

ATLAS OF BIRDS, MAMMALS, AMPHIBIANS, AND REPTILES IN WYOMING



USFWS National Digital Library



USFWS National Digital Library



USFWS National Digital Library



USFWS National Digital Library

**Wyoming Game and Fish Department
Nongame Program
Biological Services Section
Wildlife Division
June 2012**

ATLAS OF BIRDS, MAMMALS, AMPHIBIANS, AND REPTILES IN WYOMING

**Wyoming Game and Fish Department
Nongame Program
Biological Services Section
Wildlife Division**

June 2012

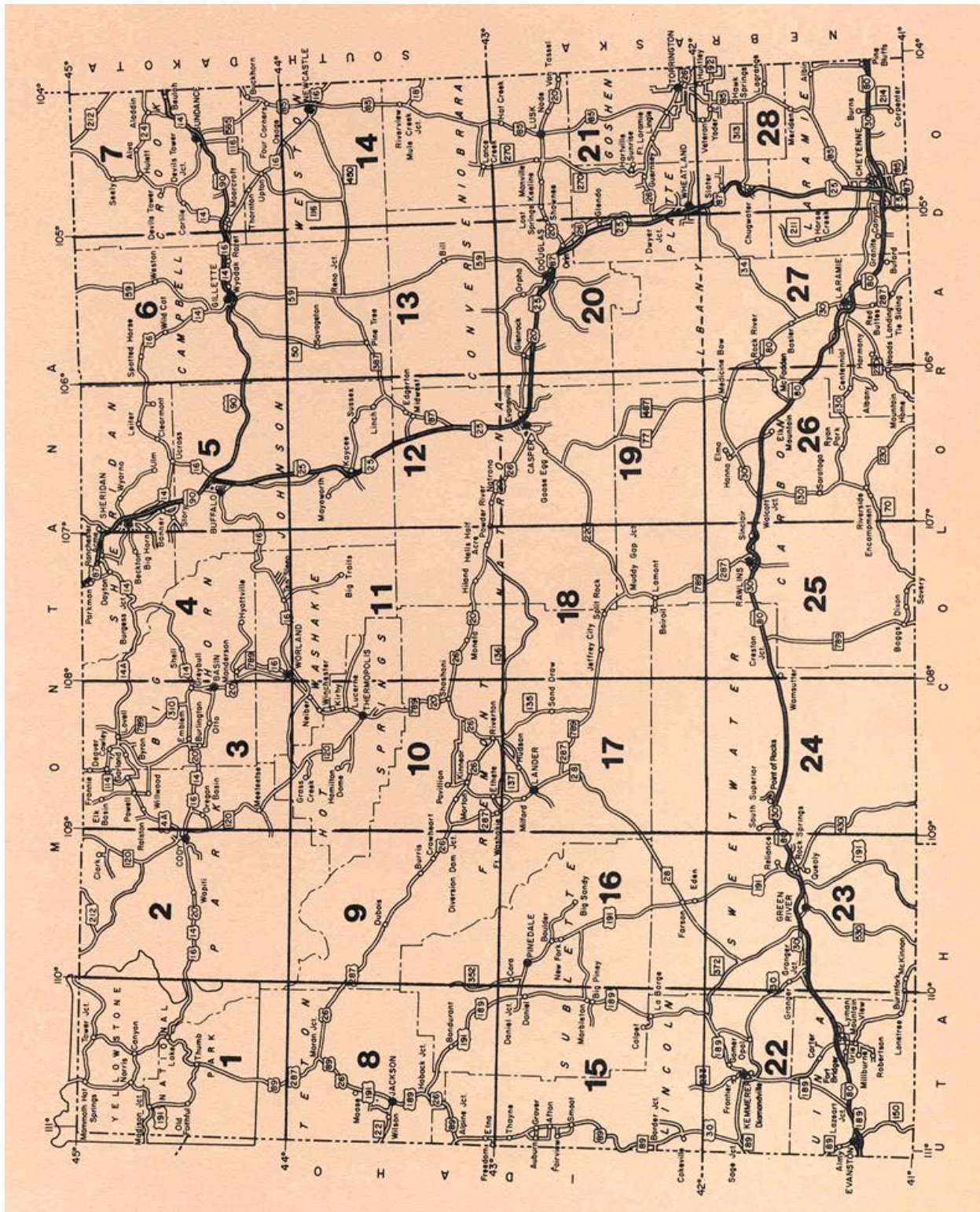
**Compiled and edited by:
Andrea Orabona, Courtney Rudd, Martin Grenier,
Zack Walker, Susan Patla, and Bob Oakleaf**

**Wyoming Game and Fish Department
Nongame Program
260 Buena Vista
Lander, WY 82520**

Suggested Citation:
Orabona, A., C. Rudd, M. Grenier, Z. Walker, S. Patla, and B. Oakleaf.
2012. Atlas of Birds, Mammals, Amphibians, and Reptiles in Wyoming.
Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Program, Lander. 232pp.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure 1. Latilongs in Wyoming	i
Introduction.....	1
Methods	2
Explanation of Records.....	4
Name and Status, WBRC.....	4
Mgmt. Status	6
Habitat	6
Comments.....	6
Distribution	7
Birds – Symbol Definitions.....	7
Mammals – Symbol Definitions.....	8
Amphibians and Reptiles – Symbol Definitions	8
Updates to the Atlas.....	8
Table 1. Seasonal Status Definitions.....	9
Table 2. Abundance Definitions.....	9
Table 3. Vertebrate Life Forms	10
Table 4. Management Status.....	11
Acknowledgements	12
Literature Cited.....	13
Birds.....	17
Mammals.....	129
Amphibians and Reptiles	161
Index	173
Index of Common Names	174
Index of Scientific Names	195
Appendix I.....	216
Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form	217
How to Document Sightings of Rare and Unusual Birds	219
Mammal Observation Record Form	221
Appendix II.....	222
Documentation Requested for All Sightings (Birds)	223
Documentation Requested for First Latilong Sightings (Birds).....	224
Appendix III.....	225
Habitat Codes and Descriptions	226



Latilongs in Wyoming. (From Dorn, J. L., and R. D. Dorn. 1990. Wyoming Birds. Mountain West Publishing, Cheyenne, WY. 139pp.)

INTRODUCTION

In 1979, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (Department) and the Bighorn Audubon Society compiled a working draft of the *Wyoming Avian Atlas*. The first edition of the *Wyoming Avian Atlas* was published in 1982 under the authorship of Bob Oakleaf, Helen Downing, Bert Raynes, Meg Raynes, and Oliver K. Scott. Updates were provided each year in the Threatened, Endangered, and Nongame Bird and Mammal Investigations Annual Completion Reports. In 1981, Scott Findholt, Bob Oakleaf, and Bill Long published a *Working Draft of the Wyoming Mammal Atlas*. Updates were provided in some Annual Completion Reports.

In 1991, the Department published a revision of both atlases, titled the *Draft Distribution and Status of Wyoming Birds and Mammals*. This publication included all of the information in the *Avian Atlas* and the draft *Mammal Atlas*. Several hundred people, without whom this effort would not have been possible, contributed to the 1991 draft publication. A combined *Bird and Mammal Atlas*, edited by Bob Oakleaf, Bob Luce, Sharon Ritter, and Andrea Orabona Cerovski, was published in 1992.

Annual updates were provided to all persons who received the 1992 *Atlas*. These updates included hundreds of observations of birds and mammals, including many for which little information was previously available. A large number of bat observations were added due to a special project carried out between 1994 and 1996 to document bat distribution in the State.

In 1997, John Friday initiated an effort to gather data from a variety of sources to compile current distribution data for the amphibians and reptiles of Wyoming. After initial review within the Department, the decision was made to publish this information with the *Bird and Mammal Atlas*, and the title was changed to the *Atlas of Birds, Mammals, Reptiles, and Amphibians* to reflect this inclusion.

Updates to the 1997 *Atlas* continued as new information became available, and reprints occurred in 1999 and 2004. In 2005, the *Atlas* was made available on the Department's web site, negating the need for paper copies to be mailed. However, original hard copies and electronic files of both the *Atlas* and annual *Atlas* updates remain available from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department's Nongame Bird Biologist in Lander. The *Atlas* and annual updates are available on the Department's web site under both Birds and Mammals on the Wildlife and Habitat link at http://wgfd.wyo.gov/web2011/Departments/Wildlife/pdfs/WILDLIFE_ANIMALATLAS0000328.pdf.

Since 2001, the American Ornithologists' Union had made numerous modifications to genus and species names and phylogenetic order. In addition, many updates to the avian portion of the *Atlas* were added as a result of observers submitting sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee and on the WyoBirds list serve. Therefore, a new version titled the *Atlas of Birds, Mammals, Amphibians, and Reptiles* was published in July 2004, April 2009, and June 2012 to reflect these major changes.

The information in the *Atlas* documents past observations, but it also encourages use of the data to record new observations and distribution records for each species represented. The Department encourages wildlife watchers who want to know where a particular species can be found to use the *Atlas* for this purpose. Although latilongs cover hundreds of square miles, habitat associations, status, and abundance are good indicators of where to look for a particular bird, mammal, amphibian, or reptile. The Life Form codes and comments give further information that we hope will enhance your search for, and enjoyment of, Wyoming's wildlife.

Resource managers, consultants, and wildlife biologists are encouraged to use the *Atlas* to obtain basic information on occurrence and distribution of birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles for use in resource management decisions.

METHODS

Information sources for the initial versions of the *Atlas* included the Department's Wildlife Observation System, the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, the University of Wyoming Museum collection, Wyoming mammals recorded in museum collections in other institutions, and published literature.

A number of published observation records were included in the *Atlas*. Jane Dorn's monumental bibliography of Wyoming bird references (Dorn 1978) was an important source of published literature. Other sources for birds included: Knight (1902), Grave and Walker (1913), Skinner (1925), McCafferty (1930), McCreary (1939), Flack (1976), Frinzel (1964), Pettingill and Whitney (1965), Gniadek (1977), Nye et al. (1979), and Dorn and Dorn (1990).

Sources for the mammal portion of the *Atlas* included: Findley (1951), Hall and Kelson (1959), Burt and Grossenheider (1980), Long (1965), Brown (1967a, 1967b), Pattie and Verbeek (1967), Maxell and Brown (1968), Lechleitner (1969), Clark (1973a, 1973b), Turner (1974), Bissell (1978), Rothwell et al. (1978), Clark and Dorn (1979), Stromberg (1979), Hall and Thomas (1979), Clark et al. (1980), Wyoming Game and Fish Department (1980), Bee et al. (1981), Belitsky (1981), Hall (1981), Clark and Stromberg (1987), Zeveloff and Collett (1988), and Baker et al. (2003).

Little is known about the distribution of amphibians and reptiles in Wyoming, but efforts are underway to increase our knowledge base on these species. Amphibian and reptile information came primarily from two published sources (Baxter and Stone 1980, Parker and Anderson 2001) and was compiled by John Priday, along with his personal observations from 1997 through 1999. Since 2008, the Department's Herpetologist, Zack Walker, has provided updates and new information for the amphibians and reptiles section. Common and scientific names have been updated based on current information from the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (Moriarty 2008).

Raptor aerial surveys, intensive waterbird surveys, implementation of the Monitoring Wyoming's Birds program (Leukering et al. 2001) and the Integrated Monitoring in Bird Conservation Regions program (Hanni et al. 2009), bird banding projects, and projects funded by State Wildlife Grants and Wyoming Governor's Big Game License Coalition have resulted in a significant amount of new bird data. Files of state and federal agencies were reviewed for unpublished data. Other files reviewed included the Breeding Bird Survey, coordinated in the United States by the U.S. Geological Survey Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, and records maintained at the Bird Banding Laboratory. Random sightings, a statewide small mammal survey conducted between 1989 and 1995, bat surveys conducted from 1994-1998 and 2008-2011, sensitive species inventories conducted on the Shoshone National Forest from 1995-1997, and projects funded by State Wildlife Grants have contributed a great deal of well documented mammal data. Information from numerous individuals who recorded and submitted personal observations of birds and mammals continues to be an important and invaluable source of data.

Unfortunately, the source of some observations is unknown. Since 1989, observations used for updating the *Atlas* have included only those for which written documentation existed (e.g., Wildlife Observation Form, Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form, Mammal Observation Record). Source information for each observation is filed with the Department's Nongame Program in the Lander Regional Office.

In 1989, at the encouragement of Sam Fitton, a group of five expert birders and the Department's Nongame Bird Biologist formed the Wyoming Bird Records Committee (WBRC). The goals of the WBRC are: 1) To solicit, organize, and maintain records, documentation, photographs, tape recordings, and any other material relative to the birds of Wyoming. 2) To review records of new or rare species or species difficult to identify and offer an intelligent, unbiased opinion of the validity or thoroughness of these reports. From these reviews, the WBRC will develop and maintain an Official State List of Wyoming's Birds. 3) To disseminate useful and pertinent material concerning the field identification of Wyoming birds in order to assist Wyoming birders in increasing their knowledge and skill. The WBRC is interested in promoting and maintaining quality and integrity in the reporting of Wyoming bird observations, and it treats all bird records as significant historical documents. The WBRC operates under a set of bylaws approved in 1991, and updated in 1998, 2007, and 2008.

Prior to 1990, the Department's Nongame Bird Biologist reviewed all rare and unusual bird documentations. In many cases, if observations of rare and unusual birds were accepted by the regional editor of *American Birds* and published in that magazine, the Department also accepted the record. Since 1990, the WBRC has reviewed old records and documentation and all new records. Some previously accepted records have been deleted due to lack of acceptable documentation. Those records that required review and were accepted by the WBRC are noted in the "Distribution" section. Eventually, the WBRC would also like to review records previously reviewed by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee to provide consistency across the entire State.

If one watches birds solely for their own enjoyment, a written description of observations is unnecessary. However, to record an observation of a rare or unusual bird for scientific purposes, written description is essential. This is necessary whether one is a highly experienced observer or a beginning birder. Compilers of regional bird lists and similar documents must maintain records that are scientifically sound. A Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form is included in the *Atlas*, as well as an explanation of how to document bird sightings (Appendix I); these are also available from the Department's Nongame Bird Biologist. Questions or comments about the WBRC should be directed to the Department's Nongame Bird Biologist.

The validity of records of rare mammalian species was determined by expert review of written documentation. Mammal records relied almost entirely upon confirmed identification of specimens deposited in collections or turned in to Department personnel or personnel of other agencies. A completed Mammal Observation Record form accompanied many observations. From these forms, recognized experts were able to determine whether a sufficient number of characteristics of the animal and its behavior were described and similar species were eliminated using accepted criteria. A copy of the Department's Mammal Observation Record form is included in the *Atlas* (Appendix I) or available from the Department's Nongame Mammal Biologist.

Expert reviewers and contributors included personnel from the following: Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Program, Trophy Game Program, Herptile Program, and Wildlife Division in the Lander Region; University of Wyoming Zoology Department; Wyoming Natural Diversity Database; Museum of Southwestern Biology; and Denver Museum of Natural History. This review procedure added many valuable records. In particular, Department biologists Becky Abel, Dan Bjornlie, Nichole Cudworth, Stan Harter, and Laurie Van Fleet contributed updated distribution information for many species.

EXPLANATION OF RECORDS

Since the 1992 *Atlas*, we have attempted to minimize the use of codes as much as space and clarity allow. The following is a brief explanation of the format using the Upland Sandpiper as an example:

Name and Status	WBRC
Upland Sandpiper <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> 261.0 UPSA Summer resident Uncommon Life form 5	(FL)

The first and second lines contain the common and scientific names. For birds, species names and the order in which they occur follow the most current American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) list (AOU 2011). For mammals, species names and order follows Baker et al. (2003). For amphibians and reptiles, species names follow Moriarty (2008), and species order follows Baxter and Stone (1980).

For birds only, an (AS) or (FL) under WBRC indicates that the Wyoming Bird Records Committee requests submission of a Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form for all sightings of the species, or for the first observation in each latilong and all nesting observations, respectively. Species for which a Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form is requested appear in Appendix II. Observations of avian species new to the State or an unusual breeding record for any avian species also require submission of a Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form.

Observations or specimens of mammals, except those for common and abundant species, require documentation because of the difficulty of distinguishing similar species.

The number on the third line is the species code assigned for the Department's computerized Wildlife Observation System. For birds, it is the same as the AOU number.

The four-letter code following the species code is a unique alpha code that can be used on data forms or in field notes. The bird codes are those used by bird banders and are listed in the North American Bird Banding Manual Volume 1 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Canadian Wildlife Service 1991). However, revisions to the manual are only available online (<http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbl/manual/speclist.cfm>). Only full species, as recognized by the American Ornithologists' Union, are included. For mammals, amphibians, and reptiles, the first two letters of the genus followed by the first two letters of the species form the four-letter alpha code. In the case of subspecies for some mammals and reptiles, the alpha code is comprised of the first two letters of the genus followed by the first letter of the species and the first letter of the subspecies. One mammal code is identical to a bird code; therefore, the code for the mammal differs from the normal protocol. When codes for more than one mammal or herptile species were identical, a different code was arbitrarily assigned.

The fourth line refers to seasonal status – the time of the year the species occurs in Wyoming. Seasonal status categories and definitions are presented in Table 1 (page 9).

Line five refers to the abundance of the species in Wyoming. Abundance categories and definitions are presented in Table 2 (page 9).

Life Form is a term used to describe where a particular animal lives, feeds, and reproduces. Life Form codes for migrants, winter residents, and accidental species are not included in the *Atlas*. Table 3 (page 10) lists the life form categories for each species according to Thomas (1979). One life form not included in Thomas (1979) was added to Table 3 (#17, human-built structures).

Mgmt. Status

The management or legal status of a species often significantly affects how it is managed and which state or federal agency, or section within an agency, is responsible for management. The management status codes and definitions, and the Division or Program within the Department responsible for management of Wyoming's species are listed in Table 4 (page 11) and are consistent with the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Regulations.

The Nongame Program is responsible for managing species legally designated as Nongame, which includes Species of Greatest Conservation Need with a designated Native Species Status (NSS) and Neotropical Migratory Birds (NTMB). Using the Native Species Status matrix that first appeared in the Nongame Bird and Mammal Plan (Oakleaf et al. 1996) and has since been updated and included in the Department's State Wildlife Action Plan (2010), the Department has designated Species of Greatest Conservation Need with a Native Species Status of 1, 2, 3, 4, or U (unknown).

The Nongame Program is also responsible for cooperative management with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the following federally listed Threatened or Endangered species: Wood Stork, Whooping Crane, Piping Plover, Least Tern, black-footed ferret, and Canada lynx.

Habitat

For birds, the habitats listed are those in which the species would be expected to breed or nest in Wyoming. For birds that do not breed in Wyoming and for all mammals, amphibians, and reptiles, the habitats listed are those in which the species is most likely to be found. Habitat use was determined from personal knowledge and literature review, especially Ehrlich et al. (1988) for birds. Habitat type descriptions are from the Department's Wildlife Observation System and are listed in Appendix III (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 1992).

Comments

This column describes nesting or breeding sites, food habits, etc. The literature source or observer's name is given for unusual records, avian species observed in three or fewer latilongs, and for historical observations. The sources used for information on food habits and nesting or denning sites were Ehrlich et al. (1988) for birds and Clark and Stromberg (1987) and Fitzgerald et al. (1994) for mammals. Baxter and Stone (1980) was consulted for information on amphibians and reptiles.

References used to prepare this publication are listed in the Literature Cited section. Locations listed in the original literature source were used to situate observations to latilong. McCreary (1939) was a major source of bird observation locations. Most pre-1965 mammal data were taken from Long (1965). Efforts by the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database and the Department acquired records for many Wyoming mammal specimens repositied in museum collections throughout the United States. Baxter and Stone (1980) provided distribution information for amphibians and reptiles.

Distribution

Example for Western Small-footed Myotis:

<u> </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> b </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>
<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> B </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> h </u>	<u> </u>
<u> O </u>	<u> </u>	<u> B </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>
<u> O </u>	<u> B </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> a </u>	<u> B </u>	<u> B </u>

Each underline represents a latilong or degree block as shown on the map of Wyoming (Figure 1). A latilong encompasses a rectangle covering one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude, and is numbered on the map. For example, latilong 27 is bounded by 41° and 42° latitude and 105° and 106° longitude. Detailed maps, such as those available from the Bureau of Land Management or U.S. Geological Survey, should be used for determining exact boundaries of a specific latilong.

The definitions of the symbols used for birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles are as follows:

Birds – Symbol Definitions

- B Nest or young dependent upon parent birds was observed.
- b Circumstantial evidence of nesting.
- O The species has been observed, but there was no evidence of nesting. The observation may have been recorded during any season of the year, but observations are most likely to correspond with seasonal status listed in Table 1.
- H Historical nesting record, prior to 1950. No recent data to indicate the species still nests or occurs in that latilong.
- h Historical record with no indication of nesting.
- ? Record that needs further verification.
- No verified records.
- * Record has been reviewed and accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee (WBRC).
- # Record has been reviewed and accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee (YBOC).
- + Record has been reviewed and accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

Mammals – Symbol Definitions

- B Nest, dependent young, juvenile animals, lactating or post-lactation females, or males in breeding condition were observed.
- b Animals were observed and, due to limited mobility, breeding is assumed (bats and large ungulates are highly mobile and are not automatically placed in this category).
- O The species has been observed but, due to the mobility of the species' group and lack of factors listed under (B), breeding cannot be assumed (applies to bats and large ungulates).
- a The species has been detected using acoustic equipment and additional verification is warranted. Acoustic recordings were classified using SonoBat 3 software. Due to the mobility of the species' group and lack of factors listed under (B), breeding cannot be assumed (applies to bats only).
- H Historical breeding record, prior to 1965. No recent data to indicate the species still breeds or occurs in that latilong.
- h Historical record of occurrence before 1965. No recent data to suggest occurrence.
- No verified records.

Amphibians and Reptiles – Symbol Definitions

- B Nest, eggs, or juvenile animals were observed.
- b Animals were observed and, due to limited mobility and the time of year the observation occurred, breeding is assumed.
- O The species has been observed but, due to the lack of factors listed under (B) or (b), breeding cannot be assumed.
- ? A species observation record has not been verified, but occurrence is assumed based on the proposed species range.
- h Historical record of occurrence. No recent data to suggest occurrence.
- No verified records.
- * Record was obtained from the University of Wyoming Museum.
- # Record was obtained from the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database.

UPDATES TO THE ATLAS

Since 2005, the *Atlas* has been available on the Department's web site, as well as electronically on compact disk. These options replace the previous paper copies of both the *Atlas* and annual updates that were mailed to individuals on a mailing list maintained by the Department's Nongame Program in the Lander Regional Office. In 2012, the updated *Atlas* and annual *Atlas* updates will be added to the Department's web site under Birds and Mammals on the Wildlife and Habitat link http://wgfd.wyo.gov/web2011/Departments/Wildlife/pdfs/WILDLIFE_ANIMAL_ATLAS0000328.pdf so interested parties can obtain the most current version of the *Atlas* and track changes until the next updated version is available.

TABLE 1. SEASONAL STATUS DEFINITIONS.

SEASONAL STATUS	DEFINITION
Resident	A species that inhabits Wyoming year-round.
Summer Resident	A species that inhabits Wyoming during the summer (June through August) and migrates out of the State during the winter. Breeding may or may not be documented; however, records should span all of the summer months (especially July).
Migrant	A species recorded in Wyoming only during spring and/or autumn migration. For birds, records are especially lacking for July and January.
Winter Resident	A species that inhabits Wyoming during the winter (especially January) but is absent during the summer.
Accidental	A species with accidental, unpredictable occurrence of individual animals.
Peripheral	A species whose range extends only into a small portion of Wyoming.
Undetermined	A species that occurs in Wyoming but seasonal status is uncertain.
Extinct	A species that no longer exists in Wyoming or elsewhere.

TABLE 2. ABUNDANCE DEFINITIONS.

ABUNDANCE	DEFINITION
Rare	A species that occupies only a small percentage of the preferred habitat within its range or is found throughout its range in extremely low densities. The species or its sign is seldom encountered while using survey techniques that could be expected to indicate its presence.
Uncommon	A species that is common only in limited areas within its range or is found throughout its range in relatively low densities. Intensive surveying is usually required to locate the species or its sign.
Common	A species that inhabits much of the preferred habitat within its range. The species or its sign is usually encountered while using survey techniques that could be expected to indicate its presence.
Abundant	A species that inhabits much of the preferred habitat within its range. The species or its sign is typically encountered while using survey techniques that could be expected to indicate its presence.
Unknown	Insufficient information is available to determine abundance. The species is difficult to observe without specialized survey techniques.
Controlled	A species that currently exists in the State only with human assistance.

TABLE 3. VERTEBRATE LIFE FORMS (modified from Thomas 1979).

LIFE FORM NUMBER	REPRODUCES	FEEDS
1	In water	In water
2	In water	On the ground, in shrubs and/or in trees
3	On the ground around water or emergent vegetation	In water, on the ground, in shrubs, or in trees
4	On cliffs, rims, talus, and/or in caves	On the ground or in the air
5	On the ground without specific water; cliffs, rims, or talus associations	On the ground
6	On the ground	In shrubs, trees, or the air
7	In shrubs	On the ground, in water, or in the air
8	In shrubs	In shrubs, trees, or the air
9	Primarily in deciduous trees	In shrubs, trees, or the air
10	Primarily in conifers	In shrubs, trees, or the air
11	In trees	On the ground, in shrubs, in trees, or in the air
12	On very thick branches	On the ground or in water
13	Excavates its own tree cavity	On the ground, in shrubs, in trees, or in the air
14	In a naturally occurring cavity or a cavity excavated by another species	On the ground, in water, or in the air
15	In an underground burrow	On or under the ground
16	In an underground burrow	In water or the air
17	On human-built structures	On the ground, in shrubs, in trees, or in the air

TABLE 4. MANAGEMENT STATUS.

CODE	DEFINITION	MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
NSS ^a	Native Species Status 1, 2, 3, 4, or U	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
NG ^b	Nongame bird, mammal, or reptile	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Program
BG	Big game	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices
TG	Trophy game	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Trophy Game Program
SG	Small game	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices
GB	Game Bird	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices
FB	Furbearer	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices
PD	Predacious bird Predatory animal	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices
F	Species taken for falconry	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Program
A	Amphibian	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Fisheries Program
NTMB ^c	Neotropical Migratory Bird	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Program
End.	Federally listed as endangered	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Thr.	Federally listed as threatened	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

^a Species of Greatest Conservation Need with a Native Species Status of 1, 2, 3, 4, or U (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2010).

^b All nongame birds in Wyoming are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, with the exception of the non-native Rock Pigeon, Eurasian Collared-Dove, European Starling, and House Sparrow. Nongame mammals that are protected in Wyoming include the black-footed ferret, fisher, Canada lynx, river otter, pika, and wolverine.

^c Neotropical Migratory Bird (breeds in Canada and the United States and migrates to Mexico, Central America, South America, or the Caribbean for the non-breeding season).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Since the publication of the *Working Draft of the Wyoming Mammal Atlas* in 1981 and the *Wyoming Avian Atlas* in 1982, several hundred individuals have contributed information to update our knowledge of bird, mammal, amphibian, and reptile distribution and status in Wyoming. We would like to sincerely thank these observers for the time and effort they have expended to add to our knowledge of Wyoming's wildlife. We also applaud the efforts of the many observers who have sent information to us which did not result in *Atlas* updates, but added valuable information to the Department's Wildlife Observation System database.

We would also like to recognize the efforts of those dedicated individuals who have taken the time to carefully record their observations of rare and unusual birds and submit them to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee for review. These endeavors have added tremendously to our knowledge of the distribution and status of rare and unusual avian species in the State.

Without the support of the many wildlife watchers, naturalists, and professional biologists in Wyoming, as well as those visiting from other states, it would not be possible to continue to update the information in this document. We are grateful for the help of all contributors.

LITERATURE CITED

- American Ornithologists' Union. 2011. Fifty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union check-list of North American birds. *Auk* 128(3):600-613.
- Baker, R. J., L. C. Bradley, R. D. Bradley, J. W. Dragoo, M. D. Engstrom, R. S. Hoffman, C. A. Jones, F. Reid, and C. Jones. 2003. Revised checklist of North American mammals north of Mexico, 2003. Occasional Papers, Museum of Texas Technical University, Number 229. 24pp.
- Baxter, G. T., and M. D. Stone. 1980. Amphibians and Reptiles of Wyoming. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Cheyenne. 137pp.
- Bee, J. W., G. E. Glass, R. S. Hoffmann, and R. R. Patterson. 1981. Mammals in Kansas. Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence. 300pp.
- Belitsky, D. 1981. Small Mammals of the Salt Wells – Pilot Butte Planning Unit. Bureau of Land Management. 104pp.
- Bissell, S. 1978. Colorado Mammal Distribution, Latilong Study. Colorado Division of Wildlife, Denver. 18pp.
- Brown, L. N. 1967a. Ecological distribution of mice in the Medicine Bow Mountains of Wyoming. *Ecology* 48:677-680.
- Brown, L. N. 1967b. Ecological sampling of six species of shrews and comparison of sampling methods in the central Rocky Mountains. *Journal of Mammalogy* 48:617-623.
- Burt, W. H., and R. P. Grossenheider. 1980. A Field Guide to the Mammals. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, MA. 289pp.
- Clark, T. W. 1973a. Distribution and reproduction of shrews in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. *Northwest Science* 47:128-131.
- Clark, T. W. 1973b. Local distribution and interspecies interactions in microtines, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. *Great Basin Naturalist* 33:205-217.
- Clark, T. W., and R. D. Dorn. 1979. Rare and endangered vascular plants and vertebrates of Wyoming. 78pp.
- Clark, T. W., V. Saab, and D. Casey. 1980. A partial bibliography of Wyoming mammals. *Northwest Science* 54:55-67.

- Clark, T. W., and M. Stromberg. 1987. Mammals in Wyoming. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence. 314pp.
- Dorn, J. L. 1978. Wyoming Ornithology: A History and Bibliography with Species and Wyoming Area Indexes. Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 369pp.
- Dorn, J. L., and R. D. Dorn. 1990. Wyoming Birds. Mountain West Publishing, Cheyenne, WY. 138pp.
- Ehrlich, P. R., D. S. Dobkin, and D. Wheye. 1988. The Birder's Handbook. Simon and Schuster, Inc., New York, NY. 785pp.
- Findley, J. S. 1951. Habitat preference of four species of *Microtus* in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Journal of Mammology 32:118-120.
- Findholt, S. L. 1984. Status and Distribution of Herons, Egrets, Ibis, and Related Species in Wyoming. Nongame Special Report. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Cheyenne. 27pp.
- Fitzgerald, J. P., C. A. Meaney, and D. M. Armstrong. 1994. Mammals of Colorado. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, CO. 467pp.
- Flack, J. A. D. 1976. Bird populations of aspen forest in western North America. Ornithological Monograph Number 19. 97pp.
- Frinzel, J. E. 1964. Avian populations of four herbaceous communities in southeastern Wyoming. Condor 66:496-510.
- Gniadek, S. 1977. Some aspects of avian ecology following the 1974 Trail Creek and 1976 Divide fires in Yellowstone National Park. Unpublished Research Report. Yellowstone National Park.
- Grave, B. H., and E. P. Walker. 1913. The birds of Wyoming, with an explanation of recent changes in their distribution, economic aspects also considered. University of Wyoming, Laramie. 137pp.
- Hall, E. R., and K. R. Kelson. 1959. The Mammals of North America, Volume I. Ronald Press, New York, NY.
- Hall, E. R. 1981. The Mammals of North America, Volume II. John Wiley and Sons, New York, NY.

- Hall, F. C., and J. W. Thomas. 1979. Silvicultural options. Pages 128-147 in J.W. Thomas, editor. Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests. USDA, Forest Service, Agriculture Handbook Number 553. 512pp.
- Hanni, D. J., C. M. White, J. A. Blakesley, G. J. Levandoski, and J. J. Birek. 2009. Field protocol for spatially-balanced sampling of landbird populations. Unpublished report. Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory, Brighton, CO.
- Knight, W. C. 1902. The birds of Wyoming. University of Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin Number 55. 174pp.
- Lechleitner, R. 1969. Wild Mammals of Colorado: Their Appearance, Habits, Distribution, and Abundance. Pruett Publishing Company, Boulder, CO. 254pp.
- Leukering, T., M. F. Carter, A. Panjabi, D. Faulkner, and R. Levad. 2001. Monitoring Wyoming's Birds: The Plan for Count-based Monitoring. Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory, Brighton, CO.
- Long, C. A. 1965. The mammals of Wyoming. Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas 14:493-758.
- Maxell, M. H., and L. N. Brown. 1968. Ecological distribution of rodents on the high plains of eastern Wyoming. Southwestern Naturalist 13:143-158.
- McCafferty, C. E. 1930. An annotated and distributional list of the birds of Wyoming. M.S. Thesis, University of Wyoming, Laramie. 287pp.
- McCreary, O. 1939. Wyoming Bird Life. Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis, MN. 124pp.
- Moriarty, J. J., editor. 2008. Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding, Sixth Edition. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles Herpetological Circular 37. 84pp.
- Nye, D. L., M. Back, and H. Hinchman. 1979. Birds of the Upper Wind River Valley. USDA Forest Service, Shoshone National Forest. 34pp.
- Oakleaf, B., A. O. Cerovski, and B. Luce. 1996. Nongame Bird and Mammal Plan. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Cheyenne. 183pp.
- Parker, J., and S. Anderson. 2001. Identification Guide to the Herptiles of Wyoming. Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, Laramie. 40pp.

