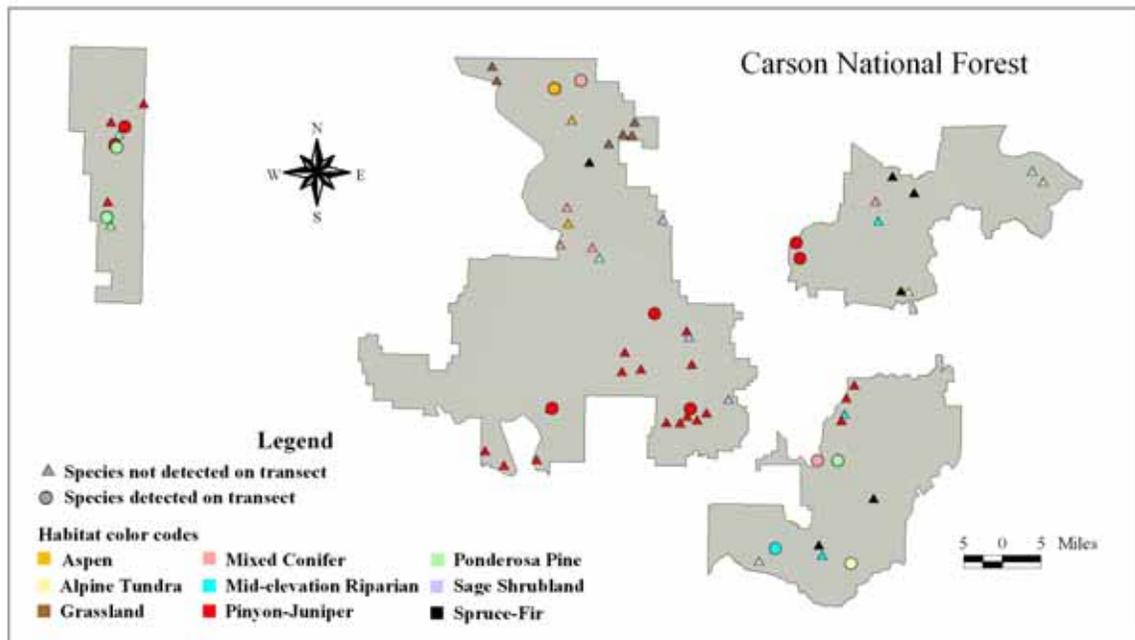


Figure 12. Distribution of transects on which Dusky Flycatcher was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Gray Flycatcher

In the southern Rockies, this species is a Piñon-Juniper woodland specialist. In 2004, Gray Flycatcher was the third-most-commonly-detected species in PJ (n=163). We detected individuals in three other habitats: Ponderosa Pine (n=4), Sage Shrubland (n=4), and Mid-elevation Riparian (n=1) (Fig. 13; Table 15). Gray Flycatcher is a Highest Priority management species for Piñon-Juniper habitat as listed by the NMPIF and is listed as a Stewardship Species in the Intermountain West region in the North American Landbird Conservation Plan.

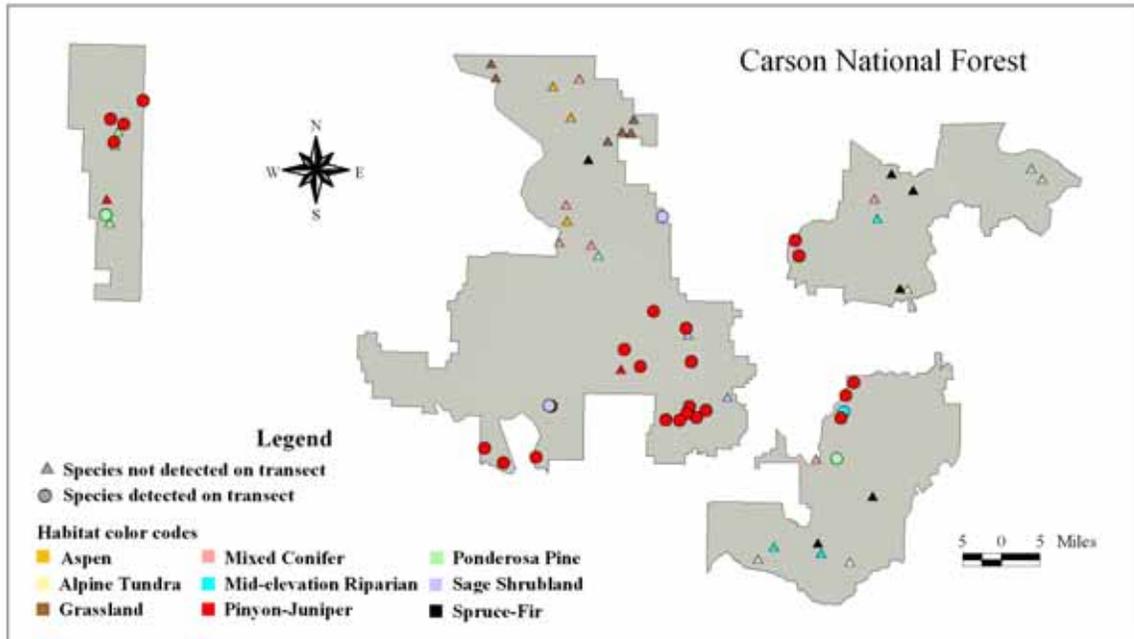


Figure 13. Distribution of transects on which Gray Flycatcher was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 15. Habitat-specific density estimates for Gray Flycatcher in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
MR	ID	--	--	--	1
PJ	0.376	0.278	0.509	14.9%	160
PP	ID	--	--	--	4
SA	ID	--	--	--	4

