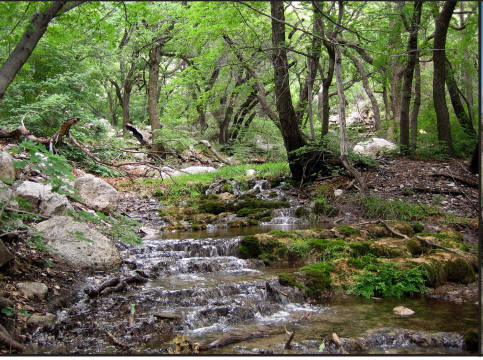
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Guadalupe Mountains National Park

Bird Checklist







Bird Habitat
at Guadalupe Mountains National Park

The unique ecosystems and physical formations in Guadalupe Mountains National Park provide bird species with a wealth of habitat types and food sources. Within the Chihuahuan Desert, the park is home to the greatest elevation gradient and the most extreme habitats. Guadalupe Mountains National Park provides high-elevation mixed-conifer habitat, mid-elevation riparian and canyon habitats, and low-elevation gypsum dune habitat. There are approximately 275 bird species confirmed to be present within the park, and more species have been identified as possibly occurring in the park.

Threats and Stressors

Birds are some of the most visible indicators of ecosystem health. By tracking the abundance and diversity of birds in different habitats, we can learn a lot about the environment. One of the main threats facing bird populations is land cover change, which often results in a loss of habitat that impacts the places where birds breed, spend the winter, or migrate through.

The encroachment of exotic plant species is one contributor to land cover change. A loss or alteration of vegetative structure, and competition for resources from other non-native species, could compromise the nesting success of native birds.

Another major threat to birds, particularly those that depend on grasslands, is grassland degradation and fragmentation. Over 97% of the native grasslands in the United States have been lost, primarily due to land conversion to agricultural fields. In the Chihuahuan Desert alone, more than one million acres of grasslands have been converted to agricultural lands in the last five years. The Chihuahuan

COVER PHOTO: RAY MEYER; SMITH CREEK (ABOVE, LEFT): DAVE BIERI; INDIAN MEADOW (ABOVE RIGHT): KELLY BRYAN





The diversity of ecosystems at the park provides a variety of habitats for birds, including montane woodlands and springs (opposite page, left); desert and semi-desert grasslands (opposite page, right); salt flats, which sometimes flood with water (above, left); and topography that includes mountains, canyons, cliffs, and valleys (above, right).

Desert grasslands are expected to become drier due to higher temperatures and lower precipitation levels associated with global climate change. Drought conditions, desertification, and overgrazing of ranch lands all contribute to the degradation of grasslands in the Chihuahuan Desert.

Energy development and exploration (oil, gas, solar, and wind) in the region surrounding the park, and potentially the large-scale development of desalination plants, primarily affects the grassland habitats. Collisions with wind farms are likely more frequent among raptors and Neotropical migrants; however, the exact effects that these wind farms have on birds are still poorly understood. Some studies have found that wind farms are responsible for no more mortalities than other human-made structures (e.g., buildings, communication towers), while other studies have found that turbines are responsible for unusually high numbers of bird mortalities. Bird collisions with buildings, power lines, communication towers, and windows are an important threat, especially during migration.

Fire is a natural process in the park, and was historically an important source of disturbance in mixed-conifer forests throughout the southwestern U.S. Fire influences the park's vegetation communities and ecosystem processes, which in turn impacts wildlife habitat. High winds frequently prevent controlled burns in the park, and the presence of a high fuel load in critical bird areas represents a significant threat to the bird populations in the park. A catastrophic fire (in terms of size and severity) could reduce the amount of bird habitat for several years and reduce the availability of suitable nesting sites for cavity-nesting species.