- Pattie, D. L., and N. A. M. Verbeek. 1967. Alpine mammals of the Beartooth Mountains. Northwest Science 41:110-117.
- Pettingill, O. S., Jr., and N. R. Whitney, Jr. 1965. Birds of the Black Hills. Special Publication Number 1. Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY.
- Rothwell, R. G., G. Skutches, J. Straw, C. Sax, and H. Harju. 1978. A partial bibliography of the mammals of Wyoming and adjacent states with special reference to density and habitat affinity. Bureau of Land Management Contract Number YA-512-CT8-126. 172pp.
- Skinner, M. P. 1925. The birds of Yellowstone Park. Roosevelt Wildlife Bulletin 3:1-192.
- Stromberg, M. 1979. Working List of Special Mammals – Wyoming Natural Heritage Program. The Nature Conservancy. 6pp.
- Thomas J. W. 1979. Wildlife habitats in managed forests, the Blue Mountains of Oregon and Washington. USDA Forest Service, Agricultural Handbook No. 553.
- Turner, R. W. 1974. Mammals of the Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming. Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas 60:1-178.
- U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Canadian Wildlife Service. 1991. North American Bird Banding, Volume I. Minister of the Environment, Canada. (Electronic revision available online: <http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbl/manual/specclist.cfm>.)
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 1980. Densities of animals on potential coal lease sites in south-central Wyoming. Bureau of Land Management Contract Number YA-512-CT7-7. 45pp.
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 1992. Wildlife Observation System. Wyoming Game and Fish Department Biological Services Section, Cheyenne. 66pp.
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department. 2010. State Wildlife Action Plan. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Cheyenne.
- Zeveloff, S. I., and F. R. Collett. 1988. Mammals of the Intermountain West. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. 365pp.

Birds

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b				
Greater White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons</i> 171.0 GWFG Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Marshes, lakes, agricultural areas.	Feeds on grasses, aquatic vegetation, waste grains, aquatic invertebrates, berries, seeds.	O*	—	—	O*	O*
					—	—	O*	—	—
					O*	O*	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					O*	O*	—	O*	O
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	O*	O*
					—	—	—	—	—
Snow Goose <i>Chen caerulescens</i> 169.0 SNGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form		GB	Marshes, lakes, agricultural areas.	Feeds on sedges, grasses, aquatic vegetation, waste grains, aquatic invertebrates, insects. Two subspecies are recognized, Greater and Lesser; the Lesser Snow Goose occurs in Wyoming. Once common in Wyoming during migration (McCreary 1939). Includes "Blue Goose".	O	O	O	O	O
					—	—	—	—	—
					O	O	—	O	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					O	O	—	O	O
					—	—	—	—	—
					O	O	—	O	O
					—	—	—	—	—
Ross's Goose <i>Chen rossii</i> 170.0 ROGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	GB	Marshes, lakes, agricultural areas.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, grasses, aquatic invertebrates, waste grains.	O*	O*	O	O*	O*
					—	—	—	—	—
					O	—	O*	O*	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	O*	O*	O
					—	—	—	—	—
					O	O	O*	—	O*
					—	—	—	—	—
Brant <i>Branta bernicla</i> 173.0 BRAN Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, grasses, algae, moss, aquatic invertebrates. L3: F.M. Lentsch, 20 November 1992. L10, 17, 26, 27: McCreary (1939). Includes "Black Brant".	—	—	O*	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	h	—	—
					—	—	h	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	h	h
					—	—	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Cackling Goose <i>Branta hutchinsii</i> 172.2 CACG Accidental Rare Life Form	(FL)		Marshes, lakes, and rivers in association with other habitats, especially wet-moist meadows, sedge meadows, and agricultural areas.	Feeds on grasses, sedges, grain, insects, crustaceans. L28: G. Johnson, 3 January 2005.	— O*
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i> 172.0 CAGO Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, and rivers in association with other habitats, especially wet-moist meadows, sedge meadows, and agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground or in an old nest of a heron or raptor. Feeds on grasses, sedges, grain, insects, crustaceans.	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Fulvous Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> 178.0 FUWD Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation. L8: D. Browne, 20 May 2007.	O* —
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i> 178.2 MUSW Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Not native to North America; brought from other continents for zoos, parks, and private collections.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, grasses, aquatic invertebrates, waste grain. Is very aggressive and will out-compete native swans. L19: J. Lawrence, 5 January 1999.	— — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b											
Trumpeter Swan <i>Cygnus buccinator</i> 181.0 TRUS Resident Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	GB-no season NSS2	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on a muskrat house, a very small island, or a piece of floating bog. Feeds mainly on aquatic vegetation; also insects, aquatic invertebrates. Most of the population winters in Idaho. L7: "B" represents one pair. L19: L. Layton and F. Layton, 11 December 1994. L23: T. Koerner, 6 June 1997. L24: R. Steenberg, 16 November 1997.	B	B	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	B
Tundra Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus</i> 180.0 TUSW Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		GB-no season	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates, waste grain.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> 179.0 WHOS Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes, marshes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation. L1: T. McEneaney, 17 January 2004.	O*											
Wood Duck <i>Aix sponsa</i> 144.0 WODU Summer resident Common Life Form 14		GB	Cottonwood-riparian, marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests in a tree cavity. Feeds mostly on aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O	B
					b	O	B						O	O	O	O
					O		O	O	B	O	B	O	B	O	B	
					O	O	O	O	b	O	B	O	B			

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> 135.0 GADW Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in dense vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates.	B B B B B B — — — — — — B O B O B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — —
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> 136.0 EUWI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, rivers, mostly below 8,000 feet.	Feeds mostly on grasses, aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates. L21, 28: McCreary (1939).	O+ — O O* — — — — — — — — O* — O* — — — — — — — — — — —
American Wigeon <i>Anas americana</i> 137.0 AMWI Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers, mostly below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground, often far from water. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, grasses, waste grain, aquatic invertebrates. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	B B B B B B — — — — — — B O B O B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — —
American Black Duck <i>Anas rubripes</i> 133.0 ABDU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates, worms, seeds, tubers. L1: Wilson Bulletin 48:136-137. L20: O.K. Scott. L22, 27: McCreary (1939). Species is difficult to identify and hybridizes with Mallards.	h — h — — — — — — — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> 132.0 MALL Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, and rivers in association with most habitats below 9,000 feet.	Nests on the ground near water. Feeds primarily on plant material, aquatic vegetation, seeds, green plants, waste grains, aquatic invertebrates, insects.	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Mottled Duck <i>Anas fulvigula</i> 134.0 MODU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes, ponds, marshes.	Feeds on grass seeds, aquatic vegetation, rice, aquatic invertebrates, few small fishes. L27: S. Billerman, 6 May 2011	— O* — — — —
Blue-winged Teal <i>Anas discors</i> 140.0 BWTE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in good vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on seeds and vegetative parts of aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates.	B B B B B B B b B O B B B B B B B B B B b B B B
Cinnamon Teal <i>Anas cyanoptera</i> 141.0 CITE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in dense cover near a marsh or shallow wetland. Feeds mostly on seeds of aquatic vegetation.	B B B B O b B b B b b O B B B O b b B B B B B b

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> 142.0 NSHO Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground near water. Feeds on zooplankton, seeds of aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates.	B B B B B B — — — — — B O B O B B — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — —
Northern Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> 143.0 NOPI Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in low or sparse vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on vegetation including seeds, green plants.	B B B B B B — — — — — B B B b B B — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — —
Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i> 139.2 GARG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. L8: D: Wile, 26 December 2001.	— — — — — O* —
Green-winged Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> 139.0 GWTE Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in tall vegetative cover near water. Feeds mostly on seeds of aquatic vegetation; also vegetative parts of aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	B B B B B B — — — — — B B B b B B — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Canvasback <i>Aythya valisineria</i> 147.0 CANV Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nest is a floating platform, or nests on a muskrat house. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. Summer populations are considerably smaller than during migration.	B O O O B B O B B O O O O B B O B B O O B O O B O B O
Redhead <i>Aythya americana</i> 146.0 REDH Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on a floating platform in shallow water or on the ground very close to water. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates.	B B B B O B b B O O O O B b B B B O O B B B b B B
Ring-necked Duck <i>Aythya collaris</i> 150.0 RNDU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes.	Nests on the ground near water or on a floating structure. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates.	B B O O O O O B O O O O O O O B B b O O O O O O B O O
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i> 149.1 TUDU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. L8: E. Cole, 1 April 1999. L19: J. Herold and V. Herold, 11 March 1994. L27: M. Gochfield, 10 April 1966, probably an escaped bird.	— — — — — O* — — — — — — — — O* — — — — O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Greater Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> 148.0 GRSC Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds mainly on mollusks; also other aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vegetation.	O+ — — — O* — — — O O — — — — — — O — O* — — — — — O* O* — — — — — —
Lesser Scaup <i>Aythya affinis</i> 149.0 LESC Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground in open, dry habitat near water. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vegetation. Common during migration.	B B — — — — — — B B — — — — — — B b — — — — — — B O — — — — — — B O B B B b — —
Harlequin Duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> 155.0 HARD Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Rivers and lakes in mountainous areas.	Usually nests on the ground under a shrub near a river. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	B O — — — — — — B B — — — — — — B O — — — — — — O — — — — — —
Surf Scoter <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> 166.0 SUSC Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	O+ — — — — — — O* O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* O* — — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
White-winged Scoter <i>Melanitta fusca</i> 165.0 WWSC Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	GB	Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	O — — — O O* — — O — — — O* — — — O — — — O* — — — O* — — — O — — —
Black Scoter <i>Melanitta americana</i> 163.0 BLSC Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	— — — — O — — — — O* O — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* — — —
Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> 154.0 LTDU Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	O+ O — — — O* — — — — O* O O* O — — — — — — — O* — — — O* — O* O* — — — O — —
Bufflehead <i>Bucephala albeola</i> 153.0 BUFF Resident Uncommon Life Form 14		GB	Aspen; cottonwood-riparian; marshes; lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and other or mixed coniferous forests. Lower elevation habitats during migration and winter.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	B B O O O O O O B O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O b O O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Common Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> 151.0 COGO Resident Common Life Form 14		GB	Aspen; cottonwood-riparian; marshes; lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and other or mixed coniferous forests. Lower elevation habitats during migration and winter.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates; also aquatic vegetation.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Barrow's Goldeneye <i>Bucephala islandica</i> 152.0 BAGO Resident Common Life Form 14		GB NSS3	Aspen; cottonwood-riparian; marshes; lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and other or mixed coniferous forests. Lower elevation habitats during migration and winter.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates.	B	B	O	b	O	O	O	O	O	O
Hooded Merganser <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> 131.0 HOME Resident Uncommon Life Form 14		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds mostly on fish; also crustaceans, aquatic invertebrates. Breeding in Wyoming is expected.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Common Merganser <i>Mergus merganser</i> 129.0 COME Resident Common Life Form 3 14		GB	Cottonwood-riparian, marshes, lakes, rivers, especially large rivers.	Nests in a cavity in a deciduous tree, earthen bank, or rock crevice. Feeds mostly on fish.	B	B	B	B	B	O	O	O	O	O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b																																																
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> 130.0 RBME Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		GB	Lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground under vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on fish.	<table><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	O	O	O	O	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	B	O	O	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	O	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	—
O	O	O	O	O	O																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
O	B	O	O	O	O																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
O	O	—	—	O	O																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
O	O	O	O	O	O																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
Ruddy Duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> 167.0 RUDU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground in tall emergent vegetation. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vegetation.	<table><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>b</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>b</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	B	B	B	B	B	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	B	O	B	O	O	b	—	—	—	—	—	—	B	b	B	B	B	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	B	B	B	O	b	B	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	B	B	B	B	B																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
B	O	B	O	O	b																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
B	b	B	B	B	O																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
B	B	B	O	b	B																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
Ruddy Shelduck <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> 141.2 RUSH Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Not native to North America; brought from other continents for zoos, parks, and private collections.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates. L28: G. Johnson and B. Templeton, 18 October 1997, probably released or escaped from captivity.	<table><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—																		
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
—	—	—	—	—	O*																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> 141.1 COMS Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Not native to north America; brought from other continents for zoos, parks, and private collections.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates. L2: S. Ahalt, 1995, probably released or escaped from captivity.	<table><tr><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																		
O*	—	—	—	—	—																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																
—	—	—	—	—	—																																																

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Northern Bobwhite <i>Colinus virginianus</i> 289.0 NOBO Resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(AS)	GB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on vegetation, seeds, insects. At the periphery of its range. Numerous releases of captive stock statewide, especially in L3. L2: R. Young, 1 June 1997; J. Cicco and L. Cicco, 4 June 1997. L5: R. Adams and R. Adams, October 1992. L9: A. Moscicki and M. Kenney, 17 May 2005.	O* — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — B — — — — B — — — —
Chukar <i>Alectoris chukar</i> 288.2 CHUK Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests on the ground amid rocks or shrubs. Feeds on seeds; leaves; insects, especially grasshoppers.	— B B B B O — b B B B — — — — B O B B O — B B — — — B O —
Gray Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i> 288.1 GRPA Resident Uncommon Life Form 5		GB	Basin-prairie shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on grain, grasses, forbs, insects. Also called Hungarian Partridge.	O — b B B B B B — B b B B O B B — — b B O B B B — B O — — — O — —
Ring-necked Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> 309.1 RPHE Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Agricultural areas, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, sedge meadows.	Nests on the ground in grass or weeds. Feeds on a variety of plants and animals.	— B B B B B B — O B B B B B — — O B — — B B — — — — — — b B —

a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b				
Ruffed Grouse <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> 300.0 RUGR Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Coniferous forests, aspen, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub (willow, hawthorn, wild plum, dogwood, water birch, bog birch, alder), logged forests.	Nests on the ground. Feeds mostly on buds, leaves, flowers, seeds, fruit; also insects.	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	b	B	B
					B	B	B	O	—
					B	O	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—
Greater Sage-Grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i> 309.0 GRSG Resident Common Life Form 5		GB NSS2	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, wet-moist meadows, alfalfa, irrigated native meadows.	Nests on the ground under a sagebrush shrub. Feeds on vegetation, especially sagebrush in the winter; forbs; insects.	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B
					—	—	—	—	—
White-tailed Ptarmigan <i>Lagopus leucura</i> 304.0 WTPT Resident Rare Life Form 5		GB-no season	Alpine grasslands, alpine willow, spruce-fir forests.	Nests on the ground, occasionally under a shrub. Feeds mainly on buds, leaves, flowers of willows and other shrubs. At the periphery of its range. L1: Condor 24:204 (1927) and Wilson Bulletin 66:60 (20 July 1952). L26: several records. Many records are lacking details in L2, 4, 8, 9, 16, 17.	O	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	b	—	—
Dusky Grouse <i>Dendragapus obscurus</i> 297.0 DUGR Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Coniferous forests, aspen, willow, mountain-park meadows, logged forests.	Nests on the ground. Feeds mostly on leaves, especially conifer needles.	B	B	B	B	—
					B	B	B	B	—
					B	B	B	B	—
					B	b	B	B	B
					—	—	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS		WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b							
Sharp-tailed Grouse <i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i> 308.0 STGR Resident Common Life Form 5			GB NSS4	Mixed grass prairie grasslands, mountain-foothills shrublands, willow, irrigated native meadows.	Nests on the ground in grass or under a shrub. Feeds on vegetation, seeds, berries, insects. Includes the "Columbian" Sharp-tailed Grouse (NSS4) in L1, 8, 16, 25; also Sharp-tailed Grouse/Greater Sage-Grouse hybrid in L5.	O	—	b	B	B	B	B	B
Greater Prairie-Chicken <i>Tympanuchus cupido</i> 305.0 GPOCH Accidental Rare Life Form		(AS)		Tallgrass prairie.	Feeds on seeds, greens, insects. L28: five records since 1900 (McCreary 1939, Wyoming Wildlife 16(2):32, Auk 51:537). More recent observations by B. Luce and G. Robinson.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> 310.0 WITU Resident Common Life Form 5			GB	Coniferous forests, especially ponderosa pine-Douglas fir, cottonwood-riparian, oak and other mixed deciduous forests; woodland-chaparral; agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground among grasses or shrubs. Feeds on a variety of plants and animals.	O	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Red-throated Loon <i>Gavia stellata</i> 011.0 RTLO Migrant Rare Life Form		(AS)	NG	Large lakes.	Feeds mostly on fish. L1: McCreary (1939). L5: M. Rozy, 10 November 1981; H. Downing and others, 24 October 1986, 15 May 1988. L10: R. Scott and B. Scott, 25 October and 15 November 2007. L27: S. Dinsmore, 24 May 2001.	H	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Pacific Loon <i>Gavia pacifica</i> 010.0 PALO Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Large lakes.	Feeds mostly on fish.	O* O* — O* — — O — O* O O* — — — — — — O O* — — —
Common Loon <i>Gavia immer</i> 007.0 COLO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS1	Lakes above 6,000 feet. Lower elevations during migration.	Nests next to water on a muskrat house, frequently on an island. Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates.	B O O O O O O B O O — O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
Yellow-billed Loon <i>Gavia adamsii</i> 008.0 YBLO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds on fish.	— — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — O* — —
Pied-billed Grebe <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> 006.0 PBGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Marshes and lakes below 8,000 feet. Also seen in streams.	Nest is a floating platform. Feeds on aquatic insects, snails, fish, frogs.	B O B B B B B B B B O B B b B B B B O b B b b B B B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Horned Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i> 003.0 HOCR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG	Marshes, lakes. Also seen in streams.	Nest is a floating platform. Feeds on aquatic insects, crustaceans, mollusks, fish. L2: U. Kepler (one pair in July 1978 at Beck Lake). Breeding range is north of Wyoming. Listed as a summer resident in Yellowstone National Park (Skinner 1925).	O B O O O O O — — — — — — — O O O O O O O — — — — — — — O O O O O O O — — — — — — — O O O O O O O
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i> 002.0 RNGR Summer resident Rare Life Form 3	(AS)	NG	Marshes, shallow lakes edged with reeds and sedges, rivers.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water. Feeds on aquatic insects, aquatic invertebrates, fish, amphibians.	O* O* — — — — — O* O* — — — — — — — — — — O* B — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — h — O* O* — — — — — — — h
Eared Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> 004.0 EAGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Marshes and lakes below 8,000 feet. Will also use rivers when not breeding.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water near rooted aquatic vegetation. Feeds mostly on aquatic insects, aquatic larvae.	B B B B B B B B — — — — — — — — b b B O O O O O — — — — — — — — b B B B B B B B — — — — — — — — B b B B B B b
Western Grebe <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> 001.0 WEGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS4	Marshes, lakes.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water near rooted aquatic vegetation. Feeds mostly on fish.	B B B b O O B — — — — — — — B O B — — — — — O — — — — — — — — B b O B B O O — — — — — — — — B B b O B B B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b																								
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> 001.1 CLGR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSSU	Marshes, lakes.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water near rooted aquatic vegetation. Feeds mostly on fish.	<table><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>b</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr></table>	O	O	B	O	O	O	O	B	B	O	O	O	O	O	B	O	b	O	O	B	O	O	O	O
O	O	B	O	O	O																								
O	B	B	O	O	O																								
O	O	B	O	b	O																								
O	B	O	O	O	O																								
Streaked Shearwater <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> 088.1 STRS Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, carrion. L27: D. Faulkner, M. Patz, F. Mauer, and D. McDonald, 13 June 2006.	<table><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td></tr></table>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O*
—	—	—	—	—	—																								
—	—	—	—	—	—																								
—	—	—	—	—	—																								
—	—	—	—	—	O*																								
Wood Stork <i>Mycteria americana</i> 188.0 WOST Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	End.	Marshes, rivers.	Feeds mainly on fish. L1: McCreary (1939), 16 July 1925 and 28 June 1930. L2: S. Ahalt and others, 20 and 21 October 1994.	<table><tr><td>h</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	h	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
h	O*	—	—	—	—																								
—	—	—	—	—	—																								
—	—	—	—	—	—																								
—	—	—	—	—	—																								
Lesser Frigatebird <i>Fregata ariel</i> 128.2 LEFR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates. L3: D. Faulkner, S. Ahalt, and B. Robertson, 11 July 2003.	<table><tr><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	—	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	O*	—	—	—	—																								
—	—	—	—	—	—																								
—	—	—	—	—	—																								
—	—	—	—	—	—																								

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Double-crested Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> 120.0 DCCO Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Cottonwood-riparian, lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground on an island or in a tree, usually deciduous. Feeds on fish, crayfish, frogs, salamanders.	B B B B B B B B B O B O O b b O O B B B O b O O B B B
American White Pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> 125.0 AWPE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Rivers, lakes, ponds.	Usually nests in colonies on islands. Nests in a scrape in the dirt. Feeds mostly on nongame fish, salamanders, crayfish. Eggs observed at Ocean Lake, but there has been no recent nesting record.	B O O O O O O O O B O O O O O O O O B O O O O O O B O O
Brown Pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> 126.0 BRPE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes.	Feeds on fish. L28: McCreary (1939).	— h — — — —
American Bittern <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> 190.0 AMBI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	NG NSS3	Marshes.	Nests on dry ground above the water or mud in emergent vegetation. Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, small mammals, insects.	O — O O O* O O B O B — — O B O O b O O B B O O O b B b

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> 191.0 LEBI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, insects. L15: R.A. Grove, 1 and 17 June 1988. L22, 28: McCreary (1939).	— — — — — — — — — — B* — — — — — h — — — — —
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i> 194.0 GTBH Summer resident Common Life Form 3 12		NG NSS4	Cottonwood-riparian, lakes, rivers.	Nests in a tree, usually deciduous, occasionally coniferous; rarely on the ground. Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, frogs. Some individuals remain throughout the winter.	B B B B B B — — — — — B B b B B O — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B
Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i> 196.0 GREG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes, other aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, frogs, aquatic invertebrates.	— O* O O* — O* — O* O — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — O* O* — — —
Snowy Egret <i>Egretta thula</i> 197.0 SNEG Summer resident Rare Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests in bulrushes or cattails, or in a shrub on an island. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, fish, insects. L27: first breeding record, 17 July 1967 (Findholt 1984). L28: Wyoming Wildlife 8(10):9, and observations of nonbreeders.	O O O O O O — — — — — O O B — — — — — — — — B B O O B O O — — — — — B O O O B O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i> 200.0 LBHE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, streams, wet-moist meadows.	Feeds mainly on fish. L8: T. Amrein, 23 March 1981. good descriptive details. L18: B. Hepworth, 22 August 1971; S. Fitton, 26 April 1989. L19: O.K. Scott. L27: O.K. Scott, 9 May 1977.	- - - - - ? - - - - - - - - - - O* O - - - - - - - - - - O* - - - - -
Tricolored Heron <i>Egretta tricolor</i> 199.0 TRHE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds on fish, amphibians, aquatic invertebrates, insects. L1: T. Gibbons, 21 September 1998. L20: B. Walgren and D. Walgren, 4 May 2003.	O* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - O* - - - - - - - - - -
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> 200.1 CAEG Summer resident Rare Life Form 3	(FL)	NG	Wet-moist meadows, marshes, lakes, streams.	Nests in bulrushes or cattails. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates. First record in Wyoming by O.K. Scott, August 1978. Range is expanding. L27: first breeding record, A. Orabona, R. Dorn, and J. Dorn, 1996.	O* O* O* - - - - - O* - - - - - O* - - - - - O* O* O* O - - - - - O* O* O* O* B* O - - - - -
Green Heron <i>Butorides virescens</i> 201.0 GRHE Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds on fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates. L5: H. Downing and M. Collins, 25 October 1992. L18: R. Loomis, 11 July 2006. L22: J. Woolf, 14 October 2007.	O - - - - - O O - - - - - - - - - - O* O - - - - - O* O - - - - -

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Black-crowned Night-Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> 202.0 BCNH Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, lakes.	Nests in a low shrub or on the ground on an island or in bulrushes or cattails. Feeds mainly on fish.	O — O O O O O — O O B — O O O B B O B B O O B B O O B B B
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> 203.0 YCNH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, especially crustaceans. L5: H. Downing, 27 July and 22 August 1976. L27: F. Walter, 7 April 1983.	— — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O*
White Ibis <i>Eudocimus albus</i> 184.0 WHIB Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates. L5: H. Downing, 12 and 13 September 1976, may have been released or may have escaped from captivity. L28: D. Lutz, 20 May 1994.	— — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O*
Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> 186.0 GLIB Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, wet-moist meadows, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	— — — — — O* O* O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
White-faced Ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i> 187.0 W F I B Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG	Marshes, wet-moist meadows, lakes, irrigated meadows.	Nests in bulrushes or cattails, occasionally on the ground on an island. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, insects.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
		NSS3			O	O	b	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					B	B	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					B	O	O	O	B	B	O	O	O	O
					B	O	O	O	B	B	O	O	O	O
Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i> 325.0 T U V U Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG	All habitats below 8,000 feet with open areas.	Nests on a cliff, in a cave, or in a hollow stump. Feeds on carrion.	O	b	b	B	B	O	B	O	B	B
		NTMB			B	b	b	b	b	O	B	O	B	B
					b	O	b	b	B	B	B	B	B	B
					b	B	O	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> 364.0 O S P R Summer resident Common Life Form 12		NG	Lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, and cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on a treetop, pole, or cliff near water. Feeds mostly on fish.	B	O	B	B	B	O	B	O	B	B
		NTMB			B	B	B	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					B	B	B	O	B	O	B	O	B	B
					O	B				B	O	O	O	O
White-tailed Kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i> 328.0 W T K I Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Ponderosa pine savannah, woodland-chaparral, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, marshes, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds mostly on small mammals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—	—
					—	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Mississippi Kite <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> 329.0 MIKI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous and deciduous forests associated with streams, grasslands.	Feeds mostly on insects. L4: H. Downing and P. Widener, 11 June 1987. L23: D. Faulkner, 9 September 2002. L28: J.R. Horton, 21 May 1997; D. Felley, 19 May 1998.	O* — — — — — O*
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> 352.0 BAEA Resident Uncommon Life Form 12		NG NSS2	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other or mixed coniferous forests, cottonwood-riparian near large lakes and rivers. Forages in open habitats during the winter.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on fish; also waterfowl, carrion. Winter populations are considerably larger than during other seasons. Removed from the federal Threatened Species List in 2007.	B O B B B B O B B O B O
Northern Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> 331.0 NOHA Summer resident Common Life Form 5		F NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grass and grass-like habitats, marshes.	Nests on the ground in dense vegetation. Feeds mostly on small mammals. A few birds remain during the winter.	B b B B B B b B b B B B B B B
Sharp-shinned Hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i> 332.0 SSHA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		F NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, woodland-chaparral, cottonwood-riparian. Forages in a variety of habitats.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on birds. Some individuals remain during the winter.	B b B b b O O O O B b B b B b B B B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Cooper's Hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> 333.0 COHA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		F NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral. Forages in a variety of habitats.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on birds, small mammals. Some individuals remain during the winter, especially in towns.	B B B B O B — — — — — B B B b O O — — — — — B b B B O O — — — — — B B B B O O — — — — —
Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> 334.0 NOGO Resident Common Life Form 11		F NSSU NTMB	Coniferous forests, especially Douglas fir and lodgepole pine, aspen. Forages in a variety of habitats.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on birds, small mammals.	B B O B B B — — — — — B B B b O — — — — — — B B B B b O — — — — — B B B B O — — — — —
Harris's Hawk <i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i> 335.0 HRSH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests, especially near water.	Feeds mostly on small mammals. L10: B. Hargis, S. Hargis, and J. Taylor, 25 November 2007.	— — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Red-shouldered Hawk <i>Buteo lineatus</i> 339.0 RSHA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Coniferous and deciduous forests near water.	Feeds mostly on small mammals; also some reptiles and amphibians. L1: D. Smith, 2 September 2003.	O* —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b				
Broad-winged Hawk <i>Buteo platypterus</i> 343.0 BWHA Summer resident Rare Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Grasslands, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a tree. Feeds on small mammals, birds, reptiles, insects. L4: first breeding record, B. Oakleaf and M. Wells, 7 July 2006.	O#	O*	B*	O*	—
					O*	—	—	—	—
					—	O*	O*	O	O
					—	O	O	O	O*
					—	—	—	—	—
Swainson's Hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> 342.0 SWHA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		F NSSU NTMB	Most habitats below 9,000 feet with open areas for foraging.	Nests in a tree, occasionally on a cliff. Feeds mostly on small mammals.	B	b	B	B	O
					—	—	—	—	—
					B	B	O	B	B
					—	—	—	—	—
					B	B	B	B	B
					—	—	—	—	—
					B	B	B	B	B
Red-tailed Hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> 337.0 RTHA Resident Common Life Form 4 11		F NTMB	Most habitats below 9,000 feet with open areas for foraging.	Nests in a tree or on a cliff. Feeds mostly on rodents. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons. Includes "Harlan's Hawk".	B	B	B	B	B
					—	—	—	—	—
					B	B	B	B	B
					—	—	—	—	—
					B	B	B	B	B
					—	—	—	—	—
					B	B	B	B	B
Ferruginous Hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i> 348.0 FEHA Resident Common Life Form 4 5 11		F NSSU NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands; eastern great plains, great basin-foothills, and mountain-foothills grasslands; rock outcrops; cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on a rock outcrop, the ground, a bank, or in a tree. Feeds mostly on small mammals. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	O	B	B	B	B
					—	—	—	—	—
					b	O	O	B	B
					—	—	—	—	—
					B	B	B	B	B
					—	—	—	—	—
					B	B	B	B	B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b											
Rough-legged Hawk <i>Buteo lagopus</i> 347.0 RLHA Winter resident Common Life Form		NG	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds mostly on small mammals.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> 349.0 GOEA Resident Common Life Form	4	12	Most habitats with open areas for foraging.	Nests in a tree or on a cliff. Feeds mostly on small mammals, rabbits.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Crested Caracara <i>Caracara cheriway</i> 362.0 CRCA Accidental Rare Life Form		(AS)	Basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush- grasslands.	Feeds mostly on carrion. L1: J. Peaco, 8-12 September 1984. May have been a released bird.	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius</i> 360.0 AMKE Summer resident Common Life Form	4	14	All habitats, especially below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a tree cavity, hole in a cliff, building, or magpie nest. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates, small mammals, birds. Some individuals remain throughout the winter.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> 357.0 MERL Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		F NSSU NTMB	Most habitats below 8,500 feet.	Nests in an old nest, usually magpie, in a coniferous or deciduous tree. Feeds mostly on birds; also small mammals, insects.	O B O B B B B — — — — — — — b O B O B B O — — — — — — — B B B O B B O — — — — — — — B B b O B O — — — — — — —
Gyr Falcon <i>Falco rusticolus</i> 354.0 GYRF Winter resident Rare Life Form	(AS)	F	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds mostly on birds; also small mammals.	— — — — — — — O —
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> 356.0 PEFA Resident Uncommon Life Form 4	(FL)	NG NSS3 NTMB	Cliffs in most habitats.	Nests on a ledge or in a hole on a tall cliff. Feeds on birds. Removed from the federal Endangered Species List in 1999.	B B b O O* O O B — — — — — — — B B B — — — — — — — — — — — O B B O B* O* H — — — — — — — O H H O O H O — — — — — — —
Prairie Falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i> 355.0 PRFA Resident Common Life Form 4		F NTMB	Cliffs in all habitats with open areas.	Nests in a hole or on a ledge on a cliff or rock outcrop. Feeds on birds, small mammals, insects, lizards.	B B B B B B B — — — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Yellow Rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> 215.0 YERA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, insects, fish. L1: T. McEneaney, 19 July 1996. L2: L. Siggins, August 1989.	O* O* — — — — —
Black Rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i> 216.0 BLRA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, wet meadows.	Feeds on insects, small invertebrates, seeds. L27: T. Dini, 16 May 2010.	— O* — — — — —
Virginia Rail <i>Rallus limicola</i> 212.0 VIRA Summer resident Abundance unknown Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Marshes.	Nests on the ground, occasionally over water or mud. Feeds mostly on insects, aquatic invertebrates, seeds.	O O — O B — O B O O — — O O — b B O B B b b — B B b
Sora <i>Porzana carolina</i> 214.0 SORA Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, willow and other riparian shrub, irrigated native meadows.	Nest is a floating platform, occasionally nests in meadows. Feeds on seeds, insects, aquatic invertebrates.	B B B b B O B B B B O O b B b B b B O B B B B b B b

