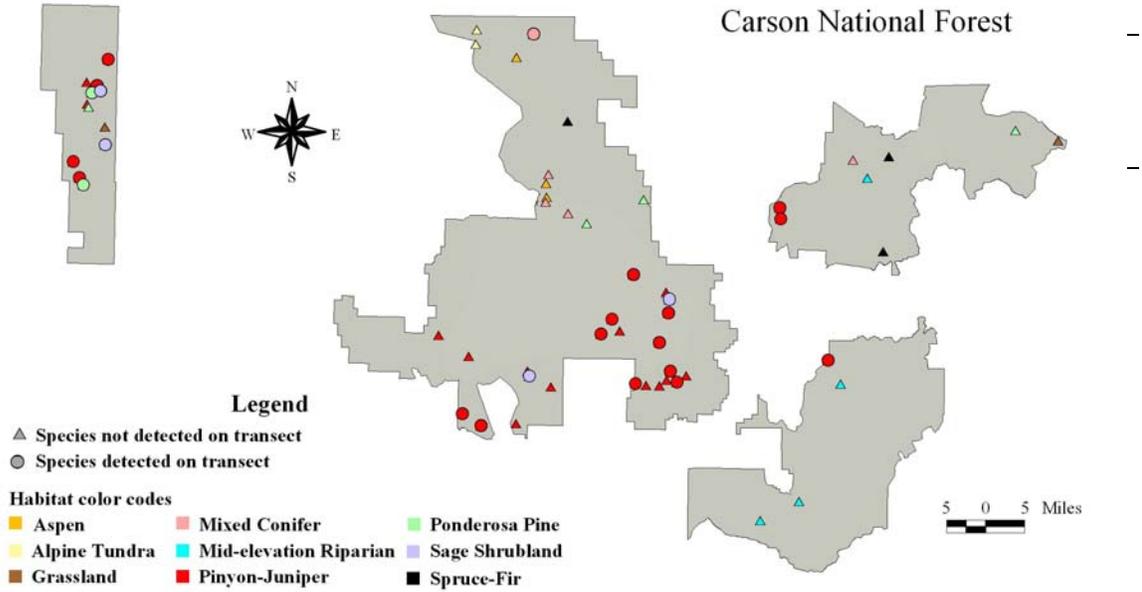


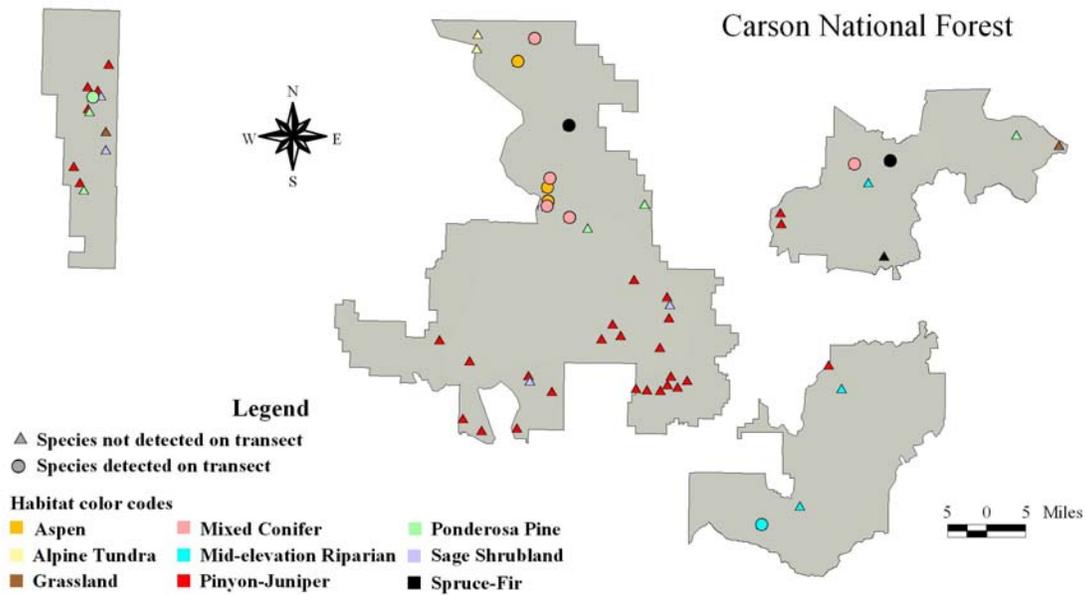
Mourning Dove

Habitat-specific density estimates for Mourning Dove in



Mourning Doves are common birds of low-elevation open and forested areas. We detected Mourning Doves in four habitat types during the summer of 2003. In Pinyon-Juniper, we were able to generate a density estimate as we recorded 49 individuals in that habitat.

Red-naped Sapsucker



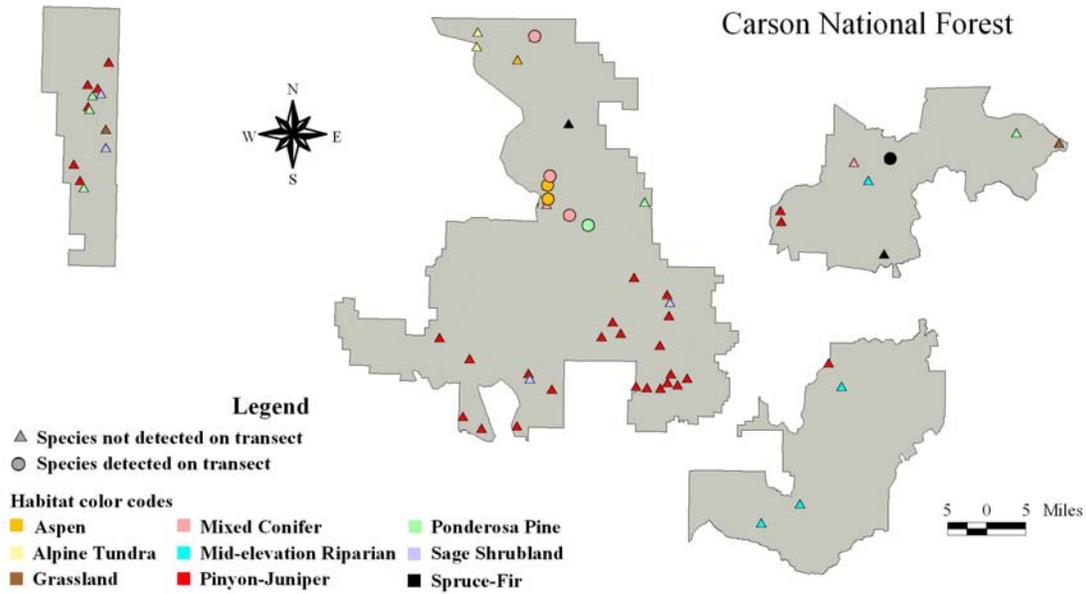
Red-naped Sapsuckers were most common in Mixed Conifer, however, we did not record this species in sufficient numbers to generate a density estimate in any of the habitats. A total of 38 individual Red-naped Sapsuckers were recorded in all habitats. This species is listed as a Priority management species in both Mixed Conifer and Spruce-Fir habitat types by NMPIF.