PHOTO CREDITS: SALT FLATS (ABOVE, LEFT): NPS; MCKITTRICK PEAK (ABOVE RIGHT): STEVE WEST



PHOTO: NPS/E. JACKSON

Birdwatching

Birdwatching is a fun family activity to enjoy on the many hiking trails and from observation points in the park. In addition to this checklist, there are field guides available at the visitor center with more information on bird identification and the kinds of habitat where you are likely to see them.

This checklist describes the seasonal abundance of species that have been identified in the park. Space is also provided at the back of this booklet for recording observations and additional trip information.

PHOTO: DAVE BIERI



In addition to seeing birds, you might find their nests, like this Cactus Wren nest well protected among the cholla spines.



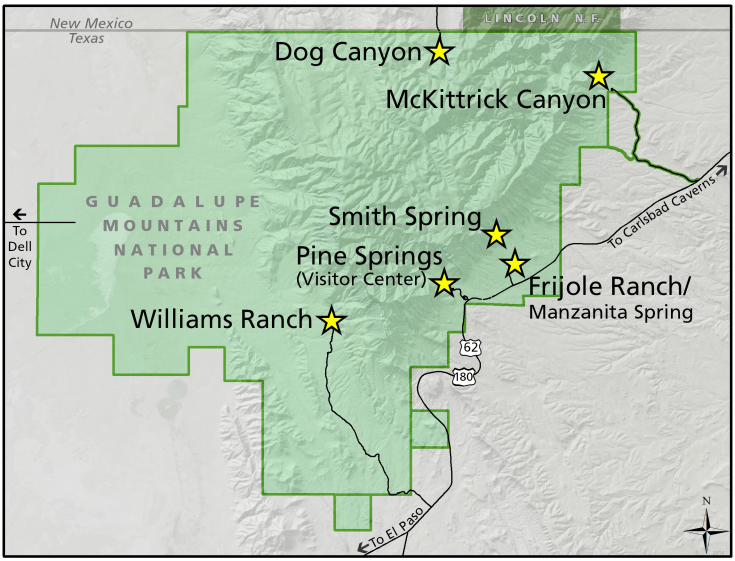


PHOTOS: NPS/E. JACKSON

Birding Hot Spots

Some birding hot spots in the park include: Dog Canyon, Smith Spring, Frijole Ranch, Williams Ranch, McKittrick Canyon, and Pine Springs Canyon.

In nearby Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Rattlesnake Springs is one of the best birding locations in New Mexico, especially during spring migration. For more information about birding in the park or in locations near your home, visit: http://ebird.org/ebird/hotspots and http://ebird.org/ebird/map/

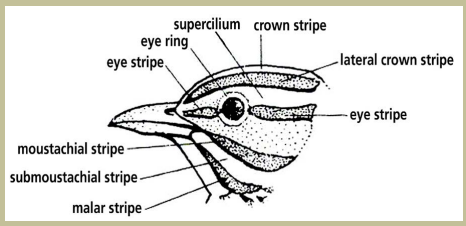




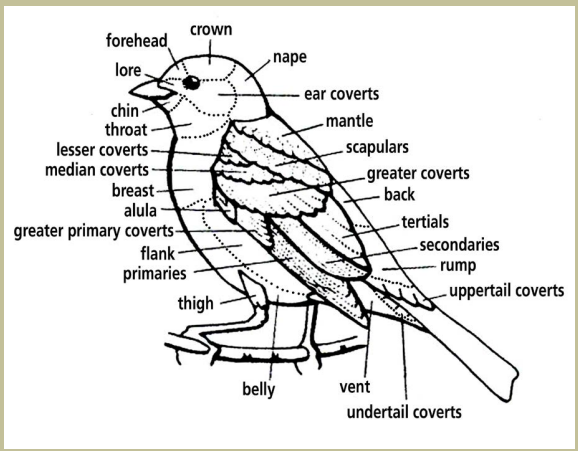


Birdwatching Tips

- Find a field guide or birding checklist and take some time to study. Start out by identifying a representative bird from each family group.
- Consider a bird's habitat, range, and seasonal variation to help narrow down the possible number of birds to identify in a particular area.