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Purple Gallinule <i>Porphyrio martinica</i> 218.0 PUGA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes with dense emergent vegetation.	Feeds mostly on seeds, fruit, grain, plants. L27: G. Johnson, 24 September 1986.	— O* — — — — —
Common Gallinule <i>Gallinula galeata</i> 219.0 COGA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes and ponds with emergent vegetation.	Feeds mostly on aquatic vegetation, invertebrates. L1: J. Zarki, August 1988. L23: A. Pedersen, 2 June 1993. L27: W. DeBaets, 10 June 1985.	O# — O* — — — — —
American Coot <i>Fulica americana</i> 221.0 AMCO Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes.	Nests over water on floating vegetation. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, algae; also fish, tadpoles, crustaceans, snails, worms, aquatic and terrestrial insects, eggs of other marsh birds. Occasionally winters in Wyoming.	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Sandhill Crane <i>Grus canadensis</i> 206.0 SACR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB NSS4	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, sedge meadows, irrigated native and introduced meadows, small grains, marshes.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, insects, worms; also small mammals, bird eggs, nestling birds, seeds, grass shoots, grain, bulbs, berries, lichen, aquatic plants.	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> 204.0 WHCR Summer resident Controlled Life Form 3	(AS)	NG End.	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, sedge meadows, irrigated native and introduced meadows, small grains, marshes.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on fish, small mammals, crustaceans, insects, roots, berries, grain. Birds in western Wyoming are from the Gray's Lake fostering project, except an historical sighting in L1 (Wilson Bulletin 42:198) indicated nesting in Yellowstone National Park; R. Drewien questioned validity. L28: Wyoming Wildlife 14(8):27, 1 bird for 2 weeks, August 1950.	O O — — — — O* O O — — — — O* O* O — — — — O* O — — — — h
Black-bellied Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> 270.0 BBPL Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some invertebrates.	O O O O O O O — O — O — O O — O O O — O O O — O O O O O O O —
American Golden-Plover <i>Pluvialis dominica</i> 272.0 AMGP Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some invertebrates.	— — — — O* — O — O — O* — O O — O — — O O* — — — O* — — — — O O*
Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus</i> 278.0 SNPL Summer resident, Peripheral Rare Life Form 3	(AS)	NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Nests on the ground among tufts of grass. Feeds on insects, some invertebrates. L24: first breeding record, F. Luke, 1990.	— — — — — — O* — — — — — O* O* — — — — — — O* O* — — — O* B O* O O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Semipalmated Plover <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> 274.0 SEPL Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on invertebrates.	O O O O O O O — — — — — — — O O O — O O — — — — — — — — — O O O O O O — — — — — — — O O O O O O O
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> 277.0 PIPL Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG Thr. End.	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on invertebrates. Federally listed as Threatened, except in the Great Lakes watershed in IL, IN, MI, MN, NY, OH, PA, WI, and Ontario where it is federally listed as Endangered.	— — — — — O* — O* — — — — — — b — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — O* — — O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — O
Killdeer <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> 273.0 KILL Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Shorelines and aquatic areas associated with most habitats below 8,500 feet.	Nests on the ground, usually exposed. Feeds primarily on insects, some invertebrates.	B B B B B B B — — — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — — — B B B B B B B
Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i> 281.0 MOUP Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NSSU NTMB	Shortgrass and mixed grass prairies, great basin-foothills grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Nests on the ground, somewhat exposed. Feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers.	O B B B O O O — — — — — — — O O B B O B O — — — — — — — B b B B B B B — — — — — — — b B b B B B B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b											
Black-necked Stilt <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> 226.0 BNST Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG	Marshes, ponds, flooded fields.	Nests on the ground close to water. Feeds primarily on aquatic invertebrates. L19; first breeding record, American Birds 30:983.	O	O	B	—	O	O	B	—	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	—	O	O	O	—	O	O	O	—
					b	B	O	O	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					b	B	B	O	O	B	—	—	—	—	—	—
					b	B	B	O	O	B	O	—	O	B	O	O
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Avocet <i>Recurvirostra americana</i> 225.0 AMAV Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Marshes, ponds, shorelines.	Nests on the ground close to water among tufts of vegetation. Feeds on invertebrates, insects, some aquatic vegetation.	O	B	B	B	O	B	O	B	B	B	B	B
					B	O	B	—	B	B	—	B	B	B	B	—
					O	O	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					O	B	B	B	b	B	B	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spotted Sandpiper <i>Actitis macularius</i> 263.0 SPSA Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Rocky shorelines of rivers and lakes.	Nests on an elevated site on the ground close to water. Feeds mainly on flying insects; also some invertebrates.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	b
					B	B	b	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					b	B	B	b	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	b	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	b
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solitary Sandpiper <i>Tringa solitaria</i> 256.0 SOSA Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Marshes, shorelines.	Feeds primarily on aquatic insects.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	—	O	O	—	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Greater Yellowlegs <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> 254.0 GRYE Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, insects, some invertebrates.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> 258.0 WILL Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes, irrigated native meadows, shorelines.	Nests on the ground, commonly on exposed beach or shore. Feeds on aquatic insects, some invertebrates.	B	b	B	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					B	b	O	O	B	O	O	O	O	O
					B	B	B	B	B	O	B	O	B	O
					b	B	B	B	O	B	O	B	O	O
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> 255.0 LEYE Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on terrestrial and aquatic insects.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Upland Sandpiper <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> 261.0 UPSA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(FL)	NG NSSU NTMB	Eastern great plains grasslands, dryland grass pastures.	Nests in a depression on open ground, usually concealed by grass. Feeds on insects, terrestrial invertebrates, seeds.	O	O	O	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> 265.0 WHIM Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Marshes, ponds, lakes, shorelines.	Feeds on insects, berries, aquatic invertebrates.	—	—	O*	O*	O	O	—	—	—	—
Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i> 264.0 LBCU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3 NTMB	Sagebrush-grasslands; eastern great plains, great basin-foothills, mountain foothills, and wet-moist meadow grasslands; irrigated native meadows; with aquatic areas nearby. Also other agricultural areas and shorelines.	Nests on the ground near water, sometimes in a moist hollow. Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates. Locally common in some areas.	B	B	B	B	b	B	—	—	B	O
Hudsonian Godwit <i>Limosa haemastica</i> 251.0 HUGO Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, worms, aquatic invertebrates. L5: H. Downing and P. Hall, 9 September 1970; H. Downing, M. Collins, and P. Hall, 17 August 1976. L12: McCreary (1939). L19: F. Luke and others, 29 April 1990; G. Lawrence, 21 August 1992.	O*	—	—	—	—	O*	O	—	—	—
Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> 249.0 MAGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes, aquatic areas, shorelines, irrigated native meadows.	Feeds mainly on aquatic invertebrates, insects.	O	O	O	O	O	O	—	—	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	—	—	—	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> 283.0 RUTU Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects; also aquatic invertebrates, berries. L19: J. Lawrence, J. Herold, and V. Herold, 15 July 1993.	O —
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> 234.0 REKN Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some seeds. L19: G. Lawrence and others, 11 July 1993. L23: J. Martin, 2 September 2008.	— — — — — O —
Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> 248.0 SAND Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, especially sandy shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects.	O O O O O O O — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O O O O O O
Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Calidris pusilla</i> 246.0 SESA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some aquatic invertebrates.	O O O O O O O — — — — — O O O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O O O O O O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Western Sandpiper <i>Calidris mauri</i> 247.0 WESA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds almost entirely on insects, occasionally some invertebrates.	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
					0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Least Sandpiper <i>Calidris minutilla</i> 242.0 LESA Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, some seeds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
					0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
					—	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
					0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
					0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
White-rumped Sandpiper <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> 240.0 WRSA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some seeds.	0	—	—	—	0*	—	—	—	—	—
					0	0	—	—	0*	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	0	—	0*	—	—	—	—	—
					—	0*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baird's Sandpiper <i>Calidris bairdii</i> 241.0 BASA Migrant Common Life Form		NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects; also some spiders.	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
					0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
					0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
					0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
					0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i> 239.0 PESA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects; also some spiders, worms, seeds.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> 243.0 DUNL Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects; also some spiders, seeds, invertebrates. L18, 27: McCreary (1939).	O	O	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*
Stilt Sandpiper <i>Calidris himantopus</i> 233.0 STSA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, some aquatic plants.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Buff-breasted Sandpiper <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> 262.0 BBSA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mainly on insects.	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> 231.0 SBDO Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, insects, seeds. Probably more frequent than records indicate; difficult to separate from Long-billed Dowitcher.	O* — O* O* — — — — —
Long-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i> 232.0 LBDO Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, insects, seeds.	O O O O O O O — — — — — O — — — — — O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
Wilson's Snipe <i>Gallinago delicata</i> 230.0 WISN Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Wet-moist meadows, sedges, marshes, irrigated native meadows, willow and other mixed riparian shrub.	Nests in a small clump of grass under low vegetation. Feeds mostly on insects, earthworms. A few individuals remain throughout the winter.	B B B B B O b — — — — — B B B b O O — — — — — B B B b b B — — — — — B b B B B B
American Woodcock <i>Scolopax minor</i> 228.0 AMWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Cottonwood-riparian, willow and other mixed riparian shrub, marshes.	Feeds on earthworms, insects. L8: J. Kirol, 16 April 1977. L17: D. Nelson and others, 19-21 and 29 December 1994 and 12 January 1995. L19: J. Lawrence, 7 November 1996.	— — — — — h — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — h — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Wilson's Phalarope <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> 224.0 WIPH Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Marshes, lakes, shorelines.	Nests in a lined scrape on damp ground near water. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, seeds of aquatic plants.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	O	B	b	b	B	O			
					B	b	B	B	B	b	B			
					b	B	B	B	B	B	B			
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> 223.0 RNPH Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Marshes, lakes, shorelines.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, some seeds.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O		O			O	O			
					O	O	O			O	O			
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
Red Phalarope <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> 222.0 REPH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mostly on aquatic insects; also some aquatic invertebrates.						O*			O*	
					O*		O*							
							O			O*				
					O		O*							
Black-legged Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> 040.0 BLKI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates. L9: American Birds 29:95. L20: McCreary (1939).										
							O							
												h		

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS		WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b					
Sabine's Gull <i>Xema sabini</i> 062.0 SAGU Migrant Rare Life Form		(FL)	NG NTMB	Aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates.	O#	—	O*	O*	O*	O*
						O*	—	O*	—	—	—
						—	—	O*	O*	h	—
						—	—	O*	—	—	—
						—	—	O*	—	O*	—
Bonaparte's Gull <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> 060.0 BOGU Migrant Uncommon Life Form			NG	Marshes, lakes.	Feeds mostly on insects, some aquatic invertebrates, fish.	O	O	—	—	O	O
						O	—	O	—	O	O
						O	O	O	—	O	O
						O	O	O	O	O	O
Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> 055.1 BHGU Accidental Rare Life Form		(AS)		Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on insects, worms, aquatic invertebrates, garbage. L26: B.J. Rose, 9 November 1989.	—	—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	O*	—
Little Gull <i>Hydrocoleus minutus</i> 060.1 LIGU Accidental Rare Life Form		(AS)		Large lakes and aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, fish. L23: R. Steenberg, 22-23 November 2001.	—	—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—	—
						—	O*	—	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Ross's Gull <i>Rhodostethia rosea</i> 061.0 ROGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates. L19: B. South and M. South, 3 November 1996.	— —
Laughing Gull <i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i> 058.0 LAGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, snails, aquatic insects, some fish. L19: J. Herold, V. Herold, and H. Fray, 30 May 1996.	— —
Franklin's Gull <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i> 059.0 FRGU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS3 NTMB	Marshes, lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on a floating platform. Feeds on insects, earthworms, some fish. L2: American Birds 31:1168.	O B O O O O O O O O O O O O B O O O O O O b O O O O O O
Heermann's Gull <i>Larus heermanni</i> 057.0 HEEG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, aquatic invertebrates, some insects. L19: O.K. Scott, 26 September 1984; V. Herold, 16 October 1993.	— —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Mew Gull <i>Larus canus</i> 055.0 MEGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of dead and living animal and plant material. L1: T. McEneaney, 24 October 1991. L8: M. Windsor, 17 May 2011. L9: one record, 28 August 1893, Auk 36:276 (1919). L20: S. Dinsmore, 15 December 2001.	O* — — — — — O* h — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — —
Ring-billed Gull <i>Larus delawarensis</i> 054.0 RBGU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Large lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nest is in the open or is concealed among rocks close to water. Feeds on a variety of dead and living animal and plant material. L27: breeding record in McCafferty (1930).	B O O O b O O — — — — — O O B O O O — — — — — O O O O B O O — — — — —
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> 053.0 CAGU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Large lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on sticks and dried weeds on the ground close to water, usually on an island or peninsula. Feeds on insects, small mammals, birds, bird eggs.	B O O O O O O — — — — — O O B O O O — — — — — O O O O B O O — — — — —
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> 051.0 HERG Migrant Rare Life Form		NG	Large lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Feeds on a variety of foods from garbage to berries. L1: T. McEneaney and D. Reinhart, 1 September 1992. L10: J. Lawrence, 1 April 1994.	O* — — — — — — O O* — — — — O — — — O — — — — — O O O — — B O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Thayer's Gull <i>Larus thayeri</i> 043.1 THGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of foods from garbage to berries. L8: S. Patla, 20 November 2009. L19: J. Lawrence, 4 November 2004.	— — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — —
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> 050.0 LBBG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates, birds, bird eggs, small mammals; also berries, seeds, seaweed.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* O* — — — — —
Glaucous-winged Gull <i>Larus glaucescens</i> 044.0 GWGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, fish, garbage. L19: J. Lawrence, 5 May 2002.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — —
Glaucous Gull <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> 042.0 GLGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of fish, marine invertebrates, carrion.	— — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O O* — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS		WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b	
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i> 047.0 GBBG Accidental Rare Life Form		(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of fish, birds, bird eggs, small mammals, carrion, berries, grain, garbage. L27: D. McDonald, 14 April 2001.	—	—
Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i> 074.0 LETE Accidental Rare Life Form		(AS)	End. NTMB	Large rivers, lakes.	Feeds on small fish, aquatic invertebrates. L21: McCreary (1939) reported observations near Torrington.	—	O*
Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> 064.0 CATE Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3			NG NSS3	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Nests on rocks or sand, often exposed and close to water, usually on an island or peninsula. Feeds on small fish, some aquatic invertebrates. L1: Skimmer (1925) reported first breeding record from Yellowstone Lake.	B O O	O —
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i> 077.0 BLTE Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3			NG NSS3 NTMB	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Nests on a floating mat of dead vegetation, often on a muskrat house. Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, small fish.	B O O O	O O O

a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> 070.0 COTE Migrant Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	NG NTMB	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, some insects, aquatic invertebrates. Greatest numbers during migration.	O O O O O O O — — — — — — — O O — — — — — O O — — — — — O O — — — — — O O — — — — —
Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> 071.0 ARTE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, insects. L1: T. McEneaney, 14 October 1997. L19: D. Faulkner, 18 September 2002.	O* —
Forster's Tern <i>Sterna forsteri</i> 069.0 FOTE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Nests on the ground close to water or on a floating mat in emergents. Feeds on small fish, some insects, aquatic invertebrates. Greatest number during migration.	O O O O O O O — — — — — O O B — — — — B O O — — — — B O O B B O —
Pomarine Jaeger <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> 036.0 POJA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds primarily on rodents (lemmings); also seabird eggs. L12: J. Herold and O.K. Scott near border of L12 and L19, 15-16 May 1980.	— —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Parasitic Jaeger <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> 037.0 PAJA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds on birds; also some small mammals, carrion. L5: H. Downing and M. Collins, 21 June 1985. L10: S. Fitton and T. Fitton, 24-25 November 1988.	— — — — — — — — — — O —
Long-billed Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus perdix</i> 023.0 LBMU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds on fish and aquatic invertebrates. L7: J. Hagen, 18 November 2003. L19: J. Gaither, B. South, and J. Herold, 23 July 1994.	— —
Ancient Murrelet <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i> 021.0 ANMU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds mainly on aquatic and planktonic invertebrates. Records of birds captured on land and photographed (L8: B. Raynes and S. Weiss, September 1981; L17: L. Serdiuk, November 1972). L15: S. Patla, 3 October 2003. L23: J. Lutz, 15 October 2002.	— — — — — O — — — — — O* —
Rock Pigeon <i>Columba livia</i> 313.1 ROPI Resident Abundant Life Form 4 17		NG	Most habitats below 8,000 feet, especially agricultural areas, cliffs, and urban areas.	Nests on a building ledge, bridge, cliff, or bank. Feeds on grain, seeds, some green leaves. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit.	B — — — — — — — — — — b B — — — — — — — — — — B b — — — — — — — — — — O B — — — — — — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Band-tailed Pigeon <i>Patagioenas fasciata</i> 312.0 BTP1 Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine, limber pine, pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Feeds on seeds, berries, grain.	O* O O* O* — — O — — — O — — O* O O* — — — — — — O —
African Collared-Dove <i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i> 315.2 AFCD Accidental Controlled Life Form			Origin and native country uncertain; long domesticated and worldwide in captivity. Feral populations occur in parks and woodlands around human habitation.	Feeds on seeds, grain. Range has been expanding since the 1990s. L28: J. Dorn, 19-20 July 1997.	— O*
Eurasian Collared-Dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> 315.4 ECDO Resident Common Life Form 11		NG	Not native to North America; brought from other continents for the pet trade; released in the wild in 1974. Resident populations now inhabit urban areas.	Nests in a coniferous tree in urban areas; may also use a deciduous tree. Feeds on seeds, grain. Range has been expanding since the 1980s. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit. L2: first breeding record, D. Oudin and C. Axthelm, 28 August-21 September 2001. L28: first accepted record, G. Johnson, 16 May 1998.	B* B* B O* — — O O* B O — — O* — B* O* — — B B O O — —
White-winged Dove <i>Zenaida macroura</i> 319.0 WWDO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Riparian woodlands and thickets.	Feeds on seeds, grain, some fruit. Range has been expanding in recent years.	O* — — — O* — O* O* — — — — — — — — O* — — O* O* O* O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Mourning Dove <i>Zenaidura macroura</i> 316.0 MODO Summer resident Abundant Life Form 5 7 11 17		GB NTMB	All habitats below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a fork of a tree, on the ground, or on a deserted nest. Feeds on seeds, waste grain.	B B B B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B
Passenger Pigeon <i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> 315.0 PAPI Extinct Life Form			Deciduous forests.	Fed on nuts, berries, seeds, grain. Species is now extinct; historical records in McCreary (1939).	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — h — — — — — —
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> 387.0 YBCU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	NG NSSU NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian below 7,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests usually in a shrub. Feeds on insects, especially hairy caterpillars. L8: S. Bassett and R. Bassett, 23 July 1992. L11: J. Allen, 17 July 1992. L23: A. Pedersen, 29 June 1994.	— O O O B — B O* — O O* O O O — b — O O b O O* — — O b
Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> 388.0 BBCU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 8	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests; open woodlands, especially cottonwood-riparian; urban areas.	Nest is placed horizontally against a tree trunk; also on a log, occasionally in vine tangles. Feeds primarily on hairy caterpillars; also mollusks, fish, small vertebrates, berries. L1: T. McEneaney, 27 July 1994. L28: D. Bradley, 28 August 1987.	O* O B b b b O — B b O O — — b b B O b O O — O O O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i> 365.0 BNOW Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 4 14 17	(AS except L21)	NG	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a building, cave, or crevice. Feeds on rodents; sometimes birds.	— — — — — O* — — — — — O b O — — — — — B O — — — — — — — — — —
Flammulated Owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i> 374.0 FLOW Summer resident Rare Life Form 14	(AS)	NG NTMB	Montane forests, especially ponderosa pine.	Nests in a tree cavity. Feeds primarily on insects; also a few arthropods. L8: E. Bowman, 8 October 1982, American Birds 37(2):206. L18: J. Ward, October 1982. L25: first breeding record, V. Herren, 16 July 2005.	— — — — — O* — B* — — — — —
Western Screech-Owl <i>Megascops kennicottii</i> 373.2 WESO Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(AS except L8)	NG	Most habitats below 7,000 feet, especially cottonwood-riparian, oak, and agricultural areas.	Nests in a tree cavity or hollow stump. Feeds on insects, small mammals, birds, reptiles. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	B — — — — — b —
Eastern Screech-Owl <i>Megascops asio</i> 373.0 EASO Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG	Open woodlands, deciduous forests, wooded urban areas, cottonwood- riparian.	Nests in a tree cavity or hollow stump. Feeds on insects, small mammals, birds, reptiles. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons. L2: A. Wetmore collected young, 5 and 28 June 1910.	H b O* O — — — — — O — O* — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Great Horned Owl <i>Bubo virginianus</i> 375.0 GHOW Resident Common Life Form 4 11		NG	Most habitats below 9,000 feet, especially cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in an abandoned tree nest of a raptor, corvid, or squirrel; also a tree cavity, cave, or crevice. Feeds on rabbits, rodents, pheasants, quail, small birds.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Snowy Owl <i>Bubo scandiacus</i> 376.0 SNOW Winter resident Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Basin-prairie sagebrush grasslands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds primarily on small mammals.	O	O*	O	O*	O*	O*	O*	O	O	O
					O*	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O*	O
					O*	O	O	O	O	O*	O	O	O	O
					O*	O*	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Northern Hawk Owl <i>Surnia ulula</i> 377.0 NHOW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds primarily on small mammals during the summer, shifts to more birds during the winter. L1: Wilson Bulletin 42:198. L3: J. McGough, 6 March 1978. L8: A. Pinter, 1979.	h	O								
					?									
Northern Pygmy-Owl <i>Glaucidium gnoma</i> 379.0 NOPO Resident Rare Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSSU	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other coniferous forests; also aspen.	Nests in a cavity in a snag. Feeds on small mammals, insects, birds, some invertebrates.	B	O*			O*					
					B	B					O			
					B	O*								
					O						O*			
					O						O*			

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b											
Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i> 378.0 BUOW Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 15		NG NSSU NTMB	Grasslands, basin-prairie shrublands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a mammal burrow, especially that of a prairie dog. Feeds on insects, rodents, lizards, birds.	O	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O		
					B	O	B	O	B	B	B	B	B	B		
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		
Barred Owl <i>Strix varia</i> 368.0 BDOW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Dense coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds primarily on small rodents; also birds, other small vertebrates. L7: McCreary (1939). L8: first accepted record, E. Bowman, 21 September 1982; first suspected breeding record, S. Derusseau, 31 May 2009. L14: D. Shorma, 10-11 March 2006.												h
					b*											O*
Great Gray Owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i> 370.0 GGOW Resident Rare Life Form 12		NG NSSU	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other coniferous forests, aspen, mountain-foothills grasslands.	Nests in an abandoned hawk or eagle nest. Feeds primarily on voles; will also take birds, other small mammals.	B	O*		O*	O							
					B	O*										
					B	b	O*									
					O	O										
Long-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i> 366.0 LEOW Resident Common Life Form 7 11		NG NTMB	Most habitats below 8,000 feet, especially cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in an abandoned crow, hawk, or squirrel nest. Feeds on small rodents, some birds.	B	O	B	B	B	B	O	O				
					B	O	B	O	O	B	B	B	B			
					B	O	O	B	b	O	B					
					B	B	B	B	O	B	O					

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> 367.0 SEOW Resident Common Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, marshes, irrigated native meadows, below 7,000 feet.	Nests on the ground, often concealed by low vegetation. Feeds primarily on rodents; will also take small birds, insects.	B O O B B O — — — — — B O B O O B — — — — — B b O O B O O — — — — — b B b O B O — — — — —
Boreal Owl <i>Aegolius funereus</i> 371.0 BOOW Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS3	Mature coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests with scattered openings, especially spruce-fir, lodgepole pine, and aspen.	Nests in an existing cavity in a tree. Feeds on small mammals, birds. L21: winter observation (McCreary 1939).	b* O* — — — — — — — — — B O* — — — — — — — — — O* O* — — — h — — — — — O — — — — B* — — — — —
Northern Saw-whet Owl <i>Aegolius acadicus</i> 372.0 NSWO Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG	Coniferous and mixed aspen/coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in an existing cavity in a tree. Feeds on small mammals, birds.	B O* O* O B b O* — — — — — B B O* — O O O — — — — — B O B O O b O — — — — — b b* O* O B O — — — — —
Lesser Nighthawk <i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i> 421.0 LENI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Open habitats. Feeds in the air over large, open areas.	Feeds on insects. L28: S. Miller, 30 May 2011.	— O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
 observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Common Nighthawk <i>Chordeiles minor</i> 420.0 CONI Summer resident Abundant Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Open and semi-open habitats below 8,500 feet. Feeds in the air over most habitats, especially aquatic and agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on insects.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Common Poorwill <i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i> 418.0 COPO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 6		NG NTMB	A variety of habitats below 8,000 feet including pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on insects.	—	b	O	B	b	O	b	—	—	—
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> 423.0 CHSW Summer resident Rare Life Form 4 17	(FL)	NG NTMB	Feeds in the air over many habitats below 7,500 feet, especially urban areas.	Originally nested in a tree hollow, now in a chimney or other suitable human-built structure. Feeds on insects. Species is expanding its range westward. L5: H. Downing, 2 September 1981. L8: B. Raynes and M. Baker, 21 May 1994. L21: K. Kranik, 4 June 2004.	O*	—	—	—	—	—	O*	O	O	O
Vaux's Swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i> 424.0 VASW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Feeds in the air over coniferous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on flying insects, some spiders. L15: R. Steenberg, 31 May 2004.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
White-throated Swift <i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i> 425.0 WTSW Summer resident Common Life Form 4		NG NTMB	Feeds in the air over most habitats with cliffs below 9,000 feet.	Nests deep in a crack or crevice of a rock wall. Feeds on flying insects.	B B B B B B — — — — — — O B B B B B — — — — — — — — — — — — O b B O O b
Magnificent Hummingbird <i>Eugenes fulgens</i> 426.0 MAHU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Alpine grasslands, mixed oak-conifer forests, mountain canyons.	Feeds primarily on nectar, occasionally on insects. L8: B. Raynes, 2-8 July 1982; American Birds 36(6):1002. L9: W. Moon, 15-22 July 1988.	— — — — — — O O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Ruby-throated Hummingbird <i>Archilochus colubris</i> 428.0 RTHU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests, open areas with scattered trees.	Feeds on nectar, insects, spiders, tree sap from woodpecker holes. L19: V. Herold, 7-9 June 1999.	— —
Black-chinned Hummingbird <i>Archilochus alexandri</i> 429.0 BCHU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 7	(FL)	NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, riparian shrub. A variety of habitats during migration.	Nests on a small limb of a deciduous tree, often near or over a stream. Feeds on nectar, insects. Nesting may occur in southwestern Wyoming.	— — — — — — O O O* O — — — — — — O O O — — — — — — O* b — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Anna's Hummingbird <i>Calypte anna</i> 431.0 ANHU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Woodland-chaparral.	Feeds on nectar, insects. L5: observations by M. Collins, 1 August-15 September 1973; details accepted by P. Hall. L8: D. Birdsall, 19 October 2009.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O*	—
Calliope Hummingbird <i>Stellula calliope</i> 436.0 CAHU Summer resident Common Life Form 8 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, mountain park-meadows, alpine grasslands. Many habitats during migration.	Nests on a limb of a tree or on a conifer cone. Feeds on nectar, insects.	B	B	—	B	B	—	O	—	—	—
Broad-tailed Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus platycercus</i> 432.0 BTLH Summer resident Common Life Form 9 10		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub; mountain-foothills grasslands; coniferous forests; wet-moist meadows within Douglas Fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other coniferous or mixed forests, and aspen.	Usually nests on a horizontal limb of a deciduous or coniferous tree, near or over a stream. Feeds on nectar, insects.	B	B	—	b	b	—	—	—	—	O
Rufous Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus rufus</i> 433.0 RUHU Summer resident Common Life Form 8 10		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub; mountain-foothills grasslands; wet-moist meadows within lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, other coniferous or mixed forests, aspen, and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Usually nests on a drooping limb of a coniferous or deciduous tree. Feeds on nectar, insects. Main breeding range is west of Wyoming. Most observations are presumed to be migrants.	B	B	—	O	O	—	O	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Belted Kingfisher <i>Megascops alcyon</i> 390.0 BEKI Resident Common Life Form 16		NG NTMB	Aquatic areas, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a horizontal burrow in a bank near water. Feeds primarily on fish, occasionally aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, insects.	B B B B B B B B B b B O B B B b B B b B B B b B
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> 408.0 LEWO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NSSU NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, other coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a cavity in a dead or live tree or in a pole. Feeds on insects, nuts, berries.	B B B B O B B O O b O O B B b O B B B b b O O B O
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> 406.0 RHWO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 13	(FL)	NG	Cottonwood-riparian, ponderosa pine savannah.	Nests in a cavity in a barkless dead tree or a stub on a live tree. Feeds on a variety of plant and animal material including insects, bird eggs, nestlings, mice, corn, berries, seeds.	O O B B O B* O O B O O B b O O* b B B O O* O O O B
Acorn Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i> 407.0 ACWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Oak and mixed oak/coniferous forests.	Feeds mostly on insects; also acorns, fruit, tree sap. L8: T. Tempest and C. McGinley, 6 June 1975; T. Williams, 14 June 1975. L24: F. Luke, 15 July 1989.	— — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — O* — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b					
Red-bellied Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes carolinus</i> 409.0 RBWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests, also coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, nuts, fruit, seeds. L20: D. Lutz and J. Bowen, 14 January 1993. L21: S. Dinsmore, 13 December 2002. L28: J. Cairo, 7 May 1992; D. Faulkner, 21-26 August 2006.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williamson's Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i> 404.0 WISA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, especially those that have burned. Also aspen.	Nests in a cavity in an aspen, pine, or fir. Feeds on insects, tree sap.	B	O	B	B	O	—
					B	B	b	O	—	—
					b	O	O	—	b	O
					O	O	O	B	B	O
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> 402.0 YBSA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, tree sap. L7: J. Adams, 21 June 1992. L28: J. Lawrence, B. Dorn, and J. Dorn, 12 April 1997.	—	—	—	—	—	O*
					—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	O*
Red-naped Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i> 402.1 RNSA Summer resident Common Life Form 13		NG NTMB	Aspen and cottonwood-riparian from 5,000 to 9,000 feet. Also coniferous forests. Lower habitats during migration.	Nests in a cavity in a deciduous tree, often near water. Feeds on insects, tree sap.	B	B	b	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	O	B
					B	B	B	B	B	O
					B	B	O	B	B	O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Downy Woodpecker <i>Picoides pubescens</i> 394.0 DOWO Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Deciduous and coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral.	Nests in a cavity in a snag. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally fruit, seeds, tree sap.	B B B B O B B B b b B b b O B B b b B b O B O B
Hairy Woodpecker <i>Picoides villosus</i> 393.0 HAWO Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Coniferous forests and aspen from 6,000 to 9,000 feet. Lower habitats during the winter, especially cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a cavity in a dead or live tree. Feeds primarily on insects; also tree sap from sapsucker holes.	B B B B O B B B b b O B B B B B B B B B B B B B
White-headed Woodpecker <i>Picoides albolarvatus</i> 399.0 WHWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Coniferous forests from 4,000 to 9,000 feet.	Feeds on insects, conifer seeds. L8: McCreary (1939): Several reports since 1952 lack details, including L1 where D. Tessen has four records, 1952-1971.	O — — — — h — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
American Three-toed Woodpecker <i>Picoides dorsalis</i> 401.0 ATTW Resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NSSU	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, especially those forests that have burned.	Nests in a cavity in a coniferous or deciduous snag, especially near a burn. Feeds on insects, especially wood boring beetles, tree sap.	B O O B O — B B O B — O B b b O b O b B O B O B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Black-backed Woodpecker <i>Picoides arcticus</i> 400.0 BBWO Resident Rare Life Form 13	(FL)	NG NSSU	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, especially those forests that have burned.	Nests in a cavity in a conifer. Feeds on insects, mostly larvae of wood boring insects. L7: S. Ritter and T. Ryder, 9 June 1987. L8: R. Wallen, 31 May 1993; K. Duffy and P. Matheny, 12 July 1993; R. Steenberg and others, 6 July 1996. L17: R. Scott and B. Scott, 19 July 1993.	B — — — — O B* B* — — — — O B O — — — — O — — — — —
Northern Flicker <i>Colaptes auratus</i> 412.0 NOFL Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Most habitats as long as trees or poles are present, especially deciduous forests.	Nests in a cavity, preferably in a snag, but will use a pole, post, house, bank, or haystack. Feeds on insects, especially ants. Includes Red-shafted and Yellow-shafted races.	B B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B b B B — — — — — — B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Pileated Woodpecker <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> 405.0 PIWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous and coniferous forests, open woodlands.	Feeds primarily on insects, some fruit, acorns, nuts, tree sap. L1: B. Wood, December 1961 and 1963. L2: J. Holmes and B. Holmes, 21 February 2000. L8: C. Schrier, 23 April 1980; V. Herold, 7 July 1995. L17: P. Halstead, 25 May 2006.	O O* — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — —
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> 459.0 OSFL Summer resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests from 8,000 feet to timberline, aspen-riparian.	Nests often high in a conifer on a horizontal branch. Feeds exclusively on insects that can be caught in the air.	B b O B B — O B B B — B — B b b O b b — b b b B B O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Western Wood-Pewee <i>Contopus sordidulus</i> 462.0 WEWP Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	All habitats with trees.	Nests usually on a horizontal limb far from the trunk. Feeds almost entirely on insects; also a few berries.	B B B B B B B b b B O B B b B B B b B b B B b
Eastern Wood-Pewee <i>Contopus virens</i> 461.0 EAWP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects; also a few berries. L19: O.K. Scott, 9 July 1975.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i> 466.0 WIFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NSS4 NTMB	Riparian shrub including willow, hawthorn, water birch, alder; below 9,000 feet.	Nests in an upright or slanting fork in a shrub. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally berries.	B B — B B O b B b B — O B O B B B B O b O B B O B B O O
Least Flycatcher <i>Empidonax minimus</i> 467.0 LEFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests with a variety of open habitats.	Nests on a horizontal limb of a tree, occasionally in a conifer. Feeds on insects, occasionally berries, seeds. L8: G. Rankin and W. Argabrite, 25 June 1994.	— b B B O B O* b B — O — B b O B — b B O O — O b O — O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Hammond's Flycatcher <i>Empidonax hammondi</i> 468.0 HAF Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 10	(FL)	NG NTMB	Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, and other coniferous forests with aspen; willow riparian; above 6,500 feet.	Nests on a horizontal limb of a tall conifer, occasionally in a deciduous tree. Feeds exclusively on insects. Difficult to distinguish from Dusky Flycatcher; habitat differences are not always reliable. L4: G. Nutting, 28 June 2001. L8: S. Fitton, 19 June 1989; P. Dickson and D. Wile, 6 June and 5 July 1995.	B O O* B* B B b O b b O O B B B O O O
Gray Flycatcher <i>Empidonax wrightii</i> 469.1 GRFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8	(FL)	NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in the crotch of a juniper or sagebrush, or near the base of a thorny shrub. Feeds exclusively on insects. L4: E. Stone, 10 June 1998; B. Righter, 27 June 1998.	b* O b b B b b O B B b B
Dusky Flycatcher <i>Empidonax oberholseri</i> 469.0 DUFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral, riparian shrub.	Nests in the crotch of a juniper or sagebrush, or near the base of a thorny shrub. Feeds exclusively on insects. Difficult to distinguish from Hammond's Flycatcher. Habitat differences: Dusky prefers dry, open forests; Hammond's prefers wet, mountain forests.	B b B B B B O O B b B B b O b b B b B O
Cordilleran Flycatcher <i>Empidonax occidentalis</i> 464.0 COFL Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	Moist areas of coniferous forests, aspen-riparian, aspen-conifer.	Nests in a wide variety of situations from streambank to cave, cliff ledge, or cavity in a small tree. Feeds almost entirely on insects; also some berries, seeds.	b b b b O b b B B O O O B B B b B O b B B b b O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Eastern Phoebe <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> 456.0 EAPH Summer resident Abundance unknown Life Form 6 17	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, grasslands, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nested originally in a cliff or bank, now mostly in a human-built structure. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally small fish, frogs, berries, seeds. Nesting may occur elsewhere in eastern Wyoming.	— O* O — B* — O* O — O — — — O — O — — — O — O — — — O* O —
Say's Phoebe <i>Sayornis saya</i> 457.0 SAPH Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands.	Nests in a cliff or bank, occasionally under an eave or bridge. Feeds almost exclusively on insects, occasionally some berries.	O O B B B B — — — — — B b B B B B — — — — — B B B B B b B — — — — — b B B B B B B
Vermilion Flycatcher <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> 471.0 VEFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Riparian shrub, basin-prairie shrublands.	Feeds almost exclusively on insects. L8: S. MacDonald, 5 July 1986. L15: R. Steenberg, 22 May 1993. L23: P. Spivak, 31 May 1995.	— — — — — O* — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — O* — — — —
Ash-throated Flycatcher <i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> 454.0 ATFL Summer resident Abundance unknown Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS3 NTMB	Pine-juniper, juniper, basin-prairie shrublands.	Nests in a natural cavity, old woodpecker cavity, or hole in a fence post. Feeds mostly on insects, occasionally small fruit. L23: R. Steenberg, 29 June 1997. L24: includes cavity repair by adults; fledged young (S. Fitton and F. Broerman).	O — — O* — — O* O — — O — — — O* O — — — — — — O B* B b O —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Great Crested Flycatcher <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> 452.0 GCFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forest edge.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally small lizards, some fruit. L20: McCreary (1939). L21: V. Herold and others, 8 June 1995.	O — — — — O — — — — — — — — h O* — — — — — O
Cassin's Kingbird <i>Tyrannus vociferans</i> 448.0 CAKI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests on a horizontal branch near the trunk of a tree. Feeds on insects, berries. L11: J. Allen, 12 May 1992. L19: L. Rognstad, 30 July 1992. L26: H. Haley, 26 May 2000.	O — — — O b b — — — O O* — — B — — — B O O* O B — — — O — — O* B b
Western Kingbird <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> 447.0 WEKI Summer resident Common Life Form 11 17		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas, deciduous forest edge, riparian shrub.	Nests on a horizontal branch near or against the trunk of a tree. Feeds on insects, berries.	B b B B B B O O B B b B b B b B b B b B O B O O b B B
Eastern Kingbird <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> 444.0 EAKI Summer resident Common Life Form 8 11 17		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas, deciduous forest edge, riparian shrub.	Nests on a horizontal limb of an isolated tree, usually at mid-height, occasionally on a fence post or stump. Feeds primarily on insects, some fruit.	B B B B B B B B B B b B b B b B B B b B O B O b b B B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> 443.0 STFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands.	Feeds almost entirely on insects, occasionally a few berries.	O* — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — O* O* — — — — — O* — — — — — O*
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> 622.0 LOSH Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nest is usually hidden below the crown in the crotch or on a large branch of a deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates, carrion.	O B B B B B b — — — — — b b B b B b B B B B B B B B B b B B
Northern Shrike <i>Lanius excubitor</i> 621.0 NSHR Winter resident Common Life Form		NG	Most open habitats below 7,000 feet, especially roadsides.	Feeds on small mammals, insects.	O O O O O O — — — — — O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
White-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo griseus</i> 631.0 WEVI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Riparian shrub, thickets, undergrowth.	Feeds primarily on insects, also berries. L27: D. Young, 16 November 1994. L28: J. Eddy, 17 May 2004.	— O* — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Gray Vireo <i>Vireo vicinior</i> 634.0 GRVI Summer resident Rare Life Form 7	(AS)	NG	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Nests in a shrub; nest rim is suspended from a forked twig. Feeds on insects. At the northern extent of its range. L23: D. McDonald, 29 May 2006. L24: C. Dexter, 16-19 June 2005.	— —
Yellow-throated Vireo <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> 628.0 YTVI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects.	— —
Plumbeous Vireo <i>Vireo plumbeus</i> 629.1 PLVI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Douglas fir, ponderosa pine savannah, ponderosa pine-Douglas fir, other or mixed coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a conifer, occasionally in an oak. Feeds almost entirely on insects. Locally common.	— —
Cassin's Vireo <i>Vireo cassinii</i> 629.2 CAVI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects.	— —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