Observations of Red-naped Sapsucker in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV(%)	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	11
MC	ID	--	--	--	18
MR	ID	--	--	--	2
PP	ID	--	--	--	1
SF	ID	--	--	--	6

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Williamson's Sapsucker



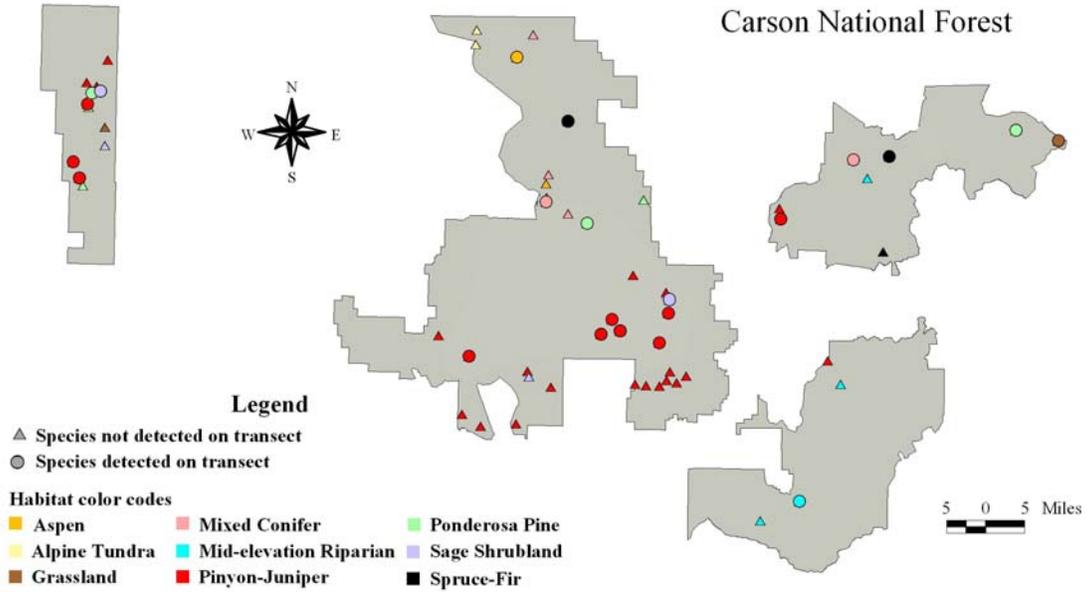
We recorded 20 Williamson's Sapsuckers in all habitats combined and ten in Mixed Conifer in the summer of 2003. Williamson's Sapsucker is listed as a Highest Priority management species in Mixed Conifer by NMPIF. We also detected five individuals in Ponderosa Pine where it is listed as a Priority management species.

Observations of Williamson's Sapsuckers in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV(%)	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	4
MC	ID	--	--	--	10
PP	ID	--	--	--	5
SF	ID	--	--	--	1

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Hairy Woodpecker



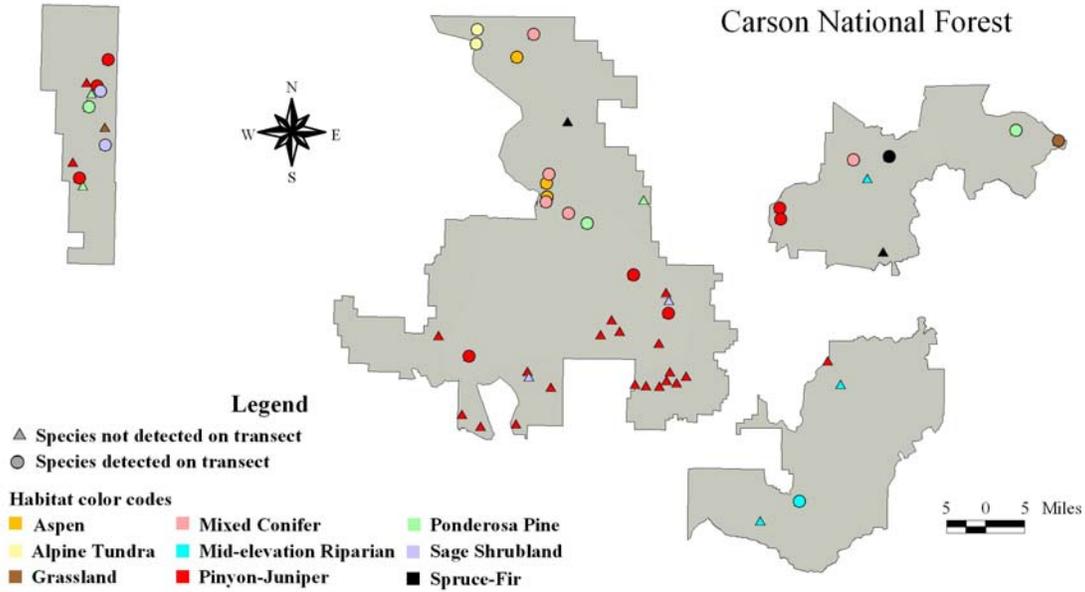
A total of 33 Hairy Woodpeckers were detected in eight habitat types. The habitat with most Hairy Woodpecker detections was Pinyon-Juniper where 16 individuals were observed. The data gathered this year should prove useful for comparisons to upcoming seasons as the population of this species tends to increase in response to major insect invasions.

Observations of Hairy Woodpecker in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV(%)	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	1
GR	ID	--	--	--	1
MC	ID	--	--	--	2
MR	ID	--	--	--	1
PJ	ID	--	--	--	16
PP	ID	--	--	--	5
SA	ID	--	--	--	3
SF	ID	--	--	--	4

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Northern Flicker



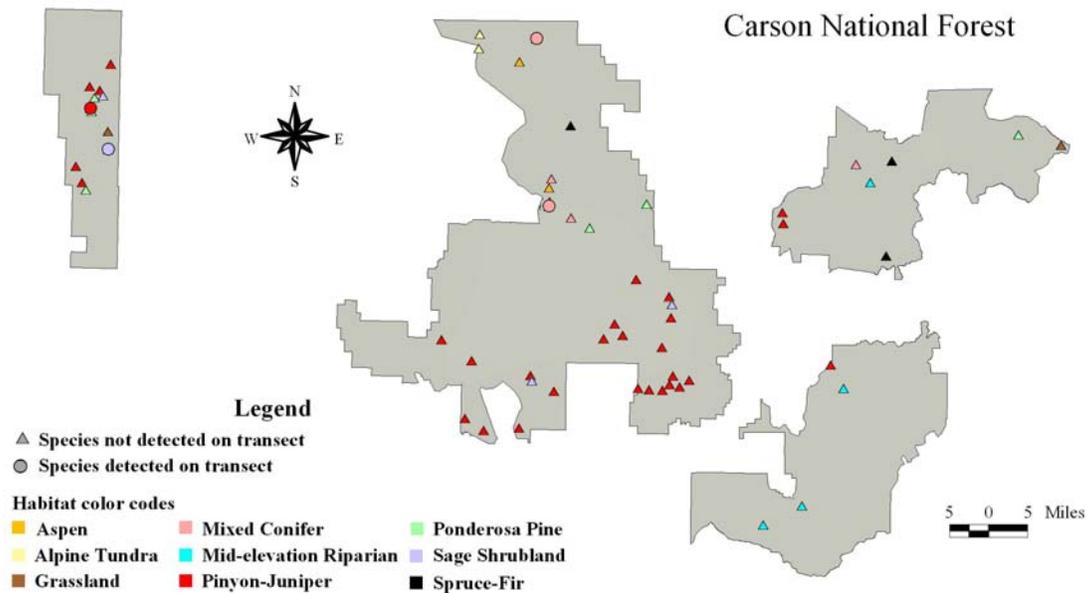
We did not detect sufficient numbers of Northern Flickers in any habitat to generate a density estimate. We did, however, record a total of 52 individuals in all habitats combined. This species is a primary cavity-nester and many other species use cavities that they construct.