- Improve the chances for identification by noting a bird's "field marks," such as shape, size, colors, markings (see diagrams), sounds, behaviors, and flight patterns.
- Birding can be enjoyed with one's eyes alone, but a small pair of medium-power binoculars can greatly enhance the experience.
- Show respect for nature and others by causing as little disturbance as possible while birding.







You never know what you will see while birdwatching in the park. You might see a Mexican Spotted Owl in canyons (opposite page, left); or a Black-headed Grosbeak feeding her family (opposite page, right); Wild Turkeys (above, left); or a family of Western Tanagers (above, right).

Checklist Key

The following abbreviations are used in the checklist to describe the presence of each species in the park, when (the seasons) you are likely to see it, and how abundant it is in the park.

Presence

p = present in the park
h = historically present
l = likely present in the park
u = unconfirmed presence

Seasonality

sp = spring (March-May)
s = summer (June-August)
f = fall (September-November)
w = winter (December-February)

NOTE: If you see a bird on this list with an abundance category of occasional (o), rare (r), accidental (x), or not previously observed in the park, please fill out the form in the back of this guide and hand it to a Park Ranger or return it to the visitor center.

Thank you!

Abundance

a = abundant; common species that is numerous
c = common; likely to be seen in suitable habitat
u = uncommon; present, but not certain to be seen in suitable habitat
o = occasional; seen few times per season, but not every year
r = rare; seen at intervals of 2-5 years, and generally 11 to <50 records in 40 years
x = accidental; recorded <10 records in 40 years

PHOTO CREDITS: DAVE BIERI (OPPOSITE, LEFT); DOUG BUEHLER (ABOVE, LEFT); OTHER PHOTOS COURTESY OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.



Snow Geese



Ring-necked Duck



Montezuma Quail

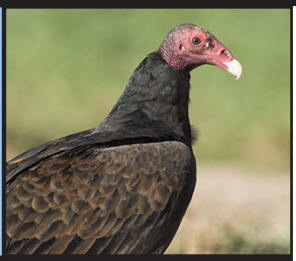
√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Ducks, Geese, and Swans (Anatidae)			
	Snow Goose (flyover)	p	x	sp, f, w
	Canada Goose (flyover)	p	x	f
	Wood Duck	p	x	w
	Gadwall	p	x	sp, w
	American Wigeon	p	x	w
	Mallard	p	x	w
	Blue-winged Teal	p	x	s
	Cinnamon Teal	p	x	s
	Northern Shoveler	p	x	w
	Northern Pintail	l	x	w
	Green-winged Teal	p	x	w
	Ring-necked Duck	p	r	sp, s, w
	Lesser Scaup	p	x	w
	Bufflehead	u		w
	Common Merganser	l	x	w
	New World Quail (Odontophoridae)			
	Scaled Quail	p	a	sp, s, f, w
	Gambel's Quail	p	x	s, f
	Northern Bobwhite	p	x	sp, s, f
	Montezuma Quail	p	r	sp, s, f, w



Ring-necked Pheasant



Turkey Vulture



Turkey Vulture

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Patridges, Grouse, Turkeys, and Old World Quail (Phasianidae)			
_____	Ring-necked Pheasant	p	x	sp, f
_____	Wild Turkey	p	u	sp, s, f, w
	Grebes (Podicipedidae)			
_____	Pied-billed Grebe	l	x	w, sp
_____	Eared Grebe	u		w
	Pelicans (Pelecanidae)			
_____	Brown Pelican (flyover)	p	x	w
	Bitterns, Herons, and Allies (Ardeidae)			
_____	American Bittern	u		f
_____	Great Blue Heron	p	x	s, f
_____	Great Egret	p	x	s, f
_____	Snowy Egret	p	x	sp
_____	Cattle Egret	p	x	sp, s, f
	New World Vultures (Cathartidae)			
_____	Black Vulture	p	x	sp
_____	Turkey Vulture	p	c	sp, s, f
	Ospreys (Pandionidae)			
_____	Osprey	p	r	sp, s, f



Ferruginous Hawk

Several of the raptor species that are found in the park have been designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the state of Texas as either endangered or threatened. Examples of these species include the Aplomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis*), Common Black-Hawk (*Buteogallus anthracinus*), Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*), and the Gray Hawk (*Buteo nitidus*).

