

U.S.D.A FOREST SERVICE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

**TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES MONITORING
STRATEGY**

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

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USDA FOREST SERVICE BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

MIS /LANDBIRD MONITORING PROGRAM

SUMMARY

The primary goal of the Boise National Forest Management Indicator Species/Landbird Monitoring Program is to estimate the overall population trends on the Forest for specific avian management indicator species, namely the Pileated woodpecker and the white-headed woodpecker. The secondary goal of this monitoring strategy is to conduct an assessment of habitat relationships as they relate to population trends for those two species.

The monitoring strategy adopted by the Boise NF is modeled on standardized bird monitoring methods (i.e., Hamel et.al., 1996 and Ralph et.al., 1993), which is being applied on the National Forests in Idaho in Region 1, as well as the Payette and Sawtooth NFs in Region 4 (adjacent to the Boise NF). As such, the data collected from any one unit becomes not only relevant to its particular Forest, but contributes to larger data sets which allow monitoring trends to be evaluated at multi-forest scales, state-wide scales, or regional scales. The Region 1 protocols have been in place for 10 years and are well tested as to achieving their goal for establishing population trend data.

The adopted monitoring strategy is a population-based approach to bird monitoring that spreads survey locations randomly across the Forest, irrespective of habitat to determine an overall population trend for the Forest. Hutto and Young (2002) stated region-wide, long-term trends in population abundance can be achieved by sampling in a geographically stratified but otherwise random and unbiased manner using population-based monitoring designs. The ability to implement a purely random placement of points, however, can become labor intensive leading to high costs for implementation, and may require some modification in order to effectively implement the strategy. Additionally, while a completely random stratification provides a general view of bird populations in an area, rare habitats may be under-sampled (Hutto and Young, 2002). Strictly habitat-based monitoring designs are not necessarily the solution either since they, too, can produce biased estimates of population trends since the sampling effort is concentrated only in habitats of interest. It appears then that a monitoring design that uses both geographically random stratification for transect identification and additional points to increase coverage in under-sampled habitats would compensate for the weaknesses in following either one design wholly (Howe et al., 1995 in Hutto and Young, 2002).

The survey design for the Boise NF samples both potential and existing suitable habitat across the historic range of the Pileated woodpecker and the white-headed woodpecker. Permanent monitoring points were established on each Ranger District in 2003. Points were initially mapped by the Forest and District Wildlife Biologists and individual points were then later marked in the field by the District Wildlife Biologists. During implementation of the survey in 2004 it was discovered that some points could not be monitored due to logistical problems (access, water noise, etc.). Those points were relocated and surveys completed by the District Wildlife Biologist during the appropriate timeframe. In 2005, all survey routes were monitored and there were no further relocations done.

Each year, a series of 50 transects, each transect consisting of 10 sampling points, are monitored across habitat suitable for these two species (total monitoring points equal 500 points). A number of points are capable of detecting either species due to the changes in habitat from historic to current. Points were set up to geographically stratify the monitoring across the Forest while making sure a minimum of 250 points occurred across the range of each species. Points fell in various cover types, managed habitats, and heterogeneous mosaics, however, the adequate sampling of habitat types of interest, particularly for the white-headed woodpecker, was tracked and considered in the final selection of the transects. As long as

the points are sampled over a specified period of time, overall population trends are relatively simple to calculate and are robust (Hutto and Young, 2002).

Since establishing the survey transects there have been a number of large fires on the Forest that have affected the forested vegetation for some survey areas. In particular, the Lightning Fire, Cascade Complex, and Rattlesnake Fire have altered forest canopy, structure, and snag density on certain routes. The habitat associated with points on these transects is being re-sampled to document the changed conditions. At the next multi-year monitoring interval, a review of the monitoring strategy will be completed to ensure it still meets assumptions regarding monitoring for these two species.

Annual point count data will be used to establish trend relationships for these two species over time. As of 2011 there are eight years of point count data on the Boise National Forest for Pileated and White-headed Woodpeckers. Table 1 provides a summary of year to year detections.

2004 Monitoring Accomplishments

All transects (500 points) were surveyed in 2004. Pileated Woodpeckers were detected at 14 points and White-headed Woodpeckers at 5 points.

2005 Monitoring Accomplishments

All transects (500 points) were surveyed in 2005. Thirty-six Pileated Woodpeckers were detected at 32 points and 4 White-headed Woodpeckers at 2 points.

2006 Monitoring Accomplishments

All transects (500 points) were surveyed in 2006. Twenty-six Pileated Woodpeckers were detected at 23 points and 3 White-headed Woodpeckers at 3 points.

2007 Monitoring Accomplishments

All transects (500 points) were surveyed in 2007. Thirty-one Pileated Woodpeckers were detected at 27 points and 7 White-headed Woodpeckers at 7 points. An additional 3 Pileated Woodpeckers were detected outside the monitoring interval on 3 survey routes; one additional white-headed woodpecker was detected outside the monitoring interval on another route.

2008 Monitoring Accomplishments

All transects (500 points) were surveyed in 2008. Thirty Pileated Woodpeckers were detected at 28 points and 2 White-headed Woodpeckers at 2 points. An additional 2 Pileated Woodpeckers were detected outside the monitoring interval on 2 survey routes; no additional White-headed Woodpeckers were detected outside the monitoring interval.

2009 Monitoring Accomplishments

All transects (500 points) were surveyed in 2009. Twenty-eight Pileated Woodpeckers were detected at 26 points and 2 White-headed Woodpeckers at 1 point. An additional 7 Pileated Woodpeckers were detected outside the monitoring interval on 7 survey routes; no additional White-headed Woodpeckers were detected outside the monitoring interval.

2010 Monitoring Accomplishments

All transects (500 points) were surveyed in 2010. Fifty-two Pileated Woodpeckers were detected at 47 points and 2 White-headed Woodpeckers were detected at 2 points. An additional 2 Pileated Woodpeckers were detected outside the monitoring interval on one survey route; no additional White-headed Woodpeckers were detected outside the monitoring interval.

2011 Monitoring Accomplishments

All transects (500 points) were surveyed in 2011. Sixty-five Pileated Woodpeckers were detected at 48 points. An additional 6 Pileated Woodpeckers were detected outside the monitoring interval on six survey routes. In 2011 there were no White-headed Woodpeckers detected on any survey route. This is the first year there have been no detections of this species.

Table 1: Numbers of Whiteheaded and Pileated Woodpeckers Detected: 2005-2011

MIS Wildlife Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pileated Woodpecker	36	26	27	28	26	54	65
Whiteheaded Woodpecker	4	3	7	2	2	2	0

A New Management Indicator Species: Black-backed Woodpecker

In 2010 the Boise National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan was amended and the Black-backed Woodpecker was added as a new management indicator species. The Pileated Woodpecker and the White-headed Woodpecker continue to be management indicator species. A monitoring strategy and protocol for the Black-backed Woodpecker has not been completed but upon finishing our evaluation of Black-backed Woodpecker monitoring methodologies on National Forests elsewhere in the west (e.g. Regions 1 and 5 of the USFS), a monitoring strategy paper which includes methodology, will be prepared. It is anticipated that the final Boise National Forest monitoring protocol will be established in FY2012 and implementation may begin as soon as FY2013.

Black-backed woodpeckers were selected in the 2010 Forest Plan as an MIS because of their association with high numbers of snags in disturbed forests, use of late-seral old forest conditions, and relationship with beetle outbreaks in the years immediately following fire or insect or disease outbreaks (USDA Forest Service 2010). Management activities such as salvage logging, timber harvest, and firewood collection, can affect Key Ecological Functions (KEFs) this species performs or Key Environmental Correlates (KECs) associated with this species, and therefore its role as an MIS will allow the Forest to characterize the effects of management activities on post-fire habitats and vegetation types in mid- to upper-elevation forests.

USDA FOREST SERVICE BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

MIS /LANDBIRD MONITORING PROGRAM¹

INTRODUCTION

The primary goal of the Boise National Forest Management Indicator Species/Landbird Monitoring Program is to estimate the overall population trends on the Forest for specific avian management indicator species with a secondary goal of conducting an assessment of habitat relationships as they relate to population trends for those specific species. The Pileated Woodpecker and the White-headed Woodpecker were selected as the terrestrial wildlife Management Indicator Species for the Forest in the 2003 Boise National Land and Resource Management Plan. In 2010 the Boise National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan was amended and the Black-backed Woodpecker was added as a new management indicator species. The Pileated Woodpecker and the White-headed Woodpecker continue to be management indicator species. A monitoring strategy and protocol for the Black-backed Woodpecker is not included in this methodology paper at this time but upon completion of our evaluation of Black-backed Woodpecker monitoring methodologies on National Forests elsewhere in the west (e.g. Regions 1 and 5 of the USFS), a monitoring strategy paper which includes methodology, will be prepared. It is anticipated that the final Boise National Forest monitoring protocol for the Black-backed Woodpecker will be established in FY2012 and implementation may begin as soon as FY2013. The rest of this report will discuss methodology and protocols for monitoring Pileated Woodpeckers and White-headed Woodpeckers on the Forest.

This Pileated Woodpecker and White-headed Woodpecker monitoring strategy will provide the Boise NF with the information necessary for it to meet its legal mandate to monitor populations of "indicator" species and to maintain viable populations of native species. Since this strategy is modeled on standardized bird monitoring methods which are being applied on the National Forests in Idaho in Region 1 of the USFS, as well as the Payette and Sawtooth Forests (adjacent to the Boise NF), the data becomes not only relevant to this particular Forest, but contributes to these larger data sets allowing monitoring trends to be evaluated at multi-forest scales, state-wide scales, or regional scales.

Hutto and Young (2002) stated region-wide, long-term trends in population abundance can be achieved by sampling in a geographically stratified but otherwise random and unbiased manner using population-based monitoring designs. The ability to implement a purely random placement of points, however, can become labor intensive leading to high costs for implementation, and may require some modification in order to effectively implement the strategy. Additionally, while a completely random stratification provides a general view of bird populations in an area, rare habitats may be under sampled (Hutto and Young 2002). Strictly habitat-based monitoring designs are not necessarily the solution either since they too, can produce biased estimates of population trends since the sampling effort is concentrated only in habitats of interest. It appears then that a monitoring design that uses both geographically random stratification for transect identification and additional points to increase coverage in undersampled

¹ Much of the methodology information presented in this document is excerpted with permission from the USFS Northern Region Landbird Monitoring Program developed by: Richard L. Hutto and Jock S. Young, Division of Biological Sciences, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812, (406) 243-4292; and John Hoffland, USFS Northern Region, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807

habitats, would compensate for the weaknesses in following either one design wholly (Howe et al. 1995 *in* Hutto and Young 2002).

The monitoring strategy adopted by the Boise National Forest is a population-based approach to bird monitoring that spreads survey locations randomly across the Forest, irrespective of habitat to determine an overall population trend for the Forest. For the most part, points fall wherever they may in various cover types, landscapes, managed habitats, and heterogeneous mosaics however the adequate sampling of habitat types of interest, particularly for the white-headed woodpecker, was tracked and figured into the final selection of the 10 transects on the District. As long as the points are sampled over a specified period of time, overall population trends are relatively simple to calculate and are robust (Hutto and Young 2002). This strategy aligns closely with the Northern Region Landbird Monitoring Program..

It should be noted that while points are geographically stratified and randomly selected there is some bias from aggregating routes along secondary or tertiary roads or trails. Hutto and Young in 2002 stated, “Roadside counts bias population trends by some unknown amount but will not bias habitat relationships significantly”. Ralph et al in 1995 stated while it is important to be aware of roadside bias, the tradeoff for some bias for the gain in logistical simplicity is generally considered worthwhile.

The survey design for the Boise National Forest monitoring samples both potential and existing habitat across the historic range of the Pileated Woodpecker and the White-headed Woodpecker.

Habitat Relationships

The key to generating meaningful habitat relationships involves sampling from fairly homogenous habitat categories (Ralph et al. 1995). Habitat relationships will be determined in this monitoring strategy by looking at subsets of the sampling points on the Forest in similar structural stages and management conditions. In some cases this may mean additional points are needed because the subsample does not contain enough observations to be meaningfully analyzed. Two options are present to increase the sample size: the Forest can identify additional points and collect data on those points; or, the Forest can expand their sample size to include those sampling points on adjacent Forests that are comparable.

The placement of long-term points along roads greatly increases our ability to relocate permanently marked points, reduces travel time between points, reduces the chance of injury to field workers, and still allows one to detect all species known to occur within a region (Hutto et al. 1995). As long as roads are not wide enough to create major habitat changes nearby, the relative distribution of a bird species among habitats should not be biased because of the use of roads as sampling corridors (Hutto et al. 1995).

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SELECTION OF POINTS

The sampling design for monitoring the Pileated Woodpecker and the White-headed Woodpecker on the Boise National Forest consists of a series of 50 survey transects, each consisting of 10 sampling points that are permanently marked and sampled once each year during the breeding season for these two species. The distribution of these points is geographically stratified by 7.5-minute topographic quad maps and incidentally stratified by vegetation cover types. A minimum of 10 routes were identified on each Ranger District across the Forest. A further refinement to stratify routes on specific cover types was not undertaken since the two species of interest occur across 9 of the 11 forested potential vegetation groups on the Boise National Forest and routes that fell outside those 9 types were not selected for Management Indicator Species monitoring.

The resulting survey design samples both potential and existing suitable habitat across the historic range of the species' of concern on the Boise National Forest.

SELECTION OF MONITORING TRANSECTS

Permanent monitoring transects were established on the Boise National Forest in 2003. Point transects were initially mapped by the Forest and district biologists, and individual points were later marked in the field by the district biologists. Transects were placed along secondary or tertiary, open or closed roads or trails, but not on paved roads, highways, or major thoroughfares. A relatively even geographic distribution of transects across the roaded areas of the Forest was sought. The target area included lands not designated as wilderness (logistically infeasible) and any topographic quad that contained at least 25% Forest Service lands; within these constraints, no particular project areas were targeted to the exclusion of other areas.

Payette National Forest lands or Sawtooth National Forest lands administered by the Boise National Forest were included in the geographic area considered for survey routes. Boise National Forest lands administered by the Payette National Forest, Sawtooth National Forest or the Salmon-Challis National Forest were not.

Generally, one transect was identified in each topographic quad on a Ranger District that met the constraints defined above. The idea was to spread the transect sites broadly across the Forest. For logistical reasons, it was determined that 10 routes per Ranger District would allow trained District Biologists, or their staff, to annually complete the monitoring requirements for the total 500 sample points on the Forest while still maintaining their regular duties on the unit.

The placement of start points for transects was random after stratification by USGS topographic quad. Using a random-number table, two 2-digit numbers were chosen to represent coordinates within an area (x and y, respectively) and a point was positioned using these coordinates. This was repeated for each quad map. From each random point, the nearest road or trail was located to identify the starting point for a transect route. The starting point for each transect was that place on the road or trail nearest the random point. However, some start points were moved to the nearest intersection or other landmark to make them easier to locate. That point was marked on the topo quad and the appropriate aerial photo. Acceptable trails included those that were maintained, and acceptable roads were unpaved secondary or tertiary roads (preferably the smaller one-lane roads typical of those created for management purposes). In the absence

of a road or trail, that area of the quad was discarded. The forest travel map and District personnel were consulted for ease of access and information regarding seasonal or permanent road closures. Areas of a quad were also rejected if they were more than 2 hours travel time from the nearest administrative starting point (i.e. Ranger Station, Guard Station). If necessary permission was obtained for travel behind some locked gates to obtain the census data. Otherwise, an alternate transect was selected in the quad. The direction of travel from the starting point was sometimes dictated by the only direction of travel possible. Otherwise, direction was determined by the most direct means to the route. Total transect length is about 1.5 miles.

The placement of long-term points along roads greatly improves the ability to relocate permanently marked points, can decrease travel time between points, can reduce the chance of injury to field workers, and still allows one to detect all species known to occur within a region (Hutto et al. 1995).

Random points that fell on non-Forest Service lands and/or paved roads or thoroughfares were rejected and new random numbers identified. Random numbers were also rejected if they fell in areas of non-forest, burns, or persistent lodgepole pine or high elevation subalpine fir, each of which do not provide suitable habitat for either species. Lastly, selected points were rejected if access during the survey timeframe would not be possible due to elevation and snow conditions.

A set of 8.5" x 11" photocopies of the mapped transects for use in the field, highlighting the location of each transect was created. A photocopy of a recent aerial photo of the area was also made. Maps were labeled with the district name, topo quad name, and transect name. The exact location of individual points was added.

A Transect Location Form (Appendix C) was completed with as much information as possible for each transect--in particular, the directions and access information. Each transect was named (usually with a local geographical feature). Each transect also was given an eight-digit number representing the Forest (12), District (e.g. 05), Route (01), and point (01) (e.g. 12050101). This number was unique for each transect.

It was very important to have an "index" to the quad and transect locations on a National Forest travel map, for use in the field. A GIS coverage for the Forest was created and placed on file. The location of each transect is highlighted within each quad and each transect labeled with the name or number. One copy was provided to each Ranger District and is in the permanent record at the Forest Supervisor's Office.

Sets of topographic maps, aerial photos, and transect-location-forms for each transect were organized in a 3-ring binder or folder for each district.

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FIELD METHODS

COLLECTING VEGETATION DATA

This portion of the Boise National Forest field methods manual outlines the procedures to be followed for layout of transects in the field and collection of vegetation measurements. Much of this methodology is taken directly from the Northern Region Landbird Monitoring Project.

LAYOUT OF THE TRANSECTS - Point Markings and Documentation

2.1. Field observers should map point locations onto topos and aerial photos while in the field. Because each point location is entered into a GIS database, it is critical that the observer be as painstaking as possible in placing point locations on the aerial photo. Even if a trail or point is not easily visible on the aerial, the observer should carefully estimate positions. If available, use a GPS unit to assist in accurately defining the point location. One note of caution, accuracy of GPS receivers can vary greatly; try to ensure any equipment used has a high degree of accuracy.

2.2. The precise placement of the point counts along a transect route should be determined in the field by locating the start point and using reference points on the ground to mark it on the aerial photo. The remaining 9 points should be positioned at 300-meter (984 ft) intervals as determined by precise pacing, but preferably measured with a string box. Where curves and switchbacks occur, points should be placed at least 300-meters (984 ft.) straight-line distance apart.

2.3. Points should be marked in the field with a round numbered aluminum tag (1-10) either on a wooden stake, a rebar stake, or on a tree, snag, or stump. Use of trees and stumps is preferred wherever they are available close to the roadside; otherwise stakes could be used. On trees, markers should be placed at eye-level facing the observer as a field worker proceeds up each transect.

2.4. The documentation for each transect includes a written description on the *Transect Location Form* of the general surroundings and placement of each marker. Individuals laying out these transects should be as informative as possible in writing field descriptions of directions to the transect and location of the points on the *Transect Location Form*. Recording "point #2 in Doug-fir on right" may not offer enough detail depending on the habitat. Additional information, such as "point #2 in 35-cm dbh Doug-fir on right of trail, 50 m past seed-tree cut, 20 m before sharp left bend in trail" is much more helpful. Identify a transect number for each route by using the longitude and latitude of the first point count to the nearest minute. This will be a 9-digit number (4 digits for latitude and 5 for longitude).

2.5. Inadequate documentation of point markers may cause delays in relocating them in the field during the monitoring time period and could result in establishment of a new point if the marker cannot be located within a reasonable amount of time during a monitoring survey. This can cause a disruption in the consistency of data collection for that point and is not desired.

VEGETATION MEASUREMENTS

Vegetative measurements will be collected within 100-meters of the point, and within a 30- and 15-meter radius around/near the bird point. Because of the lack of vegetation in the road and to reduce the influence of the road on vegetative characteristics unique to the road prism, vegetation measurements for the 30- and 15-meter radii will be taken away from the road or trail and measurements for the 100-meter distance will be taken using the bird point as center.

2.6. At each point, ocular estimates are made of cover type and structural characteristics of the surrounding vegetation. It is important to remember that these estimates are intended to capture the gestalt of a broader area within which the point falls and it is not intended that the field observer spends a great deal of time determining exact percent cover or identifying every plant species.

2.7. Using the *Vegetation Measurements Form*, record the observer, date, and stop (point station) as well as the vegetative structure at each point on the transect (i.e. each point will have its own form and the observer, date and stop must be filled in on each sheet).

2.8. Define a distance of 100-meters (328 ft) from the monitoring point, by precise pacing or measuring the distance. Collect vegetative information for *Part A* of the *Vegetation Measurements Form* on cover type, edge habitats, and proximity of the road and presence of rock.

2.9. Cover Type (COVTYPE) – Classify the cover type based on the current stand structure. This is what the birds are responding to. Use the Northern Rockies general cover type manual and the definitions below to define this variable.

Clearcut: Nearly all trees removed, with only an occasional snag or very spindly tree or a smattering of (generally small) trees left. This is the same as the post-fire category except that there are numerous standing dead trees in the "natural" post-fire situation.

Seed tree: Most trees removed. A few widely spaced trees left to act as a seed source (usually mature trees).

Shelterwood: Large percentage of trees removed, but the overstory trees that are left to provide shade for regenerating seedlings are uniformly spaced such that the stand appears orchard-like.

Group selection cut: Groups of trees are removed here and there, leaving the appearance of clusters of trees with open-space between.

Overstory removal: Most mature trees removed. Generally small trees up to 20+ cm remain, often clumped and interspersed with bare spots from logging activities, thus distinguishing it from a young forest following natural disturbance. A few larger trees may be left, especially if unmerchantable (deformed, etc.), and the understory may be opened up to varying degrees.

Thinned: A relatively small proportion of large trees were selectively removed (the forest was thinned), as evidenced by the presence of stumps. The forest is otherwise mature, and may have a multi-aged, multi-storied structure.

Young: Relatively dense and uniform stand of trees (10-20 cm dbh) that have regenerated following a clearcut or fire. Young stands generally have a relatively closed canopy for any particular cover type; may be difficult to distinguish from clearcut in pole/sapling stage, except that most trees are 10-20 cm dbh. Be aware that many mature lodgepole stands can have small-dbh trees.

Mature: Usually multi-storied with larger trees 20-40 cm dbh. The stand has self-thinned from the dense structure present in a young stand; occasional snag or downed log.

Old-growth: Usually a complex stand with trees of many age and size classes, large trees, snags, downed woody debris.

2.10. Edge habitat (EDGE1) – Identify the cover type (as described in 2.9. above) of any second distinct habitat that occurs within 100-meters (328 ft) of the point. Watch for narrow bands of cover such as deciduous streamside vegetation, marshes and bogs, or wet meadows. If there is no second distinct habitat, use the appropriate code to indicate that.

2.11. Edge habitat (EDGE2) – Identify the cover type of any third distinct habitat that occurs within 100-meters (328 ft) of the point. Watch for narrow bands of cover. If there is no third distinct habitat, use the appropriate code to indicate that.

2.12. Road (ROAD) – Identify if a road is on or within 100-meters (328 ft.) of the point. Code as Yes=1 and No =0.

2.13. Rock (ROCK) – Identify if a rock outcropping, cliff, or talus slope is within 100-meters (328 ft.) of the point. Code as Yes=1 and No=0.

2.14. The 30- and 15-meter radii plots are located away from the road or trail in order to further characterize the cover type field. To do this, face the transect starting point from the point you are at. Turn right and walk perpendicular to the road or trail until you reach a point that is 30-meters (98 ft) inside the recorded COVTYPE habitat and is not influenced by a road. Establish this as the center of the 30-meter plot. Define the 30-meter radius (98 ft) surrounding the established center by precise pacing or measuring the distance. The 30-meter radius plot should fall completely within the COVTYPE defined for the stop. See the next step if you cannot fit the plot within the cover type.

2.15. If the edge of another cover type (i.e. EDGE1 or EDGE2) occurs within the 30-meter radius, shift the center of the vegetation plot or try the opposite side of the road or trail. If you still cannot fit a 30-meter radius plot within the primary cover type then measure the vegetation within the portion of the circle that is within that cover type. This situation may arise with narrow habitats such as riparian vegetation.

2.16. Once the plot is defined, collect vegetative information for *Part B* of the *Vegetation Measurements Form* on the tree canopy, saplings, seedlings, shrubs, bushes, grasses, canopy height, snags, stumps, and downed wood. Document the vegetative classification for the bird monitoring point with at least 2 representative photos of the covertime. Note: Use of flagging to define the plot's perimeter may be useful.

2.17. Vegetative cover estimates should take into account all the heterogeneity of the cover type within the plot (or portion of the plot, in the case of 2.15 above).

2.18. CANOPY - Determine if there is a canopy layer and if yes, visually estimate the percent canopy cover (0 to 100%) within 30 m (98 ft). The "canopy" is comprised of a layer of trees that is usually > 20 cm dbh (8 in), but includes trees > 10 cm (4 in) that are in the canopy or high subcanopy layers. Do not include understory trees (saplings and seedlings). If most trees in the upper layer are < 10 cm dbh, then there is no canopy layer (canopy cover = 0), and the coverage of these trees should be included in sapling cover. For the canopy layer only, estimate the percent of the total canopy coverage that is represented by each tree species listed.

2.19. HEIGHT - If there is a canopy layer, estimate the typical height of the highest layer of trees within 30 m (98 ft), using a clinometer; exclude occasional overdominant (emergent) trees. If there is no canopy layer, record the typical height of the highest significant layer of trees or shrubs. Note that scattered seed trees do comprise a canopy layer. Provide an estimate to the nearest m. If only seedlings, saplings, or shrubs exist within 30 m, record height of highest layer, and percent canopy coverage as "0".

2.20. SAPLING - Visually estimate the percent sapling coverage (0 to 100%) within 30 m (98 ft). Saplings are defined as trees between 5-10 cm dbh (2-4 in), or a slightly larger diameter tree that is clearly in the sapling (not canopy) layer. Identify dominant species(>85-90% of total coverage)

2.21. SEEDLING - Visually estimate the percent seedling coverage (0 to 100%) within 30 m (98 ft). Seedlings are defined as trees < 5 cm dbh (2 in). . Identify dominant species (>85-90% of total coverage).

2.22. SHRUB – Visually estimate the percent shrub coverage (0 to 100%) within 30 m (98 ft). Shrubs are defined as multi-stemmed woody plants greater than 1 m (3.28 ft) tall. . Identify dominant species (>85-90% of total coverage).

2.23. BUSH – Visually estimate the percent short-shrub coverage (0 to 100%) within 30 m (98 ft). Short shrubs (bushes) are defined as those multi-stemmed, woody plants less than 1 m (3.28 ft) tall. (Estimate by clump, if predominantly greater than or less than 1 m.). Identify dominant species (>85-90% of total coverage)

2.24. GRASS – Visually estimate the percent grass/forb cover (0 to 100%) within 30 m (98 ft).

2.25. SNAGS – Estimate the abundance of snags (> 20 cm dbh (8 in)) within 30 m. Stumps shorter than breast height are placed in the next category. Code with a "0" for none, "1" for 1-3 and "2" for >3 snags

2.26. STUMPS – Estimate the abundance of stumps (0.5-1.5 m high and >20 cm diameter or 1.6 to 5 ft high and >8 in) within 30 m (98 ft). Code with a "0" for none, "1" for 1-5, "2" for >5 stumps.

2.27. DOWNED – Estimate the abundance of logs and other woody debris (>20 cm diameter (8 in)) within 30 m (98 ft). Code with a "0" for none, "1" for 1-5, "2" for >5 items.

2.28. Define a 15-meter radius plot using the same center used in the 30-meter plot. **Tip:** When defining the 30-meter plot, hang a short ribbon at the 15-meter intervals to facilitate collecting the data once you get to this step.

2.29. Three vegetative variables are recorded within the 15-meter plot on *Part C* of the *Vegetation Measurements Form*. These variables sample the density and size distribution of only those trees defined in *Part B* as being in the canopy layer. Use a diameter tape to classify trees in each of the stem count variables.

2.30. LGTREE- Count the number of large-dbh (>40 cm (16 in)) trees within 15 m (49 ft) of the count point

2.31. MEDTREE - Count the number of medium-dbh (20-40 cm (8-16 in)) trees within 15 m of point

2.32. POLETREE - Count the number of pole-dbh (10-20 cm (4-8 in)) trees within 15 m of point

2.33. Before leaving the point, make sure that (1) all boxes are filled in; (2) values are internally consistent (e.g. cover type and tree species composition agree); and (3) the point is placed accurately on the map and aerial photo.

RECORDKEEPING

It is essential to double-check your entries on data forms and maps on the same day that each transect is run. Casual oversights by observers such as recording incorrect cover type, incorrect or abbreviated quad names, leaving blanks where zeros were intended, and not marking or incorrectly marking topos and aeriels, create problems later when data is being entered into computer databases and/or queried.