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

Cordilleran Flycatcher

This species can typically be found in forested (both coniferous and deciduous) areas near streams or wet ravines that have cliffs nearby. We detected sufficient numbers of Cordilleran Flycatchers this season in Mid-elevation Riparian habitat (n=59) to provide a density estimate (Fig. 14; Table 16). We also detected Cordillerans on Mixed Conifer (n=17), Piñon-Juniper (n=7), Spruce-Fir (n=7), Ponderosa Pine (n=6), and Aspen (n=3) transects this year.

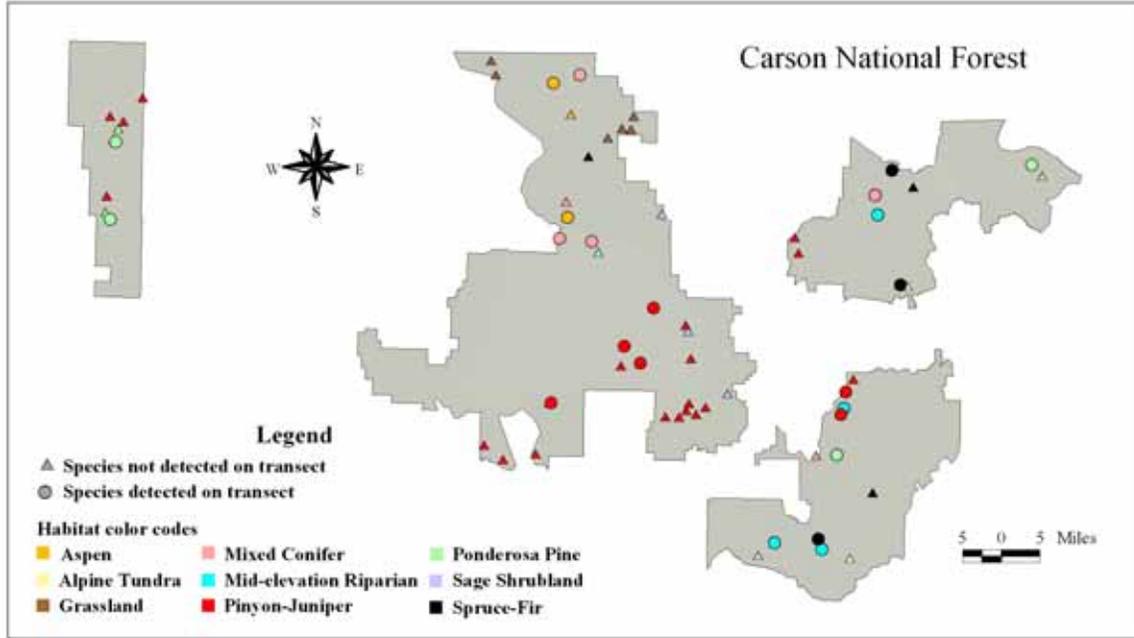


Figure 14. Distribution of transects on which Cordilleran Flycatcher was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 16. Habitat-specific density estimates for Cordilleran Flycatcher in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	3
MC	ID	--	--	--	17
MR	1.212	0.715	2.054	23.2%	50
PJ	ID	--	--	--	7
PP	ID	--	--	--	6
SF	ID	--	--	--	7

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

Say's Phoebe

This species can be found in all open habitats, including grasslands and shrublands. We did not detect sufficient numbers of Say's Phoebes to calculate a density estimate in any habitat, but included a map of our detections (Fig. 15) of this species because it is listed as High Responsibility management species in Piñon-Juniper and Plains and Mesa Grassland habitats.