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies (Accipitridae)			
_____	Bald Eagle (flyover)	p	x	s, f, w
_____	Northern Harrier	p	u	sp, s, f, w
_____	Sharp-shinned Hawk	p	u	sp, s, f, w
_____	Cooper's Hawk	p	u	sp, s, f, w
_____	Northern Goshawk	p	x	sp, s, f
_____	Common Black-Hawk	p	x	sp, s
_____	Harris's Hawk	p	x	f, w
_____	Swainson's Hawk	p	o	sp, s, f
_____	Zone-tailed Hawk	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Red-tailed Hawk	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Ferruginous Hawk	p	r	sp, s, f, w
_____	Rough-legged Hawk	p	x	f, w
_____	Golden Eagle	p	u	sp, s, f, w
	Rails, Gallinules, and Coots (Rallidae)			
_____	American Coot	p	r	sp, w
	Cranes (Gruidae)			
_____	Sandhill Crane (flyover)	p	r	sp, s, f, w
	Lapwings and Plovers (Charadriidae)			
_____	Killdeer	p	r	sp, f, w
_____	Mountain Plover	l		w



Red-tailed Hawk



Red-tailed Hawk



Mourning Dove

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Sandpipers, Phalaropes, and Allies (Scolopacidae)			
_____	Spotted Sandpiper	p	x	sp, s
_____	Upland Sandpiper (flyover)	p	x	s
_____	Long-billed Curlew	p	x	f
_____	Wilson's Snipe	p	r	sp, w
	Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers (Laridae)			
_____	Ring-billed Gull	p	x	f, w
_____	Herring Gull	p	x	f, w
	Pigeons and Doves (Columbidae)			
_____	Rock Pigeon	p	x	sp, s, f, w
_____	Band-tailed Pigeon	p	o	sp, s, f
_____	Eurasian Collared-Dove	p	x	sp, s
_____	White-winged Dove	p	a	sp, s, f, w
_____	Mourning Dove	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Inca Dove	p	x	sp
	Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Anis (Cuculidae)			
_____	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	p	x	sp, s
_____	Greater Roadrunner	p	u	sp, s, f, w
	Barn Owls (Tytonidae)			
_____	Barn Owl	p	x	s, f



Great Horned Owl



Burrowing Owl



Long-eared Owl

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Typical Owls (Strigidae)			
_____	Flammulated Owl	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Western Screech-Owl	p	x	s, f, w
_____	Great Horned Owl	p	o	sp, s, f, w
_____	Northern Pygmy-Owl	p	x	sp, s, f
_____	Elf Owl	p	x	sp, s
_____	Burrowing Owl	p	x	sp, s, f, w
_____	Mexican Spotted Owl	p	o	sp, s, f, w
_____	Long-eared Owl	p	x	f, w
_____	Northern Saw-whet Owl	p	x	sp, s, w

The **Mexican Spotted Owl** (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) is one of three subspecies of the spotted owl endemic to North America and has the broadest range of the three subspecies. Guadalupe Mountains National Park is home to some of the most pristine Mexican Spotted Owl habitat in the Chihuahuan Desert; the steep-walled canyons and dense mixed-forests provide suitable nesting habitat for the species. The Mexican Spotted Owl is listed as a threatened species by both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the state of Texas.