b^{*} = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Blue-headed Vireo <i>Vireo solitarius</i> 629.0 BHVI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L23: R. Steenberg and J. Steenberg, 15 September 1999.	— O* — — — —
Warbling Vireo <i>Vireo gilvus</i> 627.0 WAVI Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Deciduous and coniferous forests, urban areas.	Nest is usually high in a deciduous tree, occasionally low in a tree or shrub. Feeds mostly on insects, occasionally berries.	B B O B B b B — — — — — B B B b O B — — — — — B b B B B B B — — — — — B B b B B B B
Philadelphia Vireo <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> 626.0 PHVI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Feeds mostly on insects, occasionally berries. L4, 5: H. Downing has compiled numerous observations. L19: L. Rognstad, 19 September 1982; G. Lawrence, 13 September 1992. L28: D. Faulkner, 20 May 2006.	— O* — — — —
Red-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> 624.0 REVI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Deciduous and coniferous forests, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds mainly on insects, occasionally fruit.	O O B b B — B — — — — — b O — — — — O — — — — — O — — — — — O O — — — — O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Gray Jay <i>Perisoreus canadensis</i> 484.0 GRAJ Resident Common Life Form 10		NG	Coniferous forests.	Nests on a horizontal branch near the trunk or in the crotch, usually in a conifer. Feeds primarily on insects, fruit, carrion.	B B O B b — b b O O — B b b — b b O B O O b B b O
Steller's Jay <i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i> 478.0 STJA Resident Common Life Form 11		NG	Coniferous forests, juniper-mountain mahogany, mountain mahogany, urban areas.	Nests on a horizontal branch or in the crotch of a conifer. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, eggs, nestlings, seeds, fruit.	B B — O O O O — B B O — — — — B O B B B B O O O O b b B O
Blue Jay <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> 477.0 BLJA Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG	Ponderosa pine-Douglas fir, other or mixed coniferous forests with cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, Gambel oak.	Nests on a horizontal branch or in the crotch of a conifer, occasionally on a deciduous tree. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, eggs, nestlings, carrion, seeds, nuts, fruit. Common in the Black Hills and Cheyenne; uncommon elsewhere, but is expanding its range.	O B O B B O B O O O O O b O — O — B O B — O — O O B B
Western Scrub-Jay <i>Aphelocoma californica</i> 481.0 WESJ Resident Uncommon Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Nests usually in a small conifer. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, eggs, nestlings, nuts, seeds, fruit. L21: K. Kranik, 27 October 2002. L27: H. Whitman and V. Whitman, 13 September 1993. L28: D. Adams, 7 January 2008.	— — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — O O* O B B O O* O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Pinyon Jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> 492.0 PIJA Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in a juniper or pine, occasionally an oak. Feeds on conifer seeds, fruit, insects, eggs, nestlings. Locally common.	O b b b b O B — — — — — O b b b b O B — — — — — O — B O B O b — — — — — O b b O O O — — — — —
Clark's Nutcracker <i>Nucifraga columbiana</i> 491.0 CLNU Resident Common Life Form 10		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, cliffs in canyons or mountains, juniper-sagebrush, ponderosa pine-juniper.	Nests on a horizontal limb of a mature conifer. Feeds on conifer seeds, fruit, insects, small vertebrates, eggs, nestlings.	B B B B B O b — — — — — B B b B B O O — — — — — B B B B B B O — — — — — B b b b B B B — — — — —
Black-billed Magpie <i>Pica hudsonia</i> 475.0 BBMA Resident Abundant Life Form 7 11		NG	All habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nest is large and conspicuous in a small tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, carrion, invertebrates, small vertebrates, fruit, seeds.	B B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B b — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — —
American Crow <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> 488.0 AMCR Resident Common Life Form 11		NG	Most habitats below 9,000 feet.	Nests in a conifer or a deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, carrion, eggs, nestlings, seeds, fruit.	B b B O B O b — — — — — B O B b b O b — — — — — b b B B b b B — — — — — B O O B B B B — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b											
Common Raven <i>Corvus corax</i> 486.0 CORA Resident Common Life Form 4 11		NG	All habitats.	Nests on a cliff or a human-built structure, occasionally in a deciduous tree. Feeds primarily on carrion; also small vertebrates, eggs, nestlings, insects.	B	B	B	B	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horned Lark <i>Eremophila alpestris</i> 474.0 HOLA Resident Abundant Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands including alpine.	Nests on the ground in a shallow depression. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Purple Martin <i>Progne subis</i> 611.0 PUMA Summer resident Rare Life Form 14 17	(AS)	NG NTMB	Habitats near aquatic areas below 7,000 feet, especially in urban areas.	Nests in a tree cavity, cliff, niche, or other cavity, often in a bird house. Feeds on insects, occasionally feeds on the ground taking ants and other insects. L11: H. Downing, 7 August 1978. L25: D. Faulkner and R. Levad, 21 July 2004.	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree Swallow <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> 614.0 TRES Summer resident Common Life Form 14 17		NG NTMB	Aerial feeder over most habitats below 8,500 feet, especially aspen and cottonwood-riparian; also lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine savannah, ponderosa pine-Douglas fir.	Nests in a tree cavity or other cavity. Feeds on insects, occasionally berries.	B	B	O	B	B	O	B	O	B	O	B	B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Violet-green Swallow <i>Tachycineta thalassina</i> 615.0 VGSW Summer resident Common Life Form 4 14 17		NG NTMB	Aerial feeder over most habitats within aquatic areas below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a tree cavity or other cavity. Feeds entirely on insects.	B B b B B O B B B B B B B b B b B b B B B B B B B B O
Northern Rough-winged Swallow <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> 617.0 NRWS Summer resident Common Life Form 16		NG NTMB	Adjacent to aquatic areas. Forages over a variety of habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests at the end of a burrow in a cliff, or other cavity or niche. Feeds entirely on insects.	B B B B B O B B B B b b b b b O B B B b b b B b B B B B
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i> 616.0 BANS Summer resident Common Life Form 16		NG NTMB	Adjacent to aquatic areas. Forages over a variety of habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests at the end of a burrow in a bank or cliff. Feeds almost entirely on insects.	B B b O O O B B B B b O O O O O B B B B B B B b B B B B
Cliff Swallow <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> 612.0 CLSW Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	All habitats with aquatic areas below 9,000 feet.	Nest is plastered on the underside of a bridge or culvert, on a cliff, or on a wall under an eave. Feeds almost entirely on insects, occasionally gorges on berries.	B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i> 613.0 BARS Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	All habitats with aquatic areas below 8,000 feet.	Nest is usually plastered on a ledge or a wall of a building, occasionally in a cave or under a bridge. Feeds primarily on insects.	B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B b B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — —
Black-capped Chickadee <i>Poecile atricapillus</i> 735.0 BCCH Resident Common Life Form 14		NG	Coniferous and deciduous forests, riparian shrub, urban areas, mostly below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a natural or woodpecker cavity in a tree snag, rarely in a conifer. Feeds on insects, conifer seeds, fruit.	B B B B B O — — — — — — B b B B B O — — — — — — B b B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B b — — — — — —
Mountain Chickadee <i>Poecile gambeli</i> 738.0 MOCH Resident Common Life Form 14		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, juniper-sagebrush. Common up to timberline, lower habitats during the winter.	Nests in a natural or woodpecker cavity in a tree or snag. Feeds on insects, conifer seeds, spiders and their eggs.	B B B B O O — — — — — — B B B b O O — — — — — — B b B B b B — — — — — — B B b B B O — — — — — —
Juniper Titmouse <i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i> 733.1 JUTI Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands, juniper-sagebrush, urban areas.	Nests in a natural or woodpecker cavity in a tree or snag. Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds.	— — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — O O — — — — O O b B B O O O — — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Bushtit <i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i> 743.0 BUSH Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 8	(FL)	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, juniper-sagebrush, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nest is a gourd-shaped hanging pocket in a small tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit.	— O B — — — — — — — —
Red-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta canadensis</i> 728.0 RBNU Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. A variety of lowland habitats during the winter.	Nests in a cavity excavated in a rotten branch or stump, occasionally in a deserted woodpecker cavity. Feeds primarily on insects; takes many conifer seeds in the winter.	B — — — — — B — — — — — b — — — — — b — — — — — b — — — — —
White-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta carolinensis</i> 727.0 WBNU Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. A variety of lowland habitats during the winter.	Nests in a natural cavity or deserted woodpecker cavity in a tree or snag. Feeds primarily on insects.	B — — — — — B — — — — — b — — — — — O — — — — —
Pygmy Nuthatch <i>Sitta pygmaea</i> 730.0 PYNV Resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NSSU	Coniferous forests. Lower habitats during the winter.	Nest is often excavated in a pine or post, occasionally uses a deserted woodpecker cavity. Feeds on insects, conifer seeds.	O# O — — — — — O — — — — — b — — — — — b — — — — —

a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Brown Creeper <i>Certhia americana</i> 726.0 BRCR Resident Common Life Form 14		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests. Lower habitats during the winter.	Nest is a hammock-like cup, usually beneath loose bark, rarely in a cavity. Feeds primarily on insects, some nuts, seeds.	B B B b O b B b O O b O b b O O B O B b B O
Rock Wren <i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i> 715.0 ROWR Summer resident Common Life Form 4		NG NTMB	Rock outcrops/rock piles in pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands.	Nests in a hole or crevice, often under or around rocks. Feeds primarily on insects.	B b B B B B B B B b B B B O B B b B B B B B B B
Canyon Wren <i>Catherpes mexicanus</i> 717.0 CANW Resident Uncommon Life Form 4		NG	Cliffs in canyons and mountains; rock outcrops/rock piles in pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in a crevice or cave on a bank or cliff. Feeds mostly on insects.	O O b O O b O B B O b b b b B O B b b B B b O O
Carolina Wren <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i> 718.0 CARW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth.	Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, some seeds. L19: O.K. Scott, 8 May 1977.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS		WBRC ^a		MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b					
Bewick's Wren <i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>		(FL)		NG	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in a natural cavity in a tree; also amid roots of an upturned tree. Feeds primarily on insects.	—	—	—	O	—	—
719.0	BEWR						—	O	—	—	O	—
Summer resident	Peripheral						—	—	—	O	O	—
Uncommon							—	—	—	—	—	—
Life Form	14						b	B	B	B	O	O
House Wren <i>Troglodytes aedon</i>				NG	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, other deciduous forests.	Nests in a natural cavity, occasionally in the nest of another bird. Feeds on insects, invertebrates.	B	B	B	B	B	B
721.0	HOWR			NTMB			B	B	B	B	B	b
Summer resident							B	B	B	b	B	B
Common							B	B	B	B	B	B
Life Form	14						B	B	B	B	B	B
Pacific Wren <i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>		(AS)		NG	Coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, invertebrates, spiders. AOU split Winter Wren and Pacific Wren in 2011. May breed in northwestern Wyoming. L8: singing male, S. Findholt, 24 June 1981.	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*
722.1	PAWR						b*	O*	O*	—	—	—
Migrant							b*	—	—	—	—	—
Rare							—	—	—	—	—	—
Life Form							—	—	—	—	—	—
Winter Wren <i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i>		(AS)		NG	Coniferous forests.	Feeds mostly on insects; rarely juniper berries. L19: McCreary (1939) and recent observations during migration. AOU split Winter Wren into Winter Wren and Pacific Wren in 2011.	—	—	—	O*	—	—
722.0	WIWR						—	—	—	—	—	—
Migrant							—	—	—	H	O	—
Rare							—	—	—	—	—	—
Life Form							—	—	—	O	O	—

a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Sedge Wren <i>Cistothorus platensis</i> 724.0 SEWR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, sedge marshes.	Feeds primarily on insects. L18: J. Ward, 16-17 October 1994; L27: D. Finch, 1 June 1982. L28: collected by F. Bond, 14 April 1889 (McCreary 1939).	— O* h — — — — — — — — — —
Marsh Wren <i>Cistothorus palustris</i> 725.0 MAWR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Marshes. Drier habitats during migration.	Nest is attached to reeds. Feeds on insects, snails. Abundant in some areas.	B O B O O O — — — — — B O B B B — — — — — B B B B O O O — — — — — B B B b B B B — — — — —
American Dipper <i>Cinclus mexicanus</i> 701.0 AMDI Resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Swift mountain streams.	Nests on a cliff face, behind a waterfall, or on a midstream rock. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, fish, small aquatic plants.	B B O B B — — — — — B B O O B — — — — — B B B — — — — — O b — — — — — — — — — —
Golden-crowned Kinglet <i>Regulus satrapa</i> 748.0 GCKI Resident Uncommon Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen-conifer.	Nest is hung from branches near the trunk of a conifer. Feeds on insects, tree sap, fruit, some seeds.	B B — — — — — b O O — — — — — B b O O O O — — — — — b B O B b O O — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Ruby-crowned Kinglet <i>Regulus calendula</i> 749.0 RCKI Summer resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, juniper. Lower habitats during migration, including urban areas.	Nest is hung from a limb of a conifer. Feeds on insects, tree sap, berries, some seeds.	B	b	O	B	B	O	b	—	—	—
					B	B	B	b	O	O	—	—	—	—
					B	b	b	b	B	b	O	—	—	—
					B	b	B	B	B	B	b	—	—	—
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila caerulea</i> 751.0 BGGN Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, juniper, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nest is a saddle on a horizontal limb or in a fork, usually in a deciduous tree. Feeds on insects.	O#	O	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—
					O	O	b	O	—	—	—	—	—	—
					O	—	O	O	B	O	B	—	—	—
					O	B	B	b	O	O	O	—	—	—
Eastern Bluebird <i>Sialia sialis</i> 766.0 EABL Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 14 17	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, eastern great plains grasslands, agricultural areas.	Often nests in a woodpecker cavity, usually in a snag. Feeds on insects, fruit, some invertebrates.	—	O	—	O*	O*	—	—	—	—	B*
					O*	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	O
					—	—	O	—	O*	O	O*	—	—	O*
					—	O*	—	—	—	—	B	B	—	—
Western Bluebird <i>Sialia mexicana</i> 767.0 WEBL Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(AS)	NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, juniper woodlands, associated with edges.	Often nests in a woodpecker cavity in a snag. Feeds on insects, fruit, some invertebrates.	O+	O	O	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
					O*	O*	O	O	—	B	O*	—	—	—
					O	O	O*	—	O	O	—	—	—	—
					O	b	O	—	B	O	O	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Mountain Bluebird <i>Sialia currucoides</i> 768.0 MOBL Summer resident Common Life Form 14 17		NG NTMB	Most habitats with nesting cavities and open areas for foraging.	Nests usually in a woodpecker cavity in a snag. Feeds primarily on insects; also fruit.	B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — —
Townsend's Solitaire <i>Myadestes townsendi</i> 754.0 TOSO Resident Common Life Form 4 6		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen.	Nests often amid tree roots or other shelter on the ground. Feeds on insects, fruit, worms.	B B O B B O B — — — — — — B B B B O O O — — — — — — b O b b b b B — — — — — — b b b b B B O — — — — — —
Veery <i>Catharus fuscescens</i> 756.0 VEER Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, coniferous forests, below 9,000 feet.	Nests on the ground or in a shrub. Feeds on insects, some fruit.	B B O B B O B — — — — — — b O — O O — — — — — — — B b b b b O B — — — — — — b B O b B b O — — — — — —
Gray-cheeked Thrush <i>Catharus minimus</i> 757.0 GCTH Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, berries. L28: W. Schreier, 15 May 1993.	— — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — O O O* — — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
 observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Swainson's Thrush <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> 758.0 SWTH Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, juniper.	Nests in a shrub or low in a coniferous tree. Feeds on insects, berries.	B B — b B O b — — — — — B b O O O b O — — — — — b b b O b b O — — — — — b O O b b B — — — — —
Hermit Thrush <i>Catharus guttatus</i> 759.0 HETH Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG NTMB	Coniferous and mixed aspen/coniferous forests, juniper.	Nests on the ground or low in a coniferous tree. Feeds on insects, berries.	B b O B b O O — — — — — B B b O O — — — — — B O B b b O — — — — — b B B B B O — — — — —
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> 755.0 WOTH Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous or mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, berries.	— — — — O* — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — —
American Robin <i>Turdus migratorius</i> 761.0 AMRO Resident Abundant Life Form 11		NG NTMB	All habitats with trees or shrubs present.	Nests in a deciduous or coniferous tree, or a building. Feeds on insects, earthworms, fruit. Winter populations and distribution are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	B B B B B B — — — — — B B b B B B — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
 observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Varied Thrush <i>Ixoreus naevius</i> 763.0 VATH Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Found in moist coniferous and deciduous forests.	Feeds on insects, berries.	O+ O* O* O* O* O* O* — O* — — — — — — O* O* O* O* — — — — — — — — — — — —
Gray Catbird <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> 704.0 GRCA Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub below 8,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests often in a dense thicket. Feeds on insects, berries, other fruit.	B B B B B O B — — — — — — B B B b B O b b b B B B b B b B b b B B O
Northern Mockingbird <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> 703.0 NOMO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, basin-prairie shrublands, urban areas.	Nests in a conifer or a deciduous shrub. Feeds on insects, fruit, some invertebrates, a few small vertebrates.	O — O O O — O O O O O B O — O O — O O b — H O b O b B
Sage Thrasher <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i> 702.0 SATH Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nest is concealed in or beneath a sagebrush shrub. Feeds on insects, some fruit.	B B B B B b b B b B b b B b B B B B B B B B B B B B b