Observations of Northern Flicker in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV(%)	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	11
AT	ID	--	--	--	3
GR	ID	--	--	--	1
MC	ID	--	--	--	13
MR	ID	--	--	--	2
PJ	ID	--	--	--	10
PP	ID	--	--	--	7
SA	ID	--	--	--	3
SF	ID	--	--	--	2

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Olive-sided Flycatcher



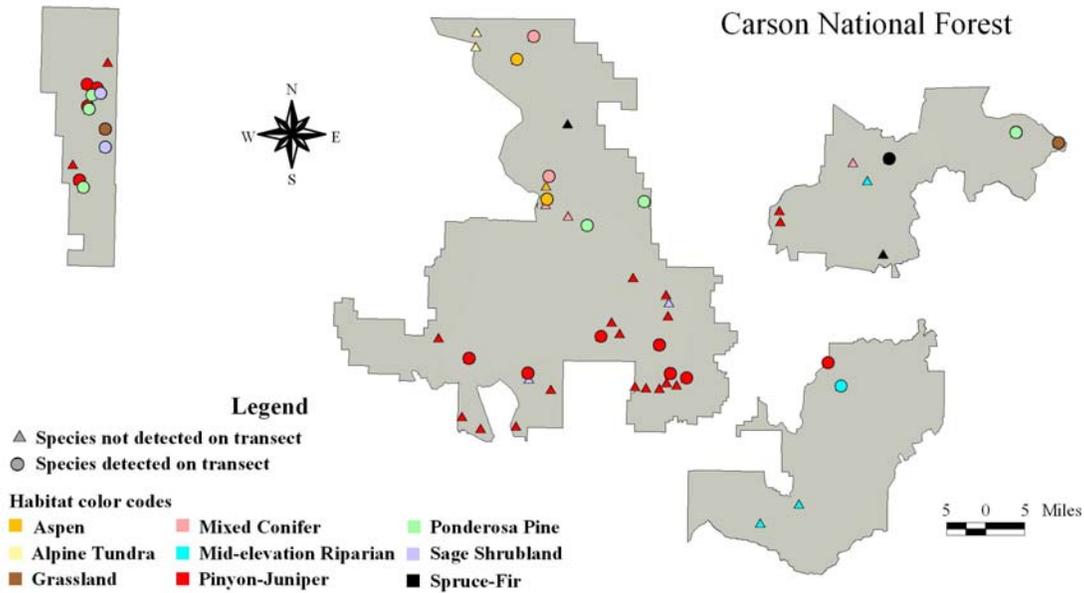
We detected only six individuals of this species in three habitat types, however, we included a map of these detections because it is a species of management concern. For unknown reasons, the southern edge of this species in eastern North America, where more data has been gathered, has apparently been moving northward since the 19th century (Elphick et al. 2001). Olive-sided Flycatcher is listed as a Priority species for Spruce-Fir and Ponderosa Pine habitats and as Highest Priority for Mixed Conifer. We detected three Olive-sided Flycatchers on two Mixed Conifer transects.

Observations of Olive-sided Flycatcher in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV(%)	n
MC	ID	--	--	--	3
PJ	ID	--	--	--	1
SA	ID	--	--	--	2

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Western Wood-Pewee

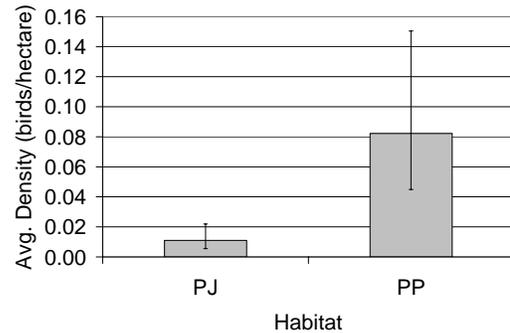


We were able to generate density estimates in both Pinyon-Juniper and Ponderosa Pine for Western Wood-Pewee during the summer of 2003. Western Wood-Pewee is listed as a High Responsibility management species in Ponderosa Pine habitat by NMPIF. Also, this species is listed as High Responsibility management species in Mid-elevation Riparian habitat, where we detected only one individual. Breeding Bird Surveys report declines of this species throughout its range which may be attributed to loss of wintering habitat in the Southern Andes (Elphick et al. 2001).

Habitat-specific density estimates for Western Wood-Pewee in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

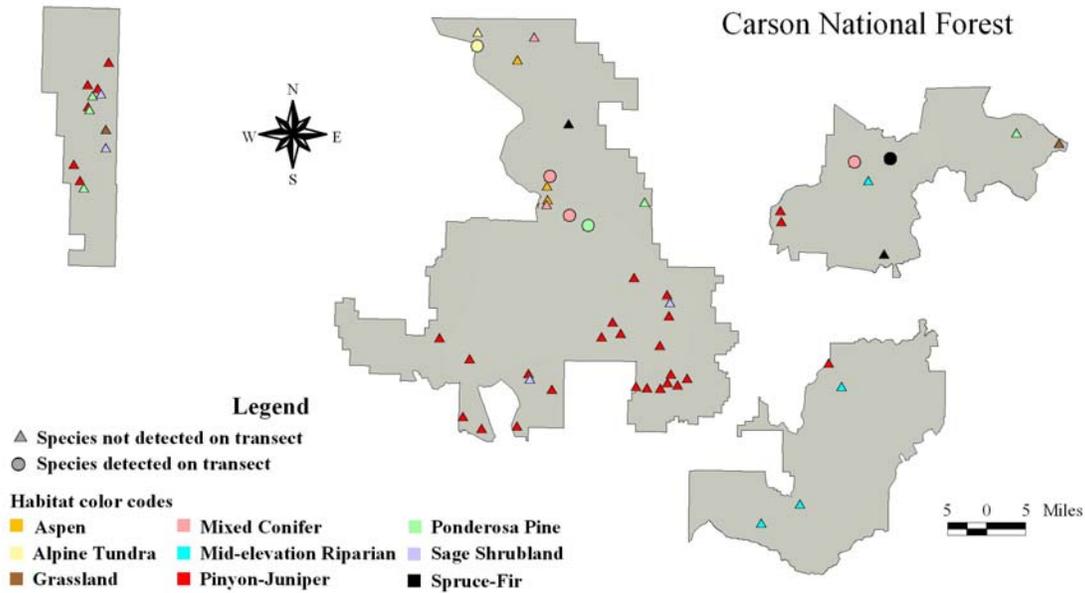
HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	7
GR	ID	--	--	--	21
MC	ID	--	--	--	7
MR	ID	--	--	--	1
PJ	0.0109	0.0055	0.0219	36%	36
PP	0.0822	0.0450	0.1504	31%	47
SA	ID	--	--	--	13
SF	ID	--	--	--	2