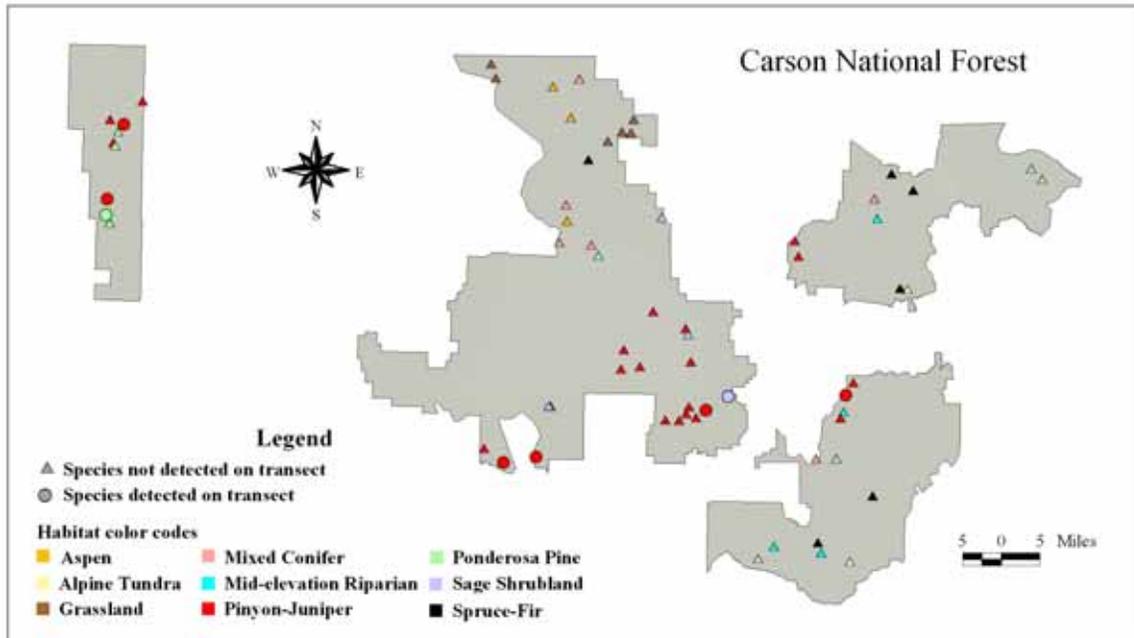


Figure 15. Distribution of transects on which Say's Phoebe was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Ash-throated Flycatcher

This secondary cavity nesting species is another Piñon-Juniper woodland specialist. This year we detected sufficient numbers of this species in Piñon-Juniper only; last year we estimated densities in three habitats: Piñon-Juniper, Ponderosa Pine, and Sage Shrubland (Table 17; Fig. 16). This species is listed as a High Responsibility management species by the NMPIF in Piñon-Juniper, Montane Shrubland, and Great Basin Desert Shrubland (Sage Shrubland).

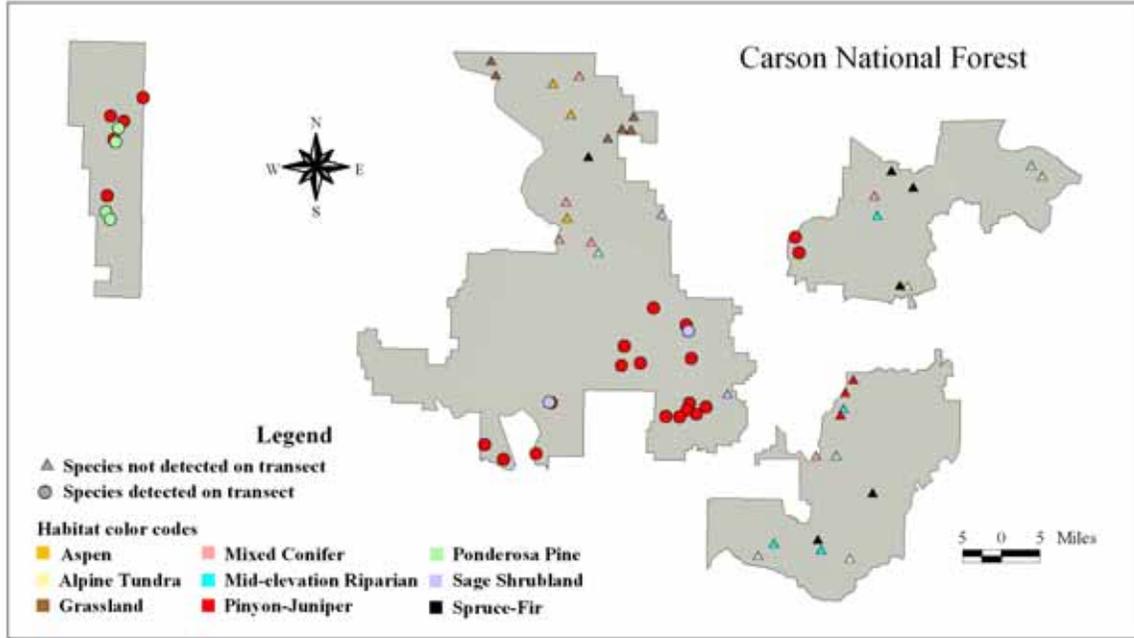


Figure 16. Distribution of transects on which Ash-throated Flycatcher was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 17. Habitat-specific density estimates for Ash-throated Flycatcher in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
PJ	0.240	0.168	0.343	17.8%	175
PP	ID	--	--	--	11
SA	ID	--	--	--	4

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

Cassin's Kingbird

This species nests in riparian areas or open Piñon-Juniper woodlands. Last year we recorded sufficient numbers of individuals in PJ; this year we recorded only 21 independent detections. We also detected seven Cassin's Kingbirds in SA and six in PP this year (Fig. 17). This species is listed as a High Responsibility management priority in Piñon-Juniper habitat.