DATA ENTRY

All Forest MIS vegetation data will be retained in paper format until the field season concludes at which time hard copy data should be scanned and provided in electronic format to the Forest Wildlife Biologist. This will be completed at the end of the field season that the vegetative data was collected. Scanned field data will be stored in the Forest Plan Monitoring Project Record at:

O:\NFS\Boise\Program\1900Planning\1920LandMgmtPlng\Monitoring\MIS.

Data will be primarily kept in paper format until an electronic system similar to Region 8's R8BIRD Database can be developed to house the data.

USDA FOREST SERVICE BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

MIS/LANDBIRD MONITORING PROGRAM

FIELD METHODS

CONDUCTING POINT COUNTS

This point count technique follows recommendations described in the Handbook of Field Methods for Monitoring Birds (C. J. Ralph, et al., 1993), and A Land Manager's Guide to Point Counts of Birds in the Southeast (Hamel et al. 1996). A description of the point count method can also be found in Hutto et al. (1986).

OVERVIEW

In general, a 10-minute point count is conducted at each of the 10 sampling points that constitute a road- or trail-side transect. Points are visited once each breeding season between April and mid-May to survey for the Management Indicator Species, Pileated Woodpecker and White-headed Woodpecker. All birds seen or heard within the count period are recorded, if possible.

Details on conducting point counts and recording data on the data sheet are summarized in Appendix D.

We use 10-minute rather than 5-minute counts for two reasons: (1) 5-min counts may simply be too hurried to ensure reliable and consistent data among observers, i.e., there is probably considerably greater inter-observer variation in 5-min than in 10-min counts; (2) data from 10-min counts are compatible with data being collected in northern Idaho and this allows us, or others, to use data at scales larger than the national forest to assess population trends for wide-ranging species.

PRIOR TO SURVEYING YOUR ROUTE

Make a minimum of 10 copies of the bull's-eye data sheets for each route you intend to survey (Appendix E). It is recommended that field observers conducting the point counts visit the sites prior to conducting a survey to ensure they can find the survey points and access the route. Some points may need to be re-flagged. Make sure your equipment is operational and ready-to-go (Appendix F). Data sheets used for the point counts are designed to record birds within a 25-meter (82-ft), 50-meter (164-ft), or greater than 50-meter distance from the point count station. Prior to conducting surveys, practice estimating reference distances; a range finder may be useful for this task.

SEASON

On the Boise National Forest, counts are conducted from the first week of April through the second week of May. During this timeframe woodpeckers are in their breeding season and are vocalizing providing a good opportunity for detection. During the initial weeks of the survey period, observers may record other resident species vocalizing, and should expect to begin detecting migrants and highland species returning to their breeding grounds as the survey period extends toward mid-May. The focus of the point count surveys are detection of Pileated and White-headed Woodpeckers, however all species seen or heard, and that can be accurately identified, should be recorded.

START AND FINISH OF A TRANSECT

Field observers should be in position to begin their first point count of the day 30 min before sunrise, which is usually sometime between 0615 and 0645, Mountain Standard Time. Thus, counts begin during the pre-dawn chorus and continue throughout the period during which bird activity and song is relatively

constant. Point counts should be completed by 1000, but no later than 1030. This period allows ample time to complete 10 point counts, walking between points.

UNACCEPTABLE FIELD CONDITIONS

Don't bring your dog or a group of folks along; they may influence the results in a manner that cannot be adjusted later. Don't bother collecting data when the weather is bad enough to influence bird activity--that includes continuous rain (but not light drizzle) and wind that is constant and of enough strength to bend the tops of trees (Beaufort 5).

The weather at this time of year is so variable that field observers should travel to the transect start point before assessing weather conditions. Oftentimes, a pre-dawn rainstorm will let up soon after first light, or wind may pick up at dawn and then settle again within 15 or 30 minutes. Weather conditions at a transect site cannot necessarily be assessed from miles away.

If you find yourself sitting in the truck at 6:00 am wondering about the steady drizzle--wait. Rule of thumb is to wait up to 1 to 1.5 hours, or until you cannot reasonably complete the transect by 1000 hours.

Lastly, under all circumstances safety comes first. If weather (e.g. lightening, cold, rain, snow) or road conditions are placing you at risk, STOP. Take cover, get warm, pull over, or do whatever you need to do to get yourself to safety.

WHAT TO RECORD

Always fill in every variable on the field forms (Appendix E). Blanks are interpreted as missing data, not as zeros. Likewise, a zero is not be used to represent missing data. Field forms with missing information compromise the reliability of your data. If you fail to finish a point count (some form of disturbance or weather forces you to quit), do NOT enter those data into the computer; rather, note the time spent at the point on the data sheet. Make it clear that the count was not completed, and draw a line through the page. If you conduct a legitimate 10-minute count and don't get any birds, that's fine; write "NONE" on the bull's-eye.

At each point, observers record their name, the date, stop number, time-of-day at the start of the count, wind, sky, and temperature conditions at the top of the form. It is imperative that this information be recorded on the data form for each and every point.

It is important to check the accuracy of four-letter bird codes each day (Appendix G). People write the incorrect codes on occasion, e.g., they see a House Finch, but write HOSP by accident; or they consistently use a wrong code, such as MTCH instead of MOCH for Mountain Chickadee. It's easy to catch such errors when you review your entries daily, but it's hard to remember what you saw a day or two later. You should write out the name of any bird species for which a 4-letter code is uncertain, otherwise you'll end up with a nonsense code, and you won't remember which bird species it was supposed to represent.

SUBSEQUENT YEAR SURVEYS

Where possible, the same personnel should conduct the counts each year. Additionally, from year-to-year, routes should be surveyed on or near the previous year's date.

USDA FOREST SERVICE BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

MIS/LANDBIRD MONITORING PROGRAM

POINT COUNT DATA STORAGE

The Forest Service Natural Resource Manager (NRM) Wildlife application is the agency standard for managing information about terrestrial wildlife on National Forest System lands. Wildlife data consists of observations, sites, and surveys, along with the attributes which are associated with each. The Wildlife application is designed for field biologists to enter, maintain and use wildlife data in their daily inventory and monitoring work. This application complements its companion NRM applications, which cover the spectrum of living and non-living natural resource information.

The Wildlife application resides in the Enterprise Production Data Center (EDC) in Kansas City, Missouri. Based on assigned roles and authorizations, users have access to the data for their areas of responsibility. Roles include Wildlife Editor, Data Steward, and Forest Steward.

The District Wildlife Biologist or Forest Wildlife Biologist is responsible for entering MIS wildlife data in the Wildlife Application as a Wildlife Editor. The Editor role requires basic ArcMap skills and provides access to all working and corporate data from the centralized Wildlife database for any administrative unit for which they have been granted a Wildlife Editor role. This allows every District Biologist or Forest Wildlife Biologist to enter or access any Boise NF MIS data.

All Forest MIS data will be retained in paper format until the field season concludes at which time hard copy data should be scanned and provided in electronic format to the Forest Wildlife Biologist. This will be completed at the end of the MIS field season. Scanned field data sheets will be stored in the Forest Plan Monitoring Project Record at the following location:

O:\NFS\Boise\Program\1900Planning\1920LandMgmtPlng\Monitoring\MIS.

Until biologists become familiar with the corporate database application WILDLIFE the Supervisor's Office will be responsible for ensuring data is entered in the WILDLIFE application for use by everyone. See the section titled MIS POINT COUNT DATA STORAGE for further information.

Appendix A

TRANSECT LOCATION FORM

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST MIS MONITORING PROGRAM

Transect Name:				Transect #:				Time Est. to Complete:															
Ranger District:												Time from Ranger Station to first stop:											
Key Needed to Access Transect: (yes or no)												Points GPS'd: (yes or no)											
Survey completed by 10 minute Point Counts												Quad:											
Date Transect was Laid Out:												Name of Person who Laid Out Transect:											
Point #		Elevation		Tag Location		Notes																	

Year

Date Route Surveyed

Surveyed By

Appendix B

VEGETATION MEASUREMENTS FORM
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST MIS MONITORING PROGRAM

Part A.

Observer: _____ Date: _____

Transect Name: _____ Point: _____

Transect #: _____ Quad Name: _____

Vegetation variables measured within 100-meters of the point.

VARIABLE	POINT DATA
COVTYPE	
EDGE1	
EDGE2	
ROAD	
ROCK	

Part B. Vegetation variables measured within a 30-meter radius.

VARIABLE	POINT DATA	DOMINANT PLANT SPECIES (>85-90% of total coverage)
CANOPY*		
SAPLING		
SEEDLING		
SHRUB		
BUSH		
GRASS		N/A
HEIGHT		N/A
SNAGS		N/A
STUMPS		N/A
DOWNED		N/A

* For the canopy layer only, estimate the percent of the total canopy coverage that is represented by each tree species listed.

VEGETATON MEASUREMENTS FORM
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

Observer: _____ **Date:** _____

Transect Name: _____ **Point:** _____

Transect #: _____ **Quad Name:** _____

Part C. Vegetation variables measured within 15 m radius.

VARIABLE	POINT DATA
LGTREE	
MEDTREE	
POLETREE	

INSTRUCTION COPY

VEGETATION MEASUREMENTS FORM BOISE NATIONAL FOREST MIS MONITORING PROGRAM

Part A.

Observer: _____ **Date:** _____

Transect Name: _____ **Point:** _____

Transect #: _____ **Quad Name:** _____

Vegetation variables measured within 100-meters of the point.

VARIABLE	POINT DATA
COVTYPE	5-digit code for the vegetation cover type within which the count point is positioned (not including the road). If the point is precisely on the edge between two or more types, use the one in which the majority of birds were detected. If two or more cover types occur within 100 m, note the additional type(s) under "edge" below. A manual of photographs of general cover types that occur commonly in the Northern Rockies may be available to reference. A list of cover type classifications and corresponding 5-digit numeric codes appears in abbreviated form in the back of the data sheets. On the field form, you should also write out the name of the cover type
EDGE1	The edge of a second distinct cover type occurs within 100 m of the point (close enough to have influenced the birds detected). Use 5-digit cover type code to identify the additional type. Pay special attention to the presence of a narrow band of deciduous streamside riparian vegetation (505xx), marshes and bogs (50100), or wet meadows (50200). If none, code as "99999"
EDGE2	The edge of a third distinct cover type occurs within 100 m of the point (close enough to have influenced the birds detected). Use 5-digit cover type code to identify the additional type. Pay special attention to the presence of a narrow band of deciduous streamside riparian vegetation (505xx), or marshes and bogs (50100), or wet meadows (50200). If none, code as "99999"
ROAD	Point is either on or within 100m of a road. Code as 0=no; 1=yes
ROCK	Presence of rocky outcropping, cliff, or talus slope within 100 m (close enough and large enough to influence the birds detected). Code as 0=no; 1=yes

Part B. Vegetation variables measured within a 30-meter radius.

VARIABLE	POINT DATA	DOMINANT PLANT SPECIES (>85-90% of total coverage)
CANOPY*	Visually estimate the percent canopy cover (0 to 100%) within 30 m. The "canopy" is comprised of a layer of trees that is usually > 20 cm dbh, but includes trees > 10 cm that are in the canopy or high subcanopy layers.	
SAPLING	Visually estimate the percent sapling coverage (0 to 100%) within 30 m. Saplings are defined as trees between 5-10 cm dbh, or a slightly larger diameter tree that is clearly in the sapling (not canopy) layer.	
SEEDLING	Visually estimate the percent seedling coverage (0 to 100%) within 30 m. Seedlings are defined as trees < 5 cm dbh	
SHRUB	Visually estimate the percent shrub coverage (0 to 100%) within 30 m. Shrubs are defined as multi-stemmed woody plants greater than 1 m tall.	
BUSH	Visually estimate the percent short-shrub coverage (0 to 100%) within 30 m. Short shrubs (bushes) are defined as those multi-stemmed, woody plants less than 1 m tall. (Estimate by clump, if predominantly greater than or less than 1 m.)	
GRASS	Visually estimate the percent grass/forb cover (0 to 100%) within 30 m.	
HEIGHT	Estimate the <u>typical</u> height of the highest layer of trees within 30 m. If you have designated a "canopy" layer (above), the height should be the typical height of that layer, excluding occasional overdominant (emergent) trees. If there is no canopy layer, record the typical height of the highest significant layer of trees or shrubs. Note that scattered seed trees <u>do</u> comprise a canopy layer. Provide an estimate to the nearest m.	
SNAGS	Estimate the abundance of snags (> 20 cm dbh) within 30 m. Stumps shorter than breast height are placed in the next category. Code with a "0" for none, "1" for 1-3, "2" for >3 snags.	
STUMPS	Estimate the abundance of stumps (.5-1.5 m high and >20 cm diameter) within 30 m. Code with a "0" for none, "1" for 1-5, "2" for >5 stumps.	
DOWNED	Estimate the abundance of logs and other woody debris (>20 cm diameter) within 30 m. Code with a "0" for none, "1" for 1-5, "2" for >5 items.	

* For the canopy layer only, estimate the percent of the total canopy coverage that is represented by each tree species listed.

Part C. Vegetation variables measured within 15 m radius.

VARIABLE	POINT DATA
LGTREE	Count the number of large-dbh (>40 cm) trees within 15 m of count point
MEDTREE	Count the number of medium-dbh (20-40 cm) trees within 15 m of point
POLETREE	Count the number of pole-dbh (10-20 cm) trees within 15 m of point

Appendix C

Northern Rockies Cover Types

Cover type classification scheme (July 1997).

10100--URBAN HUMAN DWELLING (appears "blocked" on quad maps; largely non-native vegetation)

10200--RURAL HUMAN DWELLING (man-made structures imbedded in otherwise native vegetation)

20100--IRRIGATED CROPLAND, RANGELAND, PASTURE

20200--DRY CROPLAND

Cover type classifications in grassland and sagebrush/shrubsteppe habitats have been developed to represent both the vegetative physical structure and the level of grazing/browsing pressure. Edaphic and other environmental conditions are better accounted for with the inclusion of both factors, e.g. low physical structure and no grazing, high physical structure with grazing. Factors providing evidence of grazing include cow presence, recent cow pies, trampling, bare ground and cattle trails. Bare ground and cattle trails should not be used as evidence of livestock grazing unless corroborative evidence exists.

301xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - BIG BLUESTEM DOMINANT

30101--high-structured(>35cm ht) and dense cover(>70%) (ungrazed)

30102--high-structured(>35cm ht) and medium cover(40-70%) (ungrazed)

30103--high-structured(>35cm ht) and sparse cover(<40%) (ungrazed)

30104--medium-structured(15-35cm ht) and dense cover(>70%) (ungrazed)

30105--medium-structured(15-35cm ht) and medium cover(40-70%) (ungrazed)

30106--medium-structured(15-35cm ht) and sparse cover(<40%) (ungrazed)

30107--low-structured(<15cm ht) and dense cover(>70%) (ungrazed)

30108--low-structured(<15cm ht) and medium cover(40-70%) (ungrazed)

30109--low-structured(<15cm ht) and sparse cover(<40%) (ungrazed)

30110--high-structured(>35cm ht) and dense cover(>70%) (grazed)

30111--high-structured(>35cm ht) and medium cover(40-70%) (grazed)

30112--high-structured(>35cm ht) and sparse cover(<40%) (grazed)

30113--medium-structured(15-35cm ht) and dense cover(>70%) (grazed)

30114--medium-structured(15-35cm ht) and medium cover(40-70%) (grazed)

30115--medium-structured(15-35cm ht) and sparse cover(<40%) (grazed)

30116--low-structured(<15cm ht) and dense cover(>70%) (grazed)

30117--low-structured(<15cm ht) and medium cover(40-70%) (grazed)

30118--low-structured(<15cm ht) and sparse cover(<40%) (grazed)

302xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - BLUE GRAMA DOMINANT

30201-30218--as defined above for big bluestem

303xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - BLUE-BUNCHED WHEATGRASS DOMINANT

30301-30318--as defined above for big bluestem

304xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - BUFFALOGRASS DOMINANT

30401-30418--as defined above for big bluestem

305xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - CRESTED WHEATGRASS DOMINANT

30501-30518--as defined above for big bluestem

306xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - GREEN NEEDLEGRASS DOMINANT

30601-30618--as defined above for big bluestem

307xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - IDAHO FESCUE DOMINANT

30701-30718--as defined above for big bluestem

308xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - INLAND SALTGRASS DOMINANT

30801-30818--as defined above for big bluestem

309xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS DOMINANT

30901-30918--as defined above for big bluestem

310xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - LITTLE BLUESTEM DOMINANT

31001-31018--as defined above for big bluestem

311xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - NEEDLE AND THREAD DOMINANT

31101-31118--as defined above for big bluestem

312xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - PRAIRIE SANDREED DOMINANT

31201-31218--as defined above for big bluestem

313xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - THICK-SPIKED WHEATGRASS DOMINANT

31301-31318--as defined above for big bluestem

314xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - THREADLEAF SEDGE DOMINANT

31401-31418--as defined above for big bluestem

315xx--NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND - WESTERN WHEATGRASS DOMINANT

31501-31518--as defined above for big bluestem

320xx--SAGEBRUSH, SHRUBSTEPPE - BIG SAGEBRUSH DOMINANT

32001--high-structured(>1.5m ht) and dense cover(>15%) (ungrazed)

32002--high-structured(>1.5m ht) and sparse cover(<15%) (ungrazed)

32003--medium-structured(.5-1.5m ht) and dense cover(>15%) (ungrazed)

32004--medium-structured(.5-1.5m ht) and sparse cover(<15%) (ungrazed)

32005--low-structured(<.5m ht) and dense cover(>15%) (ungrazed)

32006--low-structured(<.5m ht) and sparse cover(<15%) (ungrazed)

32007--high-structured(>1.5m ht) and dense cover(>15%) (grazed)

32008--high-structured(>1.5m ht) and sparse cover(<15%) (grazed)

32009--medium-structured(.5-1.5m ht) and dense cover(>15%) (grazed)

32010--medium-structured(.5-1.5m ht) and sparse cover(<15%) (grazed)

32011--low-structured(<.5m ht) and dense cover(>15%) (grazed)

32012--low-structured(<.5m ht) and sparse cover(<15%) (grazed)

321xx--SAGEBRUSH, SHRUBSTEPPE - LOW SAGEBRUSH DOMINANT

32101-32112--as defined above for big sagebrush

322xx--SAGEBRUSH, SHRUBSTEPPE - SILVER SAGEBRUSH DOMINANT

32201-32212--as defined above for big sagebrush

33000--DRY SHRUBFIELD (grasses generally fill the interstices between shrubs)

401xx--JUNIPER WOODLAND (grasses and sagebrush generally fill the interstices between trees)

40101--decent shape (no evidence of well-worn cattle trails)

40102--grazed by cattle (with bare soil, trails visible)

402xx--PONDEROSA PINE (>80%)

40201-40224-- as defined below for mixed-conifer

403xx--DOUGLAS-FIR (>80%)

40301-40324-- as defined below for mixed-conifer

404xx--WESTERN LARCH (>80%)

40401-40424-- as defined below for mixed-conifer

405xx--MIXED-CONIFER (no single species comprises >80% of the canopy cover)

40501--old-growth (snags, down, self-thinned, big trees)

40502--mature (multi-story, trees about 20-40 cm dbh)

40503--young (few shrubs, canopy closed, most trees < 20 cm)

40504--selectively cut (multi-story, more open than mature)

40534--overstory removal (most mature trees removed; small trees remain)

40505--group selection cut; recent

40506--group selection cut; low shrub 2nd-growth stage

40507--group selection cut; tall shrub/seedling 2nd-gr stage

40508--group selection cut; pole-sapling stage

40509--shelterwood cut; recent

40510--shelterwood cut; low shrub 2nd-growth stage

40511--shelterwood cut; tall shrub/seedling 2nd-growth stage

40512--shelterwood cut; pole-sapling stage

40513--seed tree cut; recent

40514--seed tree cut; low shrub 2nd-growth stage

40515--seed tree cut; tall shrub/seedling 2nd-growth stage

40516--seed tree cut; pole-sapling stage

40517--clearcut; recent

40518--clearcut; low shrub 2nd-growth stage

40519--clearcut; tall shrub/seedling 2nd-growth stage

40520--clearcut; pole-sapling stage

40521--post-fire (standing dead); recent (< 5 yr)

40522--post-fire (standing dead); low shrub 2nd-growth stage

40523--post-fire (standing dead); tall shrub/seedling 2nd-growth stage

40524--post-fire (standing dead); pole-sapling stage

406xx--LODGEPOLE (>80%)

40601-40624-- as defined above for mixed-conifer

407xx--SPRUCE-FIR

40701-40724-- as defined above for mixed-conifer

408xx--WHITEBARK/LIMBER PINE

40801-40824-- as defined above for mixed-conifer

409xx--GRAND FIR

40901-40924--as defined above for mixed-conifer

410xx--CEDAR-HEMLOCK

41001-41024-- as defined above for mixed-conifer

415xx--ASPEN (includes both young and old stands)

41501-41524--as defined above for mixed-conifer

420xx--MIXED CONIFER-DECIDUOUS MOSAIC (too mixed for either element to constitute a "stand" in and of itself; does not apply to early-successional habitats)

42001-42024--as defined above for mixed-conifer

50100--MARSH, BOG (standing water with emergent vegetation)

50200--SEDGELAND, WET MEADOW

5030x--WILLOW FLATS (associated with broad, meandering rivers)

50301--decent shape (lush understory, no visible browse line)

50302--grazed by cattle (understory, sharp browse line)

5040x--COTTONWOOD BOTTOMLAND

50401--decent shape (lush understory, no visible browse line)

50402--grazed by cattle (understory, sharp browse line)

5050x--STREAMSIDE RIPARIAN (narrow strip of deciduous vegetation along perennial stream)

50501--decent shape (stream banks intact, no well-worn trails or shrub "notching")

50502--grazed by cattle (stream banks trampled, stock trails apparent, shrubs "notched")

5060x--HARDWOOD DRAW (most common in eastern Montana and the Dakotas)

50601--decent shape (lush understory, no visible browse line)

50602--grazed by cattle (understory, sharp browse line)

60x00--TUNDRA

60100--shrub tundra

60200--herbaceous tundra

70000--BARREN LAND (hi-elevation transition; mix of rock, stunted conifers, shrubs)

Appendix D

STEPS FOR CONDUCTING POINT COUNTS IN THE FIELD:

1. Approach the location quietly, noting any species, particularly Pileated Woodpeckers and White-headed Woodpeckers, that are flushed or fly away. Mark these birds as observed prior to the count on your data sheet.
2. Orient the data sheet to a fixed direction (such as North) and fill out the top of the data sheet including the temperature, wind, and sky conditions. Reminder: In general, birds should not be surveyed when rain or wind interfere with the intensity or audibility of bird sounds, when fog or rain interfere with visibility, or when cold weather shuts down bird song activity.
3. As soon as possible begin the count and record the time on your data sheet. Use a stopwatch or watch to keep track of the time and remain quiet during the count period.
4. Record each Pileated or White-headed Woodpecker species seen or heard on the data sheet. Use the appropriate species four-letter code. Record all other species seen or heard, if known, using the appropriate four-letter code.
5. Record bird observations in the appropriate time intervals using the codes on the data sheet. Time intervals are; the first three minutes, the next two minutes, and the last five minutes for a total of 10 minute per point.
6. Record bird observations in the appropriate distance band and azimuth to create a 'map' of all species recorded during the count and in relationship to the point. This will help reduce errors from recording the same individual more than once.
7. Maintaining the orientation of the data sheet in a fixed direction, spend equal time facing in each of the cardinal directions to better detect birds in each quadrant.
8. Record flyovers in the appropriate location on the data sheet.
9. Do not record any individuals counted at previous stations if you suspect they have moved.
10. At the end of 10 minutes, stop recording bird observations. Any additional species seen or heard after the count can be recorded as a note/comment. Note: All MIS species seen or heard while leaving the plot or while traveling between plots should be noted.
11. Any birds giving an unknown song or call can be tracked down after the count period for confirmation of its identity as time allows.
12. Upon completion of a route, check all species codes with the AOU Code List and ensure all data fields are complete.
13. When all routes have been completed, review species codes and data sheets for any inaccuracies, make legible copies, and send either the copies or original data sheets to the Supervisor's Office, Attn: Forest Wildlife Biologist.
14. Surveys are completed once a year. Finish any remaining vegetation work, mapping of point locations, or establishment of route directions and map information and set aside for the next field survey period.

Intentionally Blank

Appendix E - Point Count Monitoring Form

Ranger District

Quad Name

Route ID

Point#

Date

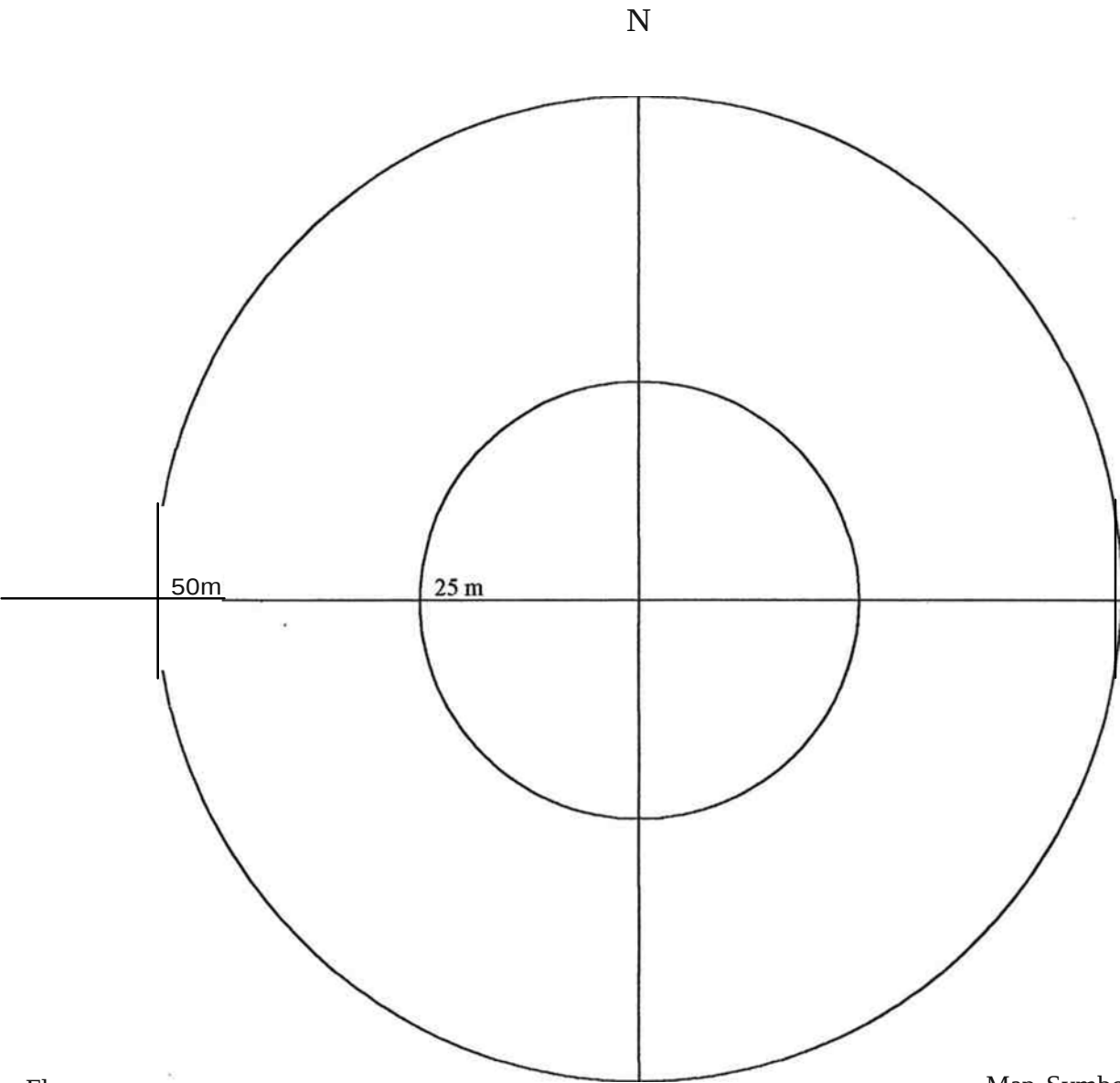
Time

Observer

Temp (F)

Wind

Sky



Flyovers:

Map Symbols:

PIWO

First time interval (3 min)

PIWO

Second interval (2 min)

PIWO

Third interval (last 5 min)

←

Change in position

Equipment list for conducting point count surveys.