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 N=number of observations; ID=insufficient data



Relative density of Western Wood-Pewee Among habitats in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

Hammond's Flycatcher



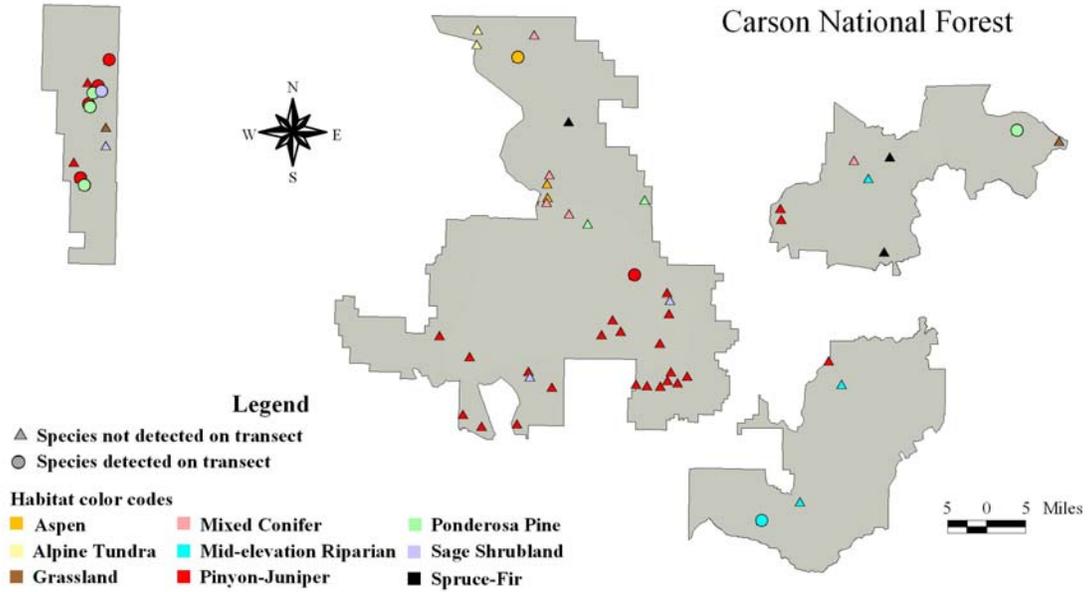
We detected 12 Hammond's Flycatchers in four habitats during the summer of 2003. Hammond's Flycatcher is listed by NMPIF as a Priority management species in Mixed Conifer habitat. The other detections were made in Alpine Tundra, Ponderosa Pine, and Spruce-Fir. This species should be closely monitored because it is associated with older, mature stands of Mixed Conifer woodlands (Elphick et al. 2001).

Observations of Hammond's Flycatcher in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

Habitat	D	LCL	UCL	CV(%)	n
AT	ID	--	--	--	1
MC	ID	--	--	--	9
PP	ID	--	--	--	1
SF	ID	--	--	--	1

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D; UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D; n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Dusky Flycatcher



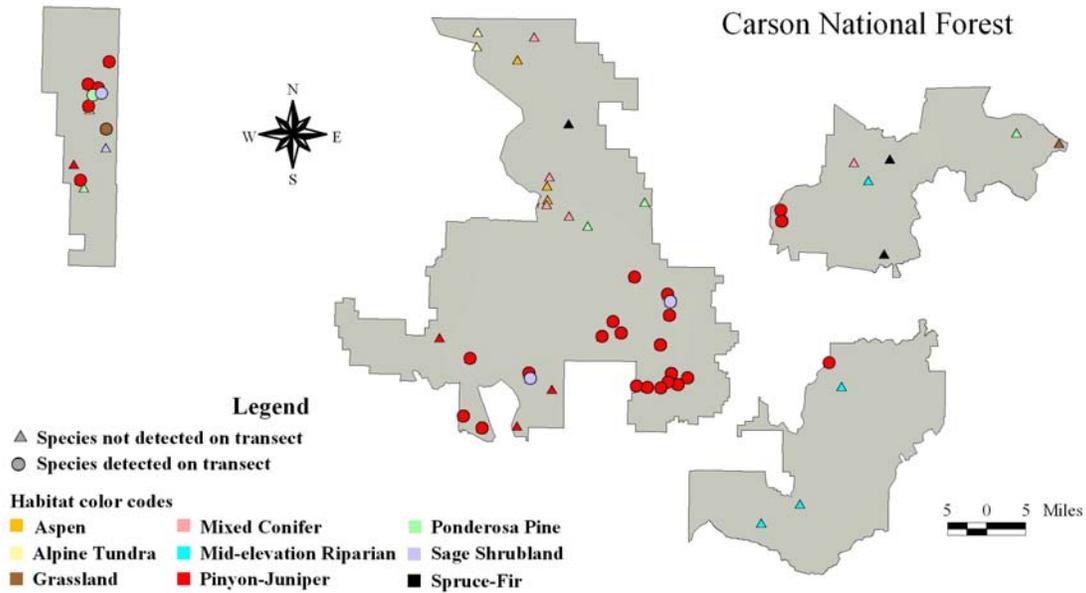
Dusky Flycatchers were detected in five habitat types and sufficient numbers were recorded on the Ponderosa Pine transects to generate a density estimate. Seventeen Dusky Flycatchers were also detected in Pinyon-Juniper habitat. This species is on the NMPIF Priority management list for the Ponderosa Pine habitat.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Dusky Flycatcher in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	3
MR	ID	--	--	--	1
PJ	ID	--	--	--	17
PP	0.0844	0.0446	0.1598	33%	31
SA	ID	--	--	--	3