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Brown Thrasher <i>Toxostoma rufum</i> 705.0 BRTH Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG	Riparian shrub, woodland-chaparral, mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, serviceberry, chokecherry, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in or beneath a low shrub. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, berries, fruit, nuts.	—	b	B	B	B	O	B	—	—	—
					O	—	B	O	b	—	—	—	—	—
					O	O	O	O	B	B	B	—	—	—
					—	O	O	O	O	B	B	—	—	—
					—	O	O	O	O	B	B	—	—	—
European Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> 493.0 EUST Resident Abundant Life Form 14 17		PD	Cottonwood-riparian, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a cavity. Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds. Non-native species brought into the U.S. from Europe. Is aggressive toward native songbirds. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	—	—	—
					B	B	B	B	b	B	B	—	—	—
					B	b	B	B	B	B	B	—	—	—
					B	B	b	B	B	B	B	—	—	—
American Pipit <i>Anthus rubescens</i> 697.0 AMPI Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb. Lower habitats during migration.	Nest is sunk in the ground and partially overhung by a rock or vegetation. Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, seeds, some fruit.	B	B	O	B	O	O	O	—	—	—
					b	B	O	O	O	O	O	—	—	—
					b	O	b	—	O	O	—	—	—	—
					O	O	O	O	B	O	O	—	—	—
Sprague's Pipit <i>Anthus spragueii</i> 700.0 SPPI Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Eastern great plains grasslands.	Feeds primarily on insects, grass seeds, forb seeds. Nesting should be expected in northern Wyoming. L5: H. Downing, 7 May 1982. L19: J. Herold and V. Herold, 27 September 1994. L28: J. Lawrence, 16 May 2008.	—	O	—	O	O*	O	—	—	—	—
					O	O	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—	—
					—	O	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Bohemian Waxwing <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i> 618.0 BOWA Winter resident Common Life Form		NG	Pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, berries, fruit. Locally abundant in some winters.	O O O O O O O — — — — — — — O O O O O O O — — — — — — — O O O O O O O — — — — — — — O O — — — — —
Cedar Waxwing <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> 619.0 CEDW Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, juniper, urban areas.	Nests usually in a conifer. Feeds on fruit, berries, flowers, tree sap, insects.	O B B B B O B — — — — — — — B b B O b O O — — — — — — — b B B O B O b — — — — — — — O b O B B O B
Lapland Longspur <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> 536.0 LALO Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds. L8: S. Williams and B. Raynes, 1 January-25 March 1999. L16: R. Steenberg, 21 January 1995. L21: K. Kranik, December 2001.	O O O O O O O — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — —
Chestnut-collared Longspur <i>Calcarius ornatus</i> 538.0 CCLO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(FL)	NG NSS4 NTMB	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, basin-prairie shrublands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground in a shallow depression, usually concealed by a tuft of grass. Feeds on insects, seeds.	O O O O B O — — — — — — — O O O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Smith's Longspur <i>Calcarius pictus</i> 537.0 SML0 Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Grasslands.	Feeds on insects, seeds. L7: D. Svingen, 26 September 2007. L19: V. Herold and J. Herold, 2 October 1994.	— —
McCown's Longspur <i>Rhynchophanes mccownii</i> 539.0 MCLO Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, basin-prairie shrublands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground in a shallow, natural or scraped depression. Feeds on seeds, insects.	O B — — — — — O O — — — — — — O B B — — — — — — O O B b B B — — — — —
Snow Bunting <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> 534.0 SNBU Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands.	Feeds primarily on insects, seeds. Common during some winters.	O O — — — — — O O — — — — — O O — — — — — O O — — — — —
Ovenbird <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> 674.0 OVEN Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on the leaf-covered forest floor. Feeds mostly on insects.	O O* — — — — — — O — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b				
Worm-eating Warbler <i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i> 639.0 WEWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth associated with slopes.	Feeds entirely on insects.	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					O*	—	—	O*	—
					—	—	—	—	O*
					—	—	—	—	—
Northern Waterthrush <i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i> 675.0 NOWA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, willow.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, insects. L1, 5, 8, 27: summer records.	O	O	—	O	O
					b	O	O	—	O
					O	O	O	O	—
					O	O	O	—	O
					O	O	O	b	O
					—	—	—	—	—
Golden-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> 642.0 GWWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Overgrown native meadows.	Feeds primarily on insects.	—	—	—	—	O*
					O*	—	—	—	—
					O*	—	O*	O*	—
					—	O*	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	O*
					—	—	—	—	—
Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i> 641.0 BWWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Second growth woodlands, mountain-foothills shrublands, marsh-swamp wetlands, riparian shrub.	Feeds on insects, spiders. L15: J. Larson, 28 May 1995. L19: J. Gaither, B. South, and J. Herold, 23 July 1994.	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					O*	—	—	O*	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
 observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Black-and-white Warbler <i>Mniotilta varia</i> 636.0 BAWW Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects.	O* — — — O O* O O* — O* O — — — — — — O* O — — — — — — O* — — — — — — O* — — — — — —
Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> 637.0 PROW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous or coniferous forests associated with marsh-swamp wetlands.	Feeds on insects, snails. L23: M. Adams, 2 September 1986; F. Luke, 2 September 1989; V. Herren and A. Dahl, 16 October 2000. L27: McCreary (1939).	O — O* — — — — — — h — — — — — —
Tennessee Warbler <i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i> 647.0 TEWA Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, some fruit.	O* O* O O O O O O O O — — — — — — O O — — — — — — O — O* — — — — — — — O — — — — — — O O O* O O — — — —
Orange-crowned Warbler <i>Oreothlypis celata</i> 646.0 OCWA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nest is usually hidden on the ground. Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar, tree sap.	B O b b B O O O b b B b B O O O B O b b b B O O O B B O O O O O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Nashville Warbler <i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</i> 645.0 NAWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, juniper, urban areas.	Feeds entirely on insects.	O+ — O* O* — O O* — O* — — O — O — O* — — O* O — —
Virginia's Warbler <i>Oreothlypis virginiae</i> 644.0 VIWA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 6	(FL)	NG NTMB	Pinyon-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Nests on the ground, usually hidden by vegetation. Feeds entirely on insects.	— — B* O* — O O* — — — — O* — O* b b O* O O B* b O — O b
Connecticut Warbler <i>Oporornis agilis</i> 678.0 CONW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Englemann spruce forests associated with swamps.	Feeds mainly on insects. L8: T. Gorman, 20 September 2001. L15: F. Luke, 28 May 1988. L28: S. Dinsmore, 18 May 2002.	— — — — — O* — — — — O* — — — — — — — — O*
MacGillivray's Warbler <i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i> 680.0 MGWA Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, below 9,000 feet.	Nests close to the ground in dense shrubs. Feeds mostly on insects.	B B B B O B B B B — O B B b B b b B B B B B O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Mourning Warbler <i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i> 679.0 MOWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Dense shrublands in open deciduous forests.	Feeds mainly on insects. L15: F. Luke, 27 May 1989; R. Steenberg, 27 May 2001. L28: P. Lehman, 27 May 2004.	— — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Kentucky Warbler <i>Geothlypis formosus</i> 677.0 KEWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth.	Feeds mostly on insects. L2: C. Neal, 27 May 2000. L19: L. Rognstad, 15 May 1981. L28: S. Streeper, 30 April 1987; F. Lebsack, 17 May 1989.	O* — O* — — — — —
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> 681.0 COVE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Willow and marshes below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground. Feeds mostly on insects.	B B B B B B — B b B b b B b B O B O B B B b b b b B B b
Hooded Warbler <i>Setophaga citrina</i> 684.0 HOWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Heavy undergrowth in moist deciduous forests.	Feeds mostly on insects. L6: R. Cox, K. Missett, and V. Hays, 13 June 1999. L15: J. Larson and B. Boevers, 19-20 May 1990; R. Steenberg, S. Seppio, and R. Dorn, 21 and 24 May 1989; R. Steenberg, J. Steenberg, and D. Kerr, 22 May 2009. L16: A. King, 5 June 2004.	— — — — — — — — — — O* O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — O O* — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b					
American Redstart <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> 687.0 AMRE Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 9		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub.	Usually nests in a fork of a low deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds almost entirely on insects. Locally common.	B	b	B	B	O	B
					B	b	O	B	b	O
					O	O	b	O	B	B
					b	b	O	b	B	O
Cape May Warbler <i>Setophaga tigrina</i> 650.0 CMWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Englemann spruce-subalpine fir forests.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally fruit, nectar. L1: 16 June 1975, American Birds 30:104. L15: F. Luke, 26 May 1990.	O				?	
					O*					
Northern Parula <i>Setophaga americana</i> 648.0 NOPA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian.	Feeds mostly on insects.					O*	O*
					O*					
					O*	O*	O*	O		O*
					O	O*			O	O*
Magnolia Warbler <i>Setophaga magnolia</i> 657.0 MAWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects.			O	O*	O*	O*
							O			
					O				O*	O
						O*			O	O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Bay-breasted Warbler <i>Setophaga castanea</i> 660.0 BBWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds mostly on insects; also a few berries. L15: F. Luke, M. Adams, and R. Dean, 2 June 1990; F. Luke and others, 23-26 May 1991. L19: L. Rognstad and B. Stratton, 24 May 1990; A. Hines and W. Hines, 25 September 1993. L22: C. Kesselheim, 13 October 1985.	— — — — — O — — — — — O* — — — — — O* — — — — —
Blackburnian Warbler <i>Setophaga fusca</i> 662.0 BLBW Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally some berries.	O* — — — — — O* — — — — — O* O* — — — — — O* — — — — —
Yellow Warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i> 652.0 YWAR Summer resident Abundant Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub below 8,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests in a small deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds mainly on insects, some berries.	B B B B B B B B B B b B B b B B B b B B B B B B B B B B
Chestnut-sided Warbler <i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i> 659.0 CSWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally berries.	O* — — — — — O* — — — — — O* — — — — — O* — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b				
Blackpoll Warbler <i>Setophaga striata</i> 661.0 BLPW Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, some berries, seeds.	O	O*	O*	O*	O O*
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	O
					O*	O	O	O	O
					—	—	—	—	—
					O	O	O	O	O*
					—	—	—	—	—
Black-throated Blue Warbler <i>Setophaga caeruleascens</i> 654.0 BTBW Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/ coniferous forests with heavy undergrowth.	Feeds primarily on insects; also seeds, other vegetation.	O	—	—	O*	O* O*
					—	—	—	—	—
					O	O*	—	—	O
					O*	—	—	O*	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					O*	O*	O	O*	O*
					—	—	—	—	—
Palm Warbler <i>Setophaga palmarum</i> 672.0 PAWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L5: J. Ward, 8 May 1996. L19: V. Herold and J. Herold, 24 August 1993. L28: F. Lebsack and others, 29 April and 1-4 May 1989.	—	—	—	O*	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					O	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	O*	O
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	O	O*
					—	—	—	—	—
Pine Warbler <i>Setophaga pinus</i> 671.0 PIWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Mostly coniferous forests; also mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds mainly on insects; occasionally some seeds, fruit. L6: V. Hays and F. Grams, 6- 19 December 1988. L19: O.K. Scott, 1985. L20: American Birds 31:207.	—	—	—	—	O*
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	O	O
					—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
 observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Yellow-rumped Warbler <i>Setophaga coronata</i> 655.0 YRWA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on a horizontal branch of a conifer. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally some fruit, berries.	B B B B B b B — — — — — B B B O B B — — — — — B B B B B b O — — — — — B B B b B O — — — — —
Yellow-throated Warbler <i>Setophaga dominica</i> 663.0 YTWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous/oak forests.	Feeds primarily on insects.	— — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* O* — — — — — O* — — — — — O*
Prairie Warbler <i>Setophaga discolor</i> 673.0 PRAW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Woodland-chaparral, mountain- foothills shrublands, mountain- foothills grasslands, mixed coniferous/ deciduous forest edge.	Feeds on insects. L28: R. Dorn and J. Dorn, 18 May 1996.	— O*
Black-throated Gray Warbler <i>Setophaga nigrescens</i> 665.0 BTYW Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 10	(FL)	NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests far out on a horizontal branch, usually in a conifer. Feeds almost entirely on insects.	— — — — — b* — — — — — O* O* B — — — — — O O O* b b — — — — — b B b b O* O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Townsend's Warbler <i>Setophaga townsendi</i> 668.0 TOWA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other or mixed coniferous forests, urban areas.	Nests usually far out on a horizontal limb of a fir. Feeds primarily on insects. Expected to be found nesting in northwestern Wyoming. L22: McCreary (1939).	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Hermit Warbler <i>Setophaga occidentalis</i> 669.0 HEWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Mostly coniferous forests. Also deciduous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L15: F. Luke, 26 May 1990.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black-throated Green Warbler <i>Setophaga virens</i> 667.0 BTNW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L15: F. Luke and R. Steenberg, 22 May 1993. L23: S. Fitton and T. Fitton, 4 September 1988. L 28: J. Herold, O.K. Scott, and V. Herold, 16 May 1981.	—	—	—	—	—	—	O*	O	—	—
Canada Warbler <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> 686.0 CAWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth, dense riparian shrub.	Feeds largely on insects.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O*	O*	O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Wilson's Warbler <i>Cardellina pusilla</i> 685.0 WIWA Summer resident Common Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub from 7,000 to 10,500 feet.	Usually nests on the ground, often in a vine tangle. Feeds on insects, occasionally berries.	B B O B b O O B b O b O O O B b B O O O O b b O O B O O
Red-faced Warbler <i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i> 690.0 RFWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous forests, oak, aspen, mostly between 6,400 and 8,000 feet.	Feeds mainly on insects. L8: D. Browne, 29 May 2008. L23: F. Luke, 29 April-3 May 1989.	— — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — —
Yellow-breasted Chat <i>Icteria virens</i> 683.0 YBCH Summer resident Common Life Form 3 8		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub and marshes below 7,000 feet.	Nests beneath or in a low shrub; nest is usually large but well concealed. Feeds on insects, berries.	O O B B B O B O O B O b — B O O B O B b B b B — b — b O
Green-tailed Towhee <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> 590.0 GTTO Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Mixed coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral, juniper-sagebrush, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nests in a shrub or on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	B B — b B b O B B B B B B b O B B B B B B B b B B B B B B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Spotted Towhee <i>Pipilo maculatus</i> 588.0 SPTO Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, aspen, woodland-chaparral, juniper-sagebrush, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nests often in a scratched depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit.	B	b	B	B	b	B	b	B	B	B
Canyon Towhee <i>Melospiza fuscus</i> 591.0 CANT Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Woodland-chaparral, riparian shrub, basin-prairie shrublands, urban areas.	Feeds on seeds, insects, berries. L8: B. Raynes, 3 June 1979.	O									
Cassin's Sparrow <i>Peucaea cassinii</i> 578.0 CASP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS except Torrington area)	NTMB	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Feeds on insects. Species has been expanding its breeding range. L12: C. Faanes, 8 June 1978, American Birds 32:1190. L14: A. Knue, 1 July 2008. L21: W. Howe, 28 June 1990.						O*			O*	
American Tree Sparrow <i>Spizella arborea</i> 559.0 ATSP Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, agricultural areas including shelterbelts, roadsides, urban areas.	Feeds on seeds, buds, berries in the winter.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Chipping Sparrow														
<i>Spizella passerina</i>		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral, up to 10,000 feet.	Nests in a tree. Feeds on insects, seeds.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
560.0 CHSP		NTMB			B	B	B	b	b	B	B	B	B	B
Summer resident					B	b	B	b	B	B	b	B	b	B
Common					B	B	B	B	B	b	B	B	B	B
Life Form 7														
Clay-colored Sparrow														
<i>Spizella pallida</i>		NG	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, mountain-foothills shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, shelterbelts.	Nests in a shrub or on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds. L6: R. T. Cox and K. Missett, 9 May 1999.	O	O	O	b	b	O*	b	O*	b	O
561.0 CCSP		NTMB			B	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Summer resident							O	O	O	b	O			
Uncommon							O	O		O	O	O	O	O
Life Form 7														
Brewer's Sparrow														
<i>Spizella breweri</i>		NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, especially sagebrush, woodland-chaparral.	Nests in a shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	b	b
562.0 BRSP		NSS4			B	B	B	O	b	B	b			
Summer resident		NTMB			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Common					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	b
Life Form 7														
Field Sparrow														
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	(AS)	NG	Old fields, shrubs, edge of deciduous forests.	Nests on the ground or in a small tree. Feeds on insects, seeds. Nesting pairs should be present in eastern Wyoming. L5: H. Corbett, 23 March 2000. L19: J. Lawrence, 8 October 2008.						O*		O	O	
563.0 FISP					O						O			
Summer resident												O*		O
Abundance unknown														
Life Form 6 8														O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Vesper Sparrow <i>Pooecetes gramineus</i> 540.0 VESP Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in an excavated depression on the ground. Feeds half on insects, half on grass and forb seeds.	B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — B b B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B b — — — — —
Lark Sparrow <i>Chondestes grammacus</i> 552.0 LASP Summer resident Common Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a hollow depression on the ground. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B B B B B B — — — — — O O B B B B — — — — — b O b B b B — — — — — b B b b B B — — — — —
Black-throated Sparrow <i>Amphispiza bilineata</i> 573.0 BTSP Summer resident Abundance unknown Life Form 7	(AS)	NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, especially in rocky areas.	Nests in a shrub or cactus. Feeds on insects, seeds, some new shoots of grasses and forbs. Documentation of breeding should be sought in southwestern Wyoming. L21, 26: McCreary (1939).	O* O* — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* O* h O O*
Sage Sparrow <i>Amphispiza belli</i> 574.0 SAGS Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Usually nests in or under a sagebrush. Feeds on insects, seeds.	O O B b b O — — — — — O b B O O B b — — — — — B B B B B — — — — — B B B B O b O — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Lark Bunting <i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i> 605.0 LARB Summer resident Abundant Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground, usually with the rim of the nest flush with the ground. Feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers, seeds.	O b B B B B B — — — — — — — O B B b B B B — — — — — — — O B B b B B B — — — — — — — b b B B b B B — — — — — — —
Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> 542.0 SAVS Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Willow, wet-moist meadow grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, marshes, irrigated native meadows.	Nests in a natural or excavated depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, occasionally snails.	B b b B B b b — — — — — — — B b B O b O B — — — — — — — b b b b B O B — — — — — — — b b b b B b b — — — — — — —
Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> 546.0 GRSP Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands, wet-moist meadow grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nest is sunk in a slight depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds.	O O O b b B B — — — — — — — O O B b B b — — — — — — — b b — O B b O — — — — — — — b b — — — O b — — — — — — —
Baird's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus bairdii</i> 545.0 BAIS Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shortgrass eastern great plains grasslands.	Nests in a natural or scratched depression on the ground. Feeds on seeds, insects.	— — — O* O* — O* — — — O O — b* — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — O — — — — — — — — — — — — b* b* — — — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Le Conte's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus leconteii</i> 548.0 LCSP Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes.	Feeds on insects, seeds. L4, 5: H. Downing and P. Hall recorded the species several times. L19: J. Lawrence and G. Lawrence, 3 October 1993.	— —
Nelson's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i> 549.1 NESP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, wet-moist meadow grasslands.	Feeds on insects. L8: J. Aukland, 30 June 1999. L19: K.C. Roberts and B. Roberts, 7 October 1993.	— — — — — O* —
Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i> 585.0 FOSP Resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Native riparian shrub with adjacent coniferous forest or woodland-chaparral. Also burned coniferous and logged/thinned forests. Lower habitats during migration and winter.	Usually nests on the ground or in a shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	B b O b b — — B O O O — — B b O — — — B B O b b O — — — — — —
Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i> 581.0 SOSP Resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, native riparian shrub, marshes.	Usually nests on the ground beneath a grass tuft, occasionally in a shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds, some fruit.	B O B B B b B B b B B b b O b b B b B b B B B B b B b — — — — —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Lincoln's Sparrow <i>Melospiza lincolni</i> 583.0 LISP Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub or marshes, above 7,000 feet. Lower during migration.	Nests in a grass tussock or in a depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					b	b	B	B	b	b	b	b	b	O
					b	b	O	B	B	B	B	B	B	O
Swamp Sparrow <i>Melospiza georgiana</i> 584.0 SWSP Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Marshes.	Feeds on seeds, insects.	O*	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—	—	O*
					O	O*	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	O	O	O	—	—	O*
White-throated Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> 558.0 WTSP Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit. Occasionally winters in Wyoming. L5: H. Downing, 23 December 1979, 8-9 October 1991, 30 October 1992. L10: A. Hines and W. Hines, 13 February 1993. L11: J. Allen, 12 April 1992.	O	O	O	O	O*	O*	O	—	—	O
					O	O	O*	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—
					O	—	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris's Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia querula</i> 553.0 HASP Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Deciduous forests, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	—	O	O	—	—	—	—
					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
 observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
White-crowned Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> 554.0 WCSP Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Willow, hawthorn, wild plum, dogwood, water/bog birch, alder.	Nests in a shrub or on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	B B B b O O B B B O O O B B B b B B B B b B B B
Golden-crowned Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i> 557.0 GCSP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Riparian shrub, cottonwood-riparian.	Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	O* O* O*
Dark-eyed Junco <i>Junco hyemalis</i> 567.0 DEJU Resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Coniferous and deciduous forests. Urban areas during the winter.	Nests on the ground in a shallow depression with overhead protection. Feeds on insects, seeds. Includes White-winged, Slate- colored, Oregon, Pink-sided, and Gray- headed races.	B B O B B O B B B B O B B B b B B B O b B B B B O
Hepatic Tanager <i>Piranga flava</i> 609.0 HETA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Open coniferous and mixed coniferous/oak forests, pine-juniper.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally some fruit. L19: O.K. Scott, F. Layton, and L. Layton. L27: American Birds 31:1030 and K. Diem, May 1972. L28: American Birds 35:210.	O O O O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting
observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Summer Tanager <i>Piranga rubra</i> 610.0 SUTA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, especially bees and wasps, occasionally fruit. L22: F. Luke and others, 26 May 1991. L26: W. Haas, 13 May 1983. L28: J. Cairo, 16 May 1994.	— O — — — — O — — — — — O — — — — O — O* — — — — O*
Scarlet Tanager <i>Piranga olivacea</i> 608.0 SCTA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/ coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, fruits. L2: J. Cicco, 1 October 1999. L26: F. Bergquist, 13 October 2007. L28: J. Cairo, 14 May 1994.	— O* — O* —
Western Tanager <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i> 607.0 WETA Summer resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous and deciduous forests.	Usually nests in a conifer, in a fork or on a horizontal branch, well out from the trunk. Feeds on insects, fruit.	B B O B B O B B b B B b b O B b B O b b B B b b b B B B
Northern Cardinal <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> 593.0 NOCA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds.	— — — — O O* — — O* — — — — O* — O O* — — O* O* — — — — — O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Yellow Grosbeak <i>Phaeucticus chrysopheplus</i> 594.1 YEGR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests, woodland-chaparral edge.	Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds. Native to western Mexico, straggler to Arizona in the summer. L8: R. Vaughn, 19 May 2002.	— — — — — O* —
Rose-breasted Grosbeak <i>Phaeucticus ludovicianus</i> 595.0 RBGR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Nests in a shrub. Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds, buds. Most observations are of migrants. L2: B. Newell, 9 June 2004. L7: J.R. Flier, 17 May 1989.	O O* — O O O O O* — — — — — O O O* O* — O O — — — — — O — O — B O O O — — — — — O O O — O* O* —
Black-headed Grosbeak <i>Phaeucticus melanocephalus</i> 596.0 BHGR Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Aspen and riparian woodlands below 8,000 feet.	Nests in a deciduous tree or shrub, nest is bulky and loosely built. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit.	b O B B B O B — — — — — B b B O b B O — — — — — B b B b B B b — — — — — b O — B b O B
Blue Grosbeak <i>Passerina caerulea</i> 597.0 BLGR Summer resident Rare Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests in a shrub or tree, occasionally in a vine tangle. Feeds on insects, seeds, some fruit, occasionally snails.	— O O O O — B* — — — — — B* O O — — — O — — — — — O — B O B — B — — — — — B O O O — B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Lazuli Bunting <i>Passerina amoena</i> 599.0 LAZB Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands with aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a shrub or vine tangle. Feeds on insects, seeds.	B	B	B	B	B	B	O	B	—	—
					B	b	B	B	O	b	—	B	—	—
					b	b	B	b	b	B	B	B	—	—
					O	B	O	b	b	—	b	B	—	—
Indigo Bunting <i>Passerina cyanea</i> 598.0 INBU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 7	(FL)	NG NTMB	Willow, mixed riparian shrub.	Nests in a shrub, tree, or vine tangle. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit. A few records include hybrids with Lazuli Bunting.	—	O*	O	B	O*	—	—	B	—	—
					O	O	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	O	—	O*	O	O	O	—	—
					—	O*	O	O	O*	—	—	O	—	—
Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i> 601.0 PABU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forest edge, riparian shrub.	Feeds primarily on seeds, some insects. L7: E. Miller, 14-18 May 1991. L9: R. Moldenhauer, 11 October 2003. L19: G. Lawrence, 8 May 2000. L28: M. Hanesworth, 23-26 May 1951, 4 June 1975, American Birds 29:1010.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O*	—	—
					—	—	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—
Dickcissel <i>Spiza americana</i> 604.0 DICK Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(FL)	NG NSS4 NTMB	Eastern great plains grasslands.	Nests on the ground in a clump of grass; nest is bulky. Feeds on insects, seeds. L2: M. Klein, 14-17 May 2002. L23: A. Halvorson, 20 April 1994.	—	O*	O	O	B	—	O	B	—	—
					O	—	O	—	—	—	O	O	—	—
					—	—	O	O	O	O	B	—	—	—
					—	O*	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b									
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> 494.0 BOBO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands, great basin-foothills grasslands, alfalfa, irrigated native and introduced meadows.	Nests on the ground in a natural or scraped depression with a dense cover of forbs. Feeds primarily on insects, seeds.	O	B	—	B	B	O	B	—	O	b
					B	O	b	O	O	O	O	—	—	—
					b	O	B	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
					O	b	O	b	O	O	O	b	—	—
Red-winged Blackbird <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> 498.0 RWBL Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub, marshes, agricultural areas.	Nests near or over water, usually in emergent vegetation. Feeds on insects, seeds. A few birds may remain during the winter.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Eastern Meadowlark <i>Sturnella magna</i> 501.0 EAME Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds. L28: C. Michelson, 16 May 2008.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O*	—
Western Meadowlark <i>Sturnella neglecta</i> 501.1 WEME Summer resident Abundant Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands and grasslands below 8,000 feet, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground in a natural or scraped depression. Feeds on insects, seeds.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					b	b	B	B	b	B	B	B	B	B
					B	b	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Yellow-headed Blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> 497.0 YHBL Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Marshes.	Nests over water in emergent vegetation. Feeds on insects, seeds.	B B B B B B B B B B O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> 509.0 RUBL Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG	Cottonwood-riparian, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds, small vertebrates, some invertebrates.	O O* O O* O O O* O O* O O* O* O O O
Brewer's Blackbird <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i> 510.0 BRBL Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3 6 7 11		NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, marshes, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a variety of locations; typically in a tree or shrub or just above the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit, some invertebrates. A few birds remain during the winter.	B B B B B b B B B b B b B B B B B B B B B B B B
Common Grackle <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> 511.0 COGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3 5 7 11 14		NG	Cottonwood-riparian, basin-prairie shrublands, willow/mixed riparian shrub, grasslands, marshes, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree or shrub, often near water. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates, some invertebrates, fruit, seeds.	O B B B b B O B B O b B O B B B O B B B B O B B B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS		WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b	
Great-tailed Grackle <i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i> 512.0 GTGR Accidental Rare Life Form		(FL)		Grasslands with scattered trees, agricultural areas, riparian shrub, marsh-swamp wetlands, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, lizards, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vertebrates, fruit, grain, other foods.	—	O*
Brown-headed Cowbird <i>Molothrus ater</i> 495.0 BHCO Summer resident Common Life Form			NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, juniper, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Does not build its own nest or raise its own young; lays eggs in nests of other birds. Feeds on insects, seeds. Can be locally detrimental to songbird populations.	B — B — B — b — b —	B — b — O — B — B —
Orchard Oriole <i>Icterus spurius</i> 506.0 OROR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form		(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree; nest is usually suspended from a forked terminal twig. Feeds on insects, fruit. L5; first breeding record H. Downing, J. Collins, and N. Collins, 8 July 1987.	O* — O — — — O —	B* — B — — b — B —
Bullock's Oriole <i>Icterus bullockii</i> 508.0 BUOR Summer resident Common Life Form			NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree; nest is usually hung from a drooping branch. Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar.	B — B — B — B — B —	B — B — B — B — B —

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
(FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

b^{*} = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
= accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
+ = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Baltimore Oriole <i>Icterus galbula</i> 507.0 BAOR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, rural developments, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar.	— —
Scott's Oriole <i>Icterus parisorum</i> 504.0 SCOR Summer resident Rare Life Form 10	(AS)	NG NSS3 NTMB	Juniper-sagebrush.	Nests in a juniper, toward the end of a branch. Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar. L17: E. Crane, 26 May 2004. L23, 24, 25: S. Findholt and S. Fitton, 1982, Western Birds 14:109-110.	— —
Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> 514.1 BRAM Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Habitat requirements unknown; this is an accidental species from Eurasia.	Feeds on seeds. European species. L5: H. Downing, 18 and 23 November and 1 December 1985. L9: M. Back, 10-26 November 1985.	— —
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch <i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i> 524.0 GCRF Resident Common Life Form 4		NG	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb, barren ground, fallow agricultural areas. A variety of habitats during the winter.	Nests on the ground or on a cliff. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B B O B b O O b O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b					
Black Rosy-Finch <i>Leucosticte atrata</i> 525.0 BLRF Resident Uncommon Life Form 4		NG NSSU	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb, barren ground, fallow agricultural areas. A variety of habitats during the winter.	Nests on the ground or on a cliff. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B	B	b	O	O	O
					B	B	O	O	—	—
					b	b	O	O	—	—
					b	b	O	O	O	O
					O	O	O	O	O	O
					—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch <i>Leucosticte australis</i> 526.0 BCRF Resident Uncommon Life Form 4	(FL)	NG NSSU	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb, barren ground, fallow agricultural areas. A variety of habitats during the winter.	Nests on the ground or on a cliff. Feeds on seeds, insects. L26: D. McDonald and T. Parchman, 18 July 2005.	—	—	O	—	—	—
					—	O	—	—	—	—
					—	O*	—	—	—	—
					—	O	O	B*	O	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine Grosbeak <i>Pinicola enucleator</i> 515.0 PIGR Resident Uncommon Life Form 9		NG	Coniferous forests, especially Douglas fir and Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, deciduous forests.	Usually nests in a conifer, occasionally in a shrub. Feeds on seeds, buds, fruit, some insects.	B	B	B	b	—	O
					b	b	—	—	—	O
					b	O	b	O	b	O
					b	O	O	B	B	O
					—	—	—	—	—	—
Purple Finch <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> 517.0 PUFI Winter resident Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Urban areas.	Feeds primarily on seeds; also insects, fruit. Most observations are at feeders.	—	O	O	O*	O	O*
					O*	—	O	—	—	—
					—	—	O	O*	O	—
					—	O	—	O	O	—

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

124

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Cassin's Finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i> 518.0 CAFI Resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests up to timberline, including burns. Lower habitats during the winter, especially urban areas.	Nests in a conifer; nest is usually placed near the end of a large limb. Feeds on buds, berries, conifer seeds.	B B O B B O B B B B O O b b B b b O b B B B b O
House Finch <i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i> 519.0 HOFI Resident Common Life Form 8 11 17		NG	Coniferous and deciduous forests below 8,000 feet, woodland-chaparral, urban areas.	Nests in a variety of locations, usually in a tree, shrub, or on a building. Feeds on seeds, fruit, buds, tree sap.	O B b B B O O b O B b O O b b B B B b b B B B b B B
Red Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> 521.0 RECR Resident Common Life Form 10		NG	Coniferous forests. Lower habitats during the winter including urban areas.	Nest is far from the trunk on a horizontal branch of a conifer. Feeds primarily on conifer seeds; also buds, forb seeds, berries, a few insects.	B b O B b b B B b b O b B B B b b O b b b b b O b b B O
White-winged Crossbill <i>Loxia leucoptera</i> 522.0 WWCR Resident Uncommon Life Form 10	(FL)	NG	Coniferous forests.	Nests in a conifer; nest is usually far from the trunk on a horizontal branch. Feeds primarily on conifer seeds; also other seeds, a few berries, insects. L1, 4, 8, 17, 19, 26; summer observations. L15: S. Patla, B. Oakleaf, and T. Laurion , 7 July 2000. L19: S. Fitton, 25 June 1981.	b O O O O B b O O* O O* O O O O O O O O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Common Redpoll <i>Acanthis flammea</i> 528.0 CORE Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, at feeders in urban areas.	Feeds primarily on seeds of deciduous and coniferous shrubs; also insects when available.	O O O O O O — — — — — O O O O O — — — — — O O O O O — — — — — O O O O O — — — — —
Hoary Redpoll <i>Acanthis hornemannii</i> 527.0 HORE Winter resident Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, at feeders in urban areas.	Feeds primarily on seeds of deciduous shrubs, forbs, and grasses. L5: H. Downing, 7-9 November and 16 December 1984.	— — — — — O —
Pine Siskin <i>Spinus pinus</i> 533.0 PISI Resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. Lower habitats during the winter including urban areas.	Usually nests in a conifer; nest is placed on a horizontal limb far out from the trunk. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B B B B B O B — — — — — B B B B O b O — — — — — B b B b B b B — — — — — b b b B B B B — — — — —
Lesser Goldfinch <i>Spinus psaltria</i> 530.0 LEGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, urban areas.	Feeds on seeds, insects, berries, floral buds.	O* O O O O* — — O* O* — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* O O* — — — — — O* O* — — — O* O*

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i> 531.0 LAGO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, woodland chaparral, pine-juniper, arid weedy areas near water.	Feeds on seeds, insects. L21: D. Felley, 17 June 1999.	— —
American Goldfinch <i>Spinus tristis</i> 529.0 AMGO Resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian and riparian shrub below 8,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests in a fork of a branch in a shrub or tree. Feeds on seeds of deciduous trees, forbs, especially composites, grasses; also floral buds, berries.	B B B B B B B b B b B b b O B b b b O B O b B B B
European Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> 526.1 EUGO Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Not native to North America; many attempts to introduce this species have failed. Brought to North America for private collections; occasionally escapes from captivity.	Feeds on seeds. L19: G. Chase, 6 June 2004, probably released or escaped from captivity.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> 514.0 EVGR Resident Common Life Form 10		NG	Coniferous and deciduous forests, urban areas.	Nest is usually far out on a horizontal limb of a conifer. Feeds primarily on seeds, especially pinyon nuts and juniper berries; also some insects.	B B O B B O B B O O O O O B b B O B O O b b O b O O O

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> 688.2 HOSP Resident Abundant Life Form 14 17		PD	Agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in an artificial or natural cavity. Feeds on seeds, insects, fruit. Non-native species brought into the U.S. from Europe. Is aggressive toward native songbirds. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit.	B B B B B B B b B B B b B b B B B b B B B B B B

^a (AS) = report all sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 (FL) = report the first sighting in each latilong and all nesting observations to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.

^b * = accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee.
 # = accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee.
 + = accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

Mammals

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Virginia Opossum <i>Didelphis virginiana</i> 800.0 DIVI Accidental Rare Life Form	NG	Cottonwood-riparian, cattail wetlands, agricultural areas, roadside/railroad banks, urban areas.	Nests on the ground, possibly under a log or boulder. Feeds on fruit, berries, carrion, bird eggs, frogs, crayfish, worms, insects. Common east of Wyoming and in the northwest U.S.	O — — — — — O — — — — — — — B b O O — — O
Masked Shrew <i>Sorex cinereus</i> 801.0 SOCI Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Damp coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, eastern great plains and moist meadow grasslands, mixed alpine meadows, marsh-swamp wetlands, rock outcrops, talus fields.	Nests on the ground or in a burrow. Feeds on insects, beetles, moths, flies, insect larvae, crickets, spiders, small vertebrates, only rarely on vegetable matter.	B B b B B b B B b — — — b b B B B b B B B B B B
Hayden's Shrew <i>Sorex haydeni</i> 801.1 SOHA Resident Rare Life Form 5 15	NG NSS4	Riparian shrub, mixed grass-like meadows, marsh-swamp wetlands, coniferous forests. May be restricted to the Black Hills region.	Nests under a log, rock, or in a crevice. Feeds on beetles, grasshoppers, spiders, earthworms, insect larvae, small vertebrates. Access to open water is important. Taxonomically similar to the Masked Shrew, although presently considered distinct.	— — — b — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Pygmy Shrew <i>Sorex hoyi</i> 806.0 SOHO Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS2	Coniferous forests, mountain-foothills grasslands, mixed grass/forb meadows, bogs, wet areas.	Nests in old, decaying logs and in the roots of tree stumps. Feeds on a variety of arthropods, worms, insects. L26: specimens collected by Brown (1967) in the Medicine Bow Mountains are a disjunct population separate from the boreal range to the north.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — B —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Merriam's Shrew <i>Sorex merriami</i> 805.0 SOME Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands, rural developments, barren areas, below 7,550 feet.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on spiders, adult and larval beetles, crickets, larval moths, butterflies, wasps, caterpillars in warmer months. Widespread species in the western U.S.	— b — b — B — b B B — B — b — B B — b B B
Dusky Shrew <i>Sorex monticolus</i> 807.0 SOMO Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, sagebrush-grasslands, willow, grasslands, mixed grass/forb meadows, rock outcrops, talus fields.	Nests on the ground or in a burrow. Feeds on insects, spiders, earthworms, some plants. Forages in ground litter and under vegetation, rocks, logs. Uses echolocation to locate prey.	B B — b b — h B B — b — B — b b B h O b — h B B b B b B
Dwarf Shrew <i>Sorex nanus</i> 803.0 SONA Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Coniferous forests, aspen, mountain-foothills shrublands, alpine grasslands, mixed alpine meadows, rock outcrops, talus fields.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on carrion of small mammals, spiders, soft-bodied insects.	— B — — — B — — — — O b B — b b — b — B — B B —
American Water Shrew <i>Sorex palustris</i> 804.0 SOPA Resident Common Life Form 3 16	NG NSS4	Coniferous forests, riparian shrub, alpine grasslands, marsh-swamp wetlands, near standing water.	Nests in a stream bank; nest is lined with moss or grass. Feeds on beetles, insects, flies, caddisflies, mayflies, snails, leeches, planarians, tadpoles, small fish.	h B B — — B B — b — — B b O B B h — h b — b B b —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Pebble's Shrew <i>Sorex preblei</i> 804.1 SOPR Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Marsh grass, creeks and bogs bordered by willow or riparian shrub, occasionally wetter areas of open conifer stands, in association with mountain-foothills grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Food habits are unknown. Most likely feeds on animal material, insects. L1: the first Wyoming specimen collected in Lamar Valley, Yellowstone National Park at 6,000 feet. Recent specimens from Snake River Canyon.	B O — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — h — — — — —
Vagrant Shrew <i>Sorex vagrans</i> 802.0 SOVA Resident Rare Life Form 5 15	NG NSS4	Riparian shrub, moist meadow grasslands, bogs and other riparian or marsh habitats with moist soil. Prefers leaf litter, rotting logs. Also found in coniferous forests, sagebrush-grasslands, mixed shrublands.	Nests on the ground or in a burrow. Feeds on insects, spiders, earthworms, some plants. Forages in ground litter and under vegetation, rocks, logs. Uses echolocation to locate prey.	h O B B B B — B B B b — — b b b — b — h b O — b h —
Eastern Mole <i>Scalopus aquaticus</i> 810.0 SCAQ Resident Abundance unknown Life Form 15	NG	Eastern great plains grasslands, primarily small grain agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in its underground tunnel system; nest is lined with dry leaves. Feeds on insects, soil invertebrates, some plant material. Mainly distributed east of Wyoming.	— — — b — — — — — — — — — — — — B — — — — — B
California Myotis <i>Myotis californicus</i> 815.1 MYCA Peripheral Rare Life Form 4 17	NG	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, cliffs, rock outcrops.	Roosts in any type of shelter including mines, caves. May hibernate only briefly, possibly in Wyoming. Feeds on flying insects including beetles, moths. L3: recent specimens from Bighorn Canyon and Powell areas.	— O — — — — — — — — — — — — — a a — O — a a — —