EQUIPMENT	MATERIALS	ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT FOR VEGETATION SAMPLING
Binoculars	Administrative Map	
Clipboard	Aluminum Tags AOU	Data Sheets
Field Guides	Bird Code List Bull's-	Prism
Gate keys	eye Data Forms	Clinometer
Compass	Topographic maps (quads)	Geographic Positioning System Unit(GPS)
Pocket Thermometer	Aluminum nails/hammer	Diameter Tape
Watch or timer	_____	Flagging Tape
Tape player/bird tapes	_____	Hip chain w/ biodegradable string
Pencils/pens	_____	Field Methods Manual
Flashlight	_____	Northern Rockies Cover Type Manual

Codes for wind speed and sky condition used in conducting point counts.

These codes are those used in the Breeding Bird Survey. Acceptable conditions for counting birds include a sky condition of 0, 1, or 2 and wind speeds of less than 12 mi/h (20 km/h), preferably less than 8 mi/h (13 km/h).

SKY CONDITION CODES:

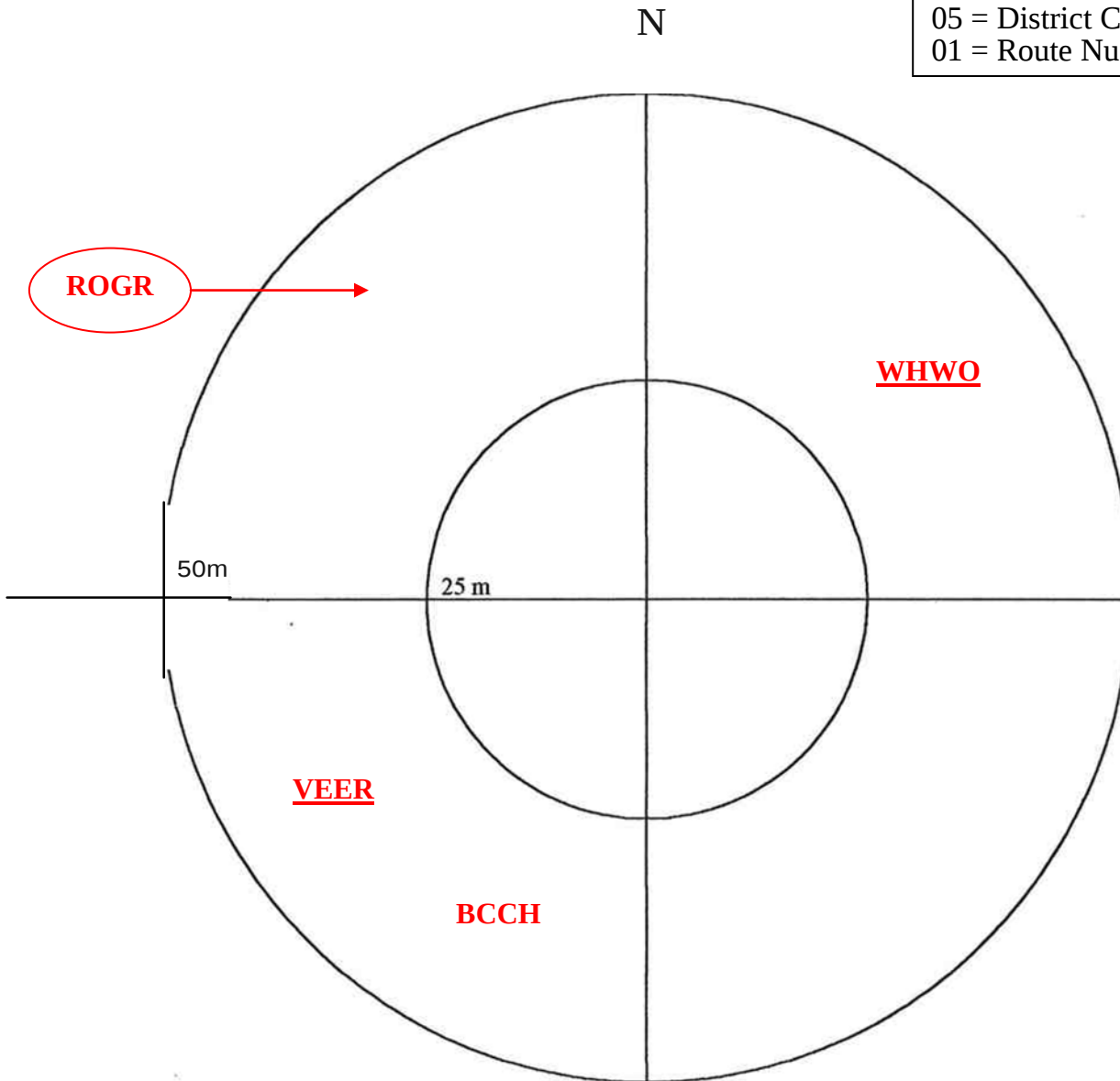
WIND SPEED CODES:

Code Number	Sky Condition	Beaufort scale Number	Wind speed km/h	mi/h	Indicators of wind speed
0	Clear or a few clouds	0	Less than 2	Less than 1	Smoke rises vertically
1	Partly cloudy (scattered)	1	2 to 5	1 to 3	Wind direction shown by smoke drift
2	Cloudy (broken) or overcast	2	6 to 11	4 to 7	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle
4	Fog or Smoke	3	12 to 20	8 to 12	Leaves, small twigs in constant motion; light flag extended
5	Drizzle	4	21 to 32	13 to 18	Raises dust and loose paper; small branches are moved
7	Snow				
8	Showers	5	33 to 39	19 to 24	Small trees in leaf sway; crested wavelets on inland waters

EXAMPLE

<u>Smokey Bear</u> Ranger District	<u>Elk Creek</u> Quad Name	<u>04020501</u> Route ID	<u>3</u> Point#	<u>4/21/12</u> Date	<u>0640</u> Time
<u>G.Pincho</u> Observer	<u>43</u> Temp (F)	<u>0</u> Wind	<u>1</u> Sky		

04 = Region Code
02 = Forest Code
05 = District Code
01 = Route Number



Flyovers:

CORA (2)

Map Symbols:

PIWO First time interval (3 min)

PIWO Second interval (2 min)

PIWO Third interval (last 5 min)

← Change in position

Intentionally Blank

Appendix F

EQUIPMENT LIST FOR LAYING OUT TRANSECTS AND COLLECTING VEGETATIVE MEASUREMENTS

Clinometer

Flagging

DBH Tape

Stringbox

Aluminum Tags

Aluminum Nails/Hammer

Data Sheets

Maps/Aerial Photos

Field Methods Manual

Northern Rockies Manual for Cover Types

Pencils

Camera (and film if not digital)

Field Guide to Plants (optional)

GPS Unit (optional)

Appendix G

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Abert's Towhee	ABTO	Melospiza aberti	MELABE
Acadian Flycatcher	ACFL	Empidonax virescens	EMPVIR
Acorn Woodpecker	ACWO	Melanerpes formicivorus	MELFOR
Adelaide's Warbler	ADWA	Setophaga adelaidae	SETADE
African Collared-Dove	AFCD	Streptopelia roseogrisea	STRROS
African Silverbill	AFSI	Lonchura cantans	LONCAN
Agami Heron	AGHE	Agamia agami	AGAAGA
Akekee	AKEK	Loxops caeruleirostris	LOXCAE
Akepa	AKEP	Loxops coccineus	LOXCOC
Akiapolaau	AKIA	Hemignathus munroi	HEMMUN
Akikiki	AKIK	Oreomystis bairdi	OREBAI
Akohekohe	AKOH	Palmeria dolei	PALDOL
Alder Flycatcher	ALFL	Empidonax alnorum	EMPALN
+ Aleutian Cackling Goose	ACGO	Branta h. leucopareia	BRAHLE
Aleutian Tern	ALTE	Onychoprion aleuticus	ONYALE
Allen's Hummingbird	ALHU	Selasphorus sasin	SELSAS
Alpine Swift	ALSW	Apus melba	APUMEL
Altamira Oriole	ALOR	Icterus gularis	ICTGUL
Altamira Yellowthroat	ALYE	Geothlypis flavovelata	GEOFLA
Amaui	AMAU	Myadestes woahensis	MYAWOA
Amazon Kingfisher	AMKI	Chloroceryle amazona	CHLAMA
American Avocet	AMAV	Recurvirostra americana	RECAVE
American Bittern	AMBI	Botaurus lentiginosus	BOTLEN
American Black Duck	ABDU	Anas rubripes	ANARUB
+ American Black Duck X Mallard Hybrid	ABDH	Anas rubripes x platy.	ANARUP
American Coot	AMCO	Fulica americana	FULAME
American Crow	AMCR	Corvus brachyrhynchos	CORBRA
American Dipper	AMDI	Cinclus mexicanus	CINMEX
American Flamingo	AMFL	Phoenicopterus ruber	PHORUB
American Golden-Plover	AMGP	Pluvialis dominica	PLUDOM
American Goldfinch	AMGO	Spinus tristis	SPITRI
+ American Green-winged Teal	AGWT	Anas c. carolinensis	ANACCA
American Kestrel	AMKE	Falco sparverius	FALSPA
American Oystercatcher	AMOY	Haematopus palliatus	HAEPAL
American Pipit	AMPI	Anthus rubescens	ANTRUB
American Pygmy Kingfisher	APKI	Chloroceryle aenea	CHLAEN
American Redstart	AMRE	Setophaga ruticilla	SETRUT
American Robin	AMRO	Turdus migratorius	TURMIG

"+" before English name indicates a non-species taxon

* Four-letter and six-letter codes that, because of conflicts, are not "1st-order" codes are marked with asterisks. See Pyle and DeSante, North American Bird Bander 28:64-79 (2003) for more information.

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
American Three-toed Woodpecker	ATTW	Picoides dorsalis	PICDOR
American Tree Sparrow	ATSP	Spizella arborea	SPIARB
American White Pelican	AWPE	Pelecanus erythrorhynchos	PELERY
American Wigeon	AMWI	Anas americana	ANAAME
American Woodcock	AMWO	Scolopax minor	SCOMIN
Amethyst-throated Hummingbird	ATHU	Lampornis amethystinus	LAMAME
Ancient Murrelet	ANMU	Synthliboramphus antiquus	SYNANT
Anhinga	ANHI	Anhinga anhinga	ANHANH
Anianiau	ANIA	Magnumma parva	MAGPAR
Anna's Hummingbird	ANHU	Calypte anna	CALANN
Antillean Crested Hummingbird	ANCH*	Orthorhyncus cristatus	ORTCRI
Antillean Euphonia	ANEU	Euphonia musica	EUPMUS
Antillean Mango	ANMA	Anthracothorax dominicus	ANTDOM
Antillean Nighthawk	ANNI	Chordeiles gundlachii	CHOGUN
Antillean Palm-Swift	ANPS	Tachornis phoenicobia	TACPHO
Antillean Piculet	ANPI	Nesotites micromegas	NESMIC
Antillean Siskin	ANSI	Spinus dominicensis	SPUDOM*
Apapane	APAP	Himatione sanguinea	HIMSAN
Aplomado Falcon	APFA	Falco femoralis	FALFEM
Arctic Loon	ARLO	Gavia arctica	GAVARC
Arctic Tern	ARTE	Sterna paradisaea	STEPAD*
Arctic Warbler	ARWA	Phylloscopus borealis	PHYBOR
Arizona Woodpecker	ARWO	Picoides arizonae	PICARI
Arrowhead Warbler	ARRW*	Setophaga pharetra	SETPHA
Ash-throated Flycatcher	ATFL	Myiarchus cinerascens	MYICIN
Ashy Storm-Petrel	ASSP	Oceanodroma homochroa	OCEHOM
Ashy-faced Owl	AFOW	Tyto glaucops	TYTGLA
Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager	ATBT	Chlorospingus canigularis	CHLCAG*
Asian Brown Flycatcher	ABFL	Muscicapa dauurica	MUSDAU
Atitlan Grebe	ATGR	Podilymbus gigas	PODGIG
+ Atlantic Brant	ATBR	Branta b. bernicla	BRABBE
Atlantic Puffin	ATPU	Fratercula arctica	FRAARC
Audubon's Oriole	AUOR	Icterus graduacauda	ICTGRA
Audubon's Shearwater	AUSH	Puffinus lherminieri	PUFLHE
+ Audubon's Warbler	AUWA	Setophaga coronata auduboni	SETCAU
Aztec Thrush	AZTH	Ridgwayia pinicola	RIDPIN
Azure Gallinule	AZGA	Porphyrio flavirostris	PORFLR*
Azure-crowned Hummingbird	AZCH*	Amazilia cyanocephala	AMACYC*
Azure-hooded Jay	AHJA	Cyanolyca cucullata	CYACUC
Azure-rumped Tanager	ARTA	Tangara cabanisi	TANCAB
Bachman's Sparrow	BACS*	Peucaea aestivalis	PEUAES
Bachman's Warbler	BAWA	Vermivora bachmanii	VERBAC
Bahama Mockingbird	BAMO	Mimus gundlachii	MIMGUN
Bahama Oriole	BAHO	Icterus northropi	ICTNOR
Bahama Swallow	BAHS*	Tachycineta cyaneoviridis	TACCYA
Bahama Warbler	BAHW*	Setophaga flavescens	SETFLA
Bahama Woodstar	BAWO	Calliphlox evelynae	CALEVE

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Bahama Yellowthroat	BAYE	<i>Geothlypis rostrata</i>	GEOROS
Baikal Teal	BATE	<i>Anas formosa</i>	ANAFOR
Baird's Sandpiper	BASA	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	CALBAI
Baird's Sparrow	BAIS*	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	AMMBAI
Baird's Trogon	BATR	<i>Trogon bairdii</i>	TROBAI
Bald Eagle	BAEA	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	HALLEU
Balsas Screech-Owl	BASO	<i>Megascops seductus</i>	MEGSED
Baltimore Oriole	BAOR	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	ICTGAL
Bananaquit	BANA	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	COEFLA
Band-backed Wren	BABW*	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	CAMZON
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	BSTP*	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	OCECAS
Band-rumped Swift	BRSW	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	CHASPI
Band-tailed Barbthroat	BTBA	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	THRRUC
Band-tailed Pigeon	BTPI	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	PATFAS
Banded Quail	BAQU	<i>Philortyx fasciatus</i>	PHIFAS
Banded Wren	BANW*	<i>Thryophilus pleurostictus</i>	THRPLE
Bank Swallow	BANS*	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	RIPRIP
Bar-tailed Godwit	BTGO	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	LIMLAP
Bar-winged Oriole	BWOR	<i>Icterus maculialatus</i>	ICTMAC
Barbados Bullfinch	BABU	<i>Loxigilla barbadensis</i>	LOXBAD
Barbuda Warbler	BARW*	<i>Setophaga subita</i>	SETSUB
Bare-crowned Antbird	BACA*	<i>Gymnocichla nudiceps</i>	GYMNUD
Bare-legged Owl	BLOW	<i>Gymnoglaux lawrencii</i>	GYMLAW
Bare-necked Umbrellabird	BNUM	<i>Cephalopterus glabricollis</i>	CEPGLA
Bare-shanked Screech-Owl	BSSO	<i>Megascops clarkii</i>	MEGCLA
Bare-throated Tiger-Heron	BTTH	<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	TIGMEX
Barn Owl	BANO*	<i>Tyto alba</i>	TYTALB
Barn Swallow	BARS*	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	HIRRUS
Barnacle Goose	BARG*	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	BRALEU
Barred Antshrike	BAAN	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	THADOL
Barred Becard	BABE	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	PACVER
Barred Forest-Falcon	BAFF	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	MICRUF
Barred Hawk	BAHA	<i>Morphnarchus princeps</i>	MORPRI
Barred Owl	BADO*	<i>Strix varia</i>	STRVAR
Barred Parakeet	BAPA	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	BOLLIN
Barred Puffbird	BAPU	<i>Nystalus radiatus</i>	NYSRAD
Barrow's Goldeneye	BAGO	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	BUCISL
Bat Falcon	BAFA	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>	FALRUF
Bay Wren	BAYW*	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>	CANNIG
Bay-breasted Cuckoo	BBRC*	<i>Coccyzus ruficularis</i>	COCRUF
Bay-breasted Warbler	BBWA	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	SETCAS
Bay-headed Tanager	BHTA	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	TANGYR
Bearded Screech-Owl	BESO	<i>Megascops barbarus</i>	MEGBAR
Bearded Wood-Partridge	BEWP	<i>Dendrortyx barbatus</i>	DENBAR
Beautiful Hummingbird	BEAH*	<i>Calothorax pulcher</i>	CALPUL
Beautiful Treerunner	BETR	<i>Margarornis bellulus</i>	MARBEL
Bee Hummingbird	BEEH*	<i>Mellisuga helenae</i>	MELHEL

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Belcher's Gull	BEGU*	<i>Larus belcheri</i>	LARBEL
+ Belding's Savannah Sparrow	BSSP	<i>Passerculus s. beldingi</i>	PASSBE
Belding's Yellowthroat	BEYE	<i>Geothlypis beldingi</i>	GEOBEL
Bell's Vireo	BEVI	<i>Vireo bellii</i>	VIRBEL
Belted Flycatcher	BEFL	<i>Xenotriccus callizonus</i>	XENCAL
Belted Kingfisher	BEKI	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	MEGALC
Bendire's Thrasher	BETH	<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	TOXBEN
Bermuda Petrel	BEPE	<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	PTECAH
Berylline Hummingbird	BEHU	<i>Amazilia beryllina</i>	AMABER
+ Bewick's Swan	BESW	<i>Cygnus c. bewickii</i>	CYGCBE
Bewick's Wren	BEWR	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	THRBEW
Bicknell's Thrush	BITH	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	CATBIC
Bicolored Antbird	BIAN	<i>Gymnopithys leucaspis</i>	GYMLEU
Bicolored Hawk	BIHA	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	ACCBIC
Bishop's Oo	BIOO	<i>Moho bishopi</i>	MOHBIS
Black Antshrike	BLAN	<i>Thamnophilus nigriceps</i>	THANIG
+ Black Brant	BLBR	<i>Branta b. nigricans</i>	BRABNI
Black Catbird	BLCA	<i>Melanoptila glabrirostris</i>	MELGLA
Black Francolin	BLFR	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	FRAFRA
Black Guan	BLAG*	<i>Chamaepetes unicolor</i>	CHAUNI
Black Guillemot	BLGU	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	CEPGRY
Black Hawk-Eagle	BLHE	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	SPITYR
Black Kite	BLAK*	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	MILMIG
Black Mamo	BLMA	<i>Drepanis funerea</i>	DREFUN
Black Noddy	BLNO	<i>Anous minutus</i>	ANOMIN
Black Oropendola	BLOR	<i>Psarocolius guatimozinus</i>	PSAGUA
Black Oystercatcher	BLOY	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	HAEBAC
Black Phoebe	BLPH	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	SAYNIG
Black Rail	BLRA	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	LATJAM
Black Rosy-Finch	BLRF	<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>	LEUATT*
Black Scoter	BLSC	<i>Melanitta americana</i>	MELAME
Black Skimmer	BLSK	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	RYNNIG
Black Storm-Petrel	BLSP	<i>Oceanodroma melania</i>	OCEMEL
Black Swift	BLSW	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	CYPNIG
Black Tern	BLTE	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	CHLNIG
Black Thrush	BLTH	<i>Turdus infuscatus</i>	TURINF
Black Turnstone	BLTU	<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>	AREMEL
Black Vulture	BLVU	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	CORATR
Black-and-white Becard	BAWB	<i>Pachyramphus albogriseus</i>	PACALB
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	BAWH	<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>	SPIMEL
Black-and-white Owl	BLWO*	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>	CICNIG
Black-and-white Warbler	BAWW	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	MNIVAR
Black-and-yellow Silky-flycatcher	BAYS	<i>Phainoptila melanoxantha</i>	PHAMEL
Black-and-yellow Tanager	BAYT	<i>Chrysothlypis chrysomelas</i>	CHRCHR
Black-backed Oriole	BBOR	<i>Icterus abeillei</i>	ICTABE
Black-backed Woodpecker	BBWO	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	PICARC
Black-banded Woodcreeper	BBNW*	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	DENPIM*

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Black-bellied Hummingbird	BLBH*	Eupherusa nigriventris	EUPNIG
Black-bellied Plover	BBPL	Pluvialis squatarola	PLUSQU
Black-bellied Storm-Petrel	BBSP	Fregetta tropica	FRETRO
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	BBWD	Dendrocygna autumnalis	DENAUT
Black-bellied Wren	BBEW*	Pheugopedius fasciatoventris	PHEFAS
Black-billed Cuckoo	BBCU	Coccyzus erythrophthalmus	COCERY
Black-billed Flycatcher	BLBF*	Aphanotriccus audax	APHAUD
Black-billed Magpie	BBMA	Pica hudsonia	PICHUD
Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush	BBNT	Catharus gracilirostris	CATGRA
Black-billed Parrot	BBPA	Amazona agilis	AMAAGI
Black-breasted Puffbird	BBPU	Notharchus pectoralis	NOTPEC
Black-breasted Wood-Quail	BBWQ	Odontophorus leucolaemus	ODOLEU
Black-browed Albatross	BBAL	Thalassarche melanophris	THAMEL
Black-capped Chickadee	BCCH	Poecile atricapillus	POEATR
Black-capped Donacobius	BCDO	Donacobius atricapilla	DONATR
Black-capped Flycatcher	BCAF*	Empidonax atriceps	EMPATR
Black-capped Gnatcatcher	BCGN	Poliophtila nigriceps	POLNIG
Black-capped Petrel	BCPE	Pterodroma hasitata	PTEHAS
Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant	BPYT*	Myiornis atricapillus	MYIATP*
Black-capped Siskin	BCSI	Spinus atriceps	SPIATC*
Black-capped Swallow	BCSW	Notiochelidon pileata	NOTPIL
Black-capped Vireo	BCVI	Vireo atricapilla	VIRATR
Black-cheeked Ant-Tanager	BCAT	Habia atrimaxillaris	HABATR
Black-cheeked Warbler	BCWA	Basileuterus melanogenys	BASMEL
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	BCWO	Melanerpes pucherani	MELPUC
Black-chested Jay	BCHJ*	Cyanocorax affinis	CYAAFF
Black-chested Sparrow	BCHS*	Peucaea humeralis	PEUHUM
Black-chinned Hummingbird	BCHU	Archilochus alexandri	ARCALE
Black-chinned Sparrow	BCSP	Spizella atrogularis	SPIATG*
Black-collared Hawk	BCHA	Busarellus nigricollis	BUSNIG
Black-cowled Oriole	BCOR	Icterus prothemelas	ICTPRO
Black-crested Coquette	BCCO	Lophornis helenae	LOPHEL
Black-crested Titmouse	BCTI	Baeolophus atricristatus	BAEATR
Black-crowned Antpitta	BCNA*	Pittasoma michleri	PITMIC
Black-crowned Night-Heron	BCNH	Nycticorax nycticorax	NYCNYC
Black-crowned Palm-Tanager	BPLT*	Phaenicophilus palmarum	PHAPAL
Black-crowned Tityra	BCRT*	Tityra inquisitor	TITINQ
Black-eared Wood-Quail	BEWQ	Odontophorus melanotis	ODOMEL
Black-faced Antthrush	BFAN	Formicarius analis	FORANA
Black-faced Grassquit	BFGR	Tiaris bicolor	TIABIC
Black-faced Grosbeak	BFAG*	Caryothraustes poliogaster	CARPOL
Black-faced Solitaire	BFSO	Myadestes melanops	MYAMEL
Black-footed Albatross	BFAL	Phoebastria nigripes	PHONIG
Black-headed Antthrush	BHEA*	Formicarius nigricapillus	FORNIG
Black-headed Brush-Finch	BHBF	Arremon atricapillus	ARRATR
Black-headed Grosbeak	BHGR	Pheucticus melanocephalus	PEHEMEL
Black-headed Gull	BHGU	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	CHRRID

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush	BHNT	<i>Catharus mexicanus</i>	CASMEX*
Black-headed Saltator	BHSA	<i>Saltator atriceps</i>	SALATR
Black-headed Siskin	BHSI	<i>Spinus notatus</i>	SPINOT
Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher	BHTF	<i>Todirostrum nigriceps</i>	TODNIG
Black-headed Trogon	BHTR	<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>	TROMECS*
Black-hooded Antshrike	BHOA*	<i>Thamnophilus bridgesi</i>	THABRI
Black-legged Kittiwake	BLKI	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	RISTR
Black-mandibled Toucan	BMTO	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>	RAMAMB
Black-necked Stilt	BNST	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	HIMMEX
Black-polled Yellowthroat	BPYE	<i>Geothlypis speciosa</i>	GEOSPE
Black-rumped Waxbill	BRUW*	<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	ESTTRO
Black-striped Sparrow	BSTS*	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>	ARRCON
Black-striped Woodcreeper	BSWO	<i>Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus</i>	XIPLAC
Black-tailed Flycatcher	BTFL	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	MYIATD*
Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	BTGN	<i>Poliophtila melanura</i>	POLMEL
Black-tailed Godwit	BTGD*	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	LIMLIM
Black-tailed Gull	BTGU*	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>	LARCRA
Black-tailed Trogon	BTAT*	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	TROMER*
Black-thighed Grosbeak	BTGG*	<i>Pheucticus tibialis</i>	PHETIB
Black-throated Blue Warbler	BTBW	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	SETCAE
Black-throated Bobwhite	BTBO	<i>Colinus nigrogularis</i>	COLNIG
Black-throated Gray Warbler	BTYW*	<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>	SETNIG
Black-throated Green Warbler	BTNW*	<i>Setophaga virens</i>	SETVIR
Black-throated Jay	BTJA	<i>Cyanolyca pumilo</i>	CYAPUM
Black-throated Magpie-Jay	BTMJ	<i>Calocitta colliei</i>	CALCOL
Black-throated Mango	BTMA	<i>Anthracothonax nigricollis</i>	ANTNIG
Black-throated Shrike-Tanager	BTST	<i>Lanio aurantius</i>	LANAUR
Black-throated Sparrow	BTSP	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	AMPBIL
Black-throated Trogon	BTHT*	<i>Trogon rufus</i>	TRORUS*
Black-throated Wren	BTWR	<i>Pheugopedius atrogularis</i>	PHEATR
Black-tipped Cotinga	BTCT	<i>Carpodectes hopkei</i>	CARHOP
Black-vented Oriole	BVOR	<i>Icterus wagleri</i>	ICTWAG
Black-vented Shearwater	BVSH	<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	PUFOPI
Black-whiskered Vireo	BWVI	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	VIRALT
Black-winged Petrel	BWPE	<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	PTENIG
Black-winged Stilt	BWST	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	HIMHIM
Blackburnian Warbler	BLBW*	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	SETFUS
Blackpoll Warbler	BLPW*	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	SETSTR
Blue Bunting	BLBU	<i>Cyanocompsa parellina</i>	CYAPAR
Blue Cotinga	BLCO	<i>Cotinga nattererii</i>	COTNAT
Blue Dacnis	BLDA	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	DACCAY
Blue Grosbeak	BLGR	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	PASCAE
Blue Ground-Dove	BLGD	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	CLAPRE
Blue Jay	BLJA	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	CYACRI
Blue Mockingbird	BLMO	<i>Melanotis caerulescens</i>	MELCAE
Blue Mountain Vireo	BMVI	<i>Vireo osburni</i>	VIROSB
Blue Seedeater	BLSE	<i>Amaurospiza concolor</i>	AMSCON*