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Gray Flycatcher



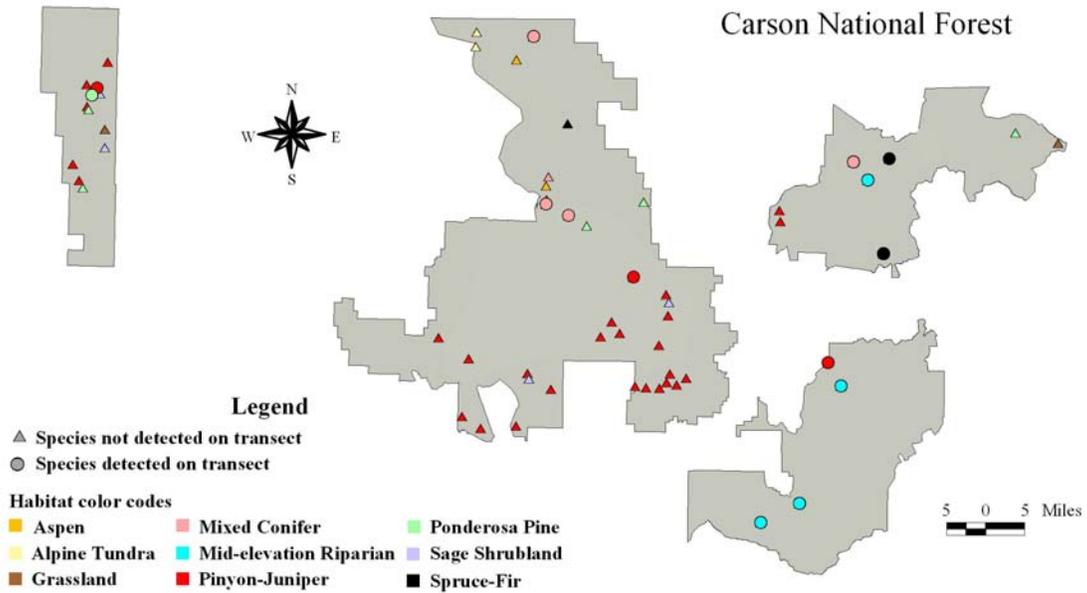
Gray Flycatcher was the 5th most commonly detected species in Pinyon-Juniper habitat during the summer of 2003. A total of 178 were recorded throughout the CNF this season. Gray Flycatcher is listed as a Highest Priority management species by NMPIF. The Pinyon Pine die-off will reduce the amount unexposed nesting areas for this species and possibly increase the amount of parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Gray Flycatcher in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
GR	ID	--	--	--	2
PJ	0.1640	0.1018	0.2643	25%	164
PP	ID	--	--	--	1
SA	ID	--	--	--	8

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Cordilleran Flycatcher



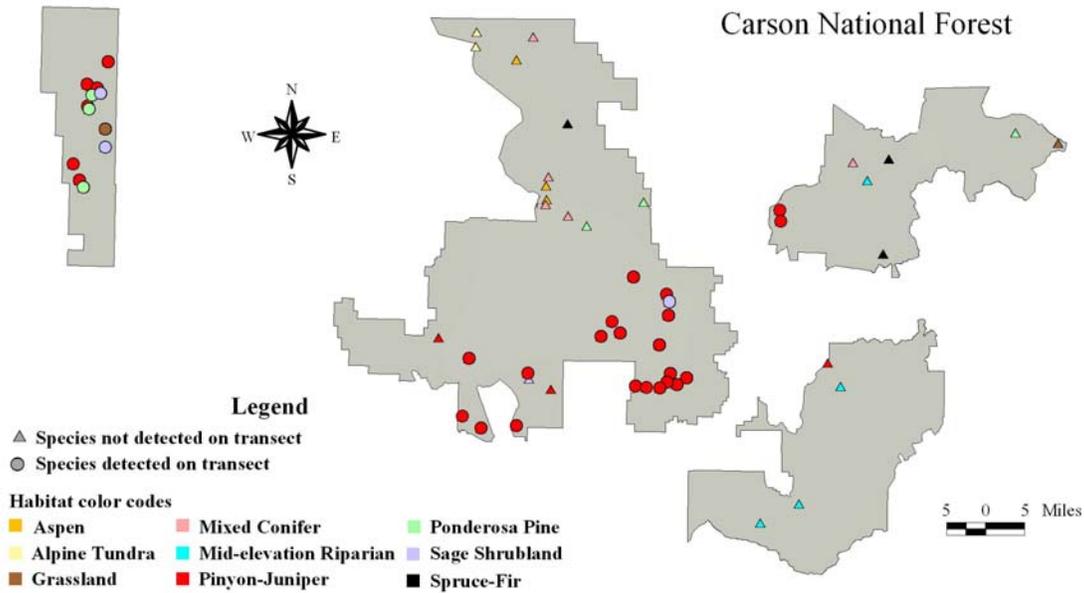
Cordilleran Flycatchers are common breeders in riparian areas in the CNF. We detected sufficient numbers of Cordilleran Flycatcher in one habitat, Mid-elevation Riparian, to obtain a density estimate. We also detected 15 Cordilleran Flycatchers in Mixed Conifer habitat.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Cordilleran Flycatcher in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
MC	ID	--	--	--	15
MR	0.6377	0.3902	1.0424	23%	25
PJ	ID	--	--	--	4
PP	ID	--	--	--	3
SF	ID	--	--	--	7

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Ash-throated Flycatcher

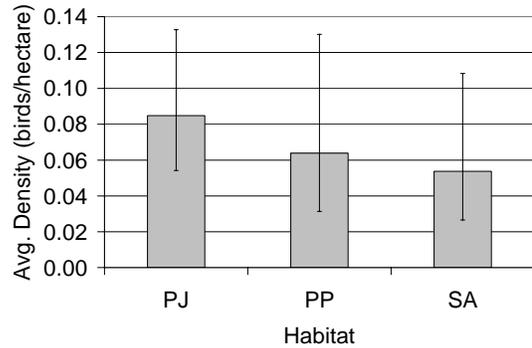


Ash-throated Flycatchers are common in the CNF in Pinyon-Juniper habitat. We also detected 24 individuals each in Ponderosa Pine and Sage habitats. We were able to estimate Ash-throated Flycatcher densities in all three habitats. Ash-throated Flycatchers are secondary cavity-nesters that rely on other species to construct the cavities they use for nesting.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Ash-throated Flycatcher in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

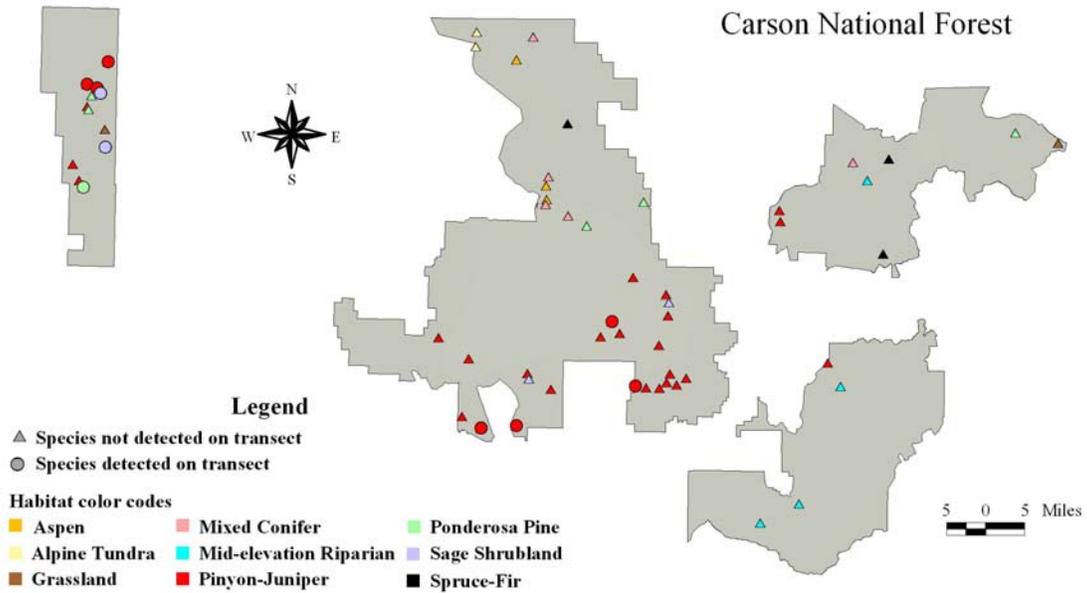
HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
GR	ID	--	--	--	10
PJ	0.0848	0.0542	0.1328	23%	165
PP	0.0639	0.0314	0.1301	37%	24
SA	0.0537	0.0266	0.1083	36%	24

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D; n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data



Relative density of Ash-throated Flycatcher among habitats in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003.