NAME AND STATUS		MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION									
Western Small-footed Myotis		NG	Pine-juniper; basin-prairie shrublands; sagebrush-grasslands; eastern great plains, great basin-foothills, and mountain-foothills grasslands; cliffs; rock outcrops.	Often roosts and has nurseries in buildings. Hibernates in caves, mines, probably in Wyoming. Feeds on flying insects, especially beetles. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation and in nurseries.	O	b	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>		NSS4			O	O	B	O	O	O	h	—	—	—
816.0 MYCI					O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident					O	—	B	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Uncommon					O	B	O	O	a	B	B	—	—	—
Life Form 4 17					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long-eared Myotis		NG	Coniferous forests, especially ponderosa pine and juniper; cottonwood-riparian; basin-prairie shrublands; sagebrush-grasslands.	Roosts in caves, buildings, mine tunnels. May hibernate in Wyoming. Feeds primarily on beetles, moths. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	O	B	b	O	O	O	O	B	—	—
<i>Myotis evotis</i>		NSS3			O	B	O	—	O	—	—	—	—	—
818.0 MYEV					B	h	O	O	B	B	O	—	—	—
Resident					O	B	O	a	B	a	O	—	—	—
Uncommon					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life Form 4 14 17					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Myotis		NG	Ponderosa pine, mixed coniferous/deciduous forests, often dense forests.	Roosts in caves, tree cavities. May hibernate in caves, mines in Wyoming. Feeds on flying insects on hillsides and near ridgetops. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	B	—	—
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>		NSS3			h	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—
819.0 MYSE					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—
Residency unknown		Peripheral			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rare					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life Form 4 14 17					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Brown Myotis		NG	Coniferous and deciduous forests, sagebrush-grasslands, riparian shrub, urban areas, close to water.	Day roosts in humid caves, buildings; frequently night roosts in buildings. May hibernate in caves, mines in Wyoming. Feeds over water on aquatic insects. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	B	B	B	B	B	O	B	—	—	—
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>		NSS4			B	B	B	O	O	O	B	—	—	—
815.0 MYLU					B	B	B	O	O	B	B	—	—	—
Resident					O	B	—	—	—	—	—	O	B	O
Common					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life Form 4 14 17					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Fringed Myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i> 826.0 MYTH Resident Rare Life Form 4 17	NG NSS3	Coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie shrublands.	Roosts in caves, mine tunnels, rock crevices, buildings. Hibernates in caves, mines, probably in Wyoming. Feeds primarily on flying beetles; also moths, crickets, harvestmen. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	— B — O B O B — — — — O — — — — — — a O a O — O a a a O
Long-legged Myotis <i>Myotis volans</i> 817.0 MYVO Resident Uncommon Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS3	Coniferous and deciduous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian areas.	Roosts in tree crevices, snags, buildings, rock crevices, mines, caves. May hibernate in Wyoming. Feeds entirely on flying insects, especially moths. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	— B O B O O B — B O O b B O — B O O O O B O O B O B B B O
Yuma Myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> 817.1 MYYU Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 4 17	NG	Basin-prairie shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, barren areas, cliffs, rock outcrops.	Roosts in human-built structures, frequently bridges, occasionally mines, caves. Feeds over streams on moths, beetles, flies, insects, stoneflies, mayflies. Nursery colonies are extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	— O O O — — B — — — — — O — — — — O a — O B a a — —
Eastern Red Bat <i>Lasiurus borealis</i> 821.0 LABO Summer resident Rare Life Form 9	NG NSSU	Deciduous trees or leafy shrubs in sagebrush grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, agricultural areas, riparian areas.	Roosts in trees or shrubs, generally on the south side; rarely uses buildings. Feeds on insects, beetles, ants, flies, moths. Probably migrates to a southern climate for the winter.	— — — — — B — — O O — — B — — — a h — O — O O O —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Hoary Bat <i>Lasiorus cinereus</i> 822.0 LACI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11	NG NSS4	Coniferous and deciduous forests, aspen, basin-prairie shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands, mountain foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, urban areas.	Roosts in deciduous trees; rarely uses buildings. Feeds primarily on moths; also beetles, flies, grasshoppers, wasps. Probably migrates to a southern climate for the winter.	— B — O — B — O — B — — — — — — — — — O — — O — — — — h — B — — — — — — — — — O O B a B O O O — — — — — — — — O O O O B O O B —
Silver-haired Bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> 820.0 LANO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS4	Coniferous and deciduous forests, often near water.	Roosts in tree foliage, hollow trees, mines, caves, houses, under loose bark. Most likely feeds on moths, insects, carab beetles, flies, caddisflies, occasionally spiders.	— B — O — B — B — O — B — — — — — — — — — B B O O O — — — B — — — — — — — — — B — B a O B B B — — — — — — — — — O O — O B O O O —
Eastern Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i> 820.1 PISU Accidental Rare Life Form 4 14 17	NG	Open wooded areas and along woodland borders.	Roosts in caves, mines, rock crevices, tree foliage, buildings. Hibernates in caves, mines, buildings. Feeds on leafhoppers, beetles, flies, moths, ants.	— —
Big Brown Bat <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> 825.0 EPFU Resident Common Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS4	Coniferous and deciduous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, urban areas.	Roosts and hibernates in buildings, occasionally in rock crevices, caves, hollow trees, crevices in bark. Feeds primarily on beetles; also other insects, very few moths. Forages over open meadows, city streets, corrals, farmsteads.	— O — B — O — O — B — — — — — — — — — B O — B — O — h — h — B — — — — — — — — — O O B — B — B — B — B — — — — — — — — — O O O B B O O O —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Spotted Bat				
<i>Eudermamaculatum</i>	NG	Associated with a variety of habitat types over their range, but known only from juniper shrublands and desert sagebrush-grasslands in Wyoming. Cliffs over perennial water are an important habitat component.	Roosts in rock crevices. Feeds primarily on moths, occasionally grasshoppers, beetles. Maternity roosts are extremely sensitive to human disturbance. L3: two specimens recently collected from Big Horn County. Very rare species in N.A.	O b O — — — — —
824.0 EUMA	NSS3			O B O — — — — —
Summer resident				— — — — —
Rare				— — — — —
Life Form 4 17				O — — — — —
Townsend's Big-eared Bat				
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	NG	Deciduous forests, dry coniferous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, desert grasslands, juniper.	Day roosts in caves, mines, rock outcrops; night roosts in buildings. Hibernates in caves, probably in Wyoming. Feeds primarily on moths, occasionally flies, beetles. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	h B B O — — — — —
823.0 COTO	NSS2			O — B O O — — — — —
Resident				— — — — —
Uncommon				O O O O O B — — — — —
Life Form 4 17				O — a a B — — — — —
Pallid Bat				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	NG	Sagebrush-grasslands, cliffs, rock outcrops, cottonwood-riparian, eastern great plains grasslands.	Day roosts in small crevices; night roosts in open buildings, rock overhangs, porches. Feeds on a variety of terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during roosting.	— — O B — — — — —
827.0 ANPA	NSS3			— — O O — — — — —
Summer resident				— — O a O a O — — — — —
Rare				— — — — —
Life Form 4 11 17				O — O a O — — — — —
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat				
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	NG	Deciduous forests, woodland-chaparral, riparian shrub, caves, cliffs.	Roosts in large colonies in caves. Feeds primarily on small moths. Has a higher probability of transmitting rabies to humans that any other species due to its colonial nature.	O — — — — —
828.0 TABR				— — — — —
Accidental				O — — — — —
Rare				— — — — —
Life Form 4				— — — — O — — — — —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Big Free-tailed Bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> 829.0 NYMA Accidental Rare Life Form 4	NG	Lowland and highland habitats. Prefers cliffs, crevices, occasionally buildings.	Roosts primarily in crevices of rocky cliffs; has been reported roosting in buildings. Feeds primarily on small moths; also other insects.	— — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
American Pika <i>Ochotona princeps</i> 830.0 OCPR Resident Common Life Form 4	NG NSSU	Talus fields and outcrops of shattered rock near grass or forb meadows in alpine grasslands, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, Douglas fir.	Nests between rocks or in burrows in talus slopes. Feeds on grasses, sedges, forbs, conifer twigs, aspen, lichens. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	B B B B b — B B b — — — B B B — — — b b B B b —
Pygmy Rabbit <i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i> 837.0 BRID Resident Rare Life Form 5	NG NSS3	Dense, tall stands of big sagebrush, usually along intermittent streams or riparian areas in sagebrush-grasslands.	Nests on the ground, most likely under a sagebrush, or in a burrow. Ninety-nine percent of the diet is sagebrush; also feeds on some grasses in mid- to late summer. Overgrazing by livestock may impact habitat values.	— — — — — — — — — — b b b — — — B B b — — —
Desert Cottontail <i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i> 833.0 SYAU Resident Common Life Form 5	SG	Cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, juniper, basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands.	Nests on the ground; nest is lined with fur. Feeds on grasses, herbaceous vegetation, occasionally buds or bark from shrubs. Difficult to distinguish from other <i>Sylvilagus</i> species.	h B B B B B B — h B B B B B — h B B B B B B B B B B B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
White-tailed Jackrabbit <i>Lepus townsendii</i> 831.0 LETO Resident Common Life Form 5	PD	Occurs in most open habitats from shrub grasslands, to openings in foothill conifer stands and montane coniferous forests, to alpine tundra. Sagebrush-grasslands are most commonly used.	Nests in dense vegetation; nest is shallow, lined with fur and dry leaves, well hidden. Feeds on virtually all green, succulent vegetation in the summer; buds and bark of exposed vegetation in the winter.	B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B
Yellow-pine Chipmunk <i>Neotamias amoenus</i> 841.0 NEAM Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Coniferous forests, especially lodgepole pine; mixed aspen; juniper; occasionally sagebrush-grasslands, willow, and mountain-foothills grasslands near forested habitats.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds mostly on seeds, nuts, buds, roots, bulbs, fungi; also insects such as larvae, grasshoppers, beetles.	B b — — — — — — — — — — B b B — — — — — — — — — b B — — — — — — — — — — B — — — — —
Cliff Chipmunk <i>Neotamias dorsalis</i> 842.0 NEDO Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Steep, rocky hillsides; rock outcrops; talus fields; in pine-juniper and juniper.	Nests deep in a crevice of a cliff. Feeds on a wide variety of flowers, stems, seeds. In Wyoming, probably restricted to rock outcrops along Flaming Gorge Reservoir.	— B B — — — —
Least Chipmunk <i>Neotamias minimus</i> 840.0 NEMI Resident Abundant Life Form 15	NG	Occurs in most habitat types. Inhabits more biotic communities and has a greater altitudinal range than other chipmunk species whose range it overlaps.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on green plant parts, roots, nuts, fruit, berries, fungi; also arthropods such as beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars.	B b B B B B b — — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B h

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Uinta Chipmunk <i>Neotamias umbrinus</i> 843.0 NEUM Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Coniferous forest, aspen, occasionally basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, serviceberry, mountain-foothills grasslands, rocky slopes, logged areas near forests.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on a wide variety of seeds; also buds, tender green shoots when seeds are unavailable. Generally a tree dweller.	h — — — — B b — — — — B h b — — — — B — — — — B h — —
Yellow-bellied Marmot <i>Marmota flaviventris</i> 844.0 MAFL Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Rock outcrops; talus fields; roadside/railroad banks in coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, juniper, sagebrush-grasslands, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on a wide variety of foods including grasses, flowers, forbs.	— B — B — B — B B h B B B — B B B B B B B B B B B B B —
Uinta Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus armatus</i> 846.0 SPAR Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG	Open areas in coniferous forests, pine-juniper, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, juniper; sagebrush-grasslands; mountain-foothills grasslands; irrigated native meadows.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, forbs, shrubs, mushrooms, insects; also carrion including roadkills of other Uinta ground squirrels.	O h — — — — B B B — — — B B — — — — B B B — — —
Wyoming Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus elegans</i> 845.0 SPEL Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Aspen, juniper, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas, rock outcrops, disturbed areas.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds mainly on plant material; also animal tissue, seed fragments, arthropods including grasshoppers, beetles, flies, bees.	b b — — — — B B B B — — b B B B B B — B B B B B B —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus lateralis</i> 849.0 SPLA Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Rock outcrops, rock slides, and open areas in coniferous forests; aspen; cottonwood-riparian; juniper; sagebrush-grasslands; mountain-foothills shrublands; riparian shrub; mountain-foothills grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds primarily on leaves, buds, seeds, nuts, roots, bulbs, fruit, mushrooms; also bird eggs, insects, carrion.	B B — — — — — B — — — — B B — — — — B B — — — — B B — — — — B B — — — —
Spotted Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i> 847.0 SPSP Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, disturbed areas, sand dunes. Frequents areas with deep, sandy soils.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on seeds, green plant parts, especially forbs, occasionally carnivorous. Mainly distributed southeast of Wyoming.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i> 848.0 SPTR Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Juniper, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, small grain agricultural areas, barren areas, roadside/railroad banks, mined areas, overgrazed areas.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, seeds, insects, occasionally birds, young cottontails, lizards, snakes.	— — — — — — — O b B B B — — b B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — —
White-tailed Prairie Dog <i>Cynomys leucurus</i> 851.0 CYLE Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, shortgrass and midgrass grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on green plant parts, seeds, roots, flowers, insects, occasionally carrion.	— B B h — — — — B B B B B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — —

NAME AND STATUS		MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Black-tailed Prairie Dog <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>					
850.0	CYLU	NG	Shortgrass and midgrass grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, forbs, shrubs, occasionally insects.	h B B B B — — — — — — — — — — — B B B B —
Resident					
Common					
Life Form	15				B B — — — — —
Abert's Squirrel <i>Sciurus aberti</i>					
855.0	SCAB	NG NSS3	Ponderosa pine savannah.	Nests on a ponderosa pine branch; nest is made of twigs. Feeds primarily on ponderosa pine parts; also fungi, carrion, antlers, bones.	— O B — — — — —
Resident			Peripheral		
Rare					
Life Form	9				
Eastern Gray Squirrel <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>					
856.0	SCCA	SG	Deciduous forests in urban areas.	Nests in a leaf nest or cavity in a tree. Feeds primarily on nuts; also seeds, fruit, buds, leaves, flowers, insects, occasionally bird eggs and nestlings. Mainly distributed east of Wyoming.	b —
Resident					
Abundance unknown					
Life Form	9				— — — — —
Eastern Fox Squirrel <i>Sciurus niger</i>					
852.0	SCNI	SG	Deciduous forests, woodland-chaparral, cottonwood-riparian, usually near agricultural lands; urban areas.	Nests in a leaf nest in a tree. Feeds on buds of ornamental trees, fruit, nuts, tree seeds, insects, mushrooms, corn.	B B B B B — B — — — — — — — — — —
Resident					
Common					
Life Form	9				B B B B B —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Red Squirrel <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i> 854.0 TAHU Resident Common Life Form 10	SG	Coniferous forests, aspen.	Nests in a leaf nest or cavity in a tree. Feeds on evergreen terminal buds and seeds; also fungi, insects, old bones, occasionally small birds.	B — B — B — B — B — b — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B —
Northern Flying Squirrel <i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i> 853.0 GLSA Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	NG NSS4	Coniferous forests.	Nests in a cavity or leaf nest in a tree. Feeds primarily on lichens, fungi; also conifer cones, fruit, buds, arthropods, bird eggs, nestling birds.	B — h — — — B — B — B — b — — — b — B — B — B — — — — — B — — — — — — — — — B — — — — — — —
Wyoming Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys clusius</i> 862.0 THCL Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Upland drier ridge tops, gravelly loose soils, greasewood.	Most likely nests in a maternal burrow, similar to the Northern Pocket Gopher. Feeds on roots and plant parts of forbs, grasses, herbs. Usually feeds underground in a shallow tunnel, pulling roots and plants underground.	— B — — — — —
Idaho Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys idahoensis</i> 863.0 THID Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Shallow, stony soils in sagebrush, sagebrush-grasslands, and mountain meadows.	Most likely nests in a maternal burrow, similar to the Northern Pocket Gopher. Feeds on roots and plant parts of forbs, grasses, herbs. Usually feeds underground in a shallow tunnel, pulling roots and plants underground.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — h — h — — — — — B — — — — — — —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Silky Pocket Mouse <i>Perognathus flavus</i> 866.0 PEFU Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Juniper, basin-prairie shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands. Most abundant on loose, friable soils.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on a wide variety of seeds. Mainly distributed south of Wyoming.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Great Basin Pocket Mouse <i>Perognathus parvus</i> 867.0 PEPA Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on seeds of forbs and shrubs, fescue and wheatgrass seeds are important; also some insects in the spring. Mainly distributed southwest of Wyoming.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Hispid Pocket Mouse <i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i> 868.0 CHHI Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands.	Nests in a burrow; nest is line with dried plant fibers. Feeds on a variety of seeds, some green forbs and insects in the spring. Mainly distributed southeast of Wyoming.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Ord's Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys ordii</i> 869.0 DIOR Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, sand dunes, roadside/railroad banks. Prefers sandy soils.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on seeds, including those of several introduced "weedy" plants; also some green plants, tubers, buds, insects in the spring.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

NAME AND STATUS		MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION									
Beaver		FB	Aquatic habitats adjacent to aspen, willow, or cottonwood stands.	Nests in a lodge in water or a stream bank. Feeds on a wide variety of leaves and twigs, inner bark of woody and aquatic plants; prefers aspen and willow. Harvested in all latilongs for its fur.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<i>Castor canadensis</i>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
875.0	CACA				B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Resident					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common					B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Life Form	3	16			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Western Harvest Mouse		NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands often associated with yucca.	Nests in dense vegetation; nest is woven of plant fibers. Feeds on a wide variety of seeds, insects, fruit, leaves, basal parts of plants.	—	h	b	B	b	B	B	B	b	—
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
877.0	REME				—	—	—	B	—	h	B	B	B	—
Resident					—	—	—	h	h	h	B	B	B	—
Common					—	h	—	—	—	—	B	B	—	—
Life Form	5	15			—	h	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plains Harvest Mouse		NG	Eastern great plains grasslands, most frequently grama grasslands. Prefers well vegetated areas, occasionally found in weedy areas. Uses rock outcrops for shelter.	Nests in a rock crevice, burrow, dense thicket; nest is made of dried leaves, lined with finely chewed, dry plant fibers. Feeds primarily on seeds; also green shoots, new grass leaves, fruit, berries.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	h	b
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>		NSS3			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
876.0	REMO				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident	Peripheral				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
Rare					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life Form	5				—	—	—	—	—	—	B	B	—	—
Canyon Mouse		NG	Juniper, rock outcrops.	Nests in a loose accumulation of plant fiber in a rock crevice. Diet is unknown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>		NSS3			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
878.0	PECR				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident	Peripheral				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rare					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life Form	4				—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NAME AND STATUS		MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT		COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION									
White-footed Mouse		NG	Deciduous woodlands, cottonwood-riparian, occasionally grasslands, open areas near woodlands.		Nests in a hollow tree, in shrubs, a hole, burrow, or human-built structure; nest is made of plant fibers, lined with very finely chewed fibers. Feeds on green sprouts, insects, fruit, nuts, buds.	B	B	b	b	B	B	B	B	B	B
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
881.0	PELE														
Resident															
Rare															
Life Form	5	7	11	14	15	17									
Deer Mouse		NG	Virtually all habitats. Usually the most abundant small mouse in any given area.		Nests under a log or in a rock crevice; nest is woven from plant fibers, lined with very finely chewed fibers. Feeds on seeds, fruit, nuts, fungi, insects, buds, green shoots, carrion of other small mammals.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
880.0	PEMA														
Resident															
Abundant															
Life Form	7	11	15	17		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Piñon Mouse		NG	Pine-juniper, drier shrublands, rock outcrops.		Nests in a hollow juniper tree or rock crevice; nest is made of shredded juniper bark and grass. Feeds on seeds, mushrooms, leaves, insects; also juniper berries in the winter. Mainly distributed southwest of Wyoming.										
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>		NSS3													
879.0	PETR														
Resident			Peripheral												
Rare															
Life Form	4	5	11	15			O	B							
Northern Grasshopper Mouse		NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, fallow lands, rock outcrops, disturbed areas. Requires silty or sandy soils.		Nests in a shallow burrow. Feeds primarily on beetles, grasshoppers, spiders, larval moths, small rodents in the spring and summer; also forbs, grasses, seeds in the winter.	h	B	B	b	B	B	B	B	B	B
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>						h	h	b	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
882.0	ONLE					h	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Resident															
Common						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Life Form			15												

NAME AND STATUS		MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT		COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Bushy-tailed Woodrat <i>Neotoma cinerea</i> 883.0 NECI Resident Common Life Form 4 5 7 11 17		NG	Most habitat types with rock outcrops. Frequently occupies abandoned buildings, caves, mines.		Nests in a vertical chimney or crack in a rock outcrop, or on a shelf or in an attic of an abandoned building; nest is made of fine, dry plant fibers centered in other large objects such as pine needles, sticks, etc. Feeds on foliage of most shrubs, except sagebrush, seeds, bark, mushrooms, fruit, insects.	h	O	B	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Montane Vole <i>Microtus montanus</i> 887.0 MIMO Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Mixed grass-like meadows, sedge, marsh-swamp wetlands, irrigated native meadows in or near coniferous forests, aspen, sagebrush-grasslands, mountain-foothills and riparian grasslands, riparian shrub. Generally occurs at higher elevations than the similar meadow vole.	Nests in a burrow; nest is made of dried grass. Feeds on grasses, sedges, rushes, fungi. Can impact native hay pastures at high densities.	B B B B — — — — B B B — — — B B B b — — — B B B B h — — — — B B B B B h — — — —
Prairie Vole <i>Microtus ochrogaster</i> 890.0 MIOC Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG NSS3	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, small grain agricultural areas.	Nests in a burrow or depression. Feeds on certain parts of green vegetation; also seeds, fruit, bark, tubers.	— — B B B B — — — — h — b b b B B — — — — — — B — B B B — — — — — — — — — — — —
Meadow Vole <i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i> 886.0 MIPE Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Moist to wet meadows and grasslands in or near coniferous forests, aspen, basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, mixed shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands. Generally occurs at lower elevations than the similar montane vole.	Nests at the base of a stump or shrub; nest is made of woven dry grass and other plant fibers. Feeds on most available herbaceous vegetation including grasses, sedges.	B B B h B B B B — — — — B B B — — — h B — — — — B — B — — — b — — — — B B B — — — B b — — — —
Water Vole <i>Microtus richardsoni</i> 889.0 MIRI Resident Rare Life Form 16	NG NSS3	Subalpine and alpine meadow watercourses with overhanging banks, occasionally willow, shrubby cinquefoil, dry alpine meadows, and mountain-foothills grasslands adjacent to streams.	Prefers to nest in a burrow dug into an overhanging stream bank, usually with both above-ground and underwater entrances. Feeds on a variety of grasses, sedges, seeds, inner bark of small woody plants, nutritious herbs.	B B — B — — — — — — B B — — b — — — — — h B b — — — — — — — h — — — — — — — —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Sagebrush Vole <i>Lemmiscus curtatus</i> 891.0 LECU Resident Common Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, seeds tender shoots, flower buds, leaf buds, leaves.	— — — — — b — — — — — — — — — B B — — — — — — — — B B — — — B B — — — — — — — —
Common Muskrat <i>Ondatra zibethicus</i> 892.0 ONZI Resident Common Life Form 3 16	FB	Marsh-swamp wetlands, aquatic habitats.	Nests in the center of a conical heap of mud and vegetation, or deep in a burrow in a stream bank; nest in lined with fresh vegetation. Feeds on roots and basal parts of aquatic vegetation, emergent vegetation, crayfish, fish, mollusks. Harvested in all latilongs for its fur.	b B B B B — — — — — — B B — — — — — — — — B B — — — — — — — — B B — — — — — — — —
Norway Rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> 894.2 RANO Resident Uncommon Life Form 15 17	NG	Agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a burrow or human-built structure; nest is made of soft material including grass, leaves, paper. Feeds on carrion, grain, alfalfa pellets, greasy paper, small mammals, green plants, any other available food. Introduced species; is considered a pest.	— —
House Mouse <i>Mus musculus</i> 894.1 MUMU Resident Common Life Form 5 15 17	NG	Agricultural areas, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests on the ground, in a burrow, or in a human-built structure; nest is made of any soft material including paper, cloth, dried grass, upholstery of abandoned furniture. Feeds on anything edible. Introduced species.	— h B —

NAME AND STATUS		MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Meadow Jumping Mouse					
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>		NG	Marshy areas and moist meadow grasslands near streams in eastern grasslands, coniferous and deciduous forests, mixed shrublands, riparian shrub, at lower elevations.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on selected buds, leaves, insects, grasses, fungi, berries, nuts. May be seriously impacted by heavy livestock grazing along riparian areas.	b B
895.0	ZAHU				
Resident					
Rare					
Life Form	3	15			
Prebble's Meadow Jumping Mouse					
<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>		NG	Marshy areas and moist meadow grasslands near streams in eastern grasslands, coniferous and deciduous forests, mixed shrublands, riparian shrub, below 8,000 feet.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on selected buds, leaves, insects, grasses, fungi, berries, nuts. May be seriously impacted by heavy livestock grazing along riparian areas.	
895.1	ZAHP	NSS4			
Resident		Thr.			O b
Rare					O B b
Life Form	3	15			
Western Jumping Mouse					
<i>Zapus princeps</i>		NG	Marshy areas, moist meadow grasslands, pond margins and stream-sides in coniferous and deciduous forests, riparian shrub, willow, mountain-foothills grasslands, mixed grass-like meadows, at higher elevations and in the foothills.	Nests in a burrow; nest is made of finely shredded, clean, dry plant fibers. Feeds on a variety of seeds, especially in late summer, invertebrates.	B B h B B
896.0	ZAPR				B B B
Resident					B B B B B
Uncommon					B B B B B
Life Form	3	15			
North American Porcupine					
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>		PD	Most habitat types including coniferous and deciduous forests, vegetated riparian areas, sagebrush-grasslands, grasslands.	No nest is made. Feeds on the inner bark of trees, evergreen needles; also buds, leaves, small twigs, herbs in the summer.	B B B B B B B
900.0	ERDO				B B B B B
Resident					B B B B B
Common					B B B B B
Life Form	6				

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Coyote <i>Canis latrans</i> 901.0 CALA Resident Common Life Form 15	PD	Most habitat types including plains, deserts, and mountains with grass and shrubs, dense forest.	Whelps in a den. Feeds on almost anything edible including voles, ground squirrels, carion; also plants, frogs, lizards, insects.	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> 902.0 CALU Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	TG	Coniferous forests, mountain-foothills shrublands, mountain-foothills grasslands.	Whelps in a den. Feeds mainly on large prey such as elk, deer, moose; also smaller mammals. Reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park in 1995 as an experimental, non-essential population. Was removed from the federal Threatened Species List in 2008, but the delisting was revoked several months later.	B B O H H H H B B O O H H H O B B H H H H H H H H H H H
Swift Fox <i>Vulpes velox</i> 904.0 VUVE Resident Common Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Eastern great plains grasslands, occasionally agricultural areas, irrigated native meadows, roadside/railroad banks.	Uses underground dens year-round. Feeds on horned larks, jackrabbits, deer mice in the winter; ground squirrels in the spring; beetles, small mammals, grasshoppers in the summer and fall. Incidental harvest in eastern counties.	— — b O b b — — O B b B — O O B b B O b O b B B
Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> 903.0 VUVU Resident Common Life Form 15	PD	Most habitat types. Prefers a mixture of streamside communities, rolling agricultural areas, brush, pastures, open areas.	Whelps in a den. Feeds primarily on mice, insects, plant matter in the summer; rabbits in the winter. Harvested throughout Wyoming for its fur.	— b b B B B b b b B B B B B B B B B B B b B B B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Common Gray Fox <i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> 905.0 URCI Resident Rare Life Form 5 15	NG	Deciduous forests, cottonwood-riparian, basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas, rock outcrops, roadside/railroad banks.	Whelps in a den. Feeds on rabbits, squirrels, mice, rats, weasels, pocket gophers, songbirds, crows, ducks, bird eggs, turtles, muskrats, domestic cats and dogs, insects, wheat, corn, grasses, sedges, nuts, elderberries, apples, grapes, pears, grain. Probably found mostly in eastern counties.	— b — — — B — O — — — B B — — — — — B B B — O — — — b O —
Black Bear <i>Ursus americanus</i> 940.0 URAM Resident Common Life Form 15	TG	Coniferous forests, aspen, riparian shrub, mountain-foothills grasslands.	Whelps in a den. Feeds mainly on grasses, forbs, buds, berries, roots; also some insects, beetles, carrion. Harvested in latilongs of occurrence, primarily for its hide.	B B B B B O O B B b B — — — B B B O B B O B B — — — B B h
Grizzly Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i> 941.0 URAR Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	TG Thr.	Coniferous forests, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, mountain-foothills grasslands, alpine tundra, alpine talus.	Whelps in a den. Feeds on a wide variety of foods including ants, moths, gophers, ground squirrels, elk, bison; grasses and forbs in the spring and summer; pine nuts, especially whitebark, in the fall. Removed from the federal Threatened Species List in 2007; added to Threatened Species List in 2009.	B B O H — — H B B O — — — B B O — H — H H — — — H H H
Ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i> 906.0 BAAS Accidental Rare Life Form	NG	Mixed coniferous forest, basin-prairie shrublands, dense riparian shrub, juniper. Often associated with rock outcrops. Seldom found more than 1/2 mile from water.	Nests in a den in a rock crevice or burrow. Feeds primarily on insects, crickets, beetles, ants, lizards, pocket gophers, squirrels, cottontails, birds, fruit of prickly pear and persimmons, juniper berries.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O O — — b O b

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Northern Raccoon <i>Procyon lotor</i> 907.0 PRLO Resident Common Life Form 4 14	PD	Especially abundant in cottonwood-riparian areas and along perennial streams, but is found in most habitat types below 6,500 feet where water is available, including urban areas.	Nests in a den. Feeds on a wide variety of plants and animals, especially aquatic animals and insects.	O B B B B b B — — — — — — — b b B B B B B — — — — — — — B b B B B B B — — — — — — — B b B B B B B — — — — — — —
American Marten <i>Martes americana</i> 908.0 MAAM Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	FB NSS4	Mature spruce-fir forests; also lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, occasionally cottonwood-riparian. Considered an old-growth conifer obligate.	Nests in a den in a hollow tree on the ground, or underground. Feeds on small mammals, especially red-backed voles, birds, insects, fruit, berries. Harvested in some latilongs for its fur.	B B — b b — — — — — — — — B B b — — — — — — — — — — — b h B b — — — — — — — — — — — b — b B O — — — — — — — —
Fisher <i>Martes pennanti</i> 909.0 MAPE Accidental Rare Life Form	NG NSSU	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. Prefers coniferous forests with a continuous closed canopy.	Nests in a hole, either naturally occurring or one made by another animal. Feeds on small to medium sized birds, snowshoe hares, red and flying squirrels, mice, voles, shrews, porcupines; also carrion, especially deer carcasses. Mainly distributed north of Wyoming. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	b b — — — O — — — — — — — — O b — — — O — — — — — — — — — O O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — —
Short-tailed Weasel (Ermine) <i>Mustela erminea</i> 910.0 MUER Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	FB	Found in most habitat types, especially coniferous forests, riparian shrub, alpine meadows, marsh edges.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds mainly on small mammals, especially voles; also songbirds, beetles, grasshoppers, frogs. Harvested in some latilongs for its fur.	— b — b b — B — — — — — — — b b b — — — — — — — — — — — b b B — — B b b — — — — — — — b B b b B h b — — — — — — —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION									
Long-tailed Weasel <i>Mustela frenata</i> 911.0 MUFRR Resident Common Life Form 15	FB	Found in most habitat types including open fields, willow, desert shrub, grasslands, riparian shrub. Typically found in rock outcrops near water. Often occupies open habitats in or near coniferous zones.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds mainly on shrews, mice, rats, squirrels, rabbits; also birds, bird eggs, insects, carrion. Harvested in some latilongs for its fur.	h	b	b	B	b	b	b	b	—	—
Black-footed Ferret <i>Mustela nigripes</i> 913.0 MUNG Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS1 End.	Found in association with prairie dog colonies in basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands.	Occupies prairie dog burrows. Feeds primarily on prairie dogs; also deer mice, pocket gophers, pocket mice, birds, ground squirrels. Classified as a federally endangered species; is a protected species in Wyoming. Is very rare or extinct throughout its range in N.A.	—	O	O	O	h	O	h	—	—	—
Least Weasel <i>Mustela nivalis</i> 919.0 MUNV Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSSU	Meadows, riparian willow and cottonwood in basin sagebrush-grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds mainly on voles, mice, shrews; also birds, insects.	—	—	—	B	b	b	—	—	—	—
American Mink <i>Mustela vison</i> 912.0 MUVI Resident Common Life Form 16	FB	Most habitat types near open water, especially riparian zones adjacent to watercourses and ponds.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on mice, rats, rabbits, muskrats, frogs, fish, crayfish, birds, invertebrates, snakes. Harvested throughout Wyoming for its fur.	B	—	B	b	b	b	b	B	—	—

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i> 914.0 GUGU Resident Rare Life Form 5	NG NSS3	Coniferous forests, especially dense, continuous stands in remote areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on mule deer, elk, moose, rabbits, hares, porcupines, beaver, squirrels, chipmunks, marmots, mice, birds, gophers, berries in the summer, carrion in late winter/early spring. Mainly distributed north of Wyoming. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	b O — — — b b — — — b b O — — O — — — — b b — — —
American Badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i> 915.0 TATA Resident Common Life Form 15	FB	Most common in basin grasslands and basin sagebrush-grasslands. Occurs in most habitat types with relatively deep soils.	Dens in a burrow. Feeds on ground squirrels, prairie dogs, rabbits, hares, chipmunks, marmots, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, coyotes, skunks. Harvested throughout Wyoming for its fur.	b B b b b b — B B b b B B — B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Western Spotted Skunk <i>Spilogale gracilis</i> 916.1 SPGR Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	PD	Basin-prairie shrublands, greasewood, grasslands.	Dens in the burrow of another animal, or a hole, rock pile, or fallen log. Feeds on beetles, crickets, grubs, grasshoppers, worms, carrion, rodents, young rabbits, bird eggs, frogs, crayfish, lizards, some fruit.	B b — — — b — O b b — — h B B b — b b — — —
Eastern Spotted Skunk <i>Spilogale putorius</i> 916.0 SPPU Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	PD	Ponderosa pine, pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, irrigated native meadows, rural developments, rock outcrops, roadside/railroad banks, near streams and rivers.	Dens in a burrow made by another animal, under a building or brush pile, or in a rock crevice. Feeds on fruit, berries, corn, carrion, nuts, voles, mice, birds, bird eggs.	— — — — — — — — b — h — — — B b b — — — — O O b — — — — —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Striped Skunk <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> 917.0 MEME Resident Common Life Form 15	PD	Most habitat types including mixed woodlands, brushy areas, open fields with broken wooded ravines, rock outcrops.	Dens in a burrow. Feeds primarily on grasshoppers, beetles, crickets, butterfly larvae, deer mice, voles, bird eggs, berries, fruit.	h — B B B b B — — — — — B B b B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — B b b b b B B — — — — —
Northern River Otter <i>Lontra canadensis</i> 918.0 LOCA Resident Uncommon Life Form 16	NG NSSU	Lakes, streams, and aquatic habitats in aspen, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, willow, most meadow grasslands, and marsh-swamp wetlands.	Dens in a natural shelter, often in a driftwood pile or den made by another animal, especially beaver. Feeds primarily on fish, some amphibians, insects, birds, mammals. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	B b O O O — — — — — — B B O — B — — — — — — B B b b b — — — — — — O B — — O B — — — — —
Mountain Lion (Puma) <i>Puma concolor</i> 922.0 PUCO Resident Common Life Form 4	TG	Most habitat types where deer and other ungulate species are present. Prefers remote areas with dense cover and rocky, rugged terrain.	Dens in an inaccessible, remote area such as a cave, rock crevice, dense shrub, or under a log. Feeds primarily on mule deer, some white-tailed deer, elk, small and medium-sized mammals. Harvested as a trophy game animal in most latlongs in Wyoming.	B B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — — B B B B B B B — — — — —
Canada Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i> 920.0 LYCA Resident Rare Life Form 5	NG NSS1 Thr.	Dense coniferous forests, especially Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, at high elevations.	Dens on the ground. Feeds primarily on snowshoe hares; also mice, grouse, squirrels. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	h h h O — — — — — — B O — — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — O — — O — — — — — —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Bobcat <i>Lynx rufus</i> 921.0 LYRU Resident Common Life Form 4	FB	Most habitat types with broken, brushy country or mountains. Often found in rocky areas with cliffs or along rocky rims.	Dens on a cliff or rim, or in a cave or talus field. Feeds on birds, rabbits, hares, marmots, porcupines, beavers, ungulates, squirrels, voles, mice, pocket gophers; also fish, amphibians, reptiles, insects. Harvested in some latilongs for its fur.	— B — B — B — B — B — b B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — O —
Elk (Wapiti) <i>Cervus canadensis</i> 930.0 CECA Resident Common Life Form 5	BG	Coniferous forests, aspen, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, great basin-foothills and mountain-foothills grasslands, agricultural areas.	No nest is made. Feeds on grasses and forbs in the winter, grasses in the spring, forbs in the summer, shrubs year-round. Harvested in latilongs of occurrence as a big game animal.	B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B —
Mule Deer (Black-tailed Deer) <i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> 932.0 ODHE Resident Common Life Form 5	BG	Most habitat types including desert, riparian areas, broken grasslands, shrublands, foothills, coniferous and deciduous forests.	No nest is made. Feeds on a wide variety of plants including forbs, grasses, sedges, shrubs, trees. Diet depends on habitat type, age, sex, season, and the condition of each animal. Harvested in all latilongs as a big game animal.	B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B —
White-tailed Deer <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> 933.0 ODVI Resident Common Life Form 5	BG	Deciduous forests, sagebrush-grasslands, mountain-foothills shrublands, agricultural areas, riparian shrub.	No nest is made. Feeds on bearberry, cottonwood, aspen, snowberry, willow, serviceberry, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, crops. Is both a browser and a grazer. Harvested in some latilongs as a big game animal.	b — B — O — B — B — B — B — O — B — B — B — B — B — B — O — — B — B — b — B — B — — O — — O — b — B — B —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Moose <i>Alces alces</i> 931.0 ALAL Resident Common Life Form 5	BG NSS4	Coniferous forests; aspen; cottonwood-riparian; mountain-foothills shrublands; willow; wild plum; water birch; bog birch; alder; shrubby cinquefoil; alpine, moist meadow, Kentucky bluegrass, and annual grasslands; mixed alpine and mixed grass-like meadows; agricultural areas.	No nest is made. Feeds on willows, antelope bitterbrush, Douglas fir, subalpine fir, white-bark pine, cottonwood, sedges, rushes, blue spruce. Harvested in some latilongs as a big game animal.	B B B B — — — — B B — — — — — — B B B O — — — — B B — — — — B B
Pronghorn <i>Antilocapra americana</i> 935.0 ANAM Resident Common Life Form 5	BG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands.	No nest is made. Feeds on shrubby plants, especially sagebrush; also forbs in the spring and summer, some grasses. Harvested in all latilongs as a big game animal.	B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — — B B B B B B — — — — — —
Bison <i>Bos bison</i> 925.0 BOBI Resident Rare Life Form 5	BG	Sagebrush-grasslands, mountain-foothills grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands.	No nest is made. Feeds on sedges, grasses, some forbs and browse in the summer. Formerly a widespread species in North America. Historically, wild populations occurred throughout Wyoming. Domestic populations which currently occur statewide are not included.	B O h h h h — — — — — — B h h h h h — — — — — — h h h h h h — — — — — — h h h h h h — — — — — —
Mountain Goat <i>Oreamnos americanus</i> 926.0 ORAM Resident Rare Life Form 4	BG	Coniferous forests, mountain-foothills shrublands, mountain-foothills and alpine grasslands, mixed alpine meadows, cliffs.	No nest is made. Feeds on sedges, grasses, rushes, forbs, evergreen shrubs, conifers. Introduced species. L2: harvested as a big game animal.	b B — — — — — — — — — — b —