PHOTO: DAVE BIERI



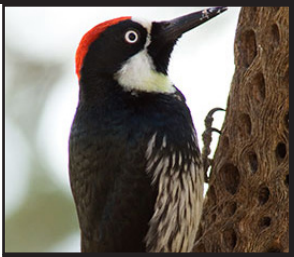
Lesser Nighthawk





Rufous Hummingbird - female (left), male (right)

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Goatsuckers (Caprimulgidae)			
_____	Lesser Nighthawk	p	r	sp, s
_____	Common Nighthawk	p	o	sp, s, f
_____	Common Poorwill	p	o	sp, s, f, w
_____	Mexican Whip-poor-will	p	r	sp, s, f
	Swifts (Apodidae)			
_____	Black Swift	p	x	sp
_____	White-throated Swift	p	c	sp, s, f, w
	Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)			
_____	Magnificent Hummingbird	p	o	sp, s, f
_____	Blue-throated Hummingbird	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Lucifer Hummingbird	p	x	s, f
_____	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	p	x	s, f
_____	Black-chinned Hummingbird	p	a	sp, s
_____	Anna's Hummingbird	p	x	f
_____	Broad-tailed Hummingbird	p	a	sp, s, f
_____	Rufous Hummingbird	p	c	sp, s, f
_____	Calliope Hummingbird	p	r	s, f
_____	Broad-billed Hummingbird	p	x	sp, s, f
_____	White-eared Hummingbird	p	x	sp, s



Acorn Woodpecker



Red-naped Sapsucker



American Kestral

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)			
_____	Belted Kingfisher	p	r	sp, s, f, w
	Woodpeckers and Allies (Picidae)			
_____	Lewis's Woodpecker	p	r	sp, f, w
_____	Red-headed Woodpecker	p	x	s, f
_____	Acorn Woodpecker	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Williamson's Sapsucker	p	r	f, w
_____	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	p	r	sp, f, w
_____	Red-naped Sapsucker	p	c	sp, f, w
_____	Ladder-backed Woodpecker	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Downy Woodpecker	p	r	sp, s, f, w
_____	Hairy Woodpecker	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Northern Flicker	p	c	sp, s, f, w
	Caracaras and Falcons (Falconidae)			
_____	American Kestrel	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Merlin	p	r	f, w
_____	Aplomado Falcon	p	x	f
_____	Peregrine Falcon	p	u	sp, s, f, w
_____	Prairie Falcon	p	r	sp, s, f, w



Say's Phoebe



Ash-throated Flycatcher



Cassin's Kingbird

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)			
_____	Olive-sided Flycatcher	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Greater Pewee	p	x	sp, s
_____	Western Wood-Pewee	p	a	sp, s, f
_____	Willow Flycatcher	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Hammond's Flycatcher	p	r	sp, s
_____	Gray Flycatcher	p	o	sp, s, f
_____	Dusky Flycatcher	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Cordilleran Flycatcher	p	o	sp, s, f
_____	Black Phoebe	p	r	sp, s, f, w
_____	Eastern Phoebe	p	x	sp, w
_____	Say's Phoebe	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Vermilion Flycatcher	p	x	sp, s
_____	Ash-throated Flycatcher	p	c	sp, s, f
_____	Brown-crested Flycatcher	p	x	sp, s
_____	Cassin's Kingbird	p	c	sp, s, f
_____	Western Kingbird	p	o	sp, s, f
_____	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	p	x	f
	Shrikes (Laniidae)			
_____	Loggerhead Shrike	p	u	sp, s, f, w
_____	Northern Shrike	p	x	f, w