Cassin's Kingbird



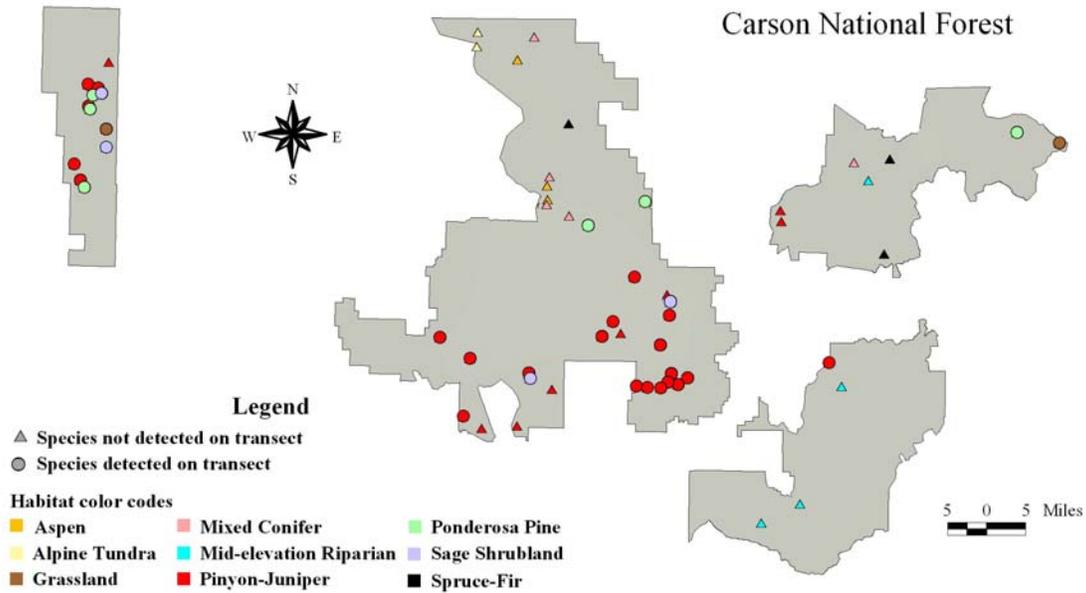
Cassin's Kingbird is a locally common breeder along arroyos or streams transect surrounded by Pinyon-Juniper habitat in the CNF. During the summer of 2003, we detected 23 individuals on Pinyon-Juniper transects and were able to obtain a density estimate in this habitat. Cassin's Kingbird is listed by NMPIF as a Priority management species in Pinyon-Juniper habitat.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Cassin's Kingbird in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
GR	ID	--	--	--	1
PJ	0.0122	0.0068	0.0218	30%	24
PP	ID	--	--	--	1
SA	ID	--	--	--	10

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D; n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Plumbeous Vireo

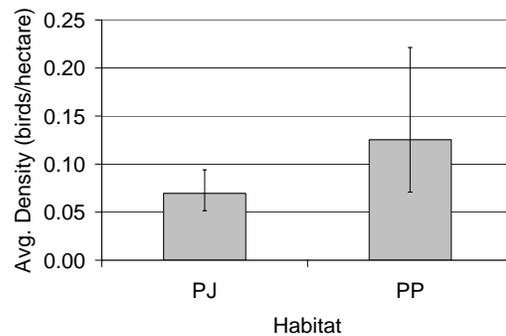


We were able to obtain density estimates for Plumbeous Vireo in two habitat types, Pinyon-Juniper and Ponderosa Pine. Plumbeous Vireo is listed as a species of High Responsibility by NMPIF in Ponderosa Pine habitat. According to Breeding Bird Survey data, populations of this species are increasing (Elphick et al. 2001).

Habitat-specific density estimates for Plumbeous Vireo in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

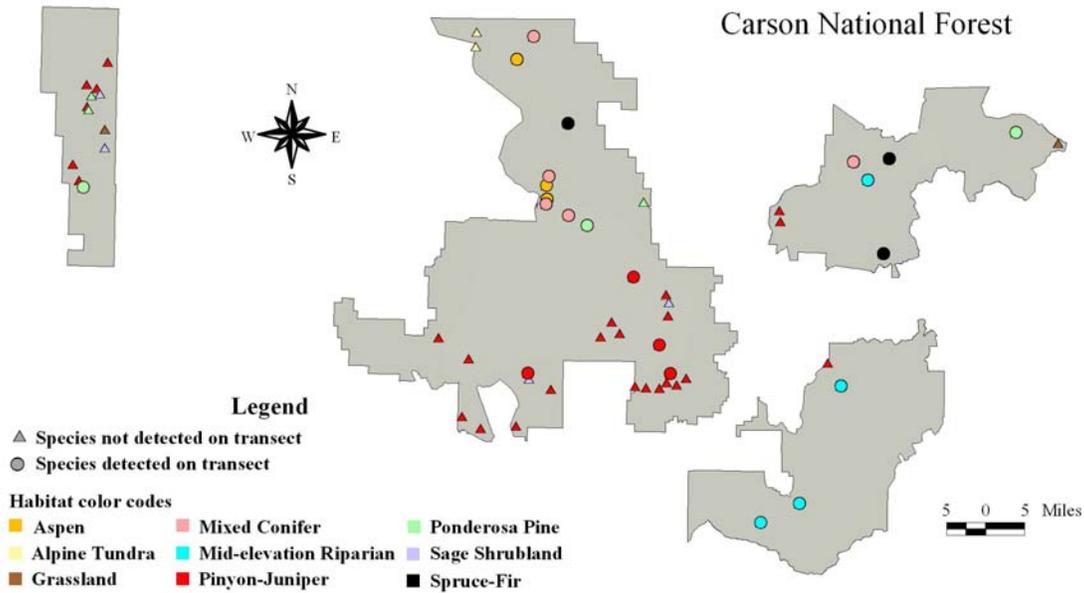
HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
GR	ID	--	--	--	6
PJ	0.0696	0.0515	0.0941	15%	79
PP	0.1253	0.0708	0.2214	29%	32
SA	ID	--	--	--	16

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data



Relative density of Plumbeous Vireo among habitats in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003.