NAME AND STATUS		MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION					
Bighorn Sheep (Mountain Sheep)		BG	Coniferous forests; winterfat; mountain-foothills shrublands; great basin-foothills, mountain-foothills, and alpine grasslands; mixed alpine meadows; cliffs; rock outcrops.	No nest is made. Feeds on a variety of grasses, forbs, browse. Harvested in most latilongs of occurrence as a big game animal.	B	B	B	B	—	h
<i>Ovis canadensis</i>		NSS4			—	—	—	—	—	—
927.0	OVCA				B	B	B	B	h	—
Resident					B	B	B	B	B	—
Common					—	—	—	—	—	—
Life Form	4				—	—	—	—	B	B

Amphibians & Reptiles

MGMT.
STATUS
NAME AND STATUS
HABITAT
COMMENTS
DISTRIBUTION^a

Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i> 950.0 AMMA Resident Common Life Form 1 3 14			A NSS4	Most habitat types with standing or slow moving water nearby for breeding. Overwinters in soil, rodent burrows, cellars and other suitable moist habitat.	Deposits eggs in shallow standing or slow moving water, where larvae remain for 2-24 months. Metamorphosed salamanders leave the water and return only to breed and lay eggs. Neoteny may occur in Wyoming populations. Adults feed on earthworms, insects, small vertebrates. Larvae feed on aquatic invertebrates, other salamander larvae. Includes Blotched, Barred, and Arizona subspecies.	B — O — O — O — O —	O — O# — O — O — O —	B# — O — O — O — O —	h* — — — — — — —
Plains Spadefoot <i>Spea bombifrons</i> 951.0 SPBO Resident Common Life Form 1 5 14 15			A NSSU	Grasslands and sagebrush communities below 6,000 feet, east of the Continental Divide. Excavates a deep burrow in the winter to avoid desiccation and spend periods of dormancy below the frost line. Prefers sandy and other loose soils for burrowing.	Deposits eggs in flooded areas and temporary pools formed by heavy rains. Returns to semiarid shrublands after egg laying. Eggs hatch in 2-3 days. Tadpoles complete metamorphosis in 36-40 days. Adults feed on moths, beetles, caterpillars, other small arthropods. Larvae feed on aquatic vegetation, small invertebrates, other spadefoot larvae.	h* — — — — — — —	? — — — — — — —	? — — — — — — —	? — — — — — — —
Great Basin Spadefoot <i>Spea intermontana</i> 951.1 SPIN Resident Common Life Form 1 5 14 15			A NSSU	Sagebrush communities mainly below 6,000 feet, west of the Continental Divide. Overwintering habits are probably similar to other spadefoot toads. Prefers sandy and other loose soils for burrowing.	Deposits eggs in springs or flooded areas formed by heavy rains; may also deposit eggs in permanent water sources. Breeding, egg laying, and feeding habits are probably similar to other spadefoot toads.	h* — — — — — — —	O* — — — — — — —	O* — — — — — — —	h* — — — — — — —
Boreal Toad <i>Anaxyrus boreas boreas</i> 951.2 ANBB Resident Common Life Form 1 3 14 15			A NSS1	Wet areas in foothills, montane, and subalpine zones from 8,000 to 11,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in ponds and small lakes. Tadpoles hatched below 10,000 feet metamorphose during their first summer; those above 10,000 feet may fail to transform or survive overwinter. Adults feed primarily on ants; also beetles, moths, other insects. Populations in the Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre Mountains are declining.	O* — B — B — O* — O* —	O# — O* — h* — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — h — — — —

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
= Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

NAME AND STATUS				MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a										
Great Plains Toad				A	Plains grasslands, sandhills, agricultural areas, below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in ponds and flooded areas formed by heavy rains. Eggs hatch in 2-3 days. Tadpoles begin metamorphosis at 45 days. Adults feed on moths, caterpillars, cutworms, flies, beetles, other small insects.											
<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>				NSSU													
951.3 ANCO																	
Resident																	
Uncommon																	
Life Form				1	5	14	15										
Wyoming Toad				A	Floodplains, ponds, and small seepage lakes in the shortgrass prairie of the Laramie basin.	Deposits eggs in ponds and small lakes. Egg laying and tadpole metamorphosis are similar to other toads in the genus Bufo. Adults feed on ants, beetles, other small insects. Primarily nocturnal and is an adept burrower in soft soil.											
<i>Anaxyrus baxteri</i>				NSS1													
951.5 ANBA				End.													
Resident																	
Rare																	
Life Form				1	3	14	15										
Rocky Mountain Toad (Woodhouse's Toad)				A	Floodplains containing permanent or ephemeral pools in the plains and foothills east of the Continental Divide below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in floodplain containing permanent or ephemeral pools. Data are lacking, but egg laying and tadpole metamorphosis are probably similar to other toads in the genus Anaxyrus. Adults feed on ants, beetles, other small insects.	h*	O*	O	O	h*	h	h*				
<i>Anaxyrus woodhousii woodhousii</i>																	
951.4 ANWW																	
Resident																	
Common																	
Life Form				1	3	14	15										
American Bullfrog				A	Permanent water below 6,000 feet on the eastern plains. Specimens collected at warm springs in western and northwestern Wyoming were probably introduced by humans.	Deposits eggs in permanent bodies of water. Tadpoles may attain a length of 3 inches or more before metamorphosis. Some tadpoles may overwinter and transform the second summer. Adults feed on birds, frogs, snakes, insects.	O										
<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>				NSSU													
952.1 LICA																	
Resident																	
Uncommon																	
Life Form				1	3									O	O	O	

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
= Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a									
Northern Leopard Frog <i>Lithobates pipiens</i> 952.2 LPI Resident Common Life Form 1 3	A NSSU	Swampy cattail marshes, beaver ponds, streams, rivers, and lakes in the plains, foothills, and montane zones up to 9,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in shallow, non-flowing areas of permanent bodies of water, streams, and rivers or seasonally flooded areas near permanent pools, streams, and rivers. Eggs hatch in 4-15 days. Tadpoles metamorphose in 14-60 days. Adults feed on insects, invertebrates, tadpoles, snakes, fish.	—	h*	h*	O	O#	h*	O	—	—	—
				O#	O#	O	O#	O	O	O	—	—	—
				O*	O	B	B	O	O	B	—	—	—
				O	h*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia Spotted Frog <i>Rana luteiventris</i> 952.3 RALU Resident Common Life Form 1 3	A NSS3	Ponds, sloughs, and small streams in the foothills and montane zones. May avoid warm stagnant ponds with cattails.	Deposits eggs in small streams and beaver ponds in late May or June. Tadpoles metamorphose in late August or early September. Adults feed on insects, invertebrates, tadpoles, frogs.	O*	O#	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—
				O#	O#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				h#	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Frog <i>Lithobates sylvaticus</i> 952.4 LISY Resident Rare Life Form 1 3 5	A NSS2	Beaver ponds, small lakes, slow moving streams, wet meadows, willow thickets, in the montane zone usually at or near 9,000 feet.	Deposits eggs on the north side of natural ponds or inactive beaver ponds. Eggs hatch in 4-20 days. Tadpoles metamorphose in 70-85 days. Tadpoles may overwinter and transform the following spring. Move from breeding locations to other moist habitats during summer months. Adults feed on insects, worms, spiders.	—	—	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	B	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boreal Chorus Frog <i>Pseudacris maculata</i> 952.0 PSMA Resident Common Life Form 1 3	A	Moist margins of marshes, ponds, small lakes, creeks, up to 12,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in rain pools, marshes, bog ponds, lakes, reservoirs, flooded areas, and other water sources lacking current. Tadpoles metamorphose in approximately 60 days. Adults feed on small invertebrates, insects.	h*	O	O	—	O	h*	O	—	—	—
				O	O*	?	O	O	?	O	—	—	—
				B	B	O	O	B	O	O	—	—	—
				B	O	h*	O	B	B	?	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
= Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a									
Western Spiny Softshell <i>Apalone spinifer hartwegi</i> 953.0 APSH Resident Common Life Form 1 3	NG NSS4	Permanent lakes, ponds, and large streams in association with sandbars and other sandy aquatic substrates, below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs on sand or fine gravel near water. Forages in water on fish, frogs, tadpoles, crayfish, aquatic insects.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ornate Box Turtle <i>Terrapene ornata ornata</i> 953.2 TEOO Resident Uncommon Life Form 5 14 15	NG NSSU	A terrestrial species; prefers grasslands, sandhills.	Deposits eggs in soft, well drained soil. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, vegetation. Common in the pet trade; specimens found outside of Goshen County in L10, 17, 25, 27 are released individuals collected from Nebraska or Kansas or released pets.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Painted Turtle <i>Chrysemys picta bellii</i> 953.3 CHPB Resident Common Life Form 1 3	NG NSS4	Permanent ponds, reservoirs, marshes, slow moving streams, below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in soft soil in a sunny area. Hatchlings probably overwinter in the nest and emerge in the spring. Forages in water on fish, live and dead plants, vertebrates, invertebrates.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Snapping Turtle <i>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</i> 953.1 CHSS Resident Common Life Form 1 3	NG	Permanent lakes, ponds, large streams, below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in a burrow near water or in a muskrat house. Feeds on vegetation, fish, snakes, amphibians, small mammals, birds (especially ducklings), invertebrates, carrion.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
= Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Prairie Racerunner <i>Aspidoscelis sexlineatus viridis</i> 954.0 ASSV Resident Uncommon Life Form 5 14 15	NG NSSU	Open gravel or sandy areas within plains grasslands; sandhills; stream banks, and stream floodplains.	Deposits eggs in sandy or loose soil. Feeds mostly on insects, especially crickets and grasshoppers.	— —
Northern Many-lined Skink <i>Plestiodon multivirgatus multivirgatus</i> 954.1 PLMM Resident Uncommon Life Form 5	NG NSSU	Grassland communities on the prairies and in scarp woodlands. Usually occur under surface objects such as flat rocks or boards.	Little has been recorded on breeding and food habits of this species. Probably feeds on a variety of small invertebrates.	— —
Great Basin Skink <i>Plestiodon skiltonianus utahensis</i> 954.9 PLSU Resident Rare Life Form 3 4 15	NG NSSU	Prefers coniferous forests, rock outcroppings, talus slopes, and open areas between forest. Also prefers rocky habitat near streams with abundant vegetative cover. May also be observed on dry hillsides, distant from water.	Likely active from late April through October. Females lay 2-10 eggs during June and July. Females remain with nest, and are known to fend off predators and repair damaged nests. Eggs typically hatch during late July and August. Feed primarily on small invertebrates. Burrows in loose soil; tend to use existing burrows for nesting and cover.	— —
Northern Sagebrush Lizard <i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i> 954.3 SCGG Resident Common Life Form 5	NG	Rock outcrops in sagebrush, juniper, semi-arid shrublands, and mountain-foothills shrublands, usually below 6,000 feet. Occurs in association with geothermal features in Yellowstone National Park at 7,500 feet.	Lizards in Utah and Colorado lay two clutches of 4-5 eggs each year. It is unknown if a second clutch of eggs is common in Wyoming. Feeds on ants, beetles, termites, leaf hoppers, butterflies, moths, flies, other insects, spiders.	h* — O* O h* ? h* h* O* O h* ? ? h* O O O ? O* O O* O O h*

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
 # = Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a		
Great Plains Earless Lizard <i>Holbrookia maculata maculata</i> 954.7 HOMM Resident Uncommon Life Form 5 14	NG NSSU	Plains grassland communities with yucca and exposed sandy areas.	Little is known about the breeding habits of this species. Feeds on grasshoppers, plant bugs, insects, spiders.	—	—	—
Northern Rubber Boa <i>Charina bottae</i> 955.2 CHBO Resident Rare Life Form 3 5 14	NG NSS3	Near water and beneath logs, flat rocks, and other surface objects in the foothills and lower montane zones. Probably uses rodent burrows.	Bears live young; one documented litter contained 7 young. Feeds on small mammals, lizards, some invertebrates.	O# O	O*	—
Plains Hog-nosed Snake <i>Heterodon nasicus</i> 955.3 HENA Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG NSSU	Burrows in soft soil or sand in plains grasslands and sandhills.	Deposits 5-14 eggs in soft soil or sand. Females may breed in alternate years. Feeds on toads, lizards, small mammals, frogs, birds. Performs a wide array of antipredatory behaviors including puffing, neck spreading, hissing, and playing dead.	—	O	—
Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer <i>Coluber constrictor flaviventris</i> 956.2 COCF Resident Common Life Form 5 14	NG	Woodlands and scarp woodlands within the plains and foothills zones, often near water.	Deposits 8-21 eggs in soft soil or a rodent burrow. Feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers, crickets, katydids; also small mammals, frogs, snakes. Overwinters in dens, often with other species of snakes.	—	h* O	O
				—	O	h*
				—	b O	O
				—	O	O
				—	O*	O

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
= Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a									
Great Basin Gophersnake <i>Pituophis catenifer deserticola</i> 955.6 PICD Resident Uncommon Life Form 5 14	NG NSS2	Sagebrush communities and desert habitats.	Breeding, feeding, and denning habits are probably very similar to the Bulls snake.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls snake <i>Pituophis catenifer savi</i> 955.5 PICS Resident Common Life Form 5 14	NG	Plains grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands, sandhills, riparian shrub, marshes, rocky canyons, mountain-foothills shrub, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Clutches contain 10-20 eggs. Feeds on ground squirrels, mice, wood rats, small cottontail rabbits, other rodents; also nesting birds, bird eggs, lizards. Overwinters in large aggregations in deep underground crevices. May use the same den as Eastern Yellow-bellied Racers, Pale Milksnakes, gartersnakes, and rattlesnakes.	h*	h*	h*	h*	h*	h*	h*	h*	h*	h*
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plains Black-headed Snake <i>Tantilla nigriceps</i> 956.4 TANI Resident Common Life Form 5 14 15	NG NSSU	Plains, grasslands, scrub brush, and woodlands. Prefers habitats with loose soil, rock outcroppings, or other structures suitable for cover.	Has been found in Platte County. Likely active from April to September. Mating probably occurs in the spring, followed by egg laying in June or July. Females lay 1-3 eggs per clutch, on average. Primarily preys on insects, earthworms and other small invertebrates. Secretive species spends most of it time underground or under cover. Forages at night often following rains. Overwinters underground in the soil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wandering Gartersnake <i>Thamnophis elegans vagrans</i> 955.8 THEV Resident Common Life Form 3 14	NG	Found in all habitat zones except alpine, usually near water.	Bears live young; litters range from 7-14. Feeds on fish, frogs, small mammals, earthworms, slugs, grasshoppers, other small invertebrates. May overwinter in crevices or small mammal burrows, often with other snake species.	O*	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	h*
				O*	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	h*
				O	O	B	B	O	O	O	O	O	h*
				O	O	h*	O	O	O	O	O	O	h*
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

a * = University of Wyoming Museum
= Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Valley Gartersnake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis fitchi</i> 956.0 THSF Resident Common Life Form 3 5 14	NG NSSU	Plains, foothills, montane zones, usually near permanent water sources.	Breeding, feeding, and denning habits are probably similar to the Red-sided Gartersnake.	— — — — — h* — — — — — O — — — — — O — — — — —
Red-sided Gartersnake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis</i> 955.9 THSP Resident Common Life Form 3 5 14	NG NSSU	Plains, foothills, montane zones, near permanent water sources.	Bears live young; litters range from 12-24. Feeds on fish, frogs, small mammals, invertebrates. Large aggregations of this species may share denning sites with other snake species.	— O O O O ? O —
Plains Gartersnake <i>Thamnophis radix</i> 955.7 THRA Resident Common Life Form 3 5 14	NG NSSU	Near small streams, sloughs, marshes, ponds. May be found in urban areas, dry grasslands, sandhills.	Bears live young; litters range from 9-21. Feeds on fish, frogs, small mammals, insects, earthworms. Overwinters in large aggregations, often with rattlesnakes, Bullsnares, Pale Milksnakes, and Eastern Yellow-bellied Racers.	— h# — — — — — h* — — — — —
Prairie Rattlesnake <i>Crotalus viridis</i> 955.0 CRVI Resident Common Life Form 5 14	NG NSS4	Plains, foothills, and scarp woodlands, especially near granite or limestone outcrops.	Bears live young; litters range from 4-21. Feeds on ground squirrels, prairie dogs, chipmunks, cottontail rabbits, other rodents, frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, birds. Overwinters in large aggregations in deep underground crevices, prairie dog burrows, or other abandoned mammal burrows.	— O O O O O O — — — — — — h* O O O h* O — — — — — — B B B O O — — — — — — O O O O O

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
 # = Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Midget Faded Rattlesnake <i>Crotalus oreganus concolor</i> 955.1 CROC Resident Rare Life Form 5 14	NG NSS1	Rock outcrops in sagebrush desert communities. Range is restricted to the lower Green River Valley from the cities of Green River and Rock Springs south to the Utah-Wyoming state line.	Little is known about the breeding and food habits of this species, but they are probably similar to those of the Prairie Rattlesnake.	— B — — — — —

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
 # = Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

Index

Index of Common Names

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Abert's Squirrel	<i>Sciurus aberti</i>	142
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	73
African Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>	64
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	49
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	156
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	35
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	21
American Bullfrog	<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	163
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	46
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	85
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	92
American Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	47
American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	127
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	43
American Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	154
American Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	155
American Pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	137
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	97
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	104
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	95
American Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	75
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	110
American Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	131
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	35
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	21
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	55
Ancient Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	63
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	72

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	62
Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	79
Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	53
Baird's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	113
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	40
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	123
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	64
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	87
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	66
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	88
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	68
Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	27
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	105
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	146
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	73
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	91
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	135
Big Free-tailed Bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	137
Bighorn Sheep (Mountain Sheep)	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	160
Bison	<i>Bos bison</i>	159
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	153
Black Hills Red-bellied Snake	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata pahasapae</i>	169
Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	45
Black Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>	124
Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta americana</i>	26
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	61
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	101
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	76
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	47
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	65

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	85
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	105
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	88
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	71
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	38
Black-footed Ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	155
Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	118
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	57
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	56
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	49
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	106
Black-tailed Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	138
Black-tailed Prairie Dog	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	142
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	106
Black-throated Gray Warbler	<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>	107
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>	108
Black-throated Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	112
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	118
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	84
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	93
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	83
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	22
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	100
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	158
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	120
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	98
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	57
Boreal Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris maculata</i>	164
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	69
Boreal Toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas boreas</i>	162

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	123
Brant	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	18
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	136
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	121
Brewer's Sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	111
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	72
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	42
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	90
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	35
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	97
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte australis</i>	124
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	122
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	54
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	26
Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	122
Bullsnake	<i>Pituophis catenifer sayi</i>	170
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	68
Bushtit	<i>Psaltirparus minimus</i>	89
Bushy-tailed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	148
Cackling Goose	<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	19
California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	59
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	132
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	72
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	19
Canada Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	157
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	108
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	24
Canyon Mouse	<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	146
Canyon Towhee	<i>Melospiza fuscus</i>	110
Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	90

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	104
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	90
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	61
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	125
Cassin's Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	80
Cassin's Sparrow	<i>Peucaea cassinii</i>	110
Cassin's Vireo	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	82
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	37
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	98
Chestnut-collared Longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	98
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	105
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	70
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	111
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	29
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	22
Clark's Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	34
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	85
Clay-colored Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	111
Cliff Chipmunk	<i>Neotamias dorsalis</i>	139
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	87
Columbia Spotted Frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	164
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	46
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	27
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	121
Common Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	153
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	32
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	27
Common Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	150
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	70
Common Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	70

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	86
Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	126
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	28
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	62
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	103
Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	102
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	41
Cordilleran Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>	78
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	152
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	43
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	116
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	147
Desert Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	137
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>	119
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	35
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	75
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	54
Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	78
Dusky Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	30
Dusky Shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	131
Dwarf Shrew	<i>Sorex nanus</i>	131
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	33
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	93
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	138
Eastern Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>	142
Eastern Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	142
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	80
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	120
Eastern Mole	<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	132
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	79

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Eastern Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	135
Eastern Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	134
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>	66
Eastern Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</i>	165
Eastern Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	156
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	77
Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor flaviventris</i>	168
Elk (Wapiti)	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	158
Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	64
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	21
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	127
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	97
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	127
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	42
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	111
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	154
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	66
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	62
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	114
Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	58
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	134
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	19
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	21
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	23
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	60
Glaucous-winged Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	60
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	38
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	43
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	92
Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	116

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	141
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	100
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	113
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	96
Gray Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	78
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	84
Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	29
Gray Vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	82
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	152
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	94
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	123
Great Basin Gophersnake	<i>Pituophis catenifer deserticola</i>	170
Great Basin Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	145
Great Basin Skink	<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus utahensis</i>	166
Great Basin Spadefoot	<i>Spea intermontana</i>	162
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	61
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	36
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	80
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	36
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	68
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	67
Great Plains Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia maculata maculata</i>	168
Great Plains Toad	<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>	163
Greater Prairie-Chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	31
Greater Sage-Grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	30
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	25
Greater Short-horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>	167
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	18
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	50
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	122

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	37
Green-tailed Towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	109
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	23
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	153
Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	44
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	75
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>	78
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	25
Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	41
Harris's Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	115
Hayden's Shrew	<i>Sorex haydeni</i>	130
Heermann's Gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>	58
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>	116
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	95
Hermit Warbler	<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>	108
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	59
Hispid Pocket Mouse	<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	145
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	135
Hoary Redpoll	<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>	126
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	27
Hooded Warbler	<i>Setophaga citrina</i>	103
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	33
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	86
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	125
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	150
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	128
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	91
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	51
Idaho Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys idahoensis</i>	143
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	119

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Juniper Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i>	88
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Geothlypis formosus</i>	103
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	48
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	98
Lark Bunting	<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	113
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	112
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	58
Lawrence's Goldfinch	<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	127
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	119
Le Conte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	114
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	36
Least Chipmunk	<i>Neotamias minimus</i>	139
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	77
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	53
Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	61
Least Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	155
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	60
Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	34
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	126
Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	69
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	25
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	50
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	73
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	115
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	37
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	133
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	57
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	81
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	51
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	55

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Long-billed Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>	63
Long-eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	133
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	68
Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	134
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	26
Long-tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	148
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	155
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>	102
Magnificent Hummingbird	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	71
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	104
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	22
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	51
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	92
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	130
McCown's Longspur	<i>Rhynchophanes mccownii</i>	99
Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	151
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	149
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	44
Merriam's Shrew	<i>Sorex merriami</i>	131
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	59
Midget Faded Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus oreganus concolor</i>	172
Mississippi Kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	40
Montane Vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>	149
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	159
Mottled Duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	22
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	94
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	88
Mountain Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	138
Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	159
Mountain Lion (Puma)	<i>Puma concolor</i>	157

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	48
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	65
Mourning Warbler	<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>	103
Mule Deer (Black-tailed Deer)	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	158
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	19
Nashville Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</i>	102
Nelson's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	114
North American Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	151
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	29
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	117
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	76
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	143
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	41
Northern Grasshopper Mouse	<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	147
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	40
Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	67
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	164
Northern Many-lined Skink	<i>Plestiodon multivirgatus multivirgatus</i>	166
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	96
Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	133
Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	104
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	23
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	144
Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	67
Northern Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	154
Northern River Otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	157
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	87
Northern Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>	168
Northern Sagebrush Lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i>	166
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	69

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	23
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	81
Northern Tree Lizard	<i>Urosaurus ornatus wrighti</i>	167
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	100
Norway Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	150
Olive-backed Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	144
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	76
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	101
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	122
Ord's Kangaroo Rat	<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	145
Ornate Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene ornata ornata</i>	165
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	39
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	99
Pacific Loon	<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	32
Pacific Wren	<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	91
Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	119
Pale Milksnake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum multistriata</i>	169
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	136
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	106
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	63
Passenger Pigeon	<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	65
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	54
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	44
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	83
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	32
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	76
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	124
Pine Siskin	<i>Spinus pinus</i>	126
Pine Warbler	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>	106
Piñon Mouse	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	147

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Pinyon Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	85
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	48
Plains Black-headed Snake	<i>Tantilla nigriceps</i>	170
Plains Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis radix</i>	171
Plains Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	146
Plains Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	168
Plains Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	144
Plains Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	144
Plains Spadefoot	<i>Spea bombifrons</i>	162
Plateau Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus tristichus</i>	167
Plumbeous Vireo	<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>	82
Pomarine Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	62
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	44
Prairie Lizard	<i>Sceloporus consobrinus</i>	167
Prairie Racerunner	<i>Aspidoscelis sexlineatus viridis</i>	166
Prairie Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>	171
Prairie Vole	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	149
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	107
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>	151
Preble's Shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>	132
Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	159
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	101
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	124
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	46
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	86
Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	89
Pygmy Rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	137
Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	130
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	125
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	152

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	52
Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	56
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	143
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	74
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	28
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	89
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	83
Red-faced Warbler	<i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i>	109
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	24
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	73
Red-naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	74
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	33
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	56
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	41
Red-sided Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis</i>	171
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	42
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	31
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	120
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	59
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	24
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	29
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	153
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	63
Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	90
Rocky Mountain Toad (Woodhouse's Toad)	<i>Anaxyrus woodhousii woodhousii</i>	163
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	118
Ross's Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>	18
Ross's Gull	<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	58
Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	43
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	93

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	71
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	28
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	28
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	52
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	30
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	72
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	121
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	57
Sage Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	112
Sage Thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	96
Sagebrush Vole	<i>Lemmyscus curtatus</i>	150
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	52
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	46
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	113
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	79
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	117
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	81
Scott's Oriole	<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	123
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	92
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	48
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	52
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	40
Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	31
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	55
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	69
Short-tailed Weasel (Ermine)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	154
Silky Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	145
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	135
Smith's Longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	99
Smooth Greensnake	<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	169

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	99
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	18
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	138
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	36
Snowy Owl	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	67
Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	47
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	49
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	114
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	45
Southern Red-backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	148
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	136
Spotted Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>	141
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	49
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	110
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	97
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	84
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	54
Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	34
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	157
Striped Whipsnake	<i>Coluber taeniatus</i>	169
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	117
Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	25
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	42
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	95
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	115
Swift Fox	<i>Vulpes velox</i>	152
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	101
Thayer's Gull	<i>Larus thayeri</i>	60
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	141
Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>	162

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	136
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	94
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	108
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	86
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	37
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	20
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	24
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	20
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	39
Uinta Chipmunk	<i>Neotamias umbrinus</i>	140
Uinta Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus armatus</i>	140
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	50
Vagrant Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	132
Valley Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis fitchi</i>	171
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	96
Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	70
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	94
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	79
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	112
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	87
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	130
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	45
Virginia's Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis virginiae</i>	102
Wandering Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis elegans vagrans</i>	170
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	83
Water Vole	<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	149
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	93
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	33
Western Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	146
Western Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	148

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Western Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>	151
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	80
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	120
Western Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta bellii</i>	165
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	53
Western Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	66
Western Scrub-Jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	84
Western Small-footed Myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	133
Western Spiny Softshell	<i>Apalone spinifera hartwegi</i>	165
Western Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	156
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	117
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	77
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	51
White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	38
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	89
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	116
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	81
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	39
White-footed Mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	147
White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	75
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	53
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	158
White-tailed Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	139
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	39
White-tailed Prairie Dog	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	141
White-tailed Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus leucura</i>	30
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	115
White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	71
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	125
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	64

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	26
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	20
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	47
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	31
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	50
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	74
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	77
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	56
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	55
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	109
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i>	91
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	156
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	20
Wood Frog	<i>Lithobates sylvaticus</i>	164
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	34
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	95
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	100
Wyoming Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus elegans</i>	140
Wyoming Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys clusius</i>	143
Wyoming Toad	<i>Anaxyrus baxteri</i>	163
Yellow Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysopheplus</i>	118
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	45
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	105
Yellow-bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	140
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	74
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	65
Yellow-billed Loon	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	32
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	109
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	38
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	121

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Yellow-pine Chipmunk	<i>Neotamias amoenus</i>	139
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	107
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	82
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Setophaga dominica</i>	107
Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	134

Index of Scientific Names

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	126
<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>	Hoary Redpoll	126
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	41
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	41
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	40
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	49
<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Clark's Grebe	34
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western Grebe	33
<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Northern Saw-whet Owl	69
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl	69
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated Swift	71
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird	120
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck	20
<i>Alces alces</i>	Moose	159
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukar	29
<i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>	Tiger Salamander	162
<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Baird's Sparrow	113
<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Le Conte's Sparrow	114
<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Sparrow	114
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper Sparrow	113
<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	Sage Sparrow	112
<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Black-throated Sparrow	112
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	23
<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon	21
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	23
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal	23
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Cinnamon Teal	22
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	22

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	Mottled Duck	22
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	21
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	22
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	23
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	American Black Duck	21
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	21
<i>Anaxyrus baxteri</i>	Wyoming Toad	163
<i>Anaxyrus boreas boreas</i>	Boreal Toad	162
<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>	Great Plains Toad	163
<i>Anaxyrus woodhousii woodhousii</i>	Rocky Mountain Toad (Woodhouse's Toad)	163
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	18
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit	97
<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit	97
<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	Pronghorn	159
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid Bat	136
<i>Apalone spinifera hartwegi</i>	Western Spiny Softshell	165
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western Scrub-Jay	84
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	43
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Black-chinned Hummingbird	71
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	71
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	36
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	36
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	52
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	69
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	68
<i>Aspidoscelis sexlineatus viridis</i>	Prairie Racerunner	166
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl	68
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup	25
<i>Aythya americana</i>	Redhead	24
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck	24

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	24
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	25
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback	24
<i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i>	Juniper Titmouse	88
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper	50
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Ringtail	153
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing	98
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Bohemian Waxwing	98
<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Ruffed Grouse	30
<i>Bos bison</i>	Bison	159
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	35
<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	Pygmy Rabbit	137
<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>	Long-billed Murrelet	63
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant	18
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	19
<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	Cackling Goose	19
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl	67
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	67
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	37
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead	26
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	27
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Barrow's Goldeneye	27
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk	42
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk	43
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	41
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk	42
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk	42
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk	42
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron	37
<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Lark Bunting	113

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur	98
<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Chestnut-collared Longspur	98
<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	Smith's Longspur	99
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	52
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	54
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	53
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	52
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	53
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Stilt Sandpiper	54
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper	53
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	54
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	53
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	52
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Streaked Shearwater	34
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird	72
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote	152
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Gray Wolf	152
<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Crested Caracara	43
<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	108
<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler	109
<i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i>	Red-faced Warbler	109
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal	117
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	127
<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Cassin's Finch	125
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch	125
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Purple Finch	124
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Beaver	146
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	39
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	94
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush	95