Plumbeous Vireo



Steller's Jay



Common Raven

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
Vireos (Vireonidae)				
_____	White-eyed Vireo	p	x	sp, s
_____	Bell's Vireo	p	x	sp, s
_____	Gray Vireo	p	u	sp, s, f
_____	Yellow-throated Vireo	p	x	sp, s
_____	Plumbeous Vireo	p	c	sp, s, f
_____	Cassin's Vireo	p	r	sp, f
_____	Blue-headed Vireo	p	x	sp, f, w
_____	Hutton's Vireo	p	x	sp, s, f, w
_____	Warbling Vireo	p	u	sp, s, f
_____	Red-eyed Vireo	p	x	s
Jays and Crows (Corvidae)				
_____	Pinyon Jay	p	o	sp, s, f, w
_____	Steller's Jay	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Blue Jay	p	x	s, f
_____	Western Scrub-Jay	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Clark's Nutcracker	p	x	sp, f
_____	Black-billed Magpie	h		
_____	Chihuahuan Raven	p	u	sp, s, f, w
_____	Common Raven	p	c	sp, s, f, w
Larks (Alaudidae)				
_____	Horned Lark	p	x	sp, f



Violet-green Swallow



Juniper Titmouse



White-breasted Nuthatch

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
Swallows (Hirundinidae)				
_____	Purple Martin	h		
_____	Tree Swallow	u		sp
_____	Violet-green Swallow	p	c	sp, s, f
_____	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	p	x	sp
_____	Cliff Swallow	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Cave Swallow	p	x	sp
_____	Barn Swallow	p	o	sp, s, f
Chickadees and Titmice (Paridae)				
_____	Mountain Chickadee	p	a	sp, s, f, w
_____	Juniper Titmouse	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Black-crested Titmouse	p	x	sp, s
Verdins (Remizidae)				
_____	Verdin	p	o	sp, s, f, w
Bushtits (Aegithalidae)				
_____	Bushtit	p	a	sp, s, f, w
Nuthatches (Sittidae)				
_____	Red-breasted Nuthatch	p	u	sp, s, f, w
_____	White-breasted Nuthatch	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Pygmy Nuthatch	p	u	sp, s, f, w



Cactus Wren



Canyon Wren



House Wren

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
Creepers (Certhiidae)				
_____	Brown Creeper	p	r	sp, s, f, w
Wrens (Troglodytidae)				
_____	Rock Wren	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Canyon Wren	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	House Wren	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Winter Wren	p	x	sp, f, w
_____	Marsh Wren	p	x	sp, f
_____	Carolina Wren	u		
_____	Bewick's Wren	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Cactus Wren	p	c	sp, s, f, w
Gnatwrens and Gnatcatchers (Polioptilidae)				
_____	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	p	o	sp, s, f, w
Dippers (Cinclidae)				
_____	American Dipper	p	x	f, w
Kinglets (Regulidae)				
_____	Golden-crowned Kinglet	p	r	sp, f, w
_____	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	p	a	sp, f, w



The **European starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is a non-native bird introduced from Britian. It is more of a generalist in the habitats it uses and can outcompete native bird species for food, nesting areas, and cover. Some native species at Guadalupe Mountains National Park, including the Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*) and Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*) require specific vegetation communities, such as desert riparian and desert washes for successful nesting to occur.

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Thrushes (Turidae)			
_____	Eastern Bluebird	p	o	sp, f, w
_____	Western Bluebird	p	a	sp, s, f, w
_____	Mountain Bluebird	p	a	s, f, w
_____	Townsend's Solitaire	p	a	sp, s, f, w
_____	Gray-cheeked Thrush	u		
_____	Swainson's Thrush	p	r	sp, f
_____	Hermit Thrush	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	American Robin	p	a	sp, s, f, w
_____	Varied Thrush	p	x	f, w
	Mockingbirds and Thrashers (Mimidae)			
_____	Gray Catbird	p	r	sp, f, w
_____	Curve-billed Thrasher	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Brown Thrasher	p	r	sp, f, w
_____	Crissal Thrasher	p	r	sp, s, f, w
_____	Sage Thrasher	p	c	sp, f, w
_____	Northern Mockingbird	p	c	sp, s, f, w
	Starlings (Sturnidae)			
_____	European Starling	p	r	sp, f, w