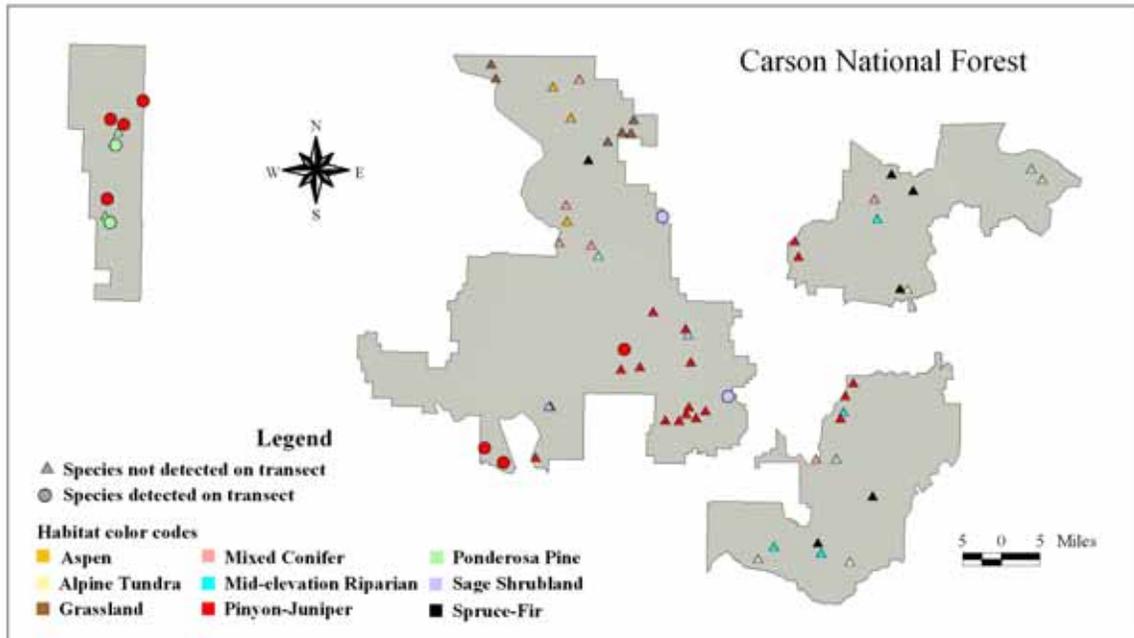


Figure 17. Distribution of transects on which Cassin's Kingbird was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.



Plumbeous Vireo

Plumbeous Vireo is somewhat catholic in its choice of forested habitat, mostly at lower elevations, being found as a breeder in Ponderosa Pine, older stands of Piñon-Juniper, and gallery forest comprised of cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.). Detections were concentrated in southern and western sections of CNF (Fig. 18). Sufficient sample sizes in PJ (n=93) and PP (n=40) allowed us to generate density estimates in those habitats (Fig. 19; Table 18). This species is listed as a High Responsibility management species in Ponderosa Pine by the NMPIF.

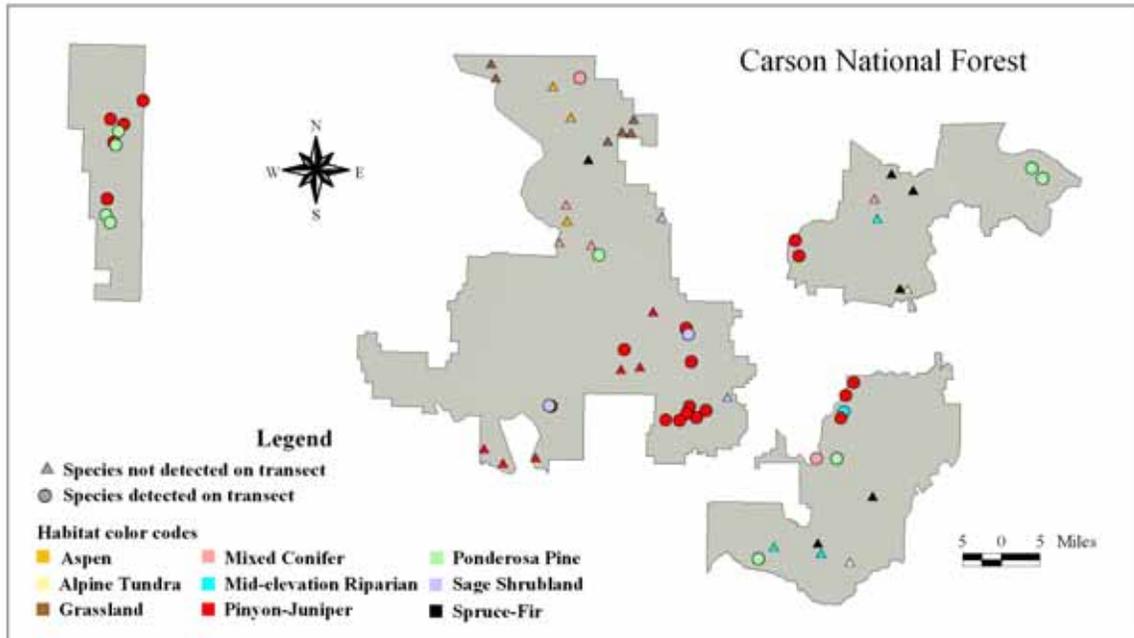


Figure 18. Distribution of transects on which Plumbeous Vireo was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 18. Habitat-specific density estimates for Plumbeous Vireo in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
MC	ID	--	--	--	4
MR	ID	--	--	--	2
PJ	0.1653	0.1081	0.2530	21.5%	93
PP	0.1844	0.1208	0.2813	20.1%	40
SA	ID	--	--	--	5