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush	94
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	95
<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	Canyon Wren	90
<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Greater Sage-Grouse	30
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper	90
<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	Elk (Wapiti)	158
<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	Hispid Pocket Mouse	145
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift	70
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's Swift	70
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	48
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	48
<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Snowy Plover	47
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	48
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	48
<i>Charina bottae</i>	Northern Rubber Boa	168
<i>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</i>	Eastern Snapping Turtle	165
<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose	18
<i>Chen rossii</i>	Ross's Goose	18
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	61
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	112
<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Lesser Nighthawk	69
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	70
<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's Gull	57
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	57
<i>Chrysemys picta bellii</i>	Western Painted Turtle	165
<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	American Dipper	92
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	40
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren	92
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	92
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	26

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	148
<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Evening Grosbeak	127
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	65
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo	65
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	76
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Northern Bobwhite	29
<i>Coluber constrictor flaviventris</i>	Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer	168
<i>Coluber taeniatus</i>	Striped Whipsnake	169
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	63
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	76
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee	77
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-Pewee	77
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	85
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	86
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Big-eared Bat	136
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail	45
<i>Crotalus oreganus concolor</i>	Midget Faded Rattlesnake	172
<i>Crotalus viridis</i>	Prairie Rattlesnake	171
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay	84
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Steller's Jay	84
<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Trumpeter Swan	20
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	20
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	20
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	19
<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	White-tailed Prairie Dog	141
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	142
<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	Dusky Grouse	30
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	19
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia Opossum	130
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's Kangaroo Rat	145

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	120
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	76
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird	96
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	Passenger Pigeon	65
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	37
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	36
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron	37
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite	39
<i>Empidonax hammondi</i>	Hammond's Flycatcher	78
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher	77
<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	Dusky Flycatcher	78
<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>	Cordilleran Flycatcher	78
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher	77
<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Gray Flycatcher	78
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	135
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	86
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American Porcupine	151
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted Bat	136
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis	38
<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	Magnificent Hummingbird	71
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	121
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird	121
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	44
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon	44
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	44
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyrfalcon	44
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	43
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	34
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	123
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	46

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Wilson's Snipe	55
<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Common Gallinule	46
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	32
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	32
<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Pacific Loon	32
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon	31
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher	144
<i>Geothlypis formosus</i>	Kentucky Warbler	103
<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler	103
<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>	MacGillivray's Warbler	102
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat	103
<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Northern Pygmy-Owl	67
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	143
<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane	47
<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane	46
<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Wolverine	156
<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	Pinyon Jay	85
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	40
<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	Worm-eating Warbler	100
<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	Plains Hog-nosed Snake	168
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stilt	49
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	88
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck	25
<i>Holbrookia maculata maculata</i>	Great Plains Earless Lizard	168
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	57
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	61
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush	95
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat	109
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole	122
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole	123

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	Scott's Oriole	123
<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Orchard Oriole	122
<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite	40
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	36
<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Varied Thrush	96
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	116
<i>Lagopus leucura</i>	White-tailed Ptarmigan	30
<i>Lampropeltis triangulum multistriata</i>	Pale Milksnake	169
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Northern Shrike	81
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	81
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	59
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California Gull	59
<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	59
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull	59
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	60
<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	Glaucous-winged Gull	60
<i>Larus heermanni</i>	Heermann's Gull	58
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	60
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	61
<i>Larus thayeri</i>	Thayer's Gull	60
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired Bat	135
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Eastern Red Bat	134
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary Bat	135
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Black Rail	45
<i>Lemmys curtatus</i>	Sagebrush Vole	150
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Snowshoe Hare	138
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Black-tailed Jackrabbit	138
<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	White-tailed Jackrabbit	139
<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull	58
<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's Gull	58

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>	Black Rosy-Finch	124
<i>Leucosticte australis</i>	Brown-capped Rosy-Finch	124
<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	123
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	55
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher	55
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled Godwit	51
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit	51
<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	American Bullfrog	163
<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	164
<i>Lithobates sylvaticus</i>	Wood Frog	164
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Northern River Otter	157
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	27
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill	125
<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	White-winged Crossbill	125
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canada Lynx	157
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat	158
<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Marmot	140
<i>Martes americana</i>	American Marten	154
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher	154
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	73
<i>Megascops asio</i>	Eastern Screech-Owl	66
<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Western Screech-Owl	66
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker	74
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker	73
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn Woodpecker	73
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis's Woodpecker	73
<i>Melanitta americana</i>	Black Scoter	26
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter	26
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Surf Scoter	25
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Wild Turkey	31

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Swamp Sparrow	115
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow	115
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow	114
<i>Melospiza fuscus</i>	Canyon Towhee	110
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped Skunk	157
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	27
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	28
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	148
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole	149
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole	149
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	149
<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	Water Vole	149
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	96
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler	101
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird	122
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	150
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Short-tailed Weasel (Ermine)	154
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	155
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret	155
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	155
<i>Mustela vison</i>	American Mink	155
<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	Townsend's Solitaire	94
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	34
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher	79
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher	80
<i>Myotis californicus</i>	California Myotis	132
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Western Small-footed Myotis	133
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared Myotis	133
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Myotis	133
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Myotis	133

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed Myotis	134
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged Myotis	134
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis	134
<i>Neotamias amoenus</i>	Yellow-pine Chipmunk	139
<i>Neotamias dorsalis</i>	Cliff Chipmunk	139
<i>Neotamias minimus</i>	Least Chipmunk	139
<i>Neotamias umbrinus</i>	Uinta Chipmunk	140
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	148
<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Clark's Nutcracker	85
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Long-billed Curlew	51
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	51
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	38
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	38
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big Free-tailed Bat	137
<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	American Pika	137
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule Deer (Black-tailed Deer)	158
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	158
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Common Muskrat	150
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	147
<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	Smooth Greensnake	169
<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler	102
<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	Mountain Goat	159
<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Sage Thrasher	96
<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler	101
<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler	101
<i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</i>	Nashville Warbler	102
<i>Oreothlypis virginiae</i>	Virginia's Warbler	102
<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Flammulated Owl	66
<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	Bighorn Sheep (Mountain Sheep)	160
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck	28

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	39
<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	Harris's Hawk	41
<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	100
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	128
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	113
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow	114
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Lazuli Bunting	119
<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak	118
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting	119
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting	119
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon	64
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican	35
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican	35
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Gray Partridge	29
<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Gray Jay	84
<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	Olive-backed Pocket Mouse	144
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse	144
<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Silky Pocket Mouse	145
<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	Great Basin Pocket Mouse	145
<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	Canyon Mouse	146
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Mouse	147
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse	147
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Piñon Mouse	147
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	87
<i>Peucaea cassinii</i>	Cassin's Sparrow	110
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	35
<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	Common Poorwill	70
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope	56
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	56
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope	56

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Ring-necked Pheasant	29
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Western Heather Vole	148
<i>Pheucticus chrysopheplus</i>	Yellow Grosbeak	118
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	118
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak	118
<i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>	Greater Short-horned Lizard	167
<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	Black-billed Magpie	85
<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	White-headed Woodpecker	75
<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Black-backed Woodpecker	76
<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>	American Three-toed Woodpecker	75
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker	75
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	75
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak	124
<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	Green-tailed Towhee	109
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee	110
<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	Eastern Pipistrelle	135
<i>Piranga flava</i>	Hepatic Tanager	116
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Western Tanager	117
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	117
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager	117
<i>Pituophis catenifer deserticola</i>	Great Basin Gophersnake	170
<i>Pituophis catenifer sayi</i>	Bullsnake	170
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	99
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis	39
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	38
<i>Plestiodon multivirgatus multivirgatus</i>	Northern Many-lined Skink	166
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus utahensis</i>	Great Basin Skink	166
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden-Plover	47
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover	47
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	33

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	33
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Eared Grebe	33
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	32
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Black-capped Chickadee	88
<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	Mountain Chickadee	88
<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	93
<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow	112
<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule	46
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	45
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Northern Raccoon	154
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	86
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	101
<i>Psaltirparus minimus</i>	Bushtit	89
<i>Pseudacris maculata</i>	Boreal Chorus Frog	164
<i>Puma concolor</i>	Mountain Lion (Puma)	157
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher	79
<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Great-tailed Grackle	122
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle	121
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail	45
<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	Columbia Spotted Frog	164
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway Rat	150
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	American Avocet	49
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	93
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet	92
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	146
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse	146
<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	Ross's Gull	58
<i>Rhynchophanes mccownii</i>	McCown's Longspur	99
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	87
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	56

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Rock Wren	90
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe	79
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe	79
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	132
<i>Sceloporus consobrinus</i>	Prairie Lizard	167
<i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i>	Northern Sagebrush Lizard	166
<i>Sceloporus tristichus</i>	Plateau Fence Lizard	167
<i>Sciurus aberti</i>	Abert's Squirrel	142
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	142
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	142
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	American Woodcock	55
<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Ovenbird	99
<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	Broad-tailed Hummingbird	72
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Rufous Hummingbird	72
<i>Setophaga americana</i>	Northern Parula	104
<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	Black-throated Blue Warbler	106
<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	105
<i>Setophaga citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler	103
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler	107
<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Prairie Warbler	107
<i>Setophaga dominica</i>	Yellow-throated Warbler	107
<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	105
<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler	104
<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>	Black-throated Gray Warbler	107
<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>	Hermit Warbler	108
<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler	106
<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler	105
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	105
<i>Setophaga pinus</i>	Pine Warbler	106
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	104

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Setophaga striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler	106
<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler	104
<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	Townsend's Warbler	108
<i>Setophaga virens</i>	Black-throated Green Warbler	108
<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Mountain Bluebird	94
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Western Bluebird	93
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird	93
<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch	89
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch	89
<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	Pygmy Nuthatch	89
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Masked Shrew	130
<i>Sorex haydeni</i>	Hayden's Shrew	130
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Pygmy Shrew	130
<i>Sorex merriami</i>	Merriam's Shrew	131
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky Shrew	131
<i>Sorex nanus</i>	Dwarf Shrew	131
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	131
<i>Sorex preblei</i>	Preble's Shrew	132
<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Vagrant Shrew	132
<i>Spea bombifrons</i>	Plains Spadefoot	162
<i>Spea intermontana</i>	Great Basin Spadefoot	162
<i>Spermophilus armatus</i>	Uinta Ground Squirrel	140
<i>Spermophilus elegans</i>	Wyoming Ground Squirrel	140
<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	141
<i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>	Spotted Ground Squirrel	141
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	141
<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	Red-naped Sapsucker	74
<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	Williamson's Sapsucker	74
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	74
<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	Western Spotted Skunk	156

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Eastern Spotted Skunk	156
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's Goldfinch	127
<i>Spinus pinus</i>	Pine Siskin	126
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch	126
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	127
<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel	119
<i>Spizella arborea</i>	American Tree Sparrow	110
<i>Spizella breweri</i>	Brewer's Sparrow	111
<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Clay-colored Sparrow	111
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow	111
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow	111
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	87
<i>Stellula calliope</i>	Calliope Hummingbird	72
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	63
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	62
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern	62
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	62
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	62
<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Least Tern	61
<i>Storeria occipitomaculata pahasapae</i>	Black Hills Red-bellied Snake	169
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-Dove	64
<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>	African Collared-Dove	64
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Gray Owl	68
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	68
<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark	120
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark	120
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	97
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Northern Hawk Owl	67
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail	137
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	138

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Sylvilagus nutallii</i>	Mountain Cottontail	138
<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	Ancient Murrelet	63
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow	86
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Violet-green Swallow	87
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	136
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	28
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	28
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	143
<i>Tantilla nigriceps</i>	Plains Black-headed Snake	170
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American Badger	156
<i>Terrapene ornata ornata</i>	Ornate Box Turtle	165
<i>Thamnophis elegans vagrans</i>	Wandering Gartersnake	170
<i>Thamnophis radix</i>	Plains Gartersnake	171
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis fitchi</i>	Valley Gartersnake	171
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis</i>	Red-sided Gartersnake	171
<i>Thomomys clusius</i>	Wyoming Pocket Gopher	143
<i>Thomomys idahoensis</i>	Idaho Pocket Gopher	143
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher	144
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	91
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren	90
<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Brown Thrasher	97
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	50
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	50
<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	Willet	50
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	49
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	91
<i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i>	Winter Wren	91
<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	Pacific Wren	91
<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	54
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	95

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	Greater Prairie-Chicken	31
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Sharp-tailed Grouse	31
<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	81
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	80
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird	80
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird	80
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	66
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Common Gray Fox	153
<i>Urosaurus ornatus wrighti</i>	Northern Tree Lizard	167
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Black Bear	153
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Grizzly Bear	153
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	100
<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	Blue-winged Warbler	100
<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	Cassin's Vireo	82
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo	82
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo	83
<i>Vireo griseus</i>	White-eyed Vireo	81
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	83
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo	83
<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>	Plumbeous Vireo	82
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Blue-headed Vireo	83
<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	Gray Vireo	82
<i>Vulpes velox</i>	Swift Fox	152
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	152
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-headed Blackbird	121
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	57
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	151
<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>	Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	151
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	151
<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	White-winged Dove	64

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	65
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow	115
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Golden-crowned Sparrow	116
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow	116
<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Harris's Sparrow	115

Appendix I

Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form
WYOMING BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE
260 BUENA VISTA, LANDER, WY 82520

The Wyoming Bird Records Committee sincerely thanks all observers for submitting this form to help keep Wyoming's bird records up-to-date and accurate. It is not necessary to complete every block if some details are lacking, but please provide all the details you can and attach photographs, if available.

Common Name:	Specific location of observation:				
Scientific Name:					
Observation Date:					
Observation Time:	UTM E	UTM N	Datum	Zone	T
Length of Observation:	Latitude ° ' "N/Longitude ° ' "W				
Distance from Bird:	T N / R W / Sec. / ¼ Sec. / ¼ ¼ Sec.				
Light Conditions:	Weather at time of observation:				
Optical Equipment:					
Notes made: _____ During sighting _____ From memory	Prior weather and number of days since last change:				
Date report prepared:					
Give a general description of the bird seen and any other details of interest relating to the observation.					

GENDER	AGE	PLUMAGE		PHOTO/TAPE/DRAWING
Male:	Adult:	Breeding:	Juvenal:	Enclosed:
Female:	Juvenile/Immature:	Winter:	Dark Morph:	Available:
Unknown:	2-3 year bird:	Eclipse:	Light Morph:	Please submit a copy of your field drawings.
Total Number:	Unknown:	Other:		

If possible, please include in the sections below details of the specific body parts actually observed during the sighting.

BILL:
HEAD:
NECK:
UPPERPARTS:
UNDERPARTS:

Please do not write below here; for WBRC use only.

Form updated January 2008

Record Number	Category	Latilong	Date Received
----------------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------------

WINGS:	
TAIL:	
LEGS & FEET:	
List similar species and describe how or why you eliminated them.	
Describe the behavior of this bird and the interaction with others.	
What is the habitat at this location?	
If heard, describe the bird's song or vocalizations.	Reporter's name, address, phone number, and e-mail address.
How many years have you birded?	Corroborating observers who are not reporting separately.
Have you observed this species before?	

Please do not write below here; for WBRC use only.

Form updated January 2008

Record Number	Latilong	Atlas Update	Sighting Entered in WGFD WOS Database
--------------------------	-----------------	---------------------	--

THANK YOU FOR SUBMITTING YOUR SIGHTING TO THE WYOMING BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE!

HOW TO DOCUMENT SIGHTINGS OF RARE AND UNUSUAL BIRDS

To improve the accuracy and breadth of Wyoming's ornithological record, the following suggestions are given to assist with documentation of bird sightings.

- 1) Read "How to Document Rare Birds", by Donna L. Dittman and Greg W. Lasley (pages 145-159 in the 1992 issue of Birding, Vol. 24, No. 3). This article is the best we have seen on the subject.
- 2) Acceptable documentation must eliminate all similar species. Bear in mind that immatures or juveniles of one species can be very similar to adults of another species. Examples that might cause confusion are gulls, jaegers, sparrows, and longspurs. Species that exhibit multiple color morphs can also be problematic.
- 3) Study and learn bird topography. Most field guides provide a schematic of avian body parts and feather groups. Specialized identification guides also provide specific structural and anatomical detail. A thorough grasp of this subject will heighten your general birding skill and facilitate accurate, detailed documentation.
- 4) Take meticulous and thorough field notes during or immediately after the observation. Alternatively, you can also use a tape recorder to capture identification details. If the bird is cooperative, write your notes during the observation period. Try not to consult your field guide during the observation to avoid predisposing your identification. Do not rely on memory to document a rare/unusual bird.
- 5) The subject bird's physical description is most crucial. Include everything you observe in this description. Utilizing bird topography, include all details concerning plumage, shape, relative size, eyes, legs, and bill. Note the colors, including color distribution, color density, and color contrast between different feather groups. When making field notes, consider proportional details; i.e. bill length compared to head width and/or tail length as a proportion of body length. Record plumage characteristics, such as degree of wear or signs of molt. When describing size, try to compare nearby known species or some other object of known dimensions. Avoid trying to estimate size in actual inches, feet, etc., since this is a very subjective endeavor.
- 6) Observe and record the subject bird's behavior. While behavior is seldom diagnostic by itself, in combination with other details it is often conclusive. Wyoming's only documented Connecticut Warbler was accepted by the WBRC, in part, because it was walking, not hopping.

- 7) If possible, take photographs. Lacking an actual specimen, good to fair photographs are the best back- up to a thoroughly detailed written description. Do not assume that only one photograph will display diagnostic features, or that the developing lab will not ruin a single negative. Take a number of shots to ensure a complete portrait. The value of photography is immediately apparent when one is trying to differentiate the wing tip patterns of the various gulls.
- 8) If you do not have a camera and the bird is cooperative, you can still get a good picture. Make a sketch. You do not need the talent of Rembrandt to draw a convincing and diagnostic sketch. Utilize your knowledge of bird topography, and you will be surprised how well you do. Draw your sketch in the field, during the observation. Do not rely on memory.
- 9) Hopefully the bird will be vocalizing in some manner. In addition to a well-written description of the vocalizations, a tape recording is extremely beneficial. The recorded song and/or calls need not be of professional quality. A hand-held cassette recorder with a built-in microphone will often provide reliable results. It is unlikely that an Alder or Yellow-bellied Flycatcher will ever be added to the Wyoming State list without recorded vocalizations to support written and/or photographic evidence.
- 10) Specimens that are identified and repositied at the University of Wyoming Zoological Museum are still the most convincing evidence of an occurrence. If you encounter a dead rare/unusual bird while in the field, please deliver the body to the appropriate authority; i.e. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, National Park Service, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel. Note the exact location and date of the discovery. Freeze the specimen if delivery is to be delayed.

MAMMAL OBSERVATION RECORD

PLEASE RETURN TO: Nongame Mammal Biologist
Wyoming Game and Fish Department
260 Buena Vista
Lander, Wyoming 82520

Mammal Observed: _____
Number Observed: _____ Photograph Taken: _____
Observer's Name: _____ Telephone: _____
Address: _____
Occupation: _____
Name of Other Observers: _____
Address of Other Observers: _____
Agency/Organization: _____
Reporting Date: _____
Location (direction and distance from the nearest town or identifiable locations, and legal description of the site):

UTM Coordinates: _____ E _____ N Zone _____ Datum (e.g. NAD83) _____
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates: _____
_____ $\frac{1}{4}$ _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____
Describe Site (details about land use, habitat type, etc.): _____

COLLECTION OF DEAD ANIMAL:

Currently Held Where? _____
How Was Specimen Acquired? _____

OBSERVATION OF LIVE ANIMAL:

Time and Duration of Sighting: _____
Weather Conditions: _____
Distance of Observation: _____
Binoculars Used? _____ Spotting Scope Used? _____
Description of Animal(s) (color, size, markings):
Body: _____
Legs and Feet: _____
Tail: _____
Head and Face: _____
Other Comments: _____

Behavior (describe in observer's words): _____

Similar Species and How Observer Eliminated Them: _____

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE:

Classification: _____
Confirmed: _____ Probable: _____ Unconfirmed: _____

Appendix II

DOCUMENTATION IS REQUESTED BY THE WBRC FOR ALL SIGHTINGS (AS) OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIES

Fulvous Whistling-Duck	Black-headed Gull	Sedge Wren
Brant	Little Gull	Western Bluebird
Mute Swan	Ross's Gull	Gray-cheeked Thrush
Whooper Swan	Laughing Gull	Wood Thrush
Eurasian Wigeon	Heermann's Gull	Varied Thrush
American Black Duck	Mew Gull	Sprague's Pipit
Mottled Duck	Thayer's Gull	Smith's Longspur
Garganey	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Worm-eating Warbler
Tufted Duck	Glaucous-winged Gull	Golden-winged Warbler
Black Scoter	Glaucous Gull	Blue-winged Warbler
Ruddy Shelduck	Great Black-backed Gull	Prothonotary Warbler
Common Shelduck	Least Tern	Connecticut Warbler
Northern Bobwhite	Arctic Tern	Mourning Warbler
White-tailed Ptarmigan	Pomarine Jaeger	Kentucky Warbler
Greater Prairie-Chicken	Parasitic Jaeger	Hooded Warbler
Red-throated Loon	Long-billed Murrelet	Cape May Warbler
Yellow-billed Loon	Ancient Murrelet	Bay-breasted Warbler
Red-necked Grebe	Band-tailed Pigeon	Blackburnian Warbler
Streaked Shearwater	White-winged Dove	Palm Warbler
Wood Stork	Barn Owl (except L21)	Pine Warbler
Lesser Frigatebird	Flammulated Owl	Yellow-throated Warbler
Brown Pelican	Western Screech-Owl (except L8)	Prairie Warbler
Least Bittern	Snowy Owl	Hermit Warbler
Great Egret	Northern Hawk Owl	Black-throated Green Warbler
Little Blue Heron	Barred Owl	Canada Warbler
Tricolored Heron	Lesser Nighthawk	Red-faced Warbler
Green Heron	Vaux's Swift	Canyon Towhee
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	Magnificent Hummingbird	Cassin's Sparrow
White Ibis	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	(except Torrington area)
Glossy Ibis	Anna's Hummingbird	Field Sparrow
White-tailed Kite	Acorn Woodpecker	Black-throated Sparrow
Mississippi Kite	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Baird's Sparrow
Harris's Hawk	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Le Conte's Sparrow
Red-shouldered Hawk	White-headed Woodpecker	Nelson's Sparrow
Crested Caracara	Pileated Woodpecker	Golden-crowned Sparrow
Gyr Falcon	Eastern Wood-Pewee	Hepatic Tanager
Yellow Rail	Eastern Phoebe	Summer Tanager
Black Rail	Vermilion Flycatcher	Scarlet Tanager
Purple Gallinule	Great Crested Flycatcher	Northern Cardinal
Common Gallinule	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	Yellow Grosbeak
Whooping Crane	White-eyed Vireo	Painted Bunting
Snowy Plover	Gray Vireo	Eastern Meadowlark
Piping Plover	Yellow-throated Vireo	Rusty Blackbird
Hudsonian Godwit	Cassin's Vireo	Baltimore Oriole
Red Knot	Blue-headed Vireo	Scott's Oriole
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Philadelphia Vireo	Brambling
Short-billed Dowitcher	Purple Martin	Purple Finch
American Woodcock	Carolina Wren	Hoary Redpoll
Red Phalarope	Pacific Wren	Lawrence's Goldfinch
Black-legged Kittiwake	Winter Wren	European Goldfinch

**DOCUMENTATION IS REQUESTED BY THE WBRC FOR THE FIRST LATILONG SIGHTINGS (FL)
AND ALL NESTING OBSERVATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIES**

Greater White-fronted Goose
Ross's Goose
Cackling Goose
Trumpeter Swan
Greater Scaup
Surf Scoter
White-winged Scoter
Long-tailed Duck
Pacific Loon
American Bittern
Cattle Egret
Broad-winged Hawk
Peregrine Falcon
American Golden-Plover
Upland Sandpiper
Whimbrel
Ruddy Turnstone
White-rumped Sandpiper
Dunlin
Sabine's Gull
Common Tern
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Eastern Screech-Owl
Northern Pygmy-Owl
Boreal Owl
Northern Saw-whet Owl
Chimney Swift
Black-chinned Hummingbird
Red-headed Woodpecker
Black-backed Woodpecker

Least Flycatcher
Hammond's Flycatcher
Gray Flycatcher
Ash-throated Flycatcher
Cassin's Kingbird
Western Scrub-Jay
Juniper Titmouse
Bushtit
Bewick's Wren
Eastern Bluebird
Chestnut-collared Longspur
Black-and-white Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Virginia's Warbler
Northern Parula
Magnolia Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Black-throated Gray Warbler
Swamp Sparrow
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Dickcissel
Great-tailed Grackle
Orchard Oriole
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch
White-winged Crossbill
Lesser Goldfinch

Appendix III

HABITAT CODES AND DESCRIPTIONS

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
01.00	Conifer Forests
01.10	Lodgepole Pine
01.20	Douglas Fir
01.30	Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir
01.40	Ponderosa Pine (savannah)
01.50	Ponderosa Pine-Douglas Fir
01.60	Limber Pine
01.70	Whitebark Pine
01.80	Pine-Juniper
01.81	Pinyon Pine-Juniper
01.82	Limber Pine-Juniper
01.83	Ponderosa Pine-Juniper
01.90	Other or Mixed Conifer Forests
02.00	Deciduous Forests
02.10	Aspen
02.11	Aspen-Upland
02.12	Aspen-Riparian
02.13	Aspen-Conifer
02.20	Riparian-Cottonwood
02.21	Cottonwood-Upland (dry site)
02.22	Cottonwood-Riparian
02.23	Balsam Poplar
02.30	Cottonwood-Dryland
02.31	Plains Cottonwood
02.32	Narrowleaf Cottonwood
02.40	Maple
02.41	Boxelder Maple
02.42	Rocky Mountain Maple
02.43	Bigtooth Maple
02.50	Oak
02.60	Paper Birch
02.70	Maple-Elm-Ash
02.80	Other or Mixed Deciduous Forests
03.00	Woodland-Chaparral
03.10	Gambel Oak

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
03.20	Juniper
03.21	Juniper-Sagebrush
03.22	Juniper-Mountain Mahogany
03.23	Juniper-Other Shrub Understory
04.00	Basin-Prairie Shrub-Shrub Steppe
04.10	Sagebrush-Grassland
04.11	Basin Big Sagebrush
04.12	Wyoming Big Sagebrush
04.13	Mountain Big Sagebrush
04.14	Black Sagebrush
04.15	Silver Sagebrush
04.16	Threetip Sagebrush
04.17	Low Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>)
04.18	Sand Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>)
04.19	Other or Mixed Sagebrush or Sagewort
04.20	Greasewood
04.21	Greasewood-Sagebrush
04.22	Greasewood-Saltbush
04.30	Rabbitbrush
04.31	Green Rabbitbrush
04.32	Rubber Rabbitbrush
04.33	Rabbitbrush-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
04.40	Saltbush
04.41	Gardner Saltbush
04.42	Fourwing Saltbush
04.43	Shadscale
04.44	Saltbush-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
04.50	Winterfat
04.60	Woody Aster (alkali aster) <i>Xylorhiza</i>
04.70	Other or Mixed Shrub-Shrub Steppe
05.00	Mountain-Foothills Shrub-Shrub Steppe
05.10	Sagebrush-Grassland
05.11	Basin Big Sagebrush
05.12	Wyoming Big Sagebrush
05.13	Mountain Big Sagebrush
05.14	Black Sagebrush
05.15	Silver Sagebrush

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
05.16	Threetip Sagebrush
05.17	Low Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>)
05.18	Sand Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>)
05.19	Other or Mixed Sagebrush
05.20	Rabbitbrush
05.21	Green Rabbitbrush
05.22	Rubber Rabbitbrush
05.23	Rabbitbrush-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.30	Mountain Mahogany
05.31	True Mountain Mahogany
05.32	True Mountain Mahogany-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.33	Curleaf Mountain Mahogany
05.34	Curleaf Mountain Mahogany-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.40	Bitterbrush
05.41	Bitterbrush-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.50	Serviceberry
05.51	Serviceberry-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.60	Chokecherry
05.61	Chokecherry-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.70	Hawthorne
05.80	Skunkbush Sumac
05.90	Other or Mixed Shrub-Shrub Steppe
06.00	Riparian Shrub-Shrub Steppe
06.10	Willow
06.11	Alpine Willow
06.12	Willow-Other Shrubs
06.20	Hawthorne-Wild Plum-Dogwood
06.30	Water Birch-Bog Birch
06.31	Birch-Alder
06.32	Birch-Willow
06.33	Birch-Other Shrubs
06.40	Alder
06.50	Shrubby Cinquefoil
06.60	Buffaloberry
06.70	Tamarisk
06.80	Russian Olive
06.90	Other or Mixed Shrub-Shrub Steppe

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
07.00	Grasslands
07.10	Eastern Great Plains Area Grasslands
07.11	Shortgrass (blue grama-buffalo grass)
07.12	Midgrass (blue grama-needlegrass-Western wheatgrass)
07.13	Draws (bluebunch wheatgrass-needlegrass-wildrye)
07.14	Sandy (muhly-sand dropseed-prairie sandreed)
07.15	Tallgrass, Rough Breaks (little bluestem-sideoats grama-switchgrass punice)
07.16	Tallgrass (big, sand, and little bluestem-prairie sandreed-needleandthread)
07.17	Annual Forb
07.20	Great Basin-Foothills Grasslands
07.21	Bluebunch Wheatgrass-Bluegrass
07.22	Thickspike-Western Wheatgrass-Needleandthread-Bluegrass-Blue Grama
07.23	Annual Forb
07.30	Mountain-Foothills Grassland
07.31	Bluebunch Wheatgrass-Idaho Fescue-Bluegrass-Needlegrass
07.32	Mountain Park-Meadow (bent grasses, Idaho fescue-reed grasses-slender wheatgrass)
07.33	Foothills-Mountain Forb (Northwest cinquefoil-lupine-geranium-elkweed)
07.34	Annual Forb
07.40	Alpine Grasslands (bent grass-sheep fescue-icegrass)
07.50	Alpine Moss-Lichen-Forb (silene-avens-sundivort-forget-me-not)
07.60	Wet-Moist Meadow Grasslands
07.61	Tufted Hairgrass-Reedgrass (freshwater)
07.62	Inland Saltgrass-Alkali Sacaton (alkaline)
07.63	Common Reed (phragmites)
07.64	Grass-Sedge-Rush Meadow
07.70	Kentucky Bluegrass Grasslands
07.80	Annual Grasslands
08.00	Grasslike Types
08.10	Sedge
08.20	Sedge-Grass-Rush Meadow
09.00	Marsh-Swamp Wetlands
09.10	Cattail
09.20	Bulrush
09.30	Cattail-Bulrush-Sedge
10.00	Aquatic
10.10	Lentic or Standing Water (pond, lake, reservoir)

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
10.11	Large Lentic (>5 surface acres)
10.12	Small Lentic (<5 surface acres)
10.13	Intermittent Lentic
10.20	Lotic or Running Water (spring, stream, river)
10.21	Large Lotic (>50 ft. channel width)
10.22	Small Lotic (<50 ft. channel width)
10.23	Spring
10.24	Intermittent
11.00	Cropland-Agricultural Lands
11.10	Row Crop
11.11	Corn
11.12	Beans
11.13	Potatoes
11.14	Beets
11.15	Sunflower
11.16	Other Row Crop
11.20	Alfalfa
11.21	Standing (in field)
11.22	Stacked
11.23	Seed Crop
11.30	Irrigated Native Meadow (hayed or pastured)
11.40	Irrigated Introduced Meadow (hayed or pastured)
11.50	Small Grains
11.51	Wheat
11.52	Barley
11.53	Oats
11.54	Rye
11.55	Other Small Grains
11.60	Dryland Grass Pastures
11.61	Crested Wheatgrass
11.62	Russian Wildrye
11.63	Other-Mixed Dryland Grass Pastures
11.70	Fallow Lands
11.80	Stored Crops
11.90	Rural Development
11.91	Ranch-Farm Facilities
11.92	Shelterbelt

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
12.00	Barren-Special Features
12.10	Cave
12.20	Cliffs (canyon, mountain)
12.30	Spires
12.40	Rock Outcrop-Rock Piles
12.50	Talus Slope-Talus Fields
12.60	Sand Dune-Sand Blowouts
12.70	Shoreline (mud flats, sand beach, gravel bar)
12.80	Glacier
99.00	Disturbed Areas
99.10	Roadside-Railroad Banks
99.20	Mined Area (unreclaimed)
99.30	Mined Area (reclaimed)
99.31	Grass (native species)
99.32	Grass (introduced species)
99.33	Shrub-Shrub-grass
99.34	Deciduous Tree
99.35	Coniferous Tree
99.40	Sprayed Area
99.41	Sagebrush
99.42	Other Shrub
99.43	Other
99.50	Burned Area
99.51	Grass
99.52	Sagebrush
99.53	Other Shrub
99.54	Woodland or Chaparral
99.55	Deciduous Tree
99.56	Coniferous Tree
99.57	Marsh
99.60	Logged-Clearcut Area
99.61	Lodgepole Pine
99.62	Ponderosa Pine
99.63	Douglas Fir
99.64	Spruce-Fir
99.65	Other or Mixed Conifer
99.66	Deciduous

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
99.70	Logged-Thinned
99.71	Lodgepole Pine
99.72	Ponderosa Pine
99.73	Douglas Fir
99.74	Spruce-Fir
99.75	Other or Mixed Conifer
99.76	Deciduous
99.80	Oil and Gas Sites
99.90	Urban-Built Up
99.91	Garbage Dump
99.92	Other