Phainopepla



Orange-crowned Warbler



MacGillivray's Warbler

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Wagtails and Pipits (Motacillidae)			
_____	American Pipit	p	x	sp, w
	Waxwings (Bombycillidae)			
_____	Cedar Waxwing	p	a	sp, s, f, w
	Silky-flycatchers (Ptilogonatidae)			
_____	Phainopepla	p	c	sp, s, f, w
	Longspurs and Snow Buntings (Calcariidae)			
_____	Chestnut-collared Longspur	p	x	sp, f
_____	McCown's Longspur	p	x	sp
	Wood-Warblers (Parulidae)			
_____	Ovenbird	p	x	sp, f
_____	Worm-eating Warbler	p	x	f
_____	Northern Waterthrush	p	x	sp, s, f
_____	Black-and-white Warbler	p	x	sp, s, f
_____	Orange-crowned Warbler	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Nashville Warbler	p	r	sp, f, w
_____	Virginia's Warbler	p	o	sp, s, f
_____	MacGillivray's Warbler	p	r	sp, f
_____	Kentucky Warbler	p	x	sp, s



Yellow-rumped Warbl



Yellow Warbler



Wilson's Warbler

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Wood-Warblers, *continued*			
_____	Common Yellowthroat	p	x	sp, s, f
_____	Hooded Warbler	p	x	sp, s
_____	American Redstart	p	x	sp, s
_____	Northern Parula	p	x	sp, s, f
_____	Magnolia Warbler	u		
_____	Yellow Warbler	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Chestnut-sided Warbler	p	x	sp, s
_____	Black-throated Blue Warbler	p	x	sp, f
_____	Pine Warbler	p	x	f
_____	Yellow-rumped Warbler	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Grace's Warbler	p	u	sp, s, f
_____	Black-throated Gray Warbler	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Townsend's Warbler	p	u	sp, s, f
_____	Hermit Warbler	p	x	sp
_____	Black-throated Green Warbler	p	x	s, f
_____	Wilson's Warbler	p	c	sp, s, f
_____	Red-faced Warbler	p	x	sp, s
_____	Painted Redstart	p	x	sp, s
_____	Yellow-breasted Chat	p	x	sp, s



Green-tailed Towhee



Black-throated Sparrow



Lark Sparrow

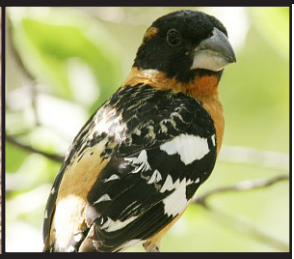
√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Emberizids (Emberizidae)			
	Green-tailed Towhee	p	c	sp, s, f, w
	Spotted Towhee	p	a	sp, s, f, w
	Rufous-crowned Sparrow	p	a	sp, s, f, w
	Canyon Towhee	p	a	sp, s, f, w
	Cassin's Sparrow	p	r	sp, s, f, w
	American Tree Sparrow	p	x	sp, w
	Chipping Sparrow	p	a	sp, s, f, w
	Clay-colored Sparrow	p	r	sp, f, w
	Brewer's Sparrow	p	o	sp, s, f, w
	Field Sparrow	p	x	w
	Black-chinned Sparrow	p	c	sp, s, f, w
	Vesper Sparrow	p	r	sp, f, w
	Lark Sparrow	p	c	sp, s, f, w
	Black-throated Sparrow	p	c	sp, s, f, w
	Bell's Sparrow	p	r	f, w
	Lark Bunting	p	r	sp, s, w
	Savannah Sparrow	p	r	f, w
	Grasshopper Sparrow	p	x	sp, f, w
	Fox Sparrow	p	x	w
	Song Sparrow	p	r	sp, s, f, w
	Lincoln's Sparrow	p	r	sp, f, w