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Blue-and-gold Tanager	BAGT	Bangsia arcaei	BANARC
Blue-and-white Mockingbird	BAWM	Melanotis hypoleucus	MELHYC*
Blue-and-white Swallow	BAWS	Pygochelidon cyanoleuca	PYGCYA
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	BAYM	Ara ararauna	ARAARA
Blue-black Grassquit	BGRA*	Volatinia jacarina	VOLJAC
Blue-black Grosbeak	BGRO*	Cyanocompsa cyanoides	CYACYD*
Blue-capped Hummingbird	BCAH*	Eupherusa cyanophrys	EUPCYP*
Blue-chested Hummingbird	BCHH*	Amazilia amabilis	AMAAMB*
Blue-crowned Chlorophonia	BCRC*	Chlorophonia occipitalis	CHLOCC
Blue-crowned Manakin	BCRM*	Lepidothrix coronata	LEPCOR
Blue-crowned Motmot	BCMO	Momotus momota	MOMMOM
Blue-footed Booby	BFBO	Sula nebouxii	SULNEB
Blue-fronted Parrotlet	BFPA	Touit dilectissimus	TOUDIL
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	BGGN	Poliophtila caerulea	POLCAE
Blue-gray Noddy	BGNO	Procelsterna cerulea	PROCER
Blue-gray Tanager	BGTA	Thraupis episcopus	THREPI
Blue-headed Hummingbird	BHHU	Cyanophaia bicolor	CYABIC
Blue-headed Parrot	BHEP*	Pionus menstruus	PIOMEN
Blue-headed Quail-Dove	BHQD	Starnoenas cyanocephala	STACYA
Blue-headed Vireo	BHVI	Vireo solitarius	VIRSOL
Blue-tailed Hummingbird	BTLH*	Amazilia cyanura	AMACYR*
Blue-throated Goldentail	BTRG*	Hylocharis eliciae	HYLELI
Blue-throated Hummingbird	BTHH*	Lampornis clemenciae	LAMCLE
Blue-throated Motmot	BTMO	Aspatha gularis	ASPGUL
Blue-winged Teal	BWTE	Anas discors	ANADIS
Blue-winged Warbler	BWWA	Vermivora cyanoptera	VERCYA
Bluethroat	BLUE	Luscinia svecica	LUSSVE
Boat-billed Flycatcher	BOBF*	Megarynchus pitangua	MEGPIT
Boat-billed Heron	BBHE	Cochlearius cochlearius	COCCOH*
Boat-tailed Grackle	BTGR	Quiscalus major	QUIMAJ
Bobolink	BOBO	Dolichonyx oryzivorus	DOLORY
Bohemian Waxwing	BOWA	Bombycilla garrulus	BOMGAR
Bonaparte's Gull	BOGU	Chroicocephalus philadelphia	CHRPHI
Bonin Petrel	BOPE	Pterodroma hypoleuca	PTEHYP
Boreal Chickadee	BOCH	Poecile hudsonicus	POEHUD
Boreal Owl	BOOW	Aegolius funereus	AEGFUN
Botteri's Sparrow	BOSP	Peucaea botterii	PEUBOT
Boucard's Wren	BOWR	Campylorhynchus jocosus	CAMJOC
Brace's Emerald	BREM	Chlorostilbon bracei	CHLBRA
Brambling	BRAM	Fringilla montifringilla	FRIMON
Bran-colored Flycatcher	BCOF*	Myiophobus fasciatus	MYIFAS
Brandt's Cormorant	BRAC*	Phalacrocorax penicillatus	PHAPEN
Brant	BRAN	Branta bernicla	BRABER
+ Brant Intergrade	BRIN	Branta b. bern. x nigri.	BRABBN
Brewer's Blackbird	BRBL	Euphagus cyanocephalus	EUPCYC*
Brewer's Sparrow	BRSP	Spizella breweri	SPIBRE
+ Brewster's Warbler	BRWA	Vermivora chrysoptera x cyanoptera	VERCCY

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Bridled Quail-Dove	BRQD	<i>Geotrygon mystacea</i>	GEOMYS
Bridled Sparrow	BRIS*	<i>Peucaea mystacalis</i>	PEUMYS
Bridled Tern	BRTE	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	ONYANA
Bridled Titmouse	BRTI	<i>Baeolophus wollweberi</i>	BAEWOL
Bright-rumped Attila	BRAT	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	ATTSPA
Bristle-thighed Curlew	BTCU	<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	NUMTAH
Broad-billed Hummingbird	BBIH*	<i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>	CYNLAT
Broad-billed Motmot	BBMO	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	ELEPLA
Broad-billed Sandpiper	BBIS*	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	LIMFAL
Broad-billed Tody	BBTO	<i>Todus subulatus</i>	TODSUB
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	BTAH*	<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	SELPLA
Broad-winged Hawk	BWHA	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	BUTPLT*
Bronze Mannikin	BRMA	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>	LONCUC
Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant	BOPT	<i>Pseudotriccus pelzelni</i>	PSEPEL
Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer	BTPL	<i>Chalybura urochrysis</i>	CHAURO
Bronzed Cowbird	BROC*	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	MOLAEN
Bronzy Hermit	BRHE	<i>Glaucis aeneus</i>	GLAAEN
Brown Booby	BRBO	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	SULLEU
Brown Creeper	BRCR	<i>Certhia americana</i>	CERAME
Brown Hawk-Owl	BRHO	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	NINSCU
Brown Jay	BRJA	<i>Psilorhinus morio</i>	PSIMOR
Brown Noddy	BRNO	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	ANOSTO
Brown Pelican	BRPE	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	PELOCC
Brown Shrike	BROS*	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	LANCRI
Brown Thrasher	BRTH	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	TOXRUF
Brown Trembler	BRTR	<i>Cinclocerthia ruficauda</i>	CINRUF
Brown Violetear	BRVI	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>	COLDEL
Brown-backed Solitaire	BBSO	<i>Myadestes occidentalis</i>	MYAOCC
Brown-billed Scythebill	BBSC	<i>Campylorhamphus pusillus</i>	CAMPUS
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch	BCRF	<i>Leucosticte australis</i>	LEUAUS
Brown-capped Tyrannulet	BCTY	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillus</i>	ORNBRU
Brown-capped Vireo	BCAV*	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	VIRLEU
Brown-chested Martin	BCMA	<i>Progne tapera</i>	PROTAP
Brown-crested Flycatcher	BCFL	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	MYITYR
Brown-headed Cowbird	BHCO	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	MOLATE
Brown-headed Nuthatch	BHNU	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	SITPUS
Brown-hooded Parrot	BHOP*	<i>Pyrilia haematotis</i>	PYRHAE
Brown-throated Parakeet	BTPA	<i>Aratinga pertinax</i>	ARAPER
Brownish Twistwing	BRTW	<i>Cnipodectes subbrunneus</i>	CNISUB
Bryan's Shearwater	BRYS*	<i>Puffinus bryani</i>	PUFBRY
Budgerigar	BUDG	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	MELUND
Buff-bellied Hummingbird	BBEH*	<i>Amazilia yucatanensis</i>	AMAYUC
Buff-breasted Flycatcher	BBFL	<i>Empidonax fulvifrons</i>	EMPFUL
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	BBSA	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	TRYSUB
Buff-breasted Wren	BBRW*	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>	CANLET*
Buff-collared Nightjar	BCNI	<i>Antrostomus ridgwayi</i>	ANTRID
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	BFFG	<i>Philydor rufum</i>	PHIRUF

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Buff-fronted Quail-Dove	BFQD	<i>Geotrygon costaricensis</i>	GEOCOS
Buff-necked Ibis	BNIB	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	THECAU
Buff-rumped Warbler	BURW*	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	MYIFUL
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	BTFG	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	AUTOCH
Buff-throated Saltator	BTSA	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	SALMAX
Bufflehead	BUFF	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	BUCALB
Buffy Tuftedcheek	BUTU	<i>Pseudocolaptes lawrencii</i>	PSELAW
Buffy-crowned Wood-Partridge	BCWP	<i>Dendrortyx leucophrys</i>	DENLEU
Buller's Shearwater	BULS*	<i>Puffinus bulleri</i>	PUFBUL
Bullock's Oriole	BUOR	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	ICTBUL
+ Bullock's x Baltimore Oriole Hybrid	BBOH	<i>Icterus bullockii</i> x <i>galb.</i>	ICTBUG
Bulwer's Petrel	BUPE	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	BULBUL
Bumblebee Hummingbird	BUHU	<i>Atthis heloisa</i>	ATTHEL
Burrowing Owl	BUOW	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	ATHCUN
Bushtit	BUSH	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	PSAMIN
Bushy-crested Jay	BCRJ*	<i>Cyanocorax melanocyaneus</i>	CYAMEL
Cackling Goose	CACG*	<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	BRAHUT
Cactus Wren	CACW*	<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>	CAMBRU
California Condor	CACO	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	GYMCAL
California Gnatcatcher	CAGN	<i>Poliophtila californica</i>	POLCAL
California Gull	CAGU	<i>Larus californicus</i>	LARCAL
California Quail	CAQU	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	CALCAL
California Thrasher	CATH	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	TOXRED
California Towhee	CALT*	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	MELCRI
Calliope Hummingbird	CAHU	<i>Selasphorus calliope</i>	SELCAL
Canada Goose	CANG*	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	BRACAN
Canada Warbler	CAWA	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	CADCAN
Canivet's Emerald	CAEM	<i>Chlorostilbon canivetii</i>	CHLCAV*
Canvasback	CANV	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	AYTVAL
Canyon Towhee	CANT*	<i>Melospiza fusca</i>	MEZFUS*
Canyon Wren	CANW*	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	CAPMEX*
Cape May Warbler	CMWA	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	SETTIG
+ Cape Sable Seaside-Sparrow	CSSS	<i>Ammodramus m. mirabilis</i>	AMMMMI
Cape Verde Shearwater	CVSH	<i>Calonectris edwardsii</i>	CALEDW
Capped Heron	CAHE	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>	PILPIL
Carib Grackle	CAGR	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	QUILUG
Caribbean Coot	CARC*	<i>Fulica caribaea</i>	FULCAR
Caribbean Dove	CADO	<i>Leptotila jamaicensis</i>	LEPJAM
Caribbean Elaenia	CAEL	<i>Elaenia martinica</i>	ELAMAR
Caribbean Martin	CAMA	<i>Progne dominicensis</i>	PRODOM
Carmioli's Tanager	CATA	<i>Chlorothraupis carmioli</i>	CHLCAR
Carolina Chickadee	CACH	<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	POECAR
Carolina Parakeet	CAPA	<i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>	CONCAL*
Carolina Wren	CARW*	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	THRLUD
+ Carolina X Black-c. Chickadee Hybrid	CBCC*	<i>Poecile caroli.</i> x <i>atric.</i>	POECAA
Caspian Tern	CATE	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	HYDCAS
Cassin's Auklet	CAAU	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	PTYALE

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Cassin's Finch	CAFI	Haemorhous cassinii	HAECAS
Cassin's Kingbird	CAKI	Tyrannus vociferans	TYRVOC
Cassin's Sparrow	CASP	Peucaea cassinii	PEUCAS
Cassin's Vireo	CAVI	Vireo cassinii	VIRCAS
Cattle Egret	CAEG	Bubulcus ibis	BUBIBI
Cattle Tyrant	CATY	Machetornis rixosa	MACRIX
Cave Swallow	CASW	Petrochelidon fulva	PETFUL
Cedar Waxwing	CEDW*	Bombycilla cedrorum	BOMCED
Central American Pygmy-Owl	CAPO	Glaucidium griseiceps	GLAGRI
Cerulean Warbler	CERW*	Setophaga cerulea	SETCER
Chapman's Swift	CHAS*	Chaetura chapmani	CHACHA
Charming Hummingbird	CHHU	Amazilia decora	AMADEC
Checker-throated Antwren	CTAN	Epinecrophylia fulviventris	EPIFUL
Cherrie's Tanager	CHET*	Ramphocelus costaricensis	RAMCOS
Chestnut Munia	CHMU	Lonchura atricapilla	LONATR
Chestnut-backed Antbird	CBAN	Myrmeciza exsul	MYREXS
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	CBCH	Poecile rufescens	POERUF
Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo	CBCU	Coccyzus pluvialis	COCPLU
Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	CBSA	Pterocles exustus	PTEEXU
Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch	CCBF	Arremon brunneinucha	ARRBRU
Chestnut-collared Longspur	CCLO	Calcarius ornatus	CALORN
Chestnut-collared Swift	CCSW	Streptoprocne rutila	STRRUT
Chestnut-colored Woodpecker	CCOW*	Celeus castaneus	CELCAS
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	CFMA	Ara severus	ARASEV
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	CHOR	Psarocolius wagleri	PSAWAG
Chestnut-sided Shrike-Vireo	CSSV	Vireolanius melitophrys	VIRMEL
Chestnut-sided Warbler	CSWA	Setophaga pensylvanica	SETPEN
Chihuahuan Raven	CHRA	Corvus cryptoleucus	CORCRY
Chimney Swift	CHSW	Chaetura pelagica	CHAPEL
Chinese Egret	CHEG	Egretta eulophotes	EGREUL
Chinese Pond-Heron	CHPH	Ardeola bacchus	ARDBAC
Chinese Sparrowhawk	CHIS*	Accipiter soloensis	ACCSOL
Chipping Sparrow	CHSP	Spizella passerina	SPIPAS
Chiriqui Quail-Dove	CHQD	Geotrygon chiriquensis	GEOCHI
Choco Tapaculo	CHOT*	Scytalopus chocoensis	SCYCHO
Choco Tinamou	CHTI	Crypturellus kerriae	CRYKER
Christmas Shearwater	CHSH	Puffinus nativitatis	PUFNAT
Chuck-will's-widow	CWWI	Antrostomus carolinensis	ANTCAR
Chukar	CHUK	Alectoris chukar	ALECHU
Cinereous Becard	CIRB*	Pachyramphus rufus	PACRUF
Cinnamon Becard	CIMB*	Pachyramphus cinnamomeus	PACCIN
Cinnamon Hummingbird	CIHU	Amazilia rutila	AMARUT
Cinnamon Teal	CITE	Anas cyanoptera	ANACYA
Cinnamon Woodpecker	CIWO	Celeus loricatus	CELLOR
Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercer	CBFL	Diglossa baritula	DIGBAR
Cinnamon-tailed Sparrow	CTSP	Peucaea sumichrasti	PEUSUM
Citreoline Trogon	CITR	Trogon citreolus	TROCIT

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Citrine Wagtail	CIWA	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	MOTCIT
Clapper Rail	CLRA	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	RALLON
Clarion Wren	CLWR	<i>Troglodytes tanneri</i>	TROTAN
Clark's Grebe	CLGR	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	AECCLA
Clark's Nutcracker	CLNU	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	NUCCOL
Clay-colored Sparrow	CCSP	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	SPIPAL
Clay-colored Thrush	CCTH	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	TURGRA
Cliff Swallow	CLSW	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	PETPYR
Cocoa Thrush	COCT*	<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	TURFUM
Cocoa Woodcreeper	COWO	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	XIPSUS
Cocoi Heron	COHE	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	ARDCOC
Cocos Cuckoo	COCC*	<i>Coccyzus ferrugineus</i>	COCFER
Cocos Finch	COFI	<i>Pinaroloxias inornata</i>	PININO
Cocos Flycatcher	COCF*	<i>Nesotriccus ridgwayi</i>	NESRID
Colima Pygmy-Owl	CPYO*	<i>Glaucidium palmarum</i>	GLAPAL
Colima Warbler	COLW*	<i>Oreothlypis crissalis</i>	ORECRI
Collared Aracari	COAR	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	PTETOR
Collared Forest-Falcon	COFF	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	MICSEM
Collared Plover	COPL	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	CHACOL
Collared Pratincole	COPR	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	GLAPRA
Collared Redstart	COLR*	<i>Myioborus torquatus</i>	MYITOR
Collared Towhee	COTO	<i>Pipilo ocai</i>	PIPOCA
Collared Trogon	COTR	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	TROCOL
Colombian Crane	COLC*	<i>Neocrex colombiana</i>	NEOCOL
Comb Duck	CODU	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	SARMEL
Common Black-Hawk	COBH	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	BUTANT
Common Bush-Tanager	COBT	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	CHLOPH
Common Chaffinch	COCH	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	FRICOE
Common Crane	COMC*	<i>Grus grus</i>	GRUGRU
Common Cuckoo	COCU	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	CUCCAN
Common Eider	COEI	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	SOMMOL
Common Gallinule	COGA	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	GALGAT*
Common Goldeneye	COGO	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	BUCCLA
Common Grackle	COGR	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	QUIQUI
Common Greenshank	COMG*	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	TRINEB
Common Ground-Dove	COGD	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	COLPAS
Common House-Martin	COHM	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	DELURB
Common Loon	COLO	<i>Gavia immer</i>	GAVIMM
Common Merganser	COME	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	MERMER
Common Murre	COMU	<i>Uria aalge</i>	URIAAL
Common Myna	COMY	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	ACRTRI
Common Nighthawk	CONI	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	CHOMIN
Common Pauraque	COPA	<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>	NYCALB
Common Pochard	COMP*	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	AYTFER
Common Poorwill	COPO	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	PHANUT
Common Potoo	CPOT*	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	NYCGRI
Common Raven	CORA	<i>Corvus corax</i>	CORCOR

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Common Redpoll	CORE	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	ACAFLA
Common Redshank	COMR*	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	TRITOT
Common Ringed Plover	CRPL	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	CHAHIA
Common Rosefinch	CORO	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	CARERY
Common Sandpiper	COSA	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	ACTHYP
Common Snipe	COSN	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	GALGAN*
Common Swift	COSW	<i>Apus apus</i>	APUAPU
Common Tern	COTE	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	STEHIR
Common Tody-Flycatcher	COTF	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	TODCIN
Common Waxbill	COMW*	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	ESTAST
Common Yellowthroat	COYE	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	GEOTRI
+ Common/Hoary Redpoll	CHRE	<i>Acanthis flamm./hornemanni</i>	ACAFLH
Connecticut Warbler	CONW*	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	OPOAGI
Cook's Petrel	COPE	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	PTECOO
Cooper's Hawk	COHA	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	ACCCOO
Coppery-headed Emerald	CHEM	<i>Elvira cupreiceps</i>	ELVCUP
Cordilleran Flycatcher	COFL	<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>	EMPOCC
Corn Crake	CORC*	<i>Crex crex</i>	CRECRE
Cory's Shearwater	COSH	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	CALDIO
Costa Rican Brush-Finch	CRBF	<i>Arremon costaricensis</i>	ARRCOS
Costa Rican Pygmy-Owl	CRPO	<i>Glaucidium costaricanum</i>	GLACOS
Costa Rican Swift	CRSW	<i>Chaetura fumosa</i>	CHAFUM
Costa's Hummingbird	COHU	<i>Calypte costae</i>	CALCOS
Couch's Kingbird	COKI	<i>Tyrannus couchii</i>	TYRCOU
Cozumel Emerald	COEM	<i>Chlorostilbon forficatus</i>	CHLFOR
Cozumel Thrasher	COZT*	<i>Toxostoma guttatum</i>	TOXGUT
Cozumel Vireo	COVI	<i>Vireo bairdi</i>	VIRBAI
Crane Hawk	CRHA	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	GERCAE
Craveri's Murrelet	CRMU	<i>Synthliboramphus craveri</i>	SYNCRA
Crescent-chested Warbler	CCWA	<i>Oreothlypis superciliosa</i>	ORESUP
Crested Auklet	CRAU	<i>Aethia cristatella</i>	AETCRI
Crested Bobwhite	CRBO	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>	COLCRI
Crested Caracara	CRCA	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	CARCHE
Crested Eagle	CREA	<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	MORGUI
Crested Guan	CRGU	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	PENPUR
Crested Oropendola	CROR	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	PSADEC
Crested Owl	CROW	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>	LOPCRI
Crested Quail-Dove	CRQD	<i>Geotrygon versicolor</i>	GEOVES*
Crimson-backed Tanager	CBTA	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>	RAMDIM
Crimson-bellied Woodpecker	CBWO	<i>Campephilus haematogaster</i>	CAMHAE
Crimson-collared Grosbeak	CCGR	<i>Rhodothraupis celaeno</i>	RHOCEL
Crimson-collared Tanager	CCTA	<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>	RAMSAN
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	CCRW*	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	CAMMEL
Crimson-fronted Parakeet	CFPA	<i>Aratinga finschi</i>	ARAFIN
Crissal Thrasher	CRTH	<i>Toxostoma crissale</i>	TOXCRI
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	CSFL	<i>Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus</i>	EMPAUR
Cuban Black-Hawk	CUBH	<i>Buteogallus gundlachi</i>	BUTGUN

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Cuban Blackbird	CUBL	<i>Dives atroviraceus</i>	DIVATR
Cuban Bullfinch	CUBU	<i>Melopyrrha nigra</i>	MELNIG
Cuban Crow	CUCR	<i>Corvus nasicus</i>	CORNAS
Cuban Emerald	CUEM	<i>Chlorostilbon ricardii</i>	CHLRIC
Cuban Gnatcatcher	CUGN	<i>Poliophtila lembeyei</i>	POLLEM
Cuban Grassquit	CUGR	<i>Tiaris canorus</i>	TIACAN
Cuban Green Woodpecker	CGWO	<i>Xiphidiopicus percussus</i>	XIPPER
Cuban Macaw	CUBM*	<i>Ara tricolor</i>	ARATRI
Cuban Martin	CUMA	<i>Progne cryptoleuca</i>	PROCRY
Cuban Oriole	CUOR	<i>Icterus melanopsis</i>	ICTMEL
Cuban Parakeet	CPAK*	<i>Aratinga euops</i>	ARAEUO
Cuban Parrot	CPAT*	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	AMALEU
Cuban Pewee	CUPE	<i>Contopus caribaeus</i>	CONCAB*
Cuban Pygmy-Owl	CUPO	<i>Glaucidium siju</i>	GLASIJ
Cuban Solitaire	CUSO	<i>Myadestes elisabeth</i>	MYAELI
Cuban Tody	CUTO	<i>Todus multicolor</i>	TODMUL
Cuban Trogon	CUTR	<i>Priotelus temnurus</i>	PRITEM
Cuban Vireo	CUVI	<i>Vireo gundlachii</i>	VIRGUN
Curlew Sandpiper	CUSA	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	CALFER
Curve-billed Thrasher	CBTH	<i>Toxostoma curvirostre</i>	TOXCUR
Dark Pewee	DAPE	<i>Contopus lugubris</i>	CONLUG
Dark-billed Cuckoo	DBCW	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	COCMEL
Dark-eyed Junco	DEJU	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	JUNHYE
Dark-sided Flycatcher	DSFL	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	MUSSIB
Dickcissel	DICK	<i>Spiza americana</i>	SPIAME
Dot-winged Antwren	DWAN	<i>Microrhophias quixensis</i>	MICQUI
Double-banded Graytail	DBGR	<i>Xenerpestes minlosi</i>	XENMIL*
Double-crested Cormorant	DCCO	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	PHAAUT*
Double-striped Thick-knee	DSTK	<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>	BURBIS
Double-toothed Kite	DTKI	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	HARBID
Dovekie	DOVE	<i>Alle alle</i>	ALLALL
Downy Woodpecker	DOWO	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	PICPUB
Dull-mantled Antbird	DMAN	<i>Myrmeciza laemosticta</i>	MYRLAE
Dunlin	DUNL	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	CALALP
Dusky Antbird	DUAN	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>	CERTYR
Dusky Flycatcher	DUFL	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	EMPOBE
Dusky Grouse	DUGR	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	DENOBS
Dusky Hummingbird	DUHU	<i>Cynanthus sordidus</i>	CYNSOR
Dusky Nightjar	DUNI	<i>Antrostomus saturatus</i>	ANTSAT
+ Dusky Seaside-Sparrow	DUSS	<i>Ammodramus m. nigrescens</i>	AMMMNI
Dusky Thrush	DUTH	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	TURNAU
Dusky Warbler	DUWA	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	PHYFUS
Dusky-backed Jacamar	DBJA	<i>Brachygalba salmomi</i>	BRASAL
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	DCFL	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	MYITUB
Dusky-faced Tanager	DFTA	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>	MITCAS
Dwarf Jay	DWJA	<i>Cyanolyca nana</i>	CYANAN
Dwarf Vireo	DWVI	<i>Vireo nelsoni</i>	VIRNEL

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Eared Dove	EADO	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	ZENAUC*
Eared Grebe	EAGR	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	PODNIG
Eared Poorwill	EAP0	<i>Nyctiphrynus mcleodii</i>	NYCMCL
Eared Quetzal	EAQU	<i>Euptilotis neoxenus</i>	EUPNEO
Eastern Bluebird	EABL	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	SIASIA
Eastern Chat-Tanager	EACT	<i>Calyptophilus frugivorus</i>	CALFRU
Eastern Kingbird	EAKI	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	TYRTYR
Eastern Meadowlark	EAME	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	STUMAG
Eastern Phoebe	EAPH	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	SAYPHO
Eastern Screech-Owl	EASO	<i>Megascops asio</i>	MEGASI
Eastern Spot-billed Duck	ESBD	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>	ANAZON
Eastern Towhee	EATO	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	PIPERP*
Eastern Whip-poor-will	EWPW	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	ANTVOC
+ Eastern White-crowned Sparrow	EWCS	<i>Zonotrichia l. leucophrys</i>	ZONLLE
Eastern Wood-Pewee	EAWP	<i>Contopus virens</i>	CONVIR
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	EYWA	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	MOTTSC
Elegant Euphonia	ELEU	<i>Euphonia elegantissima</i>	EUPELE
Elegant Quail	ELQU	<i>Callipepla douglasii</i>	CALDOU
Elegant Tern	ELTE	<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	THAELE
Elegant Trogon	ELTR	<i>Trogon elegans</i>	TROELE
Elf Owl	EL0W	<i>Micrathene whitneyi</i>	MICWHI
Elfin-woods Warbler	EWWA	<i>Setophaga angelae</i>	SETANG
Emerald Tanager	EMTA	<i>Tangara florida</i>	TANFLO
Emerald Toucanet	EMTO	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	AULPRA
Emerald-chinned Hummingbird	ECHU	<i>Abeillia abeillei</i>	ABEABE
Emperor Goose	EMGO	<i>Chen canagica</i>	CHECAN
Erckel's Francolin	ERFR	<i>Francolinus erckelii</i>	FRAERC
Eskimo Curlew	ESCU	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	NUMBOR
Euler's Flycatcher	EUFL	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	LATEUL
Eurasian Blackbird	EUBL	<i>Turdus merula</i>	TURMER
Eurasian Bullfinch	EUBU	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	PYRPHY*
Eurasian Collared-Dove	EUCD	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	STRDEC
Eurasian Coot	EUCO	<i>Fulica atra</i>	FULATR
Eurasian Curlew	EUCU	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	NUMARQ
Eurasian Dotterel	EUDO	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	CHAMOR
+ Eurasian Green-winged Teal	EGWT	<i>Anas c. crecca</i>	ANACCR
Eurasian Hobby	EHOB*	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	FALSUB
Eurasian Hoopoe	EHOO*	<i>Upupa epops</i>	UPUEPO
Eurasian Jackdaw	EUJA	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	CORMON
Eurasian Kestrel	EUKE	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	FALTIN
Eurasian Oystercatcher	EUOY	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	HAEOST
Eurasian Siskin	EUSI	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	SPISPI
Eurasian Spoonbill	EURS*	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	PLALEU
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	ETSP	<i>Passer montanus</i>	PASMON
Eurasian Wigeon	EUWI	<i>Anas penelope</i>	ANAPEN
Eurasian Woodcock	EUWO	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	SCORUS
Eurasian Wryneck	EUWR	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	JYNTOR

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
European Golden-Plover	EUGP	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	PLUAPR
European Goldfinch	EUGO	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	CARCAU*
European Starling	EUST	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	STUVUL
European Storm-Petrel	EUSP	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	HYDPEL
European Turtle-Dove	EUTD	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	STRTUR
Evening Grosbeak	EVGR	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	COCVES
Eye-ringed Flatbill	ERFL	<i>Rhynchocyclus brevirostris</i>	RHYBRE
Eyebrowed Thrush	EYTH	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	TUROBC*
Falcated Duck	FADU	<i>Anas falcata</i>	ANAFAL
Fan-tailed Warbler	FTWA	<i>Basileuterus lachrymosus</i>	BASLAC
Far Eastern Curlew	FECU	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	NUMMAD
Fasciated Antshrike	FAAN	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	CYMLIN
Fasciated Tiger-Heron	FTHE	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>	TIGFAS
Fernandina's Flicker	FEFL	<i>Colaptes fernandinae</i>	COLFER
Ferruginous Hawk	FEHA	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	BUTREG
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	FEPO	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	GLABRA
Field Sparrow	FISP	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	SPIPUS
Fieldfare	FIEL	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	TURPIL
Fiery-billed Aracari	FBAR	<i>Pteroglossus frantzii</i>	PTEFRA
Fiery-throated Hummingbird	FTHU	<i>Panterpe insignis</i>	PANINS
Fish Crow	FICR	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	COROSS
Five-striped Sparrow	FSSP	<i>Amphispiza quinquestriata</i>	AMPQUI
Flame-colored Tanager	FCTA	<i>Piranga bidentata</i>	PIRBID
Flame-rumped Tanager	FRTA	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>	RAMFLA
Flame-throated Warbler	FTHW*	<i>Oreothlypis gutturalis</i>	OREGUT
Flammulated Flycatcher	FLFL	<i>Deltarhynchus flammulatus</i>	DELFLA
Flammulated Owl	FLOW	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	OTUFLA
Flat-billed Vireo	FBVI	<i>Vireo nanus</i>	VIRNAN
Flesh-footed Shearwater	FFSH	<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	PUFCAR
+ Florida Grasshopper Sparrow	FGSP	<i>Ammodramus s. floridanus</i>	AMMSFL
Florida Scrub-Jay	FLSJ	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	APHCOE
Forest Elaenia	FOEL	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	MYIGAI
Forest Thrush	FOTH	<i>Turdus lherminieri</i>	TURLHE
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	FTFL	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	TYRSAV
Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel	FTSP	<i>Oceanodroma furcata</i>	OCEFUR
Fork-tailed Swift	FTSW	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	APUPAC
Forster's Tern	FOTE	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	STEFOR
Fox Sparrow	FOSP	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	PASILI
Franklin's Gull	FRGU	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	LEUPIP
Fulvous Owl	FUOW	<i>Strix fulvescens</i>	STRFUL
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	FUWD	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	DENBIC
Fulvous-vented Euphonia	FVEU	<i>Euphonia fulvicrissa</i>	EUPFUL
Gadwall	GADW	<i>Anas strepera</i>	ANASTR
Galapagos Petrel	GAPE	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	PTEPHA
Galapagos Shearwater	GASH	<i>Puffinus subalaris</i>	PUFSUB
Gambel's Quail	GAQU	<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>	CALGAM
+ Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow	GWCS	<i>Zonotrichia l. gambelii</i>	ZONLGA