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

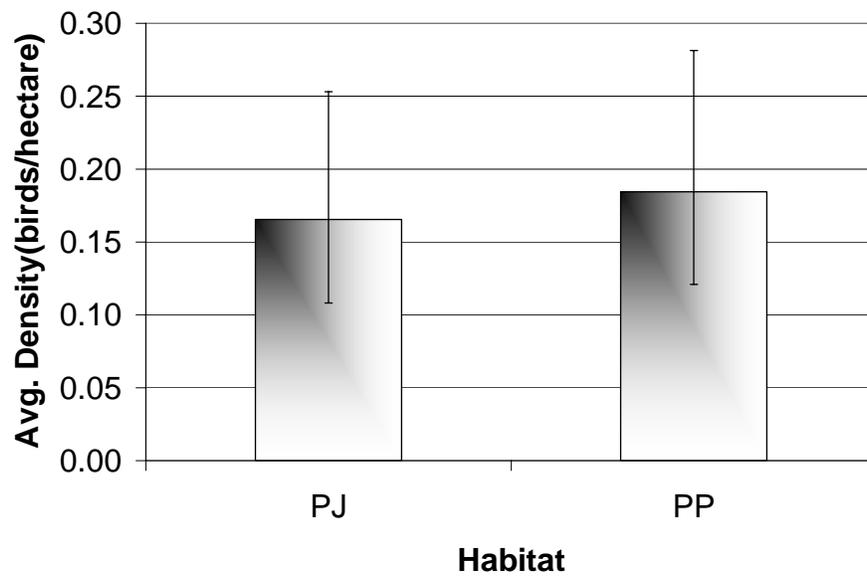


Figure 19. Relative densities (and 95% confidence limits) of Plumbeous Vireo in Piñon-Juniper and Ponderosa Pine in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.



Warbling Vireo

This species is most frequently found in tall stands of deciduous trees, such as Aspen and cottonwood and staff detected the species throughout the CNF (Fig. 20). This year, we detected sufficient numbers of this species in Aspen (n=66), Mixed Conifer (n=59), Mid-elevation Riparian (n=50), and Spruce-Fir (32) to provide density estimates in those habitats (Table 19; Fig. 21).

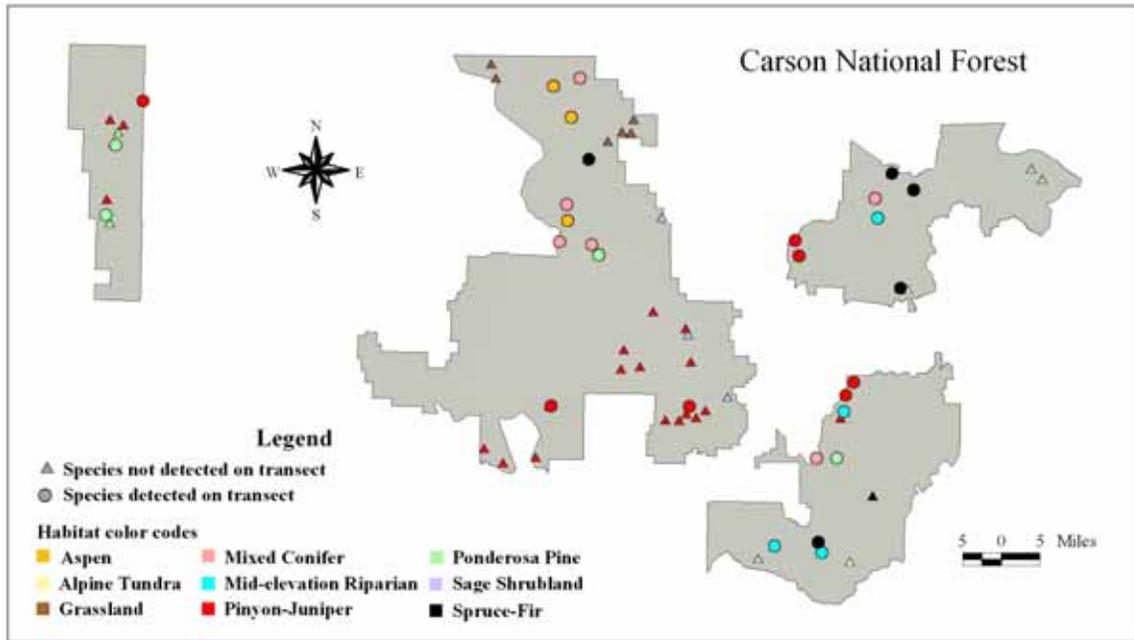


Figure 20. Distribution of transects on which Warbling Vireo was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 19. Habitat-specific density estimates for Warbling Vireo in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
AS	0.592	0.215	1.629	28.1%	65
MC	0.510	0.249	1.046	32.1%	59
MR	0.921	0.385	2.207	30.5%	50
PJ	ID	--	--	--	17
PP	ID	--	--	--	17
SF	0.256	0.088	0.748	49.3%	32

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

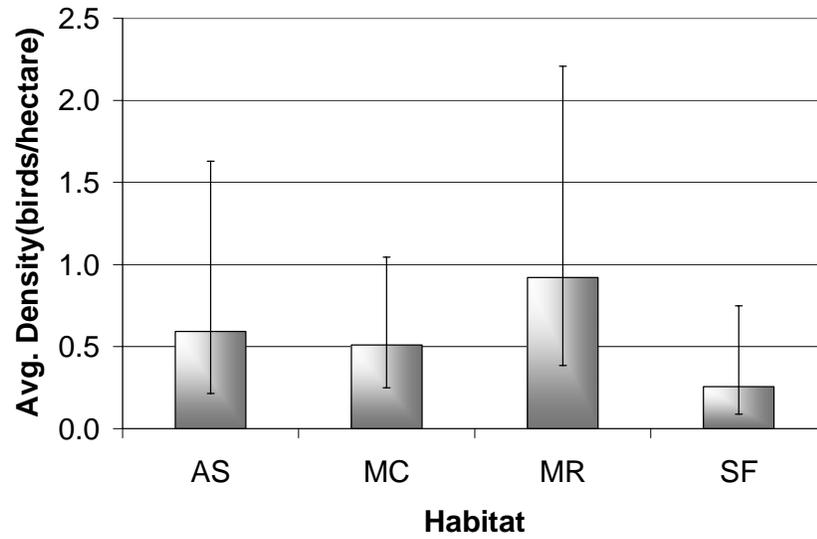


Figure 21. Relative densities (and 95% confidence limits) of Warbling Vireo among habitats in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.