Warbling Vireo

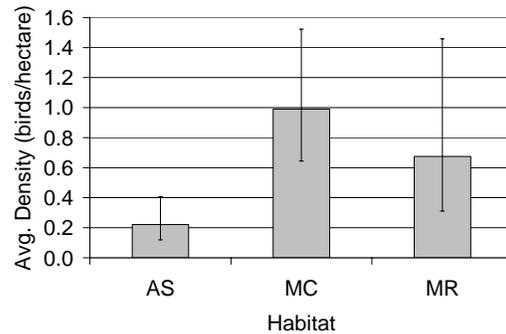


Warbling Vireos prefer habitats dominated by deciduous trees, such as Aspen and riparian. We detected Warbling Vireos in sufficient numbers to obtain density estimates in three habitats. These habitats were Aspen, Mixed Conifer, and Mid-elevation Riparian. Our data indicates this species is more common in Mixed Conifer than in Aspen or Mid-elevation Riparian. However, very few sites in Aspen or Mid-elevation Riparian were surveyed this year. We also recorded 19 individuals in Spruce-Fir.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Warbling Vireo in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

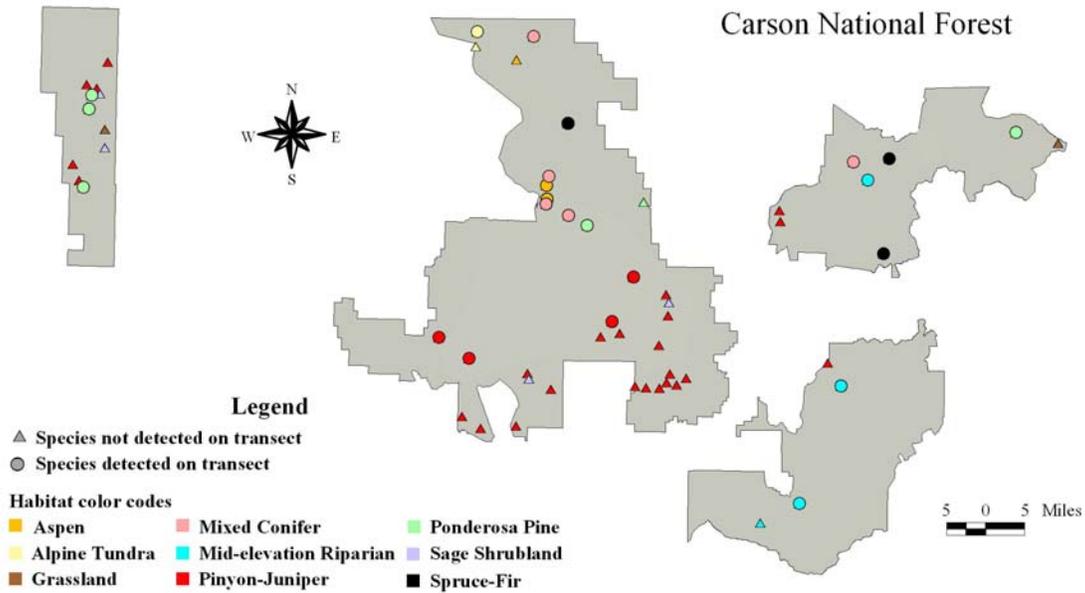
HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
AS	0.2213	0.1203	0.4070	31%	31
MC	0.9905	0.6442	1.5229	22%	50
MR	0.6745	0.3121	1.4577	32%	25
PJ	ID	--	--	--	7
PP	ID	--	--	--	9
SF	ID	--	--	--	19

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data



Relative density of Warbling Vireo among habitats in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

Steller's Jay



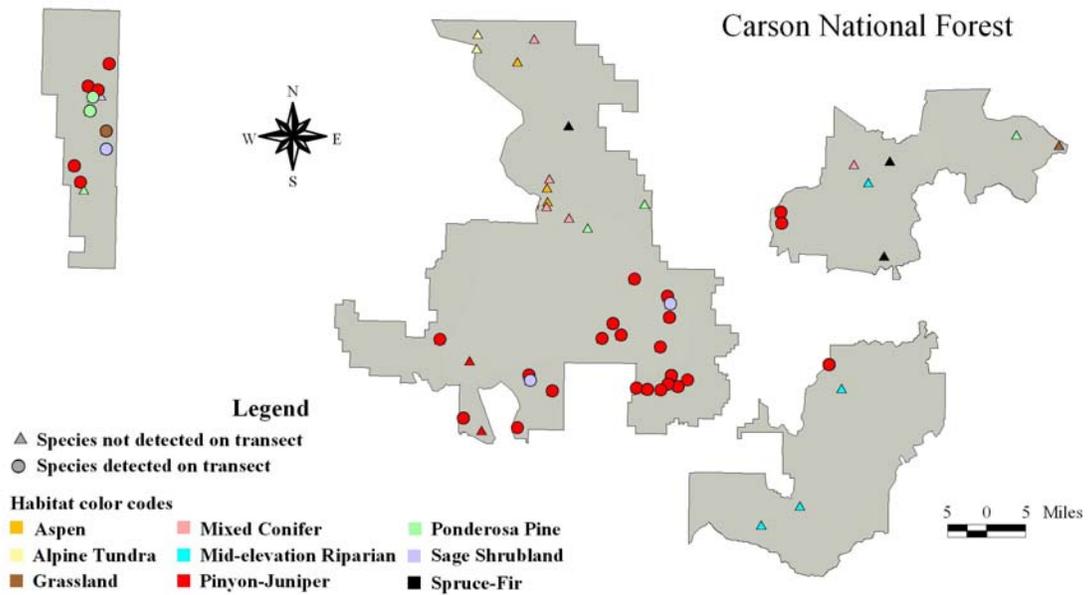
A total of 50 Steller's Jays were recorded in seven habitats. These detections were evenly distributed between habitats and we were unable to generate a density estimate in any habitat for this species. Steller's Jays were most common in Aspen, Mixed Conifer, and Spruce-Fir, respectively.

Observations of Steller's Jay in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV(%)	n
AS	ID	--	--	--	11
AT	ID	--	--	--	1
MC	ID	--	--	--	10
MR	ID	--	--	--	5
PJ	ID	--	--	--	6
PP	ID	--	--	--	8
SF	ID	--	--	--	9

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Western Scrub-Jay



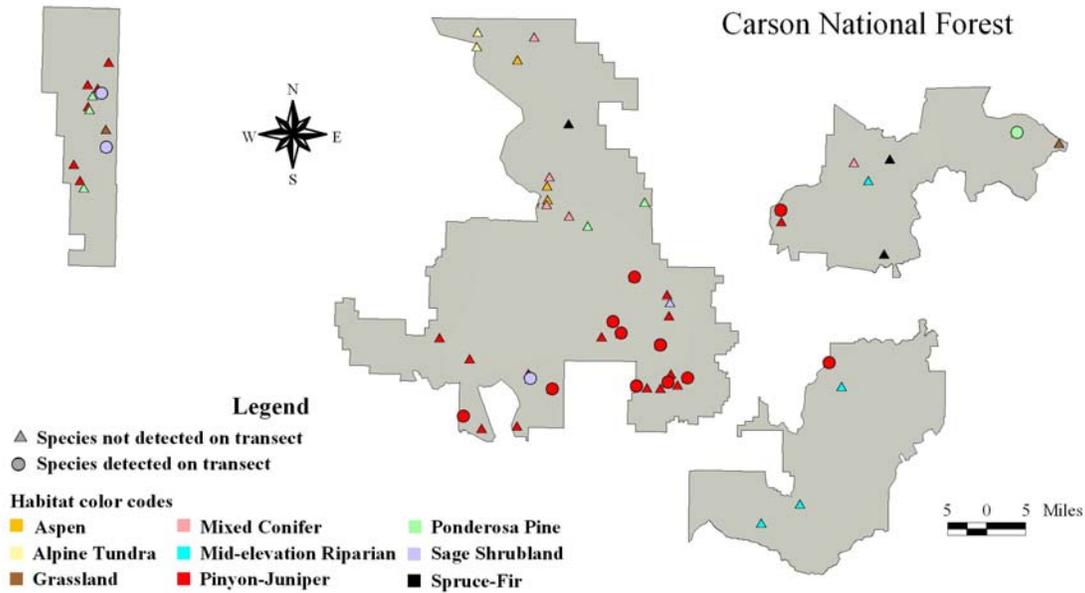
We were able to generate a density estimate for Western Scrub-Jay in Pinyon-Juniper. In this habitat we detected 93 individuals and we detected a total of 112 individuals in a total of four habitats.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Western Scrub-Jay in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
GR	ID	--	--	--	3
PJ	0.0471	0.0354	0.0628	15%	93
PP	ID	--	--	--	5
SA	ID	--	--	--	11