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Garden Emerald	GAEM	Chlorostilbon assimilis	CHLASS
Garganey	GARG	Anas querquedula	ANAQUE
Garnet-throated Hummingbird	GATH*	Lamprolaima rhami	LAMRHA
Gartered Trogon	GATR	Trogon caligatus	TROCAL
Giant Cowbird	GICO	Molothrus oryzivorus	MOLORY
Giant Kingbird	GIKI	Tyrannus cubensis	TYRCUB
Giant Wren	GIWR	Campylorhynchus chiapensis	CAMCHI
Gila Woodpecker	GIWO	Melanerpes uropygialis	MELURO
Gilded Flicker	GIFL	Colaptes chrysoides	COLCHR
Glaucous Gull	GLGU	Larus hyperboreus	LARHYP
Glaucous-winged Gull	GWGU	Larus glaucescens	LARGLS*
Glossy Ibis	GLIB	Plegadis falcinellus	PLEFAL
Glow-throated Hummingbird	GLTH*	Selasphorus ardens	SELARD
Golden Eagle	GOEA	Aquila chrysaetos	AQUCHR
Golden Swallow	GOSW	Tachycineta euchrysea	TACEUC
Golden Vireo	GOVI	Vireo hypochryseus	VIRHYP
Golden-bellied Flycatcher	GBFL	Myiodynastes hemichrysus	MYIHEM
Golden-browed Chlorophonia	GBCH	Chlorophonia callophrys	CHLCAL
Golden-browed Warbler	GBWA	Basileuterus belli	BASBEL
Golden-cheeked Warbler	GCWA	Setophaga chrysoparia	SETCHR
Golden-cheeked Woodpecker	GCHW*	Melanerpes chrysogenys	MELCHG*
Golden-collared Manakin	GCMA	Manacus vitellinus	MANVIT
Golden-crowned Emerald	GCEM	Chlorostilbon auriceps	CHLAUR
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	GOCF*	Myiodynastes chrysocephalus	MYICHR
Golden-crowned Kinglet	GCKI	Regulus satrapa	REGSAT
Golden-crowned Spadebill	GCRS*	Platyrinchus coronatus	PLACOR
Golden-crowned Sparrow	GCSP	Zonotrichia atricapilla	ZONATR
Golden-crowned Warbler	GCRW*	Basileuterus culicivorus	BASCUL
Golden-fronted Greenlet	GFGR	Hylophilus aurantiifrons	HYLAUR
Golden-fronted Woodpecker	GFWO	Melanerpes aurifrons	MELAUR
Golden-green Woodpecker	GGWO	Picus chrysochloros	PICCHR
Golden-headed Manakin	GHMA	Pipra erythrocephala	PIPERC*
Golden-headed Quetzal	GHQU	Pharomachrus auriceps	PHAAUC*
Golden-hooded Tanager	GHOT*	Tangara larvata	TANLAR
Golden-naped Woodpecker	GNWO	Melanerpes chrysauchen	MELCHC*
Golden-olive Woodpecker	GOWO	Colaptes rubiginosus	COLRUB
Golden-winged Warbler	GWWA	Vermivora chrysoptera	VERCHR
Grace's Warbler	GRWA	Setophaga graciae	SETGRA
Grand Cayman Thrush	GCAT*	Turdus ravidus	TURRAV
Grasshopper Sparrow	GRSP	Ammodramus savannarum	AMMSAV
Grassland Yellow-Finch	GRYF	Sicalis luteola	SICLUT
Gray Bunting	GRBU	Emberiza variabilis	EMBVAR
Gray Catbird	GRCA	Dumetella carolinensis	DUMCAR
Gray Elaenia	GRAE*	Myiopagis caniceps	MYICAN
Gray Flycatcher	GRFL	Empidonax wrightii	EMPWRI
Gray Francolin	GRAF*	Francolinus pondicerianus	FRAPON
Gray Gull	GRGU	Leucophaeus modestus	LEUMOD

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Gray Hawk	GRHA	<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>	BUTPLG*
Gray Heron	GRAH*	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	ARDCIN
Gray Jay	GRAJ*	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	PERCAN
Gray Kingbird	GRAK*	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	TYRDOM
Gray Nightjar	GRNI	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	CAPIND
Gray Partridge	GRAP*	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	PERPER
Gray Silky-flycatcher	GRSF	<i>Ptilonotus cinereus</i>	PTICIN
Gray Thrasher	GRAT*	<i>Toxostoma cinereum</i>	TOXCIN
Gray Trembler	GRTR	<i>Cinclercia gutturalis</i>	CINGUT
Gray Vireo	GRVI	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	VIRVIC
Gray Wagtail	GRAW*	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	MOTCIN
Gray-and-gold Tanager	GAGT	<i>Tangara palmeri</i>	TANPAL
Gray-backed Tern	GBAT*	<i>Onychoprion lunatus</i>	ONYLUN
Gray-barred Wren	GBWR	<i>Campylorhynchus megalopterus</i>	CAMMEG
Gray-bellied Hawk	GBHA	<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	ACCPOL
Gray-breasted Crake	GBCR	<i>Laterallus exilis</i>	LATEXI
Gray-breasted Martin	GYBM*	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	PROCHA
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	GBWW	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	HENLEP*
Gray-breasted Woodpecker	GBWO	<i>Melanerpes hypopolius</i>	MELHYI*
Gray-capped Flycatcher	GCAF*	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	MYIGRA
Gray-cheeked Nunlet	GCNU	<i>Nonnula frontalis</i>	NONFRO
Gray-cheeked Thrush	GCTH	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	CATMIN
+ Gray-cheeked/Bicknell's Thrush	GCBT	<i>Catharus minimus x bickn.</i>	CATMIB
Gray-chested Dove	GCDO	<i>Leptotila cassini</i>	LEPCAS
Gray-collared Becard	GCBE	<i>Pachyrhamphus major</i>	PACMAJ
Gray-crowned Palm-Tanager	GCPT	<i>Phaenicophilus poliocephalus</i>	PHAPOL
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	GCRF	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	LEUTEP
Gray-crowned Woodpecker	GYCW*	<i>Colaptes auricularis</i>	COLAUC*
Gray-crowned Yellowthroat	GCYE	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>	GEOPOL
Gray-fronted Quail-Dove	GFQD	<i>Geotrygon caniceps</i>	GEOCAN
Gray-headed Chachalaca	GHEC*	<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>	ORTCIN
Gray-headed Chickadee	GHCH	<i>Poecile cinctus</i>	POECIN
Gray-headed Dove	GHDO	<i>Leptotila plumbeiceps</i>	LEPLU
+ Gray-headed Junco	GHJU	<i>Junco h. caniceps</i>	JUNNCA
Gray-headed Kite	GHKI	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	LEPCAY
Gray-headed Piprites	GHPI	<i>Piprites griseiceps</i>	PIPGRI
Gray-headed Tanager	GHET*	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	EUCPEN
Gray-hooded Gull	GHGU	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	CHRCIR
Gray-lined Hawk	GLHA	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	BUTNIT
Gray-necked Wood-Rail	GNWR	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>	ARACAJ
Gray-rumped Swift	GRSW	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	CHACIN
Gray-streaked Flycatcher	GSFL	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	MUSGRI
Gray-tailed Tattler	GTTA	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	TRIBRE
Gray-throated Chat	GTCH	<i>Granatellus sallaei</i>	GRASAL
Gray-throated Leaf-tosser	GTLE	<i>Sclerurus albigularis</i>	SCLALB
Grayish Saltator	GRAS*	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	SALCOE
Graylag Goose	GRGO	<i>Anser anser</i>	ANSANS

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Great Antshrike	GANT*	Taraba major	TARMAJ
Great Auk	GRAU	Pinguinus impennis	PINIMP
Great Black-Hawk	GRBH	Buteogallus urubitinga	BUTURU
Great Black-backed Gull	GBBG	Larus marinus	LARMAR
Great Blue Heron	GBHE	Ardea herodias	ARDHER
Great Cormorant	GRCO	Phalacrocorax carbo	PHACAR
Great Crested Flycatcher	GCFL	Myiarchus crinitus	MYICRI
Great Crested Tern	GCTE	Thalasseus bergii	THABER
Great Curassow	GRCU	Crax rubra	CRARUB
Great Egret	GREG	Ardea alba	ARDALB
Great Frigatebird	GREF*	Fregata minor	FREMIN
Great Gray Owl	GGOW	Strix nebulosa	STRNEB
Great Green Macaw	GGMA	Ara ambiguus	ARAAMB
Great Horned Owl	GHOW	Bubo virginianus	BUBVIR
Great Jacamar	GJAC*	Jacamerops aureus	JACAUR
Great Kiskadee	GKIS*	Pitangus sulphuratus	PITSUL
Great Knot	GRKN	Calidris tenuirostris	CALTEN
Great Lizard-Cuckoo	GRLC	Coccyzus merlini	COCMER
Great Potoo	GRPO	Nyctibius grandis	NYCGRA
Great Shearwater	GRSH	Puffinus gravis	PUFGRA
Great Skua	GRSK	Stercorarius skua	STESKU
Great Spotted Woodpecker	GSWO	Dendrocopos major	DENMAJ
Great Swallow-tailed Swift	GSTS	Panyptila sanctihieronymi	PANSAN
Great Tinamou	GRTI	Tinamus major	TINMAJ
+ Great White Heron	GWHE	Ardea h. occidentalis	ARDHOC
Great-tailed Grackle	GTGR	Quiscalus mexicanus	QUIMEX
Great-winged Petrel	GWPE	Pterodroma macroptera	PTEMAC
Greater Akialoa	GAKI*	Hemignathus ellisianus	HEMELL
Greater Amakihi	GRAM	Hemignathus sagittirostris	HEMSAG
Greater Ani	GRTA*	Crotophaga major	CROMAJ
Greater Antillean Bullfinch	GABU	Loxigilla violacea	LOXVIO
Greater Antillean Elaenia	GAEL	Elaenia fallax	ELAFAL
Greater Antillean Grackle	GAGR	Quiscalus niger	QUINIG
Greater Antillean Nightjar	GANI	Antrostomus cubanensis	ANTCUB
Greater Koa-Finch	GRKF	Rhodacanthis palmeri	RHOPAL
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	GNLA	Garrulax pectoralis	GARPEC
Greater Pewee	GRPE	Contopus pertinax	CONPER
Greater Prairie-Chicken	GRPC	Tympanuchus cupido	TYMCUP
Greater Roadrunner	GRRO	Geococcyx californianus	GEOCAL
Greater Sage-Grouse	GRSG	Centrocercus urophasianus	CENURO
Greater Sand-Plover	GSAP*	Charadrius leschenaultii	CHALES
Greater Scaup	GRSC	Aythya marila	AYTMAR
+ Greater Snow Goose Blue-morph	GSGB	Chen c. atlantica	CHECAT
+ Greater Snow Goose Intermediate-morph	GSGI	Chen c. atlantica	CHECAT
+ Greater Snow Goose White-morph	GSGW	Chen c. atlantica	CHECAT
Greater White-fronted Goose	GWFG	Anser albifrons	ANSALB
Greater Yellowlegs	GRYE	Tringa melanoleuca	TRIMEL

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Green Hermit	GREH*	Phaethornis guy	PHAGUY
Green Heron	GRHE	Butorides virescens	BUTVIR
Green Honeycreeper	GRHO	Chlorophanes spiza	CHLSPI
Green Ibis	GRIB	Mesembrinibis cayennensis	MESDAY
Green Jay	GREJ*	Cyanocorax yncas	CYAYNC
Green Kingfisher	GKIN*	Chloroceryle americana	CHLAME
Green Manakin	GMAK*	Chloropipo holochlora	CHLHOL
Green Mango	GMAG*	Anthracothorax viridis	ANTVIR
Green Parakeet	GREP*	Aratinga holochlora	ARAHOL
Green Sandpiper	GRSA	Tringa ochropus	TRIOCH
Green Shrike-Vireo	GRSV	Vireolanius pulchellus	VIRPUL
Green Thorntail	GRET*	Discosura conversii	DISCON
Green Violetear	GREV*	Colibri thalassinus	COLTHA
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	GARK	Chloroceryle inda	CHLIND
Green-backed Sparrow	GBSP	Arremonops chloronotus	ARRCHL
Green-breasted Mango	GNBM*	Anthracothorax prevostii	ANTPRE
Green-breasted Mountain-gem	GBMG	Lampornis sybillae	LAMSYB
Green-crowned Brilliant	GCBR	Heliodoxa jacula	HELJAC
Green-crowned Woodnymph	GNCW*	Thalaurania fannyi	THAFAN
Green-fronted Hummingbird	GFHU	Amazilia viridifrons	AMAVIF*
Green-fronted Lancebill	GFRL*	Doryfera ludovicae	DORLUD
Green-naped Tanager	GNTA	Tangara fucosa	TANFUC
Green-rumped Parrotlet	GRUP*	Forpus passerinus	FORPAS
Green-striped Brush-Finch	GSBF	Arremon virenticeps	ARRVIR
Green-tailed Towhee	GTTO	Pipilo chlorurus	PIPCHL
Green-tailed Warbler	GTWA	Microligea palustris	MICPAL
Green-throated Carib	GTCA	Eulampis holosericeus	EULHOL
Green-throated Mountain-gem	GTMG	Lampornis viridipallens	LAMVIR
Green-winged Teal	GWTE	Anas crecca	ANACRE
Greenish Elaenia	GREL	Myiopagis viridicata	MYIVIR
Greenish Puffleg	GRPU	Haplophaedia aureliae	HAPAUH
Grenada Dove	GRDO	Leptotila wellsi	LEPWEL
Grenada Flycatcher	GFLY*	Myiarchus nugator	MYINUG
Groove-billed Ani	GBAN	Crotophaga sulcirostris	CROSUL
Guadalupe Caracara	GUCA	Caracara lutosa	CARLUT
Guadalupe Murrelet	GAMU	Synthliboramphus hypoleucus	SYNHYP
Guadalupe Storm-Petrel	GUSP	Oceanodroma macrodactyla	OCEMAC
Guadeloupe Woodpecker	GUWO	Melanerpes herminieri	MELHER
Gull-billed Tern	GBTE	Gelochelidon nilotica	GELNIL
Gundlach's Hawk	GUHA	Accipiter gundlachi	ACCGUN
Gunnison Sage-Grouse	GUSG	Centrocercus minimus	CENMIN
Gyr Falcon	GYRF	Falco rusticolus	FALRUS
Hairy Woodpecker	HAWO	Picoides villosus	PICVIL
Hammond's Flycatcher	HAFL	Empidonax hammondii	EMPHAM
+ Hammond's/Dusky Flycatcher	HDFL	Empidonax hammondii/oberho.	EMPHAO
Happy Wren	HAWR	Pheugopedius felix	PHEFEL
+ Harlan's Hawk	HALH*	Buteo j. harlani	BUTJHA

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Harlequin Duck	HADU	Histrionicus histrionicus	HISHIS
Harpy Eagle	HAEA	Harpia harpyja	HARHAR
Harris's Hawk	HASH*	Parabuteo unicinctus	PARUNI
Harris's Sparrow	HASP	Zonotrichia querula	ZONQUE
Hawaii Amakihi	HAAM	Hemignathus virens	HEMVIR
Hawaii Creeper	HCRE*	Oreomystis mana	OREMAN
Hawaii Elepaio	HAEL	Chasiempis sandwichensis	CHASAN
Hawaii Mamo	HAMA	Drepanis pacifica	DREPAC
Hawaii Oo	HAOO	Moho nobilis	MOHNOB
Hawaiian Coot	HACO	Fulica alai	FULALA
Hawaiian Crow	HCRO*	Corvus hawaiiensis	CORHAW
Hawaiian Duck	HAWD*	Anas wyvilliana	ANAWYV
+ Hawaiian Gallinule	HAGA	Gallinula g. sandvicensis	GALGSA
Hawaiian Goose	HAGO	Branta sandvicensis	BRASAN
Hawaiian Hawk	HAWH*	Buteo solitarius	BUESOL*
Hawaiian Petrel	HAPE	Pterodroma sandwichensis	PTESAN
Hawaiian Rail	HARA	Porzana sandwichensis	PORSAN
+ Hawaiian Stilt	HAST	Himantopus m. melanurus	HIMMME
Hawfinch	HAWF	Coccothraustes coccothraustes	COCCOT*
Heermann's Gull	HEEG*	Larus heermanni	LARHEE
Helmeted Guineafowl	HELG*	Numida meleagris	NUMMEL
Henslow's Sparrow	HESP	Ammodramus henslowii	AMMHEN
Hepatic Tanager	HETA	Piranga flava	PIRFLA
Herald Petrel	HEPE	Pterodroma arminjoniana	PTEARM
Hermit Thrush	HETH	Catharus guttatus	CATGUT
Hermit Warbler	HEWA	Setophaga occidentalis	SETOCC
Herring Gull	HERG*	Larus argentatus	LARARG
Highland Guan	HIGU	Penelopina nigra	PENNIG
Highland Tinamou	HITI	Nothocercus bonapartei	NOTBON
Hill Myna	HIMY	Gracula religiosa	GRAREL
Himalayan Snowcock	HISN	Tetraogallus himalayensis	TETHIM
Hispaniolan Crossbill	HICR	Loxia megaplaga	LOXMEG
Hispaniolan Emerald	HIEM	Chlorostilbon swainsonii	CHLSWA
Hispaniolan Lizard-Cuckoo	HILC	Coccyzus longirostris	COCLON
Hispaniolan Oriole	HIOR	Icterus dominicensis	ICTDOM
Hispaniolan Parakeet	HPAK*	Aratinga chloroptera	ARACHA*
Hispaniolan Parrot	HPAT*	Amazona ventralis	AMAVEN
Hispaniolan Pewee	HIPE	Contopus hispaniolensis	CONHIS
Hispaniolan Spindalis	HISP	Spindalis dominicensis	SPDDOM*
Hispaniolan Trogon	HITR	Priotelus roseigaster	PRIROS
Hispaniolan Woodpecker	HIWO	Melanerpes striatus	MELSTR
Hoary Redpoll	HORE	Acanthis hornemanni	ACAHOR
Hoffmann's Woodpecker	HOWO	Melanerpes hoffmannii	MELHOF
Honduran Emerald	HOEM	Amazilia luciae	AMALUC
Hooded Grosbeak	HOOG*	Coccothraustes abeillei	COCABE
Hooded Merganser	HOME	Lophodytes cucullatus	LOPCUC
Hooded Oriole	HOOR	Icterus cucullatus	ICTCUC

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Hooded Warbler	HOWA	<i>Setophaga citrina</i>	SETCIT
Hooded Yellowthroat	HOYE	<i>Geothlypis nelsoni</i>	GEONEL
Hook-billed Kite	HBKI	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	CHOUNC
Horned Grebe	HOGR	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	PODAUR
Horned Guan	HOGU	<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	ORDER
Horned Lark	HOLA	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	EREALP
Horned Puffin	HOPU	<i>Fratercula corniculata</i>	FRACOR
House Finch	HOFI	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	HAEMEX
House Sparrow	HOSP	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	PASDOM
House Wren	HOWR	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	TROAED
Hudsonian Godwit	HUGO	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	LIMHAE
Humboldt's Sapphire	HUSA*	<i>Hylocharis humboldtii</i>	HYLHUM
Hutton's Vireo	HUVI	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	VIRHUT
Hwamei	HWAM	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	GARCAN
Iceland Gull	ICGU	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	LARGLD*
Iiwi	IIWI	<i>Vestiaria coccinea</i>	VESCOC
Immaculate Antbird	IMAN	<i>Myrmeciza immaculata</i>	MYRIMM
Imperial Parrot	IMPA	<i>Amazona imperialis</i>	AMAIMP
Imperial Woodpecker	IMWO	<i>Campephilus imperialis</i>	CAMIMP
Inca Dove	INDO	<i>Columbina inca</i>	COLINC
Inca Tern	INTE	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	LARINC
Indian Peafowl	INPE	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	PAVCRI
Indian Silverbill	INSI	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	LONMAB*
Indigo Bunting	INBU	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	PASCYA
Intermediate Egret	INEG	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	MESINT
+ Ipswich Sparrow	IPSP	<i>Passerculus s. princeps</i>	PASSPR
Island Canary	ISCA	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	SERCAN
Island Scrub-Jay	ISSJ	<i>Aphelocoma insularis</i>	APHINS
Ivory Gull	IVGU	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	PAGEBU
Ivory-billed Woodcreeper	IBIW*	<i>Xiphorhynchus flavigaster</i>	XIPFLA
Ivory-billed Woodpecker	IBWO	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	CAMPRI
Jabiru	JABI	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	JABMYC
Jack Snipe	JASN	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	LYMMIN
Jamaican Becard	JABE	<i>Pachyramphus niger</i>	PACNIG
Jamaican Blackbird	JABL	<i>Nesopsar nigerrimus</i>	NESNIG
Jamaican Crow	JACR	<i>Corvus jamaicensis</i>	CORJAM
Jamaican Elaenia	JAEL	<i>Myiopagis cotta</i>	MYICOT
Jamaican Euphonia	JAEU	<i>Euphonia jamaica</i>	EUPJAM
Jamaican Lizard-Cuckoo	JALC	<i>Coccyzus vetula</i>	COCVET
Jamaican Mango	JAMA	<i>Anthracothonax mango</i>	ANTMAN
Jamaican Oriole	JAOR	<i>Icterus leucopteryx</i>	ICTLEU
Jamaican Owl	JAOW	<i>Pseudoscops grammicus</i>	PSEGRA
Jamaican Pauraque	JAPA	<i>Siphonorhis americana</i>	SIPAME
Jamaican Pewee	JAPE	<i>Contopus pallidus</i>	CONPAL
Jamaican Spindalis	JAMS*	<i>Spindalis nigricephala</i>	SPINIG
Jamaican Tody	JATO	<i>Todus todus</i>	TODTOD
Jamaican Vireo	JAVI	<i>Vireo modestus</i>	VIRMOD

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Jamaican Woodpecker	JAWO	Melanerpes radiolatus	MELRAD
Japanese Bush-Warbler	JABW	Cettia diphone	CETDIP
Japanese Quail	JAQU	Coturnix japonica	COTJAP
Japanese White-eye	JAWE	Zosterops japonicus	ZOSJAP
Java Sparrow	JASP	Padda oryzivora	PADORY
Jet Antbird	JEAN	Cercomacra nigricans	CERNIG
Jouanin's Petrel	JOPE	Bulweria fallax	BULFAL
Juan Fernandez Petrel	JFPE	Pterodroma externa	PTEEXT
Juniper Titmouse	JUTI	Baeolophus ridgwayi	BAERID
Kakawahie	KAKA	Paroreomyza flammea	PARFLA
Kalij Pheasant	KAPH	Lophura leucomelanos	LOPLEU
Kamao	KAMA	Myadestes myadestinus	MYAMYA
Kauai Amakihi	KAAM	Hemignathus kauaiensis	HEMKAU
Kauai Elepaio	KAEL	Chasiempis sclateri	CHASCL
Kauai Oo	KAOO	Moho braccatus	MOHBRA
Keel-billed Motmot	KBMO	Electron carinatum	ELECAR
Keel-billed Toucan	KBTO	Ramphastos sulfuratus	RAMSUL
Kelp Gull	KEGU	Larus dominicanus	LARDOM
Kentucky Warbler	KEWA	Geothlypis formosa	GEOFOR
Kermadec Petrel	KEPE	Pterodroma neglecta	PTENEG
Key West Quail-Dove	KWQD	Geotrygon chrysis	GEOCHR
Killdeer	KILL	Charadrius vociferus	CHAVOC
King Eider	KIEI	Somateria spectabilis	SOMSPE
King Rail	KIRA	Rallus elegans	RALELE
King Vulture	KIVU	Sarcoramphus papa	SARPAP
Kioea	KIOE	Chaetoptila angustipluma	CHAANG
Kirtland's Warbler	KIWA	Setophaga kirtlandii	SETKIR
Kittlitz's Murrelet	KIMU	Brachyramphus brevirostris	BRABRE
Kona Grosbeak	KOGR	Chloridops kona	CHLKON
La Sagra's Flycatcher	LSFL	Myiarchus sagrae	MYISAG
La Selle Thrush	LSTH	Turdus swalesi	TURSWA
Labrador Duck	LABD*	Camptorhynchus labradorius	CAMLAB
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	LBWO	Picoides scalaris	PICSCA
Lanai Hookbill	LAHO	Dysmorodrepanis munroi	DYSMUN
Lance-tailed Manakin	LATM*	Chiroxiphia lanceolata	CHILAN
Lanceolated Monklet	LAMO	Micromonacha lanceolata	MICLAN
Lanceolated Warbler	LANW*	Locustella lanceolata	LOCLAN
Lapland Longspur	LALO	Calcarius lapponicus	CALLAP
+ Large Canada Goose	LCGO	Branta c. moffitti	BRACMO
Large-billed Seed-Finch	LBSF	Oryzoborus crassirostris	ORYCRA
+ Large-billed Sparrow	LBSP	Passerculus s. rostratus	PASSRO
Large-billed Tern	LBTE	Phaetusa simplex	PHASIM
Large-footed Finch	LFFI	Pezopetes capitalis	PEZCAP
Lark Bunting	LARB*	Calamospiza melanocorys	CALMEC*
Lark Sparrow	LASP	Chondestes grammacus	CHOGRA
Lattice-tailed Trogon	LTTR	Trogon clathratus	TROCLA
Laughing Falcon	LAFA	Herpetotheres cachinnans	HERCAC

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Laughing Gull	LAGU	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	LEUATC*
Lavender Waxbill	LAVW*	<i>Estrilda caerulea</i>	ESTCAE
Lawrence's Goldfinch	LAGO	<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	SPILAW
+ Lawrence's Warbler	LAWA	<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i> x <i>chrysoptera</i>	VERCCH
Laysan Albatross	LAAL	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	PHOIMM
Laysan Duck	LAYD*	<i>Anas laysanensis</i>	ANALAY
Laysan Finch	LAFI	<i>Telespiza cantans</i>	TELCAN
Laysan Rail	LARA	<i>Porzana palmeri</i>	PORPAL
+ Laysan X Black-foot. Albatross Hybrid	LBFH	<i>Phoebastria immut.</i> X <i>nigripes</i>	PHOIMN
Lazuli Bunting	LAZB*	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	PASAMO
+ Lazuli x Indigo Bunting Hybrid	LIBH	<i>Passerina amoena</i> x <i>cyanea</i>	PASAMC
Le Conte's Sparrow	LCSP	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	AMMLEC
Le Conte's Thrasher	LCTH	<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	TOXLEC
Leach's Storm-Petrel	LESP	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	OCELEU
Least Auklet	LEAU	<i>Aethia pusilla</i>	AETPUS
+ Least Bell's Vireo	LBVI	<i>Vireo b. pusillus</i>	VIRBPU
Least Bittern	LEBI	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	IXOEXI
Least Flycatcher	LEFL	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	EMPMIN
Least Grebe	LEGR	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	TACDOM
Least Pauraque	LEPA	<i>Siphonorhis brewsteri</i>	SIPBRE
Least Sandpiper	LESA	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	CALMIL*
Least Storm-Petrel	LSTP*	<i>Oceanodroma microsoma</i>	OCEMIC
Least Tern	LETE	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	STEANT
Lemon-spectacled Tanager	LSTA	<i>Chlorothraupis olivacea</i>	CHLOLI
Lesser Akialoa	LEAK	<i>Hemignathus obscurus</i>	HEMOBS
Lesser Antillean Bullfinch	LANB*	<i>Loxigilla noctis</i>	LOXNOC
Lesser Antillean Flycatcher	LAFL	<i>Myiarchus oberi</i>	MYIOBE
Lesser Antillean Pewee	LAPE	<i>Contopus latirostris</i>	CONLAT
Lesser Antillean Saltator	LASA	<i>Saltator albicollis</i>	SALALB
Lesser Antillean Swift	LASW	<i>Chaetura martinica</i>	CHAMAR
Lesser Antillean Tanager	LATA	<i>Tangara cucullata</i>	TANCUC
Lesser Black-backed Gull	LBBG	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	LARFUS
Lesser Elaenia	LEEL	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	ELACHI
Lesser Frigatebird	LEFR	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	FREARI
+ Lesser Golden-Plover	LEGP	<i>Pluvialis dominica/fulva</i>	PLUDOF
Lesser Goldfinch	LEGO	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	SPIPSA
Lesser Greenlet	LESG*	<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>	HYLDEC
Lesser Ground-Cuckoo	LEGC	<i>Morococcyx erythropygus</i>	MORERY
Lesser Kiskadee	LEKI	<i>Pitangus lictor</i>	PITLIC
Lesser Koa-Finch	LEKF	<i>Rhodacanthis flaviceps</i>	RHOFLA
Lesser Nighthawk	LENI	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	CHOACU
Lesser Prairie-Chicken	LEPC	<i>Tympanuchus pallidicinctus</i>	TYMPAL
Lesser Roadrunner	LERO	<i>Geococcyx velox</i>	GEOVEL
Lesser Sand-Plover	LSAP*	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	CHAMOG*
Lesser Scaup	LESC	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	AYTAFF
+ Lesser Snow Goose Blue-morph	LSGB	<i>Chen c. caerulea</i>	CHECCA
+ Lesser Snow Goose Intermediate-morph	LSGI	<i>Chen c. caerulea</i>	CHECCA