Steller's Jay

Steller's Jays are typically found in coniferous forests; field staff detected this species most commonly in Mixed Conifer (n=20), Ponderosa Pine (n=17), and Aspen (n=14). We recorded the species across the CNF (Fig. 22), but with few in the Jicarilla District where most of the transects are in PJ, a habitat not preferred by Steller's Jay.

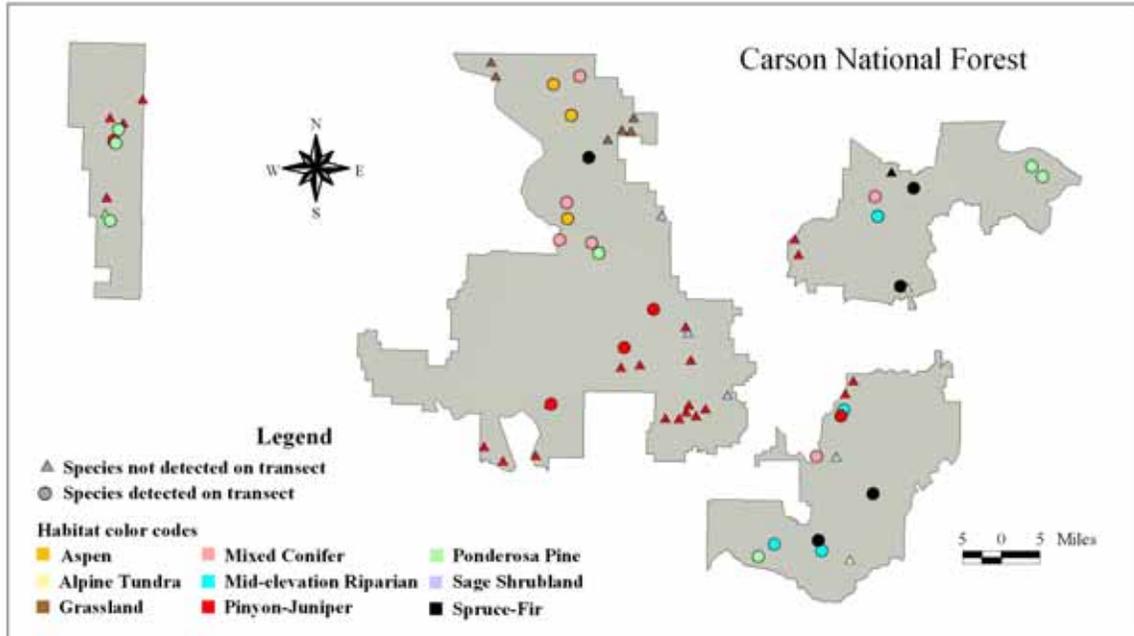


Figure 22. Distribution of transects on which Steller's Jay was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Western Scrub-Jay

As the name implies, this species is typically found in scrub habitats, particularly Piñon-Juniper and Montane Shrubland, with or without an overstory. We obtained sample size in PJ this season (Table 20), though we recorded a decline in the number of detections this season (n=42, 26 transects), compared to 2003 (n=93, 30 transects). We detected a total of 53 Western Scrub-Jays in four habitats this season in the lower elevations of the CNF (Fig. 23).

