



Birds

Resource Brief



American Robin
.36



Eastern Wood-Pewee
.36



White-breasted Nuthatch
.37



Wood Thrush
.43



Eastern Tufted Titmouse
.53



Ovenbird
.61



Unidentified Chickadee¹
.73



Acadian Flycatcher
1.08



Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
1.36



Red-eyed Vireo
1.42



Regional Bird Monitoring

Since 2007, the National Capital Region Network (NCRN) Inventory & Monitoring program has monitored birds at approximately 385 forest plots throughout the region. Birds are monitored at each plot twice every summer for a total of 770 visits a year. Because this long-term monitoring program occurs within forest habitats, it only accounts for bird species found in forests.

Top 10 Most Common Birds at Prince William Forest

The pictures of birds stacked on the left side of the page represent the most commonly found birds in Prince William's forests. The largest picture in the stack, the Red-eyed Vireo, represents the species with the highest density of birds per hectare (ha) of forest—there are 1.42 per hectare (although we don't actually have fractions of birds).

The smaller the image, the lower the density rate and the less likely you are to find that species of bird. You're much less likely to find an Eastern Wood Pewee (.36 birds/ha) than you are the Red-eyed Vireo.

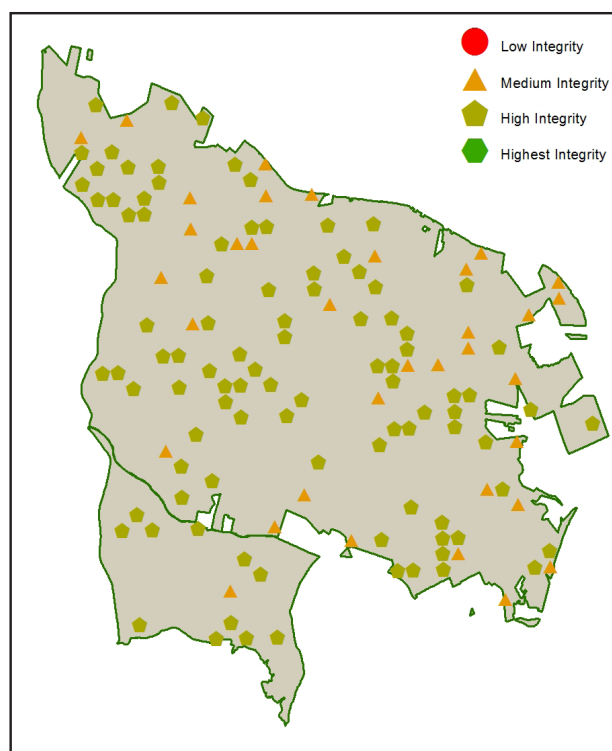
What's impressive about this list is that it includes two species of conservation concern. The Acadian Flycatcher, framed in red, is a Partners in Flight program "stewardship species" and the Wood Thrush, framed in yellow, is a "watchlist species." That means bird species that are declining as a species, are finding valuable habitat at Prince William. For a full list of bird species found in Prince William forests, see reverse.

Bird Monitoring Plots & Habitat Quality

Birds are monitored at 132 forest plots in Prince William Forest. Based on the types of birds detected, each plot is rated for habitat quality.

Plots with large numbers of generalist and habitat-insensitive species score poorly and those with high numbers of specialist or habitat-sensitive species get higher scores.

In this map, orange triangles mark Medium integrity habitat and light green pentagons mark High integrity habitat.



Bird monitoring plots, rated for habitat quality.

¹Detections of Carolina Chickadees and Black-capped Chickadees are combined.



Birds of Prince William Forest

From 2007 to 2010, the number of different species detected each year at Prince William ranged from 64 to 68. Prince William is home to 19 species of conservation concern, marked below with asterisks.

Acadian Flycatcher**	Eastern Phoebe	Prothonotary Warbler*
American Crow	Eastern Towhee**	Red-bellied Woodpecker**
American Goldfinch	Eastern Tufted Titmouse	Red-eyed Vireo
American Redstart	Eastern Wood-Pewee	Red-headed Woodpecker*
American Robin	European Starling	Red-shouldered Hawk**
Baltimore Oriole	Field Sparrow	Red-tailed Hawk
Barred Owl	Fish Crow	Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Belted Kingfisher	Gray Catbird	Scarlet Tanager
Black-and-white Warbler	Great Blue Heron	Song Sparrow
Blackpoll Warbler	Great Crested Flycatcher	Summer Tanager
Blue Grosbeak	Hairy Woodpecker	Swainson's Thrush
Blue Jay	Hooded Warbler**	Unidentified Chickadee ⁺
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	House Finch	Warbling Vireo
Blue-headed Vireo	House Wren	White-breasted Nuthatch
Blue-winged Warbler	Indigo Bunting**	White-eyed Vireo**
Brown Creeper	Kentucky Warbler*	Wild Turkey
Brown-headed Cowbird	Least Flycatcher	Wood Thrush*
Carolina Wren**	Louisiana Waterthrush**	Worm-eating Warbler*
Cedar Waxwing	Magnolia Warbler	Yellow Warbler
Cerulean Warbler*	Mourning Dove	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Northern Cardinal	Yellow-breasted Chat
Chimney Swift	Northern Flicker	Yellow-throated Vireo**
Chipping Sparrow	Northern Parula	Yellow-throated Warbler**
Common Grackle	Northern Waterthrush	
Common Raven	Olive-sided Flycatcher	
Common Yellowthroat	Orchard Oriole	
Cooper's Hawk	Ovenbird	
Downy Woodpecker	Pileated Woodpecker	
Eastern Bluebird	Pine Warbler**	
Eastern Kingbird	Prairie Warbler*	

*Partners in Flight Watchlist species are vulnerable at a continental scale

**Stewardship Species have most of their global population within the region.

⁺Detections of Carolina and Black-capped Chickadees are combined.

For further information

Ladin, Z., S. E. Goodwin, and W. G. Shriver. In Press. Avian Monitoring in the National Capital Region Network: 2007 – 2011. Natural Resource Data Series Report NPS/NCRN/NRDS—2011/TBD. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.
Will be available online at: http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/ncrn/monitoring_birds.cfm

Sinclair, J., M. Koenen, S. Hood, M. Milton, and C. Wright. 2004. Avian Inventory at Six National Capital Region Parks Final Report (Revised). TIC#: NCRO D-48
Available online at: http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/ncrn/inventories_avian.cfm

NCRN Bird Monitoring webpage: http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/ncrn/monitoring_birds.cfm

Photographs: Red-eyed Vireo- AccuSoft Co.; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Ovenbird- Laura Erickson; Acadian Flycatcher- Greg W. Lasley; Black-capped Chickadee- Bruce Echols; Carolina Chickadee, Eastern Wood-Pewee, and American Robin- Cameron Rognan; Eastern Tufted Titmouse- Judy Howle; Wood Thrush- JR Woodward; White-breasted Nuthatch- Jean Kuns