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
+ Lesser Snow Goose White-morph	LSGW	Chen c. caerulescens	CHECCA
Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	LSTS	Panyptila cayennensis	PANCAY
Lesser White-fronted Goose	LWFG	Anser erythropus	ANSERY
Lesser Whitethroat	LEWH	Sylvia curruca	SYLCUR
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	LYHV	Cathartes burrovianus	CATBUR
Lesser Yellowlegs	LEYE	Tringa flavipes	TRIFLA
Lewis's Woodpecker	LEWO	Melanerpes lewis	MELLEW
Light-mantled Albatross	LMAL	Phoebastria palpebrata	PHOPAL
Lilac-crowned Parrot	LCPA	Amazona finschi	AMAFIN
Limpkin	LIMP	Aramus guarauna	ARAGUA
Lincoln's Sparrow	LISP	Melospiza lincolnii	MELLIN
Lineated Foliage-gleaner	LIFG	Syndactyla subalaris	SYNSUB
Lineated Woodpecker	LIWO	Dryocopus lineatus	DRYLIN
Little Bittern	LIBI	Ixobrychus minutus	IXOMIN
Little Blue Heron	LBHE	Egretta caerulea	EGRCAE
Little Bunting	LIBU	Emberiza pusilla	EMBPUS
Little Cuckoo	LITC*	Coccyzus minima	COCMIT*
Little Curlew	LICU	Numenius minutus	NUMMIN
Little Egret	LIEG	Egretta garzetta	EGRGAR
Little Gull	LIGU	Hydrocoloeus minutus	HYDMIN
Little Ringed Plover	LRPL	Charadrius dubius	CHADUB
Little Shearwater	LISH	Puffinus assimilis	PUFASS
Little Stint	LIST	Calidris minuta	CALMIA*
Little Tern	LITE	Sternula albifrons	STEALB
Little Tinamou	LITI	Crypturellus soui	CRYSOU
Loggerhead Kingbird	LOKI	Tyrannus caudifasciatus	TYRCAU
Loggerhead Shrike	LOSH	Lanius ludovicianus	LANLUD
Long-billed Curlew	LBCU	Numenius americanus	NUMAME
Long-billed Dowitcher	LBDO	Limnodromus scolopaceus	LIMSCO
Long-billed Gnatwren	LBGN	Ramphocaelus melanurus	RAMMEL
Long-billed Hermit	LBIH*	Phaethornis longirostris	PHALON
Long-billed Murrelet	LBMU	Brachyramphus perdix	BRAPER
Long-billed Starthroat	LBST	Heliomaster longirostris	HELLON
Long-billed Thrasher	LBTH	Toxostoma longirostre	TOXLON
Long-eared Owl	LEOW	Asio otus	ASIOTU
Long-tailed Duck	LTDU	Clangula hyemalis	CLAHYE
Long-tailed Jaeger	LTJA	Stercorarius longicaudus	STELON
Long-tailed Manakin	LOTM*	Chiroxiphia linearis	CHILIN
Long-tailed Sabrewing	LTSA	Campylopterus excellens	CAMEXC
Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher	LTSF	Ptilogonys caudatus	PTICAU
Long-tailed Tyrant	LTTY	Colonia colonus	COLCOL
Long-tailed Wood-Partridge	LTWP	Dendrortyx macroura	DENMAC
Long-tailed Woodcreeper	LTWO	Deconychura longicauda	DECLON
Long-toed Stint	LTST	Calidris subminuta	CALSUB
Long-winged Harrier	LWHA	Circus buffoni	CIRBUF
Louisiana Waterthrush	LOWA	Parkesia motacilla	PARMOT
Lovely Cotinga	LOCO	Cotinga amabilis	COTAMA

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Lucifer Hummingbird	LUHU	Calothorax lucifer	CALLUC
Lucy's Warbler	LUWA	Oreothlypis luciae	ORELUC
MacGillivray's Warbler	MGWA	Geothlypis tolmiei	GEOTOL
Magenta-throated Woodstar	MTWO	Calliphlox bryantae	CALBRY
Magnificent Frigatebird	MAFR	Fregata magnificens	FREMAG
Magnificent Hummingbird	MAHU	Eugenes fulgens	EUGFUL
Magnolia Warbler	MAWA	Setophaga magnolia	SETMAG
Mallard	MALL	Anas platyrhynchos	ANAPLA
Mangrove Cuckoo	MACU	Coccyzus minor	COCMIR*
Mangrove Hummingbird	MANH*	Amazilia boucardi	AMABOU
Mangrove Swallow	MANS*	Tachycineta albilinea	TACALB
Mangrove Vireo	MAVI	Vireo pallens	VIRPAL
+ Mangrove Warbler	MANW*	Setophaga petechia erithachorides	SETPER
Manx Shearwater	MASH	Puffinus puffinus	PUFPUF
Marbled Godwit	MAGO	Limosa fedoa	LIMFED
Marbled Murrelet	MAMU	Brachyramphus marmoratus	BRAMAR
Marbled Wood-Quail	MAWQ	Odontophorus gujanensis	ODOGUJ
Mariana Swiftlet	MASW	Aerodramus bartschi	AERBAR
Markham's Storm-Petrel	MASP	Oceanodroma markhami	OCEMAR
Maroon-chested Ground-Dove	MCGD	Claravis mondetoura	CLAMON
Maroon-fronted Parrot	MFPA	Rhynchopsitta terrisi	RHYTER
Marsh Sandpiper	MASA	Tringa stagnatilis	TRISTA
Marsh Wren	MAWR	Cistothorus palustris	CISPAL
Martinique Oriole	MAOR	Icterus bonana	ICTBON
Masked Booby	MABO	Sula dactylatra	SULDAC
Masked Duck	MADU	Nomonyx dominicus	NOMDOM
Masked Tityra	MATI	Tityra semifasciata	TITSEM
Masked Yellowthroat	MAYE	Geothlypis aequinoctialis	GEOAEQ
Maui Alauahio	MAAL	Paroreomyza montana	PARMON
Maui Parrotbill	MAPA	Pseudonestor xanthophrys	PSEXAN
McCown's Longspur	MCLO	Rhynchophanes mccownii	RHYMCC
McKay's Bunting	MKBU	Plectrophenax hyperboreus	PLEHYP
Mealy Parrot	MEAP*	Amazona farinosa	AMAFAR
Melodious Blackbird	MEBL	Dives dives	DIVDIV
Merlin	MERL	Falco columbarius	FALCOL
Mew Gull	MEGU	Larus canus	LARCAN
Mexican Chickadee	MECH	Poecile sclateri	POESCL
+ Mexican Duck	MEDU	Anas p. diazi	ANAPDI
Mexican Jay	MEJA	Aphelocoma wollweberi	APHWOL
Mexican Parrotlet	MEXP*	Forpus cyanopygius	FORCYA
Mexican Sheartail	MESH	Doricha eliza	DORELI
Mexican Whip-poor-will	MWPW	Antrostomus arizonae	ANTARI
Mexican Woodnymph	MEWO	Thalurania ridgwayi	THARID
Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler	MIGW	Locustella ochotensis	LOCOCH
Military Macaw	MIMA	Ara militaris	ARAMIL
Millerbird	MILL	Acrocephalus familiaris	ACRFAM
+ Minima Cackling Goose	MCGO	Branta h. minima	BRAHMI

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Mississippi Kite	MIKI	Ictinia mississippiensis	ICTMIS
Mitred Parakeet	MIPA	Aratinga mitrata	ARAMIT
Monk Parakeet	MOPA	Myiopsitta monachus	MYIMON
Montezuma Oropendola	MORO*	Psarocolius montezuma	PSAMON
Montezuma Quail	MONQ*	Cyrtonyx montezumae	CYRMON
Montserrat Oriole	MORI*	Icterus oberi	ICTOBE
Mottled Duck	MODU	Anas fulvigula	ANAFUL
Mottled Owl	MOOW	Ciccaba virgata	CICVIR
Mottled Petrel	MOPE	Pterodroma inexpectata	PTEINE
Mountain Bluebird	MOBL	Sialia currucoides	SIACUR
Mountain Chickadee	MOCH	Poecile gambeli	POEGAM
Mountain Elaenia	MOEL	Elaenia frantzii	ELAFRA
Mountain Plover	MOPL	Charadrius montanus	CHAMOT*
Mountain Quail	MOUQ*	Oreortyx pictus	OREPIC
Mountain Thrush	MOTH	Turdus plebejus	TURPLE
Mountain Trogon	MOTR	Trogon mexicanus	TROMEX
+ Mountain White-crowned Sparrow	MWCS	Zonotrichia l. oriantha	ZONLOR
Mourning Dove	MODO	Zenaida macroura	ZENMAC
Mourning Warbler	MOWA	Geothlypis philadelphia	GEOPHI
Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	MCTY	Phaeomyias murina	PHAMUR
Moustached Antwren	MOAN	Myrmotherula ignota	MYRIGN
Mugimaki Flycatcher	MUFL	Ficedula mugimaki	FICMUG
Murphy's Petrel	MUPE	Pterodroma ultima	PTEULT
Muscovy Duck	MUDU	Cairina moschata	CAIMOS
Mute Swan	MUSW	Cygnus olor	CYGOLO
+ Myrtle Warbler	MYWA	Setophaga coronata coronata	SETCCO
Narcissus Flycatcher	NAFL	Ficedula narcissina	FICNAR
Narrow-billed Tody	NBTO	Todus angustirostris	TODANG
Nashville Warbler	NAWA	Oreothlypis ruficapilla	ORERUF
Nava's Wren	NAWR	Hylorchilus navai	HYLNAV
Nazca Booby	NABO	Sula granti	SULGRA
Nelson's Sparrow	NESP	Ammodramus nelsoni	AMMNEL
Neotropic Cormorant	NECO	Phalacrocorax brasilianus	PHABRA
+ Newell's Shearwater	NESH	Puffinus a. newelli	PUFANE
Nicaraguan Grackle	NIGR	Quiscalus nicaraguensis	QUINIC
Nicaraguan Seed-Finch	NISF	Oryzoborus nuttingi	ORYNUT
Nightingale Wren	NIWR	Microcerculus philomela	MICPHI
Nihoa Finch	NIFI	Telespiza ultima	TELULT
Northern Barred-Woodcreeper	NOBW	Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae	DENSAN
Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet	NOBT	Camptostoma imberbe	CAMIMB
Northern Bentbill	NOBE	Oncostoma cinereigulare	ONCCIN
Northern Bobwhite	NOBO	Colinus virginianus	COLVIR
Northern Cardinal	NOCA	Cardinalis cardinalis	CARCAI*
Northern Flicker	NOFL	Colaptes auratus	COLAUT*
+ Northern Flicker Intergrade	NFIN	Colaptes a.auratus x cafer	COLAAC
Northern Fulmar	NOFU	Fulmarus glacialis	FULGLA
Northern Gannet	NOGA	Morus bassanus	MORBAS

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Northern Goshawk	NOGO	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	ACCGEN
Northern Harrier	NOHA	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	CIRCYA
Northern Hawk Owl	NHOW	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	SURULU
Northern Jacana	NOJA	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>	JACSPI
Northern Lapwing	NOLA	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	VANVAN
Northern Mockingbird	NOMO	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	MIMPOL
Northern Parula	NOPA	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	SETAME
Northern Pintail	NOPI	<i>Anas acuta</i>	ANAACU
Northern Potoo	NORP*	<i>Nyctibius jamaicensis</i>	NYCJAM
Northern Pygmy-Owl	NOPO	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	GLAGNO
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	NRWS	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	STESER
Northern Saw-whet Owl	NSWO	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	AEGACA
Northern Scrub-Flycatcher	NOSF	<i>Sublegatus arenarum</i>	SUBARE
Northern Shoveler	NSHO*	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	ANACLY
Northern Shrike	NSHR*	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	LANEXC
Northern Waterthrush	NOWA	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	PARNOV
Northern Wheatear	NOWH	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	OENOEEN
Northwestern Crow	NOCR	<i>Corvus caurinus</i>	CORCAU
Nukupuu	NUKU	<i>Hemignathus lucidus</i>	HEMLUC
Nutmeg Mannikin	NUMA	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	LONPUN
+ Nuttall's White-crowned Sparrow	NWCS	<i>Zonotrichia l. nuttalli</i>	ZONLNU
Nuttall's Woodpecker	NUWO	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	PIDNUT*
Nutting's Flycatcher	NUFL	<i>Myiarchus nuttingi</i>	MYINUT
Oahu Alauahio	OAAL	<i>Paroreomyza maculata</i>	PARMAA*
Oahu Amakihi	OAAM	<i>Hemignathus flavus</i>	HEMFLS*
Oahu Elepaio	OAEL	<i>Chasiempis ibidis</i>	CHAIBI
Oahu Oo	OAOO	<i>Moho apicalis</i>	MOHAPI
Oak Titmouse	OATI	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	BAEINO
Oaxaca Sparrow	OASP	<i>Aimophila notosticta</i>	AIMNOT
Ocellated Antbird	OCAN	<i>Phaenostictus mcleannani</i>	PHAMCL
Ocellated Crake	OCCR	<i>Micropygia schomburgkii</i>	MICSCH
Ocellated Poorwill	OCPO	<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>	NYCOCE
Ocellated Quail	OCQU	<i>Cyrtonyx ocellatus</i>	CYROCE
Ocellated Thrasher	OCTH	<i>Toxostoma ocellatum</i>	TOXOCE
Ocellated Turkey	OCTU	<i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	MELOCE
Ochraceous Pewee	OCPE	<i>Contopus ochraceus</i>	CONOCH
Ochraceous Wren	OCWR	<i>Troglodytes ochraceus</i>	TROOCH
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	OBFL	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	MIOOLE
Ochre-breasted Antpitta	OBAN	<i>Grallaricula flavirostris</i>	GRAFLA
Oilbird	OILB	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	STECAR
Olivaceous Flatbill	OLFL	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	RHYOLI
Olivaceous Piculet	OLPI	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>	PICOLI
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	OLWO	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	SITGRI
Olive Sparrow	OLSP	<i>Arremonops rufivirgatus</i>	ARRRUF
Olive Warbler	OLWA	<i>Peucedramus taeniatus</i>	PEUTAE
Olive-backed Euphonia	OBAE*	<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>	EUPGOU
Olive-backed Pipit	OBPI	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	ANTHOD

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Olive-backed Quail-Dove	OBQD	<i>Geotrygon veraguensis</i>	GEOVEG*
Olive-capped Warbler	OCAW*	<i>Setophaga pityophila</i>	SETPIP*
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	OCYE	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>	GEOSEM
Olive-sided Flycatcher	OSFL	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	CONCOO
Olive-striped Flycatcher	OSTF*	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	MIOOLI
Olive-throated Parakeet	OTPA	<i>Aratinga nana</i>	ARANAN
Olomao	OLOM	<i>Myadestes lanaiensis</i>	MYALAN
Omao	OMAO	<i>Myadestes obscurus</i>	MYAOBS
One-colored Becard	OCBE	<i>Pachyramphus homochrous</i>	PACHOM
Orange Bishop	ORBI	<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i>	EUPFRA
Orange Oriole	ORAO*	<i>Icterus auratus</i>	ICTAUT*
Orange-bellied Euphonia	OBEE*	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	EUPXAN
Orange-bellied Trogon	OBTR	<i>Trogon aurantiiventris</i>	TROAUR
Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush	OBNT	<i>Catharus aurantirostris</i>	CATAUN*
Orange-billed Sparrow	OBSP	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>	ARRAUR
Orange-breasted Bunting	OBBU	<i>Passerina leclancherii</i>	PASLEC
Orange-breasted Falcon	OBFA	<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>	FALDEI
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	OCHW*	<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	ESTMEL
Orange-chinned Parakeet	OCPA	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	BROJUG
Orange-collared Manakin	OCMA	<i>Manacus aurantiacus</i>	MANAUR
Orange-crowned Oriole	OCOR	<i>Icterus auricapillus</i>	ICTAUC*
Orange-crowned Warbler	OCWA	<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	ORECEL
Orange-fronted Parakeet	OFPA	<i>Aratinga canicularis</i>	ARACAN
Orangequit	ORAN	<i>Euneornis campestris</i>	EUNCAM
Orchard Oriole	OROR	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	ICTSPU
+ Oregon Junco	ORJU	<i>Junco h. oregonus</i>	JUNHOR
Oriental Cuckoo	ORCU	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	CUCOPT
Oriental Greenfinch	ORGR	<i>Chloris sinica</i>	CHLSIN
Oriental Pratincole	ORPR	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	GLAMAL
Oriental Scops-Owl	ORSO	<i>Otus sunia</i>	OTUSUN
Oriental Turtle-Dove	ORTD	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	STRORI
Oriente Warbler	ORWA	<i>Teretistris fornsi</i>	TERFOR
Orinoco Goose	ORGO	<i>Neochen jubata</i>	NEOJUB
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	ORHE	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	SPIORN
Osprey	OSPR	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	PANHAL
Ou	OU	<i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	PSIPSI
Ovenbird	OVEN	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	SEIAUR
Pacific Antwren	PAAN	<i>Myrmotherula pacifica</i>	MYRPAC
Pacific Golden-Plover	PAGP	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	PLUFUL
Pacific Loon	PALO	<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	GAVPAC
Pacific Parakeet	PACP*	<i>Aratinga strenua</i>	ARASTR
Pacific Screech-Owl	PASO	<i>Megascops cooperi</i>	MEGCOO
Pacific Wren	PAWR	<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	TROPAC
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	PSFL	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	EMPDIF
Paint-billed Crake	PBCR	<i>Neocrex erythrops</i>	NEOERY
Painted Bunting	PABU	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	PASCIR
Painted Parakeet	PAIP*	<i>Pyrrhura picta</i>	PYRPIC

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Painted Redstart	PARE	<i>Myioborus pictus</i>	MYIPIC
Pale-bellied Hermit	PBHE	<i>Phaethornis anthophilus</i>	PHAANT
Pale-billed Woodpecker	PBIW*	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>	CAMGUA
Pale-breasted Spinetail	PBSP	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	SYNALB
Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant	PEPT	<i>Lophotriccus pilaris</i>	LOPPIR*
Pale-vented Pigeon	PVPI	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	PATCAY
Pale-vented Thrush	PVTH	<i>Turdus obsoletus</i>	TUROBL*
Palila	PALI	<i>Loxioides bailleui</i>	LOXBAI
Pallas's Bunting	PALB*	<i>Emberiza pallasii</i>	EMBPAL
Pallas's Leaf-Warbler	PALW	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	PHYPRO
Palm Crow	PACR	<i>Corvus palmarum</i>	CORPAL
Palm Tanager	PALT*	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	THRPAL
Palm Warbler	PAWA	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	SETPAL
Palmchat	PALM	<i>Dulus dominicus</i>	DULDOM
Paltry Tyrannulet	PATY	<i>Zimmerius vilissimus</i>	ZIMVIL
Panama Flycatcher	PAFL	<i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>	MYIPAN
Parakeet Auklet	PAAU	<i>Aethia psittacula</i>	AETPSI
Parasitic Jaeger	PAJA	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	STEPAS*
Parkinson's Petrel	PAPE	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	PROPAR
Passenger Pigeon	PAPI	<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	ECTMIG
Passerini's Tanager	PAST*	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>	RAMPAS
Pearl Kite	PEKI	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	GAMSWA
Pearly-breasted Cuckoo	PBCU	<i>Coccyzus euleri</i>	COCEUL
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	PETH	<i>Margarops fuscatus</i>	MARFUS
Pechora Pipit	PEPI	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	ANTGUS
Pectoral Sandpiper	PESA	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	CALMET*
Peg-billed Finch	PBFI	<i>Acanthidops bairdi</i>	ACABAI
Pelagic Cormorant	PECO	<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	PHAPEL
Peregrine Falcon	PEFA	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	FALPER
Peruvian Booby	PEBO	<i>Sula variegata</i>	SULVAR
Phainopepla	PHAI	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	PHANIT
Pheasant Cuckoo	PHCU	<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>	DROPHA
Philadelphia Vireo	PHVI	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	VIRPHI
Pied Puffbird	PIPU	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	NOTTEC
Pied Water-Tyrant	PIWT	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>	FLUPIC
Pied-billed Grebe	PBGR	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	PODPOD
Pigeon Guillemot	PIGU	<i>Cephus columba</i>	CEPCOL
Pileated Flycatcher	PILF*	<i>Xenotriccus mexicanus</i>	XENMEX
Pileated Woodpecker	PIWO	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	DRYPIL
Pin-tailed Snipe	PTSN	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	GALSTE
Pin-tailed Whydah	PTWH	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	VIDMAC
Pine Bunting	PIBU	<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	EMBLEU
Pine Flycatcher	PINF*	<i>Empidonax affinis</i>	EMPAFF
Pine Grosbeak	PIGR	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	PINENU
Pine Siskin	PISI	<i>Spinus pinus</i>	SPIPIN
Pine Warbler	PIWA	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>	SETPIN
Pink-footed Goose	PFGO	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	ANSBRA

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Pink-footed Shearwater	PFSH	<i>Puffinus creatopus</i>	PUFCRE
Pink-headed Warbler	PHWA	<i>Cardellina versicolor</i>	CARVER
Pinnated Bittern	PIBI	<i>Botaurus pinnatus</i>	BOTPIN
Pinyon Jay	PIJA	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	GYMCYA
Piping Plover	PIPL	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	CHAMEL
Piratic Flycatcher	PIFL	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	LEGLEU
Pirre Bush-Tanager	PIBT	<i>Chlorospingus inornatus</i>	CHLINO
Pirre Hummingbird	PIHU	<i>Goethalsia bella</i>	GOEBEL
Pirre Warbler	PIRW*	<i>Basileuterus ignotus</i>	BASIGN
Plain Antvireo	PLAN	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	DYSMEN
Plain Chachalaca	PLCH	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>	ORTVET
Plain Pigeon	PLAP*	<i>Patagioenas inornata</i>	PATINO
Plain Wren	PLWR	<i>Cantorchilus modestus</i>	CANMOD
Plain Xenops	PLXE	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	XENMIT*
Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	PBGD	<i>Columbina minuta</i>	COLMIN
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	PBRW*	<i>Dendrocicla fuliginosa</i>	DECFUL*
Plain-capped Starthroat	PCST	<i>Heliomaster constantii</i>	HELCON
Plain-colored Tanager	PCTA	<i>Tangara inornata</i>	TANINO
Plumbeous Hawk	PLHA	<i>Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea</i>	CRYPLU
Plumbeous Kite	PLKI	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	ICTPLU
Plumbeous Pigeon	PLUP*	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	PATPLU
Plumbeous Vireo	PLVI	<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>	VIRPLU
Plumbeous Warbler	PLWA	<i>Setophaga plumbea</i>	SETPLU
Pomarine Jaeger	POJA	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	STEPOM
Poo-uli	POUL	<i>Melamprosops phaeosoma</i>	MELPHA
Prairie Falcon	PRFA	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	FALMEX
Prairie Warbler	PRAW*	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	SETDIS
Prevost's Ground-Sparrow	PRGS	<i>Melospiza biarcuata</i>	MELBIA
Prong-billed Barbet	PBBA	<i>Semnornis frantzii</i>	SEMFRA
Prothonotary Warbler	PROW*	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	PROCIT
Puaiohi	PUAI	<i>Myadestes palmeri</i>	MYAPAL
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	PRBU	<i>Loxigilla portoricensis</i>	LOXPOR
Puerto Rican Emerald	PREM	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	CHLMAU
Puerto Rican Flycatcher	PRFL	<i>Myiarchus antillarum</i>	MYIANT
Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo	PRLC	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	COCVIE
Puerto Rican Nightjar	PRNI	<i>Antrostomus noctitherus</i>	ANTNOC
Puerto Rican Oriole	PROR	<i>Icterus portoricensis</i>	ICTPOR
Puerto Rican Parrot	PRPA	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	AMAVIT
Puerto Rican Screech-Owl	PRSO	<i>Megascops nudipes</i>	MEGNUD
Puerto Rican Spindalis	PRSP	<i>Spindalis portoricensis</i>	SPIPOR
Puerto Rican Tanager	PRTA	<i>Nesospingus speculiferus</i>	NESSPE
Puerto Rican Tody	PRTO	<i>Todus mexicanus</i>	TODMEX
Puerto Rican Vireo	PRVI	<i>Vireo latimeri</i>	VIRLAT
Puerto Rican Woodpecker	PRWO	<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	MELPOR
+ Puget Sound White-crowned Sparrow	PSWS	<i>Zonotrichia l. pugetensis</i>	ZONLPU
Purple Finch	PUFI	<i>Haemorhous purpureus</i>	HAEPUR
Purple Gallinule	PUGA	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	PORMAR

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Purple Heron	PUHE	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	ARDPUR
Purple Honeycreeper	PUHO	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	CYACAE
Purple Martin	PUMA	<i>Progne subis</i>	PROSUB
Purple Sandpiper	PUSA	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	CALMAR
Purple-crowned Fairy	PCFA	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>	HELBAR
Purple-throated Carib	PTCA	<i>Eulampis jugularis</i>	EULJUG
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	PTFR	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	QUEPUR
Purple-throated Mountain-gem	PTMG	<i>Lampornis calolaemus</i>	LAMCAL
Purple-throated Woodstar	PTWO	<i>Calliphlox mitchellii</i>	CALMIT
Purplish-backed Jay	PBJA	<i>Cyanocorax beecheii</i>	CYABEE
Purplish-backed Quail-Dove	PBQD	<i>Geotrygon lawrencii</i>	GEOLAW
Pygmy Nuthatch	PYNU	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	SITPYG
Pyrrhuloxia	PYRR	<i>Cardinalis sinuatus</i>	CARSIN
Razorbill	RAZO	<i>Alca torda</i>	ALCTOR
Red Avadavat	REAV	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	AMAAMN*
Red Crossbill	RECR	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	LOXCUR
Red Junglefowl	REJU	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	GALGAS*
Red Knot	REKN	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	CALCAN
Red Phalarope	REPH	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	PHAFUL
Red Siskin	RESI	<i>Spinus cucullatus</i>	SPICUC
Red Warbler	REWA	<i>Cardellina rubra</i>	CARRUA*
Red-and-green Macaw	RAGM	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	ARACHS*
Red-bellied Woodpecker	RBWO	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	MELCAR
Red-billed Leiothrix	RBLE	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	LEILUT
Red-billed Pigeon	RBPI	<i>Patagioenas flavirostris</i>	PATFLA
Red-billed Scythebill	RBSC	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	CAMTRO
Red-billed Tropicbird	RBTR	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	PHAAET
Red-breasted Blackbird	RBBL	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>	STUMIL
Red-breasted Chat	RBRC*	<i>Granatellus venustus</i>	GRAVEN
Red-breasted Merganser	RBME	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	MERSER
Red-breasted Nuthatch	RBNU	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	SITCAN
Red-breasted Sapsucker	RBSA	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	SPHRUB
Red-capped Manakin	RCMA	<i>Pipra mentalis</i>	PIPMEN
Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	RCCO	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	URABEN
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	RCWO	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	PICBOR
Red-crested Cardinal	RCCA	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	PARCOR
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	RCAT	<i>Habia rubica</i>	HABRUB
Red-crowned Parrot	RCPA	<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>	AMAVIG*
Red-crowned Woodpecker	RCRW*	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	MELRUB
Red-eyed Vireo	REVI	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	VIROLI
Red-faced Cormorant	RFCO	<i>Phalacrocorax urile</i>	PHAURI
Red-faced Spinetail	RFSP	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>	CRAERY
Red-faced Warbler	RFWA	<i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i>	CARRUF*
Red-flanked Bluetail	RFBL	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	TARCYA
Red-footed Booby	RFBO	<i>Sula sula</i>	SULSUL
Red-footed Falcon	RFFA	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	FALVES
Red-fronted Parrotlet	RFPA	<i>Touit costaricensis</i>	TOUCOS