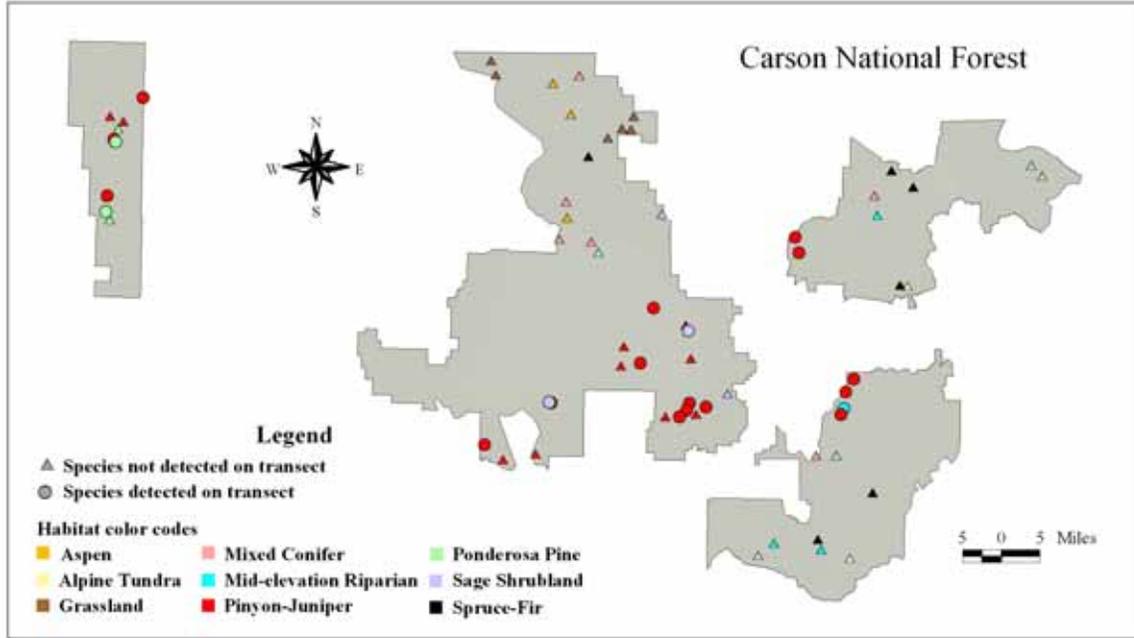


Figure 23. Distribution of transects on which Western Scrub-Jay was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 20. Habitat-specific density estimates for Western Scrub-Jay in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
MR	ID	--	--	--	4
PJ	0.0321	0.0195	0.0528	25.2%	38
PP	ID	--	--	--	3
SA	ID	--	--	--	4

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

Pinyon Jay

This gregarious species is a Piñon-Juniper specialist that relies heavily on Piñon seeds for food. Though Pinyon Jays will also utilize other food resources (e.g., juniper berries), the die-off of Piñon Pines on the CNF and elsewhere will, undoubtedly, negatively affect this species' population. This year we counted 78 Pinyon Jays (31 independent detections) in Piñon-Juniper, 79 Pinyon Jays (12 independent detections) in Ponderosa Pine, and 23 individuals (12 independent detections) in Sage Shrubland (Fig. 24; Table 21). This species is listed as a High Responsibility management species by the NMPIF in Piñon-Juniper habitat and is a Watch List Species in the Intermountain West region in the North American Landbird Conservation Plan.

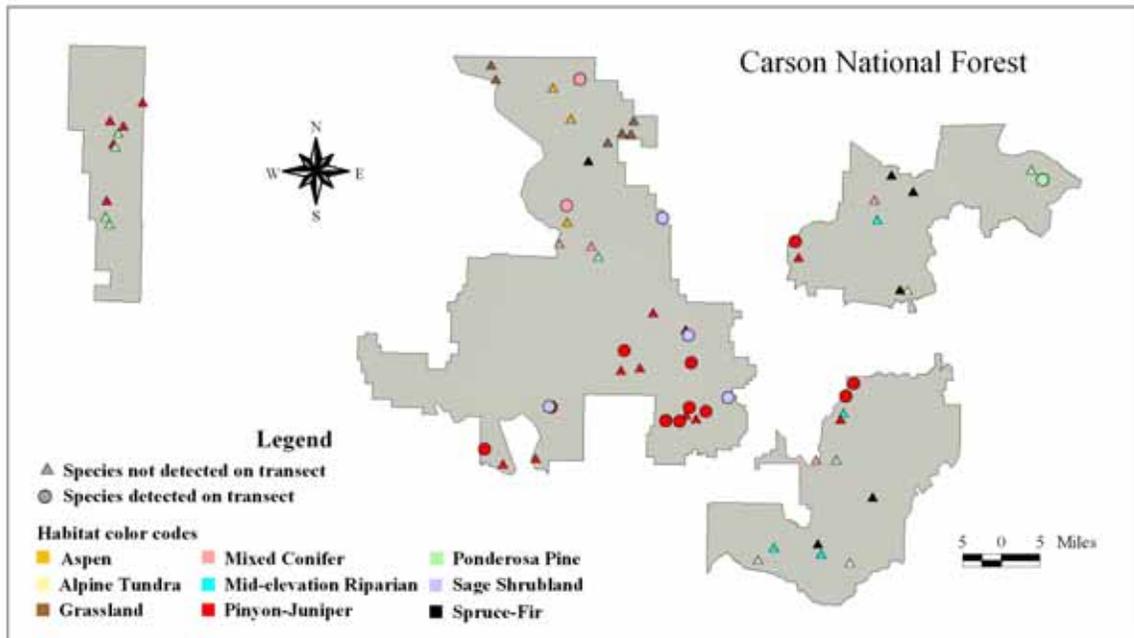


Figure 24. Distribution of transects on which Pinyon Jay was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Table 21. Habitat-specific density estimates for Pinyon Jay in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
MC	ID	--	--	--	4
PJ	0.009	0.004	0.020	40.1%	31
PP	ID	--	--	--	79
SA	ID	--	--	--	23

D=Density (birds/ha); LCL=lower confidence limit of D; UCL=upper confidence limit of D; CV=coefficient of variation of D; n=number of observations used in analysis; ID=insufficient data

Clark's Nutcracker

During the breeding season, this species typically prefers high-elevation conifer forest, though it also utilizes Piñon-Juniper (Fig. 25). Clark's Nutcracker can best be described as a wanderer searching for food wherever it can find it. It depends on masting conifers for food and, as it caches, and sometimes plants, seeds of all conifer tree species, it is critical for overall forest health. This season we recorded Nutcrackers on Aspen (n=7), Alpine Tundra (n=1), Grassland (n=4), Mixed Conifer (n=13), Piñon-Juniper (n=5), Ponderosa Pine (n=3), and Spruce-Fir (n=13) transects. The NMPIF lists this species as a Priority management species in Mixed Conifer and Spruce-Fir habitats and it is listed as a Stewardship Species in the Intermountain West region in the North American Landbird Conservation Plan.