Hepatic Tanager

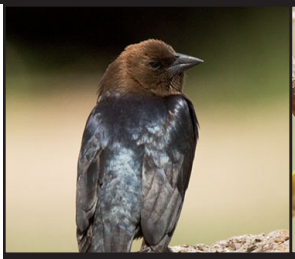


Blue Grosbeak



Black-headed Grosbeak

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Emberizids, *continued*			
_____	Swamp Sparrow	p	x	f
_____	White-throated Sparrow	p	r	sp, f, w
_____	White-crowned Sparrow	p	a	sp, f, w
_____	Golden-crowned Sparrow	p	x	f
_____	Dark-eyed Junco	p	a	sp, s, f, w
_____	Yellow-eyed Junco	p	x	sp, f
	Pirange Tanagers, Cardinals, and Allies (Cardinalidae)			
_____	Hepatic Tanager	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Summer Tanager	p	u	sp, s, f
_____	Western Tanager	p	c	sp, s, f
_____	Northern Cardinal	p	r	sp, s, f, w
_____	Pyrrhuloxia	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Black-headed Grosbeak	p	c	sp, s, f
_____	Blue Grosbeak	p	c	sp, s, f
_____	Lazuli Bunting	p	o	sp, s, f
_____	Indigo Bunting	p	r	sp, s, f
_____	Varied Bunting	p	x	sp, s
_____	Painted Bunting	p	x	s
_____	Dickcissel	p	x	w



Brown-headed Cowbird



Scott's Oriole



Cassin's Finch

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Blackbirds (Icteridae)			
	Red-winged Blackbird	p	r	sp, s
	Eastern Meadowlark	p	r	sp, s, f, w
	Western Meadowlark	p	r	sp, s, f, w
	Yellow-headed Blackbird	p	r	sp, s, f
	Brewer's Blackbird	p	r	sp, f, w
	Common Grackle	p	x	sp
	Great-tailed Grackle	p	r	sp, s, f, w
	Bronzed Cowbird	p	r	sp, s
	Brown-headed Cowbird	p	c	sp, s
	Orchard Oriole	p	x	sp, s
	Hooded Oriole	p	x	sp, s
	Bullock's Oriole	p	r	sp, s
	Baltimore Oriole	p	x	sp
	Scott's Oriole	p	c	sp, s, f
	Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Alllies (Fringillidae)			
	Pine Grosbeak	p	x	f
	House Finch	p	a	sp, s, f, w
	Purple Finch	p	r	sp, f, w
	Cassin's Finch	p	u	sp, s, f, w
	Red Crossbill	p	r	sp, s, f, w



Lesser Goldfinch



American Goldfinch



House Sparrow

√	Common Name	Presence	Abundance	Seasonality
	Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Alllies, *continued*			
_____	Pine Siskin	p	a	sp, s, f, w
_____	Lesser Goldfinch	p	c	sp, s, f, w
_____	Lawrence's Goldfinch	u	x	s
_____	American Goldfinch	p	o	sp, s, f, w
_____	Evening Grosbeak	p	o	sp, s, f, w
	Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)			
_____	House Sparrow	p	c	sp, s, f, w



Acknowledgements

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Thank you to all the volunteers who participate in the Christmas Bird Count at the park. We are grateful to all our park volunteers and visitors for your contributions.

Get Involved!

Join us for the annual Christmas Bird Count coordinated in collaboration with the Audubon Society International Christmas Bird Count. For more information, visit our web site at: www.nps.gov/gumo/ or the Audubon Society page at: www.audubon.org/conservation/science/christmas-bird-count

Do you photograph, draw, or paint birds?
Please contact the Park Artist-In-Residence Coordinator at (915) 828-3251.

Would you like to lead birding walks?
Please contact our Park Volunteer Coordinator at (915) 828-3251.

EDITING AND DESIGN: NINA CHAMBERS, 2016

Form 10-257 "R" 5/83	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** NATURAL HISTORY FIELD OBSERVATION

OBSERVATION:

LOCATION:

DATE *(Month, Day, Year)*	**WEATHER**	**TIME** *(am, pm)*

Description, Behavior, Number, Sketch, Map, Etc.
(use reverse if necessary)

BE ACCURATE - DO NOT GUESS

PARK: Guadalupe Mountains National Park

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