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Red-headed Barbet	RHBA	Eubucco bourcierii	EUBBOU
Red-headed Tanager	RHTA	Piranga erythrocephala	PIRERY
Red-headed Woodpecker	RHWO	Melanerpes erythrocephalus	MELERY
Red-legged Honeycreeper	RLHO	Cyanerpes cyaneus	CYACYU*
Red-legged Kittiwake	RLKI	Rissa brevirostris	RISBRE
Red-legged Thrush	RLTH	Turdus plumbeus	TURPLU
Red-lored Parrot	RLPA	Amazona autumnalis	AMAAUT
Red-naped Sapsucker	RNSA	Sphyrapicus nuchalis	SPHNUC
+ Red-naped X Red-breasted Saps. Hybrid	RRSH	Sphyrapicus nuchalis x ruber	SPHNUR
Red-necked Grebe	RNGR	Podiceps grisegena	PODGRI
Red-necked Parrot	RNPA	Amazona arausiaca	AMAARA
Red-necked Phalarope	RNPH	Phalaropus lobatus	PHALOB
Red-necked Stint	RNST	Calidris ruficollis	CALRUF
Red-rumped Woodpecker	RRWO	Veniliornis kirkii	VENKIR
+ Red-shafted Flicker	RSFL	Colaptes a. cafer	COLACA
Red-shouldered Blackbird	RSBL	Agelaius assimilis	AGEASS
Red-shouldered Hawk	RSHA	Buteo lineatus	BUTLIN
Red-tailed Hawk	RTHA	Buteo jamaicensis	BUTJAM
Red-tailed Tropicbird	RTTR	Phaethon rubricauda	PHARUB
Red-throated Ant-Tanager	RTAT	Habia fuscicauda	HABFUS
Red-throated Caracara	RTCA	Ibycter americanus	IBYAME
Red-throated Loon	RTLO	Gavia stellata	GAVSTE
Red-throated Pipit	RTPI	Anthus cervinus	ANTCER
Red-vented Bulbul	RVBU	Pycnonotus cafer	PYCCAF
Red-whiskered Bulbul	RWBU	Pycnonotus jocosus	PYCJOC
Red-winged Blackbird	RWBL	Agelaius phoeniceus	AGEPHO
Reddish Egret	REEG	Egretta rufescens	EGRRUF
Redhead	REDH	Aythya americana	AYTAME
Redwing	REDW	Turdus iliacus	TURILI
Reed Bunting	REBU	Emberiza schoeniclus	EMBSCB
Resplendent Quetzal	REQU	Pharomachrus mocinno	PHAMOC
Rhinoceros Auklet	RHAU	Cerorhinca monocerata	CERMON
Ridgway's Hawk	RIHA	Buteo ridgwayi	BUTRID
Ring-billed Gull	RBGU	Larus delawarensis	LARDEL
Ring-necked Duck	RNDU	Aythya collaris	AYTCOL
Ring-necked Pheasant	RNEP*	Phasianus colchicus	PHACOL
Ring-tailed Pigeon	RTAP*	Patagioenas caribaea	PATCAR
Ringed Kingfisher	RIKI	Megascops torquata	MEGTOR
Ringed Storm-Petrel	RISP	Oceanodroma hornbyi	OCEHOR
Riverside Wren	RIWR	Cantorchilus semibadius	CANSEM
Roadside Hawk	ROHA	Buteo magnirostris	BUTMAG
Rock Pigeon	ROPI	Columba livia	COLLIV
Rock Ptarmigan	ROPT	Lagopus muta	LAGMUT
Rock Sandpiper	ROSA	Calidris ptilocnemis	CALPTI
Rock Wren	ROWR	Salpinctes obsoletus	SALOBS
Rose-bellied Bunting	RBBU	Passerina rositae	PASROS
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	RBGR	Pheucticus ludovicianus	PHELUD

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Rose-ringed Parakeet	RRPA	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	PSIKRA
Rose-throated Becard	RTBE	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>	PACAGL
Rose-throated Tanager	RTTA	<i>Piranga roseogularis</i>	PIRROS
Roseate Spoonbill	ROSP	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	PLAAJA
Roseate Tern	ROST*	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	STEDOU
Ross's Goose	ROGO	<i>Chen rossii</i>	CHEROS
Ross's Gull	ROGU	<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	RHSROS*
Rosy Thrush-Tanager	ROTT	<i>Rhodinocichla rosea</i>	RHNROS*
Rough-legged Hawk	RLHA	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	BUTLAG
Rough-legged Tyrannulet	RLTY	<i>Phyllomyias burmeisteri</i>	PHYBUR
Royal Flycatcher	ROFL	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	ONYCOR
Royal Tern	ROYT*	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	THAMAX
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	RCKI	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	REGCAL
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	RTHU	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	ARCCOL
Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	RTOH*	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>	CHRMOS
Ruddy Crake	RUCR	<i>Laterallus ruber</i>	LATRUB
Ruddy Duck	RUDU	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	OXYJAM
Ruddy Foliage-gleaner	RUFG	<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i>	AUTRUB
Ruddy Ground-Dove	RUGD	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	COLTAL
Ruddy Pigeon	RUDP*	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	PATSUB
Ruddy Quail-Dove	RUQD	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	GEOMON
Ruddy Treerunner	RUTR	<i>Margarornis rubiginosus</i>	MARRUB
Ruddy Turnstone	RUTU	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	AREINT
Ruddy Woodcreeper	RUWO	<i>Dendrocincla homochroa</i>	DENHOM
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	RBSE	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	SPOMIN
Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush	RCNT	<i>Catharus frantzii</i>	CATFRA
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	RDTF*	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>	TERERY
Rufescent Tiger-Heron	RTHE	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	TIGLIN
Ruff	RUFF	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	PHIPUG
Ruffed Grouse	RUGR	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	BONUMB
Rufous Hummingbird	RUHU	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	SELRUF
Rufous Motmot	RMOT*	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	BARMAR
Rufous Mourner	RMOU*	<i>Rhytipterna holerythra</i>	RHYHOL
Rufous Nightjar	RUNI	<i>Antrostomus rufus</i>	ANTRUF
Rufous Piha	RUFP*	<i>Lipaugus unirufus</i>	LIPUNI
Rufous Sabrewing	RUSA	<i>Campylopterus rufus</i>	CAMRUS*
Rufous-and-white Wren	RAWW	<i>Thryophilus rufalbus</i>	THRRUL*
Rufous-backed Robin	RBRO	<i>Turdus rufopalliatus</i>	TURRUP*
Rufous-bellied Chachalaca	RBEC*	<i>Ortalis wagleri</i>	ORTWAG
Rufous-breasted Antthrush	RBAN	<i>Formicarius rufipectus</i>	FORRUF
Rufous-breasted Hermit	RBHE	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	GLAHIR
Rufous-breasted Spinetail	RBRs*	<i>Synallaxis erythrothorax</i>	SYNERy
Rufous-breasted Wren	RBSW*	<i>Pheugopedius rutilus</i>	PHERUT
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	RBPE	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	CYCGUJ
Rufous-browed Tyrannulet	RBTY	<i>Phylloscartes superciliaris</i>	PHYSUP
Rufous-browed Wren	RBWW*	<i>Troglodytes rufociliatus</i>	TRORUC*
Rufous-capped Brush-Finch	RCBF	<i>Atlapetes pileatus</i>	ATLPIL

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Rufous-capped Warbler	RCWA	Basileuterus rufifrons	BASRUF
Rufous-collared Robin	RCRO	Turdus rufitorques	TURRUT*
Rufous-collared Sparrow	RCOS*	Zonotrichia capensis	ZONCAP
Rufous-crested Coquette	RCRC*	Lophornis delattrei	LOPDEL
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	RCSP	Aimophila ruficeps	AIMRUP*
Rufous-naped Wren	RNAW*	Campylorhynchus rufinucha	CAMRUN*
Rufous-necked Wood-Rail	RUWR*	Aramides axillaris	ARAAXI
Rufous-rumped Antwren	RRAN	Terenura callinota	TERCAL
+ Rufous-sided Towhee	RSTO	Pipilo maculatus/erythr.	PIPMAE
Rufous-tailed Flycatcher	RFTF*	Myiarchus validus	MYIVAL
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	RTAH*	Amazilia tzacatl	AMATZA
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	RTJA	Galbula ruficauda	GALRUF
Rufous-tailed Robin	RTRO	Luscinia sibilans	LUSSIB
Rufous-throated Solitaire	RTSO	Myadestes genibarbis	MYAGEN
Rufous-vented Chachalaca	RVCH	Ortalis ruficauda	ORTRUF
Rufous-vented Ground-Cuckoo	RVGC	Neomorphus geoffroyi	NEOGEO
Rufous-winged Antwren	RWAN	Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus	HERRUF
Rufous-winged Sparrow	RWSP	Peucaea carpalis	PEUCAR
Rufous-winged Tanager	RWTA	Tangara lavinia	TANLAV
Rufous-winged Woodpecker	RWWO	Piculus simplex	PICSIM
Russet Antshrike	RUAN	Thamnistes anabatinus	THAANA
Russet Nightingale-Thrush	RUNT	Catharus occidentalis	CATOCC
Russet-crowned Motmot	RCMO	Momotus mexicanus	MOMMEX
Russet-crowned Quail-Dove	RCQD	Geotrygon goldmani	GEOGOL
Rustic Bunting	RUBU	Emberiza rustica	EMBRUS
Rusty Blackbird	RUBL	Euphagus carolinus	EUPCAR
Rusty Sparrow	RUSP	Aimophila rufescens	AIMRUS*
Rusty-backed Spinetail	RBAS*	Cranioleuca vulpina	CRAVUL
Rusty-crowned Ground-Sparrow	RCGS	Melospiza kieneri	MELKIE
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	RMFL	Myiozetetes cayanensis	MYICAY
Sabine's Gull	SAGU	Xema sabini	XEMSAB
Sad Flycatcher	SAFL	Myiarchus barbirostris	MYIBAR
Saffron Finch	SAFI	Sicalis flaveola	SICFLA
Saffron-headed Parrot	SHPA	Pyrilia pyrilia	PYRPYL*
Sage Sparrow	SAGS*	Artemisiospiza belli	ARTBEL
Sage Thrasher	SATH	Oreoscoptes montanus	OREMON
Saltmarsh Sparrow	SALS*	Ammodramus caudacutus	AMMCAU
San Andres Vireo	SAVI	Vireo caribaeus	VIRCAB*
San Blas Jay	SBJA	Cyanocorax sanblasianus	CYASAN
Sanderling	SAND	Calidris alba	CALALB
Sandhill Crane	SACR	Grus canadensis	GRUCAN
Sandwich Tern	SATE	Thalasseus sandvicensis	THASAN
Sapayoa	SAPA	Sapayoa aenigma	SAPAEN
Sapphire-throated Hummingbird	SHTH*	Lepidopyga coeruleogularis	LEPCOE
Savanna Hawk	SAHA	Buteogallus meridionalis	BUTMER
Savannah Sparrow	SAVS*	Passerculus sandwichensis	PASSAN
Say's Phoebe	SAPH	Sayornis saya	SAYSAY

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	SCPT	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	LOPPIT*
Scaled Antpitta	SCAA*	<i>Grallaria guatemalensis</i>	GRAGUA
Scaled Pigeon	SCPI	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	PATSPE
Scaled Quail	SCQU	<i>Callipepla squamata</i>	CALSQU
Scaly-breasted Hummingbird	SBRH*	<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>	PHACUV
Scaly-breasted Thrasher	SBTH	<i>Allenia fusca</i>	ALLFUC
Scaly-breasted Wren	SCBW*	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	MICMAR
Scaly-naped Pigeon	SNPI	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	PATSQU
Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	STFG	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>	ANAVAR
Scaly-throated Leaf-tosser	STLE	<i>Sclerurus guatemalensis</i>	SCLGUA
Scarlet Ibis	SCIB	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	EUDRUB
Scarlet Macaw	SCMA	<i>Ara macao</i>	ARAMAC
Scarlet Tanager	SCTA	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	PIROLI
Scarlet-browed Tanager	SBTA	<i>Heterospingus xanthopygius</i>	HETXAN
Scarlet-rumped Cacique	SRCA	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>	CACURO
Scarlet-thighed Dacnis	STDA	<i>Dacnis venusta</i>	DACVEN
Scintillant Hummingbird	SCHU	<i>Selasphorus scintilla</i>	SELSCI
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	STFL	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	TYRFOR
Scott's Oriole	SCOR	<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	ICTPAR
Scripps's Murrelet	SCMU	<i>Synthliboramphus scrippsi</i>	SYNSCR
Scrub Euphonia	SEUP*	<i>Euphonia affinis</i>	EUPAFF
Scrub Greenlet	SCRG*	<i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>	HYLFLA
Seaside Sparrow	SESP	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	AMMMAR
Sedge Warbler	SEWA	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	ACRSCH
Sedge Wren	SEWR	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	CISPLA
Semipalmated Plover	SEPL	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	CHASEM
Semipalmated Sandpiper	SESA	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	CALPUS
Semiplumbeous Hawk	SEHA	<i>Leucopternis semiplumbeus</i>	LEUSEL*
Semper's Warbler	SEMW*	<i>Leucopeza semperi</i>	LEUSER*
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	SECF*	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	LEPAMA
Sharp-shinned Hawk	SSHA	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	ACCSTR
Sharp-tailed Grouse	STGR	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	TYMPHA
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	SPTS*	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	CALACU
+ Sharp-tailed Sparrow	STSP	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni/caudacut.</i>	AMMNEC
Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper	STST	<i>Lochmias nematura</i>	LOCNEM
Sharpbill	SHAR	<i>Oxyruncus cristatus</i>	OXYCRI
Shining Honeycreeper	SHHO	<i>Cyanerpes lucidus</i>	CYALUC
Shiny Cowbird	SHCO	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	MOLBON
Short-billed Dowitcher	SBDO	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	LIMGRI
Short-billed Pigeon	SBPI	<i>Patagioenas nigrirostris</i>	PATNIG*
Short-crested Coquette	SCCO	<i>Lophornis brachylophus</i>	LOPBRA
Short-eared Owl	SEOW	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	ASIFLA
Short-tailed Albatross	STAL	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	PHOALB
Short-tailed Hawk	STHA	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	BUTBRA
Short-tailed Nighthawk	SHTN*	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	LURSEM
Short-tailed Shearwater	SRTS*	<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	PUFTEN
Short-tailed Swift	STSW	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	CHABRA

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Shy Albatross	SHAL	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	THACAU
Siberian Accentor	SIAC	<i>Prunella montanella</i>	PRUMON
Siberian Blue Robin	SBRO	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	LUSCYA
Siberian Rubythroat	SIRU	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	LUSCAL
Sick's Swift	SISW	<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>	CHAMER
Sierra Madre Sparrow	SMSP	<i>Xenospiza baileyi</i>	XENBAI
Silver-throated Tanager	STTA	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	TANICT
Silvery-fronted Tapaculo	SFTA	<i>Scytalopus argentifrons</i>	SCYARG
Silvery-throated Jay	STHJ*	<i>Cyanolyca argentigula</i>	CYAARG
Sinaloa Crow	SICR	<i>Corvus sinaloae</i>	CORSIN
Sinaloa Martin	SIMA	<i>Progne sinaloae</i>	PROSIN
Sinaloa Wren	SIWR	<i>Thryophilus sinaloa</i>	THRSIN
Singing Quail	SIQU	<i>Dactylortyx thoracicus</i>	DACTHO
Sirystes	SIRY	<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>	SIRSIB
Sky Lark	SKLA	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	ALAARV
Slate-colored Grosbeak	SCOG*	<i>Saltator grossus</i>	SALGRO
+ Slate-colored Junco	SCJU	<i>Junco h. hyemalis</i>	JUNHHY
Slate-colored Seedeater	SCSE	<i>Sporophila schistacea</i>	SPOSCH
Slate-colored Solitaire	SCSO	<i>Myadestes unicolor</i>	MYAUNI
Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher	SHTF	<i>Poecilatriccus sylvia</i>	POESYL
Slate-throated Gnatcatcher	STGN	<i>Poliophtila schistaceigula</i>	POLSCH
Slate-throated Redstart	STRE	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	MYIMIN
Slaty Antwren	SLAN	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	MYRSCH
Slaty Finch	SLFI	<i>Haplospiza rustica</i>	HAPRUS
Slaty Flowerpiercer	SLFL	<i>Diglossa plumbea</i>	DIGPLU
Slaty Spinetail	SLSP	<i>Synallaxis brachyura</i>	SYNBRA
Slaty Vireo	SLVI	<i>Vireo brevipennis</i>	VIRBRE
Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon	SBFF	<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>	MICMIR
Slaty-backed Gull	SBGU	<i>Larus schistisagus</i>	LARSCH
Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	SBNT	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>	CATFUT*
Slaty-breasted Tinamou	SBTI	<i>Crypturellus boucardi</i>	CRYBOU
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	SLCF*	<i>Leptopogon supercilialis</i>	LEPSUP
Slaty-tailed Trogon	STTR	<i>Trogon massena</i>	TROMAS
Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner	SWFG	<i>Philydor fuscipenne</i>	PHIFUS
Slender Sheartail	SLSH	<i>Doricha enicura</i>	DORENI
Slender-billed Curlew	SBCU	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	NUMTEN
Slender-billed Grackle	SBGR	<i>Quiscalus palustris</i>	QUIPAL
Slender-billed Kite	SBKI	<i>Helicolestes hamatus</i>	HELHAM
+ Small Canada Goose	SCGO	<i>Branta c. parvipes</i>	BRACPA
Smew	SMEW	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	MERALB
Smith's Longspur	SMLO	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	CALPIC
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	SMBW*	<i>Picoides fumigatus</i>	PICFUM
Smooth-billed Ani	SBAN	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	CROANI
Snail Kite	SNKI	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	ROSSOC
Snow Bunting	SNBU	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	PLENIV
Snow Goose	SNGO	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	CHECAE
+ Snow X Ross's Goose Hybrid	SRGH	<i>Chen caerul. x rossii</i>	CHECAR

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Snowcap	SNOC*	<i>Microchera albocoronata</i>	MICALB
Snowy Cotinga	SNCO	<i>Carpodectes nitidus</i>	CARNIT
Snowy Egret	SNEG	<i>Egretta thula</i>	EGRTHU
Snowy Owl	SNOW	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	BUBSCA
Snowy Plover	SNPL	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	CHANIV
Snowy-bellied Hummingbird	SBEH*	<i>Amazilia edward</i>	AMAEDW
Social Flycatcher	SOFL	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	MYISIM
Socorro Dove	SODO	<i>Zenaida graysoni</i>	ZENGRA
Socorro Mockingbird	SOMO	<i>Mimus graysoni</i>	MIMGRA
Socorro Wren	SOCW*	<i>Troglodytes sissonii</i>	TROSIS
Solitary Eagle	SOEA	<i>Buteogallus solitarius</i>	BUGSOL*
Solitary Sandpiper	SOSA	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	TRISOL
Solitary Snipe	SOSN	<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	GALSOL
+ Solitary Vireo	SOVI	<i>Vireo (sp)</i>	VIRSPE
Song Sparrow	SOSP	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	MELMEL
Song Thrush	SOTH*	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	TURPHI
Song Wren	SONW*	<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>	CYPPHA
Sooty Grouse	SOGR	<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus</i>	DEGFUL*
Sooty Shearwater	SOSH	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	PUFGRI
Sooty Tern	SOTE	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	ONYFUS
Sooty Thrush	SOOT*	<i>Turdus nigrescens</i>	TURNIG
Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager	SCBT	<i>Chlorospingus pileatus</i>	CHLPIL
Sooty-faced Finch	SFFI	<i>Arremon crassirostris</i>	ARRCRA
Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	SHTY	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>	PHYGRI
Sooty-headed Wren	SHWR	<i>Pheugopedius spadix</i>	PHESPA
Sora	SORA	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	PORCAR
South Polar Skua	SPSK	<i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>	STEMAC
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	SOBT	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	CAMOB
Southern Bentbill	SOBE	<i>Oncostoma olivaceum</i>	ONCOLI
+ Southern House-Wren	SOHW	<i>Troglodytes a. musculus</i>	TROAMU
Southern Lapwing	SOLA	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	VANCHI
Southern Martin	SOMA	<i>Progne elegans</i>	PROELE
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	SRWS	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	STERUF
+ Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	SWFL	<i>Empidonax t. extimus</i>	EMPTX
Spangle-cheeked Tanager	SCHT*	<i>Tangara dowii</i>	TANDOW
Sparkling-tailed Hummingbird	SKTH*	<i>Tilmatura dupontii</i>	TILDUP
Speckled Mourner	SPMO	<i>Laniocera rufescens</i>	LANRUF
Speckled Tanager	SPTA	<i>Tangara guttata</i>	TANGUT
Spectacled Eider	SPEI	<i>Somateria fischeri</i>	SOMFIS
Spectacled Owl	SPEO*	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	PULPER
Spectacled Parrotlet	SPPA	<i>Forpus conspicillatus</i>	FORCON
Spectacled Thrush	SPTH	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>	TURNUD
Spiny-faced Antshrike	SFAN	<i>Xenornis setifrons</i>	XENSET
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	SBSA	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	EURPYG
Spot-breasted Oriole	SBOR	<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>	ICTPEC
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	SBWP*	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>	COLPUN
Spot-breasted Wren	SBSW*	<i>Pheugopedius maculipectus</i>	PHEMAC

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Spot-crowned Antvireo	SPCA*	Dysithamnus puncticeps	DYSPUN
Spot-crowned Barbet	SCBA	Capito maculicoronatus	CAPMAR*
Spot-crowned Euphonia	SPCE*	Euphonia imitans	EUPIMI
Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	SCRW*	Lepidocolaptes affinis	LEPAFF
Spot-fronted Swift	SFSW	Cypseloides cherriei	CYPCHE
Spot-tailed Nightjar	SPTN*	Hydropsalis maculicaudus	HYDMAD*
Spotted Antbird	SPAN	Hylophylax naevioides	HYLNAE
Spotted Barbtail	SPBA	Premnoplex brunnescens	PREBRU
Spotted Crane	SPCR	Porzana porzana	PORPOR
Spotted Dove	SPDO	Streptopelia chinensis	STRCHI
Spotted Flycatcher	SPFL	Muscicapa striata	MUSSTR
Spotted Nightingale-Thrush	SPNT	Catharus dryas	CATDRY
Spotted Owl	SPOW	Strix occidentalis	STROCC
Spotted Rail	SPRA	Pardirallus maculatus	PARMAS*
Spotted Redshank	SPRE	Tringa erythropus	TRIERY
Spotted Sandpiper	SPSA	Actitis macularius	ACTMAC
Spotted Towhee	SPTO	Pipilo maculatus	PIPMAC
Spotted Wood-Quail	SPWQ	Odontophorus guttatus	ODOGUT
Spotted Woodcreeper	SPWO	Xiphorhynchus erythropygius	XIPERY
Spotted Wren	SPWR	Campylorhynchus gularis	CAMGUL
+ Spotted x Barred Owl Hybrid	SBOH	Strix occiden. x varia	STROCV
Sprague's Pipit	SPPI	Anthus spragueii	ANTSPR
Spruce Grouse	SPGR	Falcapennis canadensis	FALCAN
Squirrel Cuckoo	SQCU	Piaya cayana	PIACAY
St. Lucia Black Finch	SLBF	Melanospiza richardsoni	MELRIC
St. Lucia Oriole	SLOR	Icterus laudabilis	ICTLAU
St. Lucia Parrot	SLPA	Amazona versicolor	AMAVER
St. Lucia Warbler	SLWA	Setophaga delicata	SETDEL
St. Vincent Parrot	SVPA	Amazona guildingii	AMAGUI
Steely-vented Hummingbird	SVHU	Amazilia saucerrottei	AMASAU
Stejneger's Petrel	STPE	Pterodroma longirostris	PTELON
Steller's Eider	STEI	Polysticta stelleri	POLSTE
Steller's Jay	STJA	Cyanocitta stelleri	CYASTE
Steller's Sea-Eagle	STSE	Haliaeetus pelagicus	HALPEL
Stilt Sandpiper	STSA	Calidris himantopus	CALHIM
Stolid Flycatcher	STOF*	Myiarchus stolidus	MYISTO
Stonechat	STON	Saxicola torquatus	SAXTOR
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	SGBW*	Dendroplex picus	DENPIS*
Streak-backed Oriole	SBAO*	Icterus pustulatus	ICTPUS
Streak-breasted Treehunter	SBTR	Thripadectes rufobrunneus	THRRUB*
Streak-chested Antpitta	SCHA*	Hylopezus perspicillatus	HYLPER
Streak-crowned Antvireo	STCA*	Dysithamnus striaticeps	DYSSTR
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	SHWO	Lepidocolaptes souleyetii	LEPSOU
Streaked Flycatcher	STRF*	Myiodynastes maculatus	MYIMAC
Streaked Saltator	SSAL*	Saltator striatipectus	SALSTR
Streaked Shearwater	STRS*	Calonectris leucomelas	CALLEU
Streaked Xenops	STXE	Xenops rutilans	XENRUT

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Streamertail	STRM*	<i>Trochilus polytmus</i>	TROPOL
Striated Heron	STRH*	<i>Butorides striata</i>	BUTSTR
Strickland's Woodpecker	STCW*	<i>Picoides stricklandi</i>	PICSTR
Stripe-breasted Wren	SIBW*	<i>Cantorchilus thoracicus</i>	CANTHO
Stripe-cheeked Woodpecker	SCHW*	<i>Piculus callopterus</i>	PICCAL
Stripe-headed Sparrow	SHSP	<i>Peucaea ruficauda</i>	PEURUF
Stripe-tailed Hummingbird	STHM*	<i>Eupherusa eximia</i>	EUPEXI
Stripe-throated Hermit	STHR*	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>	PHASTR
Stripe-throated Wren	STWR	<i>Cantorchilus leucopogon</i>	CANLEP*
Striped Cuckoo	STCU	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	TAPNAE
Striped Owl	STRO*	<i>Pseudoscops clamator</i>	PSECLA
Striped Sparrow	SSPA*	<i>Oriturus superciliosus</i>	ORISUP
Striped Woodhaunter	STPW*	<i>Hyloctistes subulatus</i>	HYLSUB
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	SNBW*	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	XIPPRO
Stub-tailed Spadebill	STTS*	<i>Platyrinchus cancrominus</i>	PLACAN
Stygian Owl	STOW	<i>Asio stygius</i>	ASISTY
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	SBFL	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	MYILUT
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	SRFL	<i>Myiobius sulphureipygius</i>	MYISUL
Sulphur-rumped Tanager	SRTA	<i>Heterospingus rubrifrons</i>	HETRUB
Sulphur-winged Parakeet	SWPA	<i>Pyrrhura hoffmanni</i>	PYRHOF
Sumichrast's Wren	SUWR	<i>Hylorchilus sumichrasti</i>	HYLSUM
Summer Tanager	SUTA	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	PIRRUB
Sunbittern	SUNB	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	EURHEL
Sungrebe	SUNG	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	HELFUL
Surf Scoter	SUSC	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	MELPER
Surfbird	SURF	<i>Aphriza virgata</i>	APHVIR
+ Sutton's Warbler	SUWA	<i>Setophaga americana x dominica</i>	SETAMD
Swainson's Hawk	SWHA	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	BUTSWA
Swainson's Thrush	SWTH	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	CATUST
Swainson's Warbler	SWWA	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	LIMSWA
Swallow Tanager	SWTA	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	TERVIR
Swallow-tailed Gull	STGU	<i>Creagrus furcatus</i>	CREFUR
Swallow-tailed Kite	STKI	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	ELAFOR
Swamp Sparrow	SWSP	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	MELGEO
Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel	SSTP	<i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i>	OCEMON
Tacarcuna Bush-Tanager	TABT	<i>Chlorospingus tacarcunae</i>	CHLTAC
Tacarcuna Tapaculo	TATA	<i>Scytalopus panamensis</i>	SCYPAN
Tacarcuna Wood-Quail	TAWQ	<i>Odontophorus dialeucos</i>	ODODIA
Tahiti Petrel	TAPE	<i>Pterodroma rostrata</i>	PTEROS
Taiga Bean-Goose	TABG	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	ANSFAB
Taiga Flycatcher	TAFL	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	FICALB
Tamaulipas Crow	TACR	<i>Corvus imparatus</i>	CORIMP
Tamaulipas Pygmy-Owl	TAPO	<i>Glaucidium sanchezi</i>	GLASAN
Tawny-breasted Flycatcher	TBFL	<i>Myiobius villosus</i>	MYIVIL
Tawny-capped Euphonia	TCEU	<i>Euphonia anneae</i>	EUPANN
Tawny-chested Flycatcher	TCFL	<i>Aphanotriccus capitalis</i>	APHCAP
Tawny-collared Nightjar	TCNI	<i>Antrostomus salvini</i>	ANTSAL