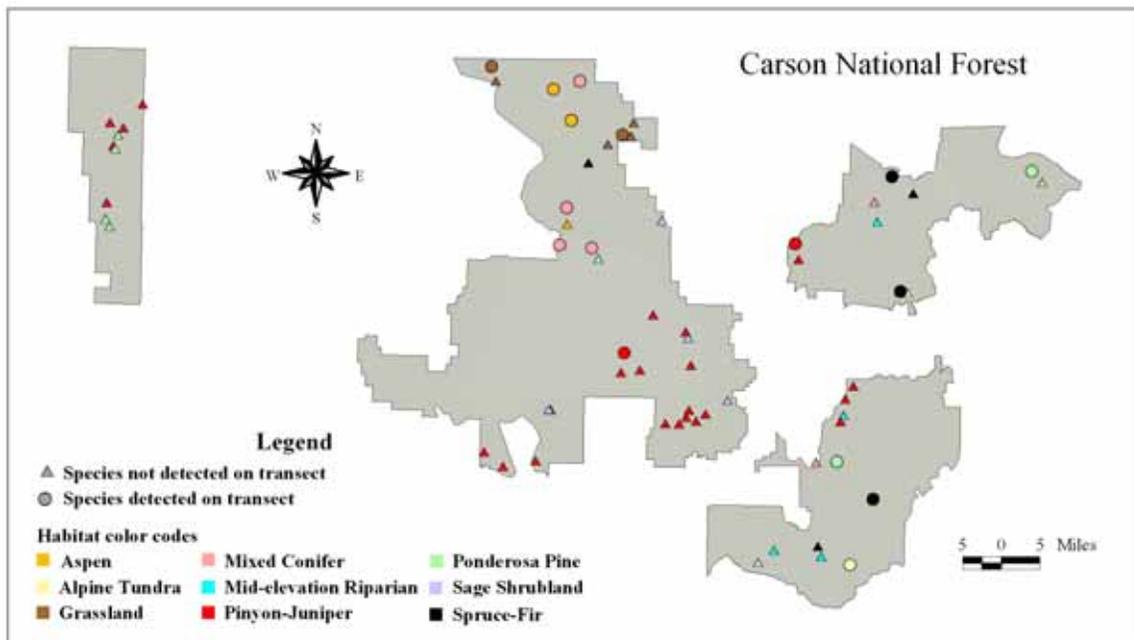


Figure 25. Distribution of transects on which Clark's Nutcracker was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

American Crow

As urban areas increase in number and size, so does the number of American Crows throughout the American west. We recorded this species on Aspen (n=5), Grassland (n=3), Mixed Conifer (n=9), Mid-elevation Riparian (3), Piñon-Juniper (n=2), Ponderosa Pine (n=4), and Spruce-Fir (n=6) this season (Fig. 26).

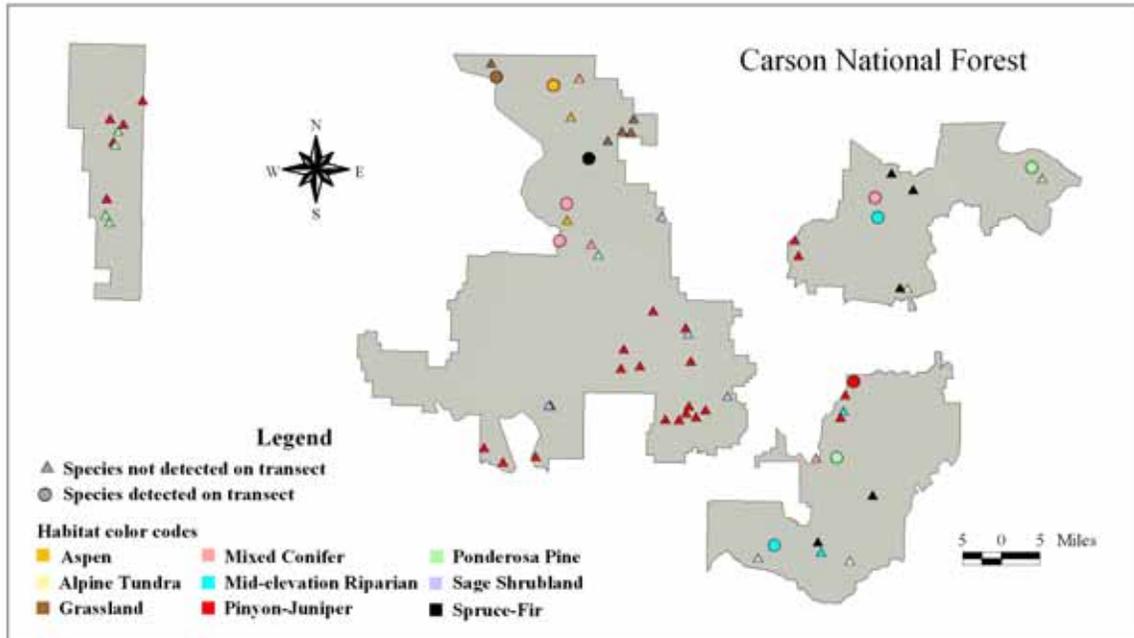


Figure 26. Distribution of transects on which American Crow was detected in the Carson National Forest, Summer 2004.