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Pinyon Jay



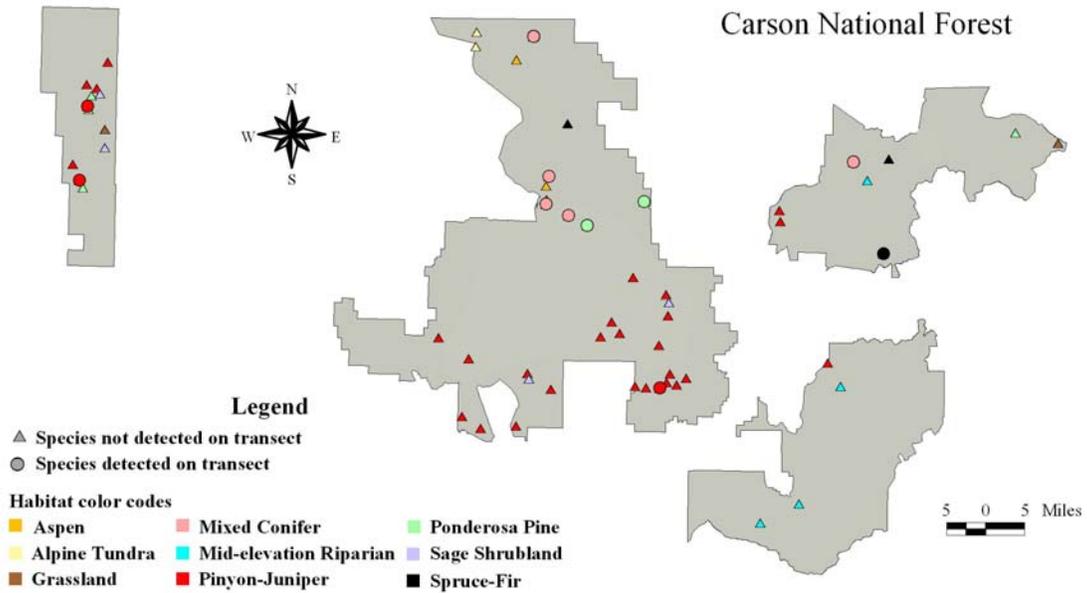
We detected sufficient numbers of Pinyon Jays to generate a density estimate in Pinyon-Juniper habitat. This species is listed as a species of High Responsibility by NMPIF in this habitat. This species should be closely monitored as it is uncertain how its populations will be affected by the Pinyon Pine die-off. Pinyon Jays may be found in large social flocks even during the breeding season and are very dependent upon the seeds of pines (Elphick et al. 2001).

Habitat-specific density estimates for Pinyon Jay in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV	n
PJ	0.0034	0.0020	0.0059	29%	36
PP	ID	--	--	--	1
SA	ID	--	--	--	9

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

Clark's Nutcracker



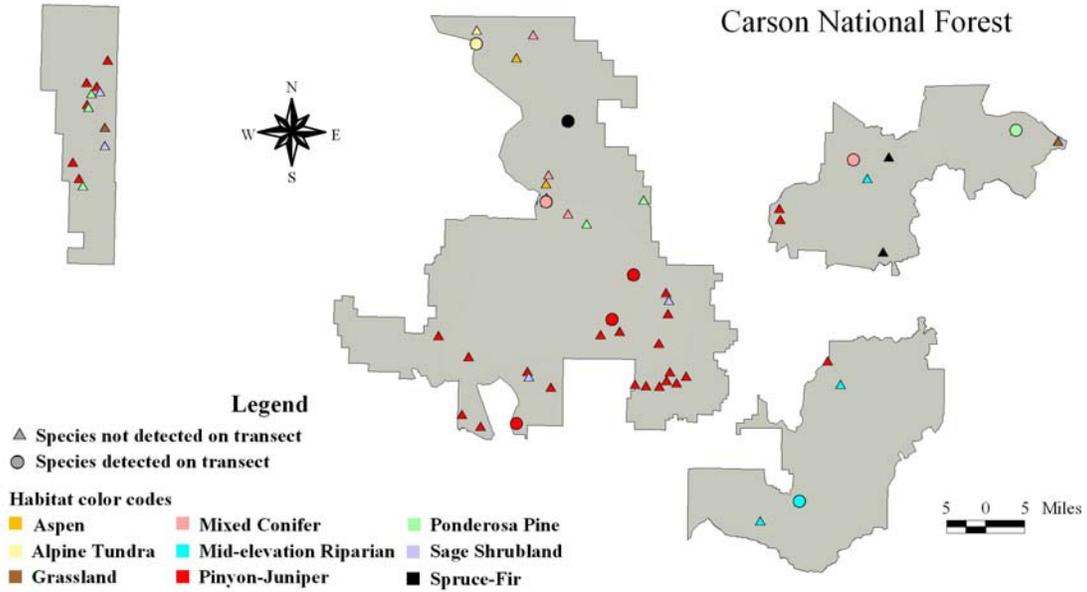
We detected 26 Clark's Nutcrackers in four habitat types this season. Sixteen detections were made in Mixed Conifer habitat. Clark's Nutcracker is listed as a Priority management species in both Mixed Conifer and Spruce-Fir habitats. As the name implies, this species has a long bill that is specialized in opening pinecones.

Habitat-specific density estimates for Clark's Nutcracker in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV(%)	n
MC	ID	--	--	--	16
PJ	ID	--	--	--	5
PP	ID	--	--	--	4
SF	ID	--	--	--	1

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

American Crow



We detected 27 American Crows in six habitats this season. We did not record this species in sufficient numbers in any habitat to provide a density estimate. The range of this species is expanding everywhere as it easily adapts to the increasingly abundant urban habitat.

Observations of American Crow in the Carson National Forest, summer 2003.

HABITAT	D	LCL	UCL	CV (%)	n
AT	ID	--	--	--	5
MC	ID	--	--	--	10
MR	ID	--	--	--	3
PJ	ID	--	--	--	4
PP	ID	--	--	--	1
SF	ID	--	--	--	4

D=Density in birds/hectare; LCL=lower confidence limit on D;
 UCL=upper confidence limit on D; CV=coefficient of variation on D;
 n=number of observations; ID=insufficient data