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Tawny-crested Tanager	TCTA	<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>	TACDEL
Tawny-crowned Greenlet	TCGR	<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	HYLOCH
Tawny-faced Gnatwren	TFGN	<i>Microbates cinereiventris</i>	MICCIN
Tawny-faced Quail	TFQU	<i>Rhynchortyx cinctus</i>	RHYCIN
Tawny-shouldered Blackbird	TSBL	<i>Agelaius humeralis</i>	AGEHUM
Tawny-throated Leaf Tosser	TTLE	<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	SCLMEX
Tawny-winged Woodcreeper	TWWO	<i>Dendrocincla anabatina</i>	DENANA
Temminck's Stint	TEST	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	CALTEM
Tennessee Warbler	TEWA	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	OREPER
Terek Sandpiper	TESA	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	XENCIN
Thayer's Gull	THGU	<i>Larus thayeri</i>	LARTHA
Thick-billed Euphonia	TBEU	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	EUPLAN
Thick-billed Kingbird	TBKI	<i>Tyrannus crassirostris</i>	TYRCRA
Thick-billed Murre	TBMU	<i>Uria lomvia</i>	URILOM
Thick-billed Parrot	TBPA	<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i>	RHYPAC
Thick-billed Seed-Finch	TBSF	<i>Oryzoborus funereus</i>	ORYFUN
Thick-billed Vireo	TBVI	<i>Vireo crassirostris</i>	VIRCRA
Thicket Antpitta	THAN	<i>Hylopezus dives</i>	HYLDIV
Thicket Tinamou	THTI	<i>Crypturellus cinnamomeus</i>	CRYCIN
Three-striped Warbler	TSWA	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	BASTRI
Three-wattled Bellbird	TWBE	<i>Procnias tricarunculatus</i>	PROTRI
Thrush-like Schiffornis	TLSC	<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>	SCHTUR
Timberline Wren	TIWR	<i>Thryorchilus browni</i>	THRBRO
Tiny Hawk	TIHA	<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>	ACCSUP
Tody Motmot	TOMO	<i>Hylomanes momotula</i>	HYLMOM
Tooth-billed Hummingbird	TBHU	<i>Androdon aequatorialis</i>	ANDAEQ
Torrent Tyrannulet	TOTY	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	SERCIN
Townsend's Shearwater	TOSH	<i>Puffinus auricularis</i>	PUFAUR
Townsend's Solitaire	TOSO	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	MYATOW
Townsend's Warbler	TOWA	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	SETTOW
+ Townsend's x Hermit Warbler Hybrid	THWH	<i>Setophaga townsendi x occidentalis</i>	SETTOO
+ Traill's Flycatcher	TRFL	<i>Empidonax alnorum/traillii</i>	EMPALT
Transvolcanic Jay	TRJA	<i>Aphelocoma ultramarina</i>	APHULT
Tree Pipit	TRPI	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	ANTTRI
Tree Swallow	TRES*	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	TACBIC
Tricolored Blackbird	TRBL	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	AGETRI
Tricolored Heron	TRHE	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	EGRTRI
Tricolored Munia	TRMU	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	LONMAC*
Tristram's Storm-Petrel	TRSP	<i>Oceanodroma tristrami</i>	OCETRI
Tropical Gnatcatcher	TRGN	<i>Poliophtila plumbea</i>	POLPLU
Tropical Kingbird	TRKI	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	TYRMEL
Tropical Mockingbird	TRMO	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	MIMGIL
Tropical Parula	TRPA	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>	SETPIY*
Tropical Pewee	TRPE	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	CONCIN
Tropical Screech-Owl	TRSO	<i>Megascops choliba</i>	MEGCHO
Trumpeter Swan	TRUS*	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	CYGBUC
Tufted Duck	TUDU	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	AYTFUL

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Tufted Flycatcher	TUFL	Mitrephanes phaeocercus	MITPHA
Tufted Jay	TUJA	Cyanocorax dickeyi	CYADIC
Tufted Puffin	TUPU	Fratercula cirrhata	FRACIR
Tufted Titmouse	TUTI	Baeolophus bicolor	BAEBIC
Tundra Bean-Goose	TUBG	Anser serrirostris	ANSSER
Tundra Swan	TUSW	Cygnus columbianus	CYGCOL
Turkey Vulture	TUVU	Cathartes aura	CATAUA*
Turquoise Cotinga	TUCO	Cotinga ridgwayi	COTRID
Turquoise-browed Motmot	TBMO	Eumomota superciliosa	EUMSUP
Tuxtla Quail-Dove	TUQD	Geotrygon carrikeri	GEOCAR
Ula-ai-hawane	UAIH*	Ciridops anna	CIRANN
Unicolored Jay	UNJA	Aphelocoma unicolor	APHUNI
+ Unidentified Accipiter Hawk	UAHA*	Accipiter (sp)	ACCSPE
+ Unidentified Bird	UNBI	Aves (gen, sp)	AVEGSP
+ Unidentified Blackbird	UNBL	Icteridae (gen, sp)	ICTGSP
+ Unidentified Carpodacus Finch	UCFI	Haemorhous (sp)	HAESPE
+ Unidentified Crow	UNCR	Corvus (sp)	CORSPE
+ Unidentified Dowitcher	UNDO	Limnodromus sp.	LIMSPE
+ Unidentified Duck	UNDU	Anatinae (gen, sp)	ANAGSP
+ Unidentified Empidonax Flycatcher	UEFL	Empidonax (sp)	EMPSPE
+ Unidentified Flycatcher	UNFL	Tyrannidae (gen, sp)	TYRGEN
+ Unidentified Hawk	UNHA	Accipitridae (gen, sp)	ACCGSP
+ Unidentified Hummingbird	UNHU	Trochilidae (gen, sp)	TRCGSP*
+ Unidentified Larus Gull	UNLG	Larus (sp)	LARSPE
+ Unidentified Owl	UNOW	Strigidae (gen, sp)	STRGSP
+ Unidentified Piranga Tanager	UPTA	Piranga (sp)	PIRSPE
+ Unidentified Poecile Chickadee	UPCH	Poecile (sp)	POESPE
+ Unidentified Sapsucker	UNSA	Sphyrapicus (sp)	SPHSPE
+ Unidentified Selasphorus Hummingbird	USHU	Selaphorus (sp)	SELSPS*
+ Unidentified Sparrow	UNSP	Emberizidae (gen, sp)	EMBGSP
+ Unidentified Swallow	UNSW	Hirundidae (gen, sp)	HIRGSP
+ Unidentified Teal	UNTE	Anas (sp)	ANASPE
+ Unidentified Thrush	UNTH	Turdidae (gen, sp)	TURGSP
+ Unidentified Warbler	UNWA	Parulidae (gen, sp)	PARGSP
+ Unidentified Woodpecker	UNWO	Picidae (gen, sp)	PICGSP
+ Unidentified Wren	UNWR	Troglodytidae (gen, sp)	TRGGSP*
Uniform Crake	UNIC*	Amaurolimnas concolor	AMLCON*
Unspotted Saw-whet Owl	USWO	Aegolius ridgwayi	AEGRID
Upland Sandpiper	UPSA	Bartramia longicauda	BARLON
Variable Seedeater	VASE	Sporophila americana	SPOAME
Varied Bunting	VABU	Passerina versicolor	PASVER
Varied Solitaire	VASO	Myadestes coloratus	MYACOL
Varied Thrush	VATH	Ixoreus naevius	IXONAE
Variegated Flycatcher	VAFL	Empidonomus varius	EMPVAR
Vaux's Swift	VASW	Chaetura vauxi	CHAVAU
Veery	VEER	Catharus fuscescens	CATFUN*
Venezuelan Troupial	VETR	Icterus icterus	ICTICT

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Veraguan Mango	VEMA	<i>Anthracothorax veraguensis</i>	ANTVER
Verdin	VERD	<i>Auriparus flaviceps</i>	AURFLA
Vermiculated Screech-Owl	VESO	<i>Megascops guatemalae</i>	MEGGUA
Vermilion Flycatcher	VEFL	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	PYRRUB
Vervain Hummingbird	VEHU	<i>Mellisuga minima</i>	MELMIN
Vesper Sparrow	VESP	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	POOGRA
Village Weaver	VIWE	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	PLOCUC
Violaceous Quail-Dove	VIQD	<i>Geotrygon violacea</i>	GEOVIO
Violet Sabrewing	VISA	<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>	CAMHEM
Violet-bellied Hummingbird	VBHU	<i>Damophila julie</i>	DAMJUL
Violet-capped Hummingbird	VCAH*	<i>Goldmania violiceps</i>	GOLVIO
Violet-crowned Hummingbird	VCHU	<i>Amazilia violiceps</i>	AMAVIO
Violet-crowned Woodnymph	VCWO	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>	THACOL
Violet-green Swallow	VGSW	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	TACTHA
Violet-headed Hummingbird	VHHU	<i>Klais guimeti</i>	KLAGUI
Virginia Rail	VIRA	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	RALLIM
Virginia's Warbler	VIWA	<i>Oreothlypis virginiae</i>	OREVIR
Viridian Dacnis	VIDA	<i>Dacnis viguieri</i>	DACVIG
Vitelline Warbler	VITW*	<i>Setophaga vitellina</i>	SETVIT
Volcano Hummingbird	VOHU	<i>Selasphorus flammula</i>	SELFLA
Volcano Junco	VOJU	<i>Junco vulcani</i>	JUNVUL
Wandering Albatross	WAAL	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	DIOEXU
Wandering Tattler	WATA	<i>Tringa incana</i>	TRIINC
Warbling Vireo	WAVI	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	VIRGIL
Wattled Jacana	WAJA	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	JACJAC
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	WBWO	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	GLYSPI
Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel	WRSP	<i>Oceanodroma tethys</i>	OCETET
Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	WTGF	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	EMBHER
Wedge-tailed Sabrewing	WTSB	<i>Campylopterus curvipennis</i>	CAMCUR
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	WTSH	<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	PUFPAC
West Indian Whistling-Duck	WIWD	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	DENARB
West Indian Woodpecker	WIWO	<i>Melanerpes supercilialis</i>	MELSUP
West Mexican Chachalaca	WMCH	<i>Ortalis poliocephala</i>	ORTPOL
Western Bluebird	WEBL	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	SIAMEX
Western Chat-Tanager	WECT	<i>Calyptophilus tertius</i>	CALTER
+ Western Flycatcher	WEFL	<i>Empidonax difficilis/occid.</i>	EMPDIO
Western Grebe	WEGR	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	AECOCC
Western Gull	WEGU	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	LAROCC
Western Kingbird	WEKI	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	TYRVER
Western Marsh Harrier	WMHA	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	CIRAER
Western Meadowlark	WEME	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	STUNEG
+ Western Palm Warbler	WPWA	<i>Setophaga palmarum palmarum</i>	SETPPA
Western Reef-Heron	WERH	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	EGRGUL
Western Sandpiper	WESA	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	CALMAU
Western Screech-Owl	WESO	<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	MEGKEN
Western Scrub-Jay	WESJ	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	APHCAL
Western Slaty-Antshrike	WSLA*	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	THAATR

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Western Spindalis	WESP	Spindalis zena	SPIZEN
Western Tanager	WETA	Piranga ludoviciana	PIRLUD
Western Wood-Pewee	WEWP	Contopus sordidulus	CONSOR
+ Western X Glaucous-winged Gull Hybrid	WGWH	Larus occid. x gluaces.	LAROCG
+ Western X Mountain Bluebird Hybrid	WMBH	Sialia mex. x currucoid.	SIAMEC
Whimbrel	WHIM	Numenius phaeopus	NUMPHA
Whiskered Auklet	WHAU	Aethia pygmaea	AETPYG
Whiskered Screech-Owl	WHSO	Megascops trichopsis	MEGTRI
Whiskered Tern	WHST*	Chlidonias hybrida	CHLHYB
+ Whistling Swan	WHSW	Cygnus c. columbianus	CYGCCO
Whistling Warbler	WHIW*	Catharopeza bishopi	CATBIS
White Hawk	WHHA	Pseudastur albicollis	PSEALB
White Ibis	WHIB	Eudocimus albus	EUDALB
White Tern	WHTT*	Gygis alba	GYGALB
White Wagtail	WHWA	Motacilla alba	MOTALB
White-bellied Antbird	WBEA*	Myrmeciza longipes	MYRLON
White-bellied Chachalaca	WBCH	Ortalis leucogastra	ORTLEU
White-bellied Emerald	WBEM	Amazilia candida	AMACAN
White-bellied Mountain-gem	WBMG	Lampornis hemileucus	LAMHEM
White-bellied Wren	WBWR	Uropsila leucogastra	UROLEU
White-breasted Nuthatch	WBNU	Sitta carolinensis	SITCAR
White-breasted Thrasher	WBTH	Ramphocinclus brachyurus	RAMBRA
White-breasted Wood-Wren	WBWW	Henicorhina leucosticta	HENLES*
White-cheeked Pintail	WCHP*	Anas bahamensis	ANABAH
White-chinned Petrel	WCPE	Procellaria aequinoctialis	PROAEQ
White-chinned Swift	WCHS*	Cypseloides cryptus	CYPCRY
White-chinned Thrush	WCTH	Turdus aurantius	TURAU
White-collared Manakin	WCOM*	Manacus candei	MANCAN
White-collared Seedeater	WCSE	Sporophila torqueola	SPOTOR
White-collared Swift	WCSW	Streptoprocne zonaris	STRZON
+ White-cr. X Golden-cr. Sparrow Hybrid	WGS	Zonotrichia leuc. x atricap.	ZONLEA
White-crested Coquette	WCCO	Lophornis adorabilis	LOPADO
White-crested Elaenia	WCEL	Elaenia albiceps	ELAALB
White-crowned Manakin	WCRM*	Pipra pipra	PIPPIP
White-crowned Parrot	WCPA	Pionus senilis	PIOSEN
White-crowned Pigeon	WCPI	Patagioenas leucocephala	PATLEU
White-crowned Sparrow	WCSP	Zonotrichia leucophrys	ZONLEU
White-eared Conebill	WECO	Conirostrum leucogenys	CONLEU
White-eared Ground-Sparrow	WEGS	Melospiza leucotis	MELLEU
White-eared Hummingbird	WEHU	Hylocharis leucotis	HYLLEU
White-eyed Thrush	WETH	Turdus jamaicensis	TURJAM
White-eyed Vireo	WEVI	Vireo griseus	VIRGRI
White-faced Ibis	WFIB	Plegadis chihi	PLECHI
White-faced Quail-Dove	WFAQ*	Geotrygon albifacies	GEOALB
White-faced Storm-Petrel	WFSP	Pelagodroma marina	PELMAR
White-faced Whistling-Duck	WFWD	Dendrocygna viduata	DENVID
White-flanked Antwren	WFLA*	Myrmotherula axillaris	MYRAXI

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White-fringed Antwren	WFRA*	Formicivora grisea	FORGRI
White-fronted Nunbird	WFNU	Monasa morphoeus	MONMOR
White-fronted Parrot	WFPA	Amazona albifrons	AMAALB
White-fronted Quail-Dove	WFRQ*	Geotrygon leucometopia	GEOLEU
White-fronted Swift	WFSW	Cypseloides storeri	CYPSTO
White-headed Woodpecker	WHWO	Picoides albolarvatus	PICALB
White-headed Wren	WHWR	Campylorhynchus albobrunneus	CAMALB
White-lined Tanager	WLTA	Tachyphonus rufus	TACRUF
White-lored Gnatcatcher	WLGN	Poliophtila albiloris	POLALB
White-naped Brush-Finch	WNBF	Atlapietes albinucha	ATLALB
White-naped Swift	WNSW	Streptoprocne semicollaris	STRSEM
White-necked Crow	WNCR	Corvus leucognaphalus	CORLEU
White-necked Jacobin	WNJA	Florisuga mellivora	FLOMEL
White-necked Petrel	WNPE	Pterodroma cervicalis	PTECER
White-necked Puffbird	WNPU	Notharchus hyperrhynchus	NOTHYP
White-ringed Flycatcher	WRFL	Conopias albobittatus	CONALB
White-ruffed Manakin	WRMA	Corapipo altera	CORALT
White-rumped Sandpiper	WRSA	Calidris fuscicollis	CALFUS
White-rumped Shama	WRSH	Copsychus malabaricus	COPMAL
White-shouldered Tanager	WSTA	Tachyphonus luctuosus	TACLUC
White-striped Woodcreeper	WSWO	Lepidocolaptes leucogaster	LEPLEU
White-tailed Eagle	WTEA	Haliaeetus albicilla	HALALB
White-tailed Emerald	WTEM	Elvira chionura	ELVCHI
White-tailed Hawk	WTHA	Buteo albicaudatus	BUTALC*
White-tailed Hummingbird	WTAH*	Eupherusa poliocerca	EUPPOL
White-tailed Kite	WTKI	Elanus leucurus	ELALEU
White-tailed Nightjar	WTNI	Hydropsalis cayennensis	HYDCAY
White-tailed Ptarmigan	WTPT	Lagopus leucura	LAGLEU
White-tailed Trogon	WTAT*	Trogon chionurus	TROCHI
White-tailed Tropicbird	WTTR	Phaethon lepturus	PHALEP
White-thighed Swallow	WTGS*	Neochelidon tibialis	NEOTIB
White-throated Crake	WTCR	Laterallus albigularis	LATALB
White-throated Flycatcher	WTFL	Empidonax albigularis	EMPALB
White-throated Jay	WTJA	Cyanolyca mirabilis	CYAMIR
White-throated Magpie-Jay	WTMJ	Calocitta formosa	CALFOR
White-throated Mountain-gem	WTMG	Lampornis castaneoventris	LAMCAS
White-throated Needletail	WTNE	Hirundapus caudacutus	HIRCAU
White-throated Shrike-Tanager	WTST	Lanio leucothorax	LANLEU
White-throated Spadebill	WTRS*	Platyrinchus mystaceus	PLAMYS
White-throated Sparrow	WTSP	Zonotrichia albicollis	ZONALB
White-throated Swift	WTSW	Aeronautes saxatalis	AERSAX
White-throated Thrush	WTTH	Turdus assimilis	TURASS
White-throated Towhee	WTTO	Melospiza albicollis	MELALB
White-tipped Dove	WTD0	Leptotila verreauxi	LEPVER
White-tipped Sicklebill	WTSI	Eutoxeres aquila	EUTAQU
White-vented Euphonia	WVEU	Euphonia minuta	EUPMIN
White-vented Plumbeater	WVPL	Chalybura buffonii	CHABUF

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White-whiskered Puffbird	WWPU	Malacoptila panamensis	MALPAN
White-winged Becard	WWBE	Pachyramphus polychopterus	PACPOL
White-winged Crossbill	WWCR	Loxia leucoptera	LOXLEU
White-winged Dove	WWDO	Zenaida asiatica	ZENASI
+ White-winged Junco	WWJU	Junco h. aikenii	JUNHAI
White-winged Parakeet	WWPA	Brotogeris versicolurus	BROVER
White-winged Scoter	WWSC	Melanitta fusca	MENFUS*
White-winged Tanager	WWTA	Piranga leucoptera	PIRLEU
White-winged Tern	WWTE	Chlidonias leucopterus	CHLLEU
White-winged Warbler	WWWA	Xenoligea montana	XENMON
Whooper Swan	WHOS*	Cygnus cygnus	CYGCYG
Whooping Crane	WHCR	Grus americana	GRUAME
Wild Turkey	WITU	Meleagris gallopavo	MELGAL
Willet	WILL	Tringa semipalmata	TRISEM
Williamson's Sapsucker	WISA	Sphyrapicus thyroideus	SPHTHY
Willow Flycatcher	WIFL	Empidonax traillii	EMPTRA
Willow Ptarmigan	WIPT	Lagopus lagopus	LAGLAG
Willow Warbler	WILW*	Phylloscopus trochilus	PHYTRO
Wilson's Phalarope	WIPH	Phalaropus tricolor	PHATRI
Wilson's Plover	WIPL	Charadrius wilsonia	CHAWIL
Wilson's Snipe	WISN	Gallinago delicata	GALDEL
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	WISP	Oceanites oceanicus	OCEOCE
Wilson's Warbler	WIWA	Cardellina pusilla	CARPUS
Wine-throated Hummingbird	WTHH*	Atthis ellioti	ATTELL
Wing-banded Antbird	WBAA*	Myrmornis torquata	MYRTOR
Winter Wren	WIWR	Troglodytes hiemalis	TROHIE
Wood Duck	WODU	Aix sponsa	AIXSPO
Wood Sandpiper	WOSA	Tringa glareola	TRIGLA
Wood Stork	WOST	Mycteria americana	MYCAME
Wood Thrush	WOTH	Hylocichla mustelina	HYLMUS
Wood Warbler	WOWA	Phylloscopus sibilatrix	PHYSIB
Worm-eating Warbler	WEWA	Helmitheros vermivorum	HELVER
Worthen's Sparrow	WOSP	Spizella wortheni	SPIWOR
Wrenthrush	WRET*	Zeledonia coronata	ZELCOR
Wrentit	WREN	Chamaea fasciata	CHAFAS
Xantus's Hummingbird	XAHU	Hylocharis xantusii	HYLXAN
Yellow Bittern	YEBI	Ixobrychus sinensis	IXOSIN
Yellow Grosbeak	YEGR	Pheucticus chrysopheplus	PHECHR
+ Yellow Palm Warbler	YPWA	Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea	SETPHY
Yellow Rail	YERA	Coturnicops noveboracensis	COTNOV
Yellow Tyrannulet	YETY	Capsiempis flaveola	CAPFLA
Yellow Warbler	YEWA	Setophaga petechia	SETPET
Yellow-backed Oriole	YBOR	Icterus chrysater	ICTCHR
Yellow-backed Tanager	YBTA	Hemithraupis flavicollis	HEMFLC*
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	YBEL	Elaenia flavogaster	ELAFLA
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	YBFL	Empidonax flaviventris	EMPFLN*
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	YBSA	Sphyrapicus varius	SPHVAR

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	YBSE	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	SPONIG
Yellow-bellied Siskin	YBSI	<i>Spinus xanthogastrus</i>	SPIXAN
Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet	YBTY	<i>Ornithion semiflavum</i>	ORNSEM
Yellow-billed Cacique	YBIC*	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>	AMBHOL
Yellow-billed Cardinal	YBCA	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	PARCAP
Yellow-billed Cotinga	YBCO	<i>Carpodectes antoniae</i>	CARANT
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	YBCU	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	COCAME
Yellow-billed Loon	YBLO	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	GAVADA
Yellow-billed Magpie	YBMA	<i>Pica nuttalli</i>	PIANUT*
Yellow-billed Parrot	YBPA	<i>Amazona collaria</i>	AMACOL
Yellow-billed Tern	YBTE	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>	STESUP
Yellow-breasted Bunting	YBSB*	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	EMBAUR
Yellow-breasted Chat	YBCH	<i>Icteria virens</i>	ICTVIR
Yellow-breasted Crake	YBCR	<i>Porzana flaviventer</i>	PORFLN*
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	YBRF*	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	TOLFLA
Yellow-browed Bunting	YBWB*	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	EMBCHR
Yellow-browed Shrike-Vireo	YBSV	<i>Vireolanius eximius</i>	VIREXI
Yellow-browed Warbler	YBWA	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	PHYINO
Yellow-collared Chlorophonia	YCCH	<i>Chlorophonia flavirostris</i>	CHLFLR*
Yellow-crowned Bishop	YCBI	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	EUPAFE
Yellow-crowned Euphonia	YCEU	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>	EUPLUT
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	YCNH	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	NYCVIO
Yellow-crowned Parrot	YCPA	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	AMAOCH
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	YCTY	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	TYRELA
Yellow-eared Toucanet	YETO	<i>Selenidera spectabilis</i>	SELSPT*
Yellow-eyed Junco	YEJU	<i>Junco phaeonotus</i>	JUNPHA
Yellow-faced Grassquit	YFGR	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	TIAOLI
Yellow-footed Gull	YFGU	<i>Larus livens</i>	LARLIV
Yellow-fronted Canary	YFCA	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	SERMOZ
Yellow-green Finch	YGFI	<i>Pselliophorus luteoviridis</i>	PSELUT
Yellow-green Grosbeak	YGGR	<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>	CATCAN
Yellow-green Tyrannulet	YGTY	<i>Phylloscartes flavovirens</i>	PHYFLA
Yellow-green Vireo	YGVI	<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	VIRFLD*
Yellow-headed Blackbird	YHBL	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	XANXAN
Yellow-headed Caracara	YHCA	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	MILCHI
Yellow-headed Parrot	YHPA	<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	AMAORA
Yellow-headed Warbler	YHWA	<i>Teretistris fernandinae</i>	TERFER
Yellow-hooded Blackbird	YHOB*	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	CHRICT
Yellow-legged Gull	YLGU	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	LARMIC
Yellow-lored Parrot	YLPA	<i>Amazona xantholora</i>	AMAXAN
Yellow-margined Flycatcher	YMFL	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>	TOLASS
Yellow-naped Parrot	YNPA	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	AMAAUR
Yellow-nosed Albatross	YNAL	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	THACHL
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	YOFL	<i>Tolmomyias sulphureus</i>	TOLSUL
Yellow-rumped Cacique	YRCA	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	CACCEL
Yellow-rumped Warbler	YRWA	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	SETCOR
+ Yellow-shafted Flicker	YSFL	<i>Colaptes a. auratus</i>	COLAAU

ENGLISH NAME	4-LETTER CODE	SCIENTIFIC NAME	6-LETTER CODE
Yellow-shouldered Blackbird	YSBL	<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	AGEXAN
Yellow-shouldered Grassquit	YSGR	<i>Loxipasser anoxanthus</i>	LOXANO
Yellow-tailed Oriole	YTOR	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>	ICTMES
Yellow-thighed Finch	YTFI	<i>Pselliophorus tibialis</i>	PSETIB
Yellow-throated Bunting	YTBU	<i>Emberiza elegans</i>	EMBELE
Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager	YTBV	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>	CHLFLG*
Yellow-throated Euphonia	YTEU	<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>	EUPHIR
Yellow-throated Vireo	YTVI	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	VIRFLF*
Yellow-throated Warbler	YTWA	<i>Setophaga dominica</i>	SETDOM
Yellow-winged Cacique	YWCA	<i>Cacicus melanicterus</i>	CACMEL
Yellow-winged Tanager	YWTA	<i>Thraupis abbas</i>	THRABB
Yellow-winged Vireo	YWVI	<i>Vireo carmioli</i>	VIRCAM*
Yellowish Flycatcher	YEFL	<i>Empidonax flavescens</i>	EMPFLS*
Yellowish Pipit	YEPI	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>	ANTLUT
Yucatan Flycatcher	YUFL	<i>Myiarchus yucatanensis</i>	MYIYUC
Yucatan Jay	YUJA	<i>Cyanocorax yucatanicus</i>	CYAYUC
Yucatan Nightjar	YUNI	<i>Antrostomus badius</i>	ANTBAD
Yucatan Poorwill	YUPO	<i>Nyctiphrynus yucatanicus</i>	NYCYUC
Yucatan Vireo	YUVI	<i>Vireo magister</i>	VIRMAG
Yucatan Woodpecker	YUWO	<i>Melanerpes pygmaeus</i>	MELPYG
Yucatan Wren	YUWR	<i>Campylorhynchus yucatanicus</i>	CAMYUC
Zapata Rail	ZARA	<i>Cyanolimnas cerverai</i>	CYACER
Zapata Sparrow	ZASP	<i>Torreornis inexpectata</i>	TORINE
Zapata Wren	ZAWR	<i>Ferminia cerverai</i>	FERCER
Zebra Dove	ZEBD*	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	GEOSTR
Zenaida Dove	ZEND*	<i>Zenaida aurita</i>	ZENAUT*
Zone-tailed Hawk	ZTHA	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	BUTALN*

Four-letter (English Name) and Six-letter (Scientific Name) Alpha Codes for 2083 Bird Species (and 97 Non-Species Taxa) in accordance with the 53rd AOU Supplement (2012), sorted by English Name

Prepared by Peter Pyle and David F. DeSante
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