

Bird Inventory for Mammoth Cave National Park

Final Report

Submitted by

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**National Park Service
Cumberland Piedmont Network
Mammoth Cave National Park
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Background and Objectives

A project was undertaken by the National Park Service Natural Resource Challenge initiative to document the occurrence of at least 90% of the species of vertebrates and vascular plants in each National Park unit. This particular piece of the project looked at the avifauna on Mammoth Cave National Park in central Kentucky. As part of the project for each park, point counts were conducted park-wide during the breeding season using a statistically valid study design using plots placed in different vegetative communities to get a picture of breeding species and densities within the park, walking and driving surveys were conducted during migration and winter to generate lists of birds using the parks with emphasis on grasslands and water bodies when applicable, and hawk-watching during migration where applicable. Additionally, incidental information on species of conservation concern was noted.

Overall Summary

A total of 2,608 individuals of 147 species (Table 1) of birds were recorded on Mammoth Cave National Park during the survey period. Groups that were best represented included species that prefer large tracts of mature or relatively mature forest (i.e. Ovenbird, Hooded Warbler, Scarlet Tanager, Wood Thrush) as well as some forest edge species (i.e. Indigo Bunting, Northern Cardinal, Red-bellied Woodpecker). Most water birds were not detected other than the most common species (i.e. Canada Goose, Mallard, Great Blue Heron) due to lack of habitat. Similarly, species of grasslands were found in very small numbers primarily around the borders of the park (i.e. Eastern Meadowlark, Northern Bobwhite) while species of scrubby habitats and second-growth were found in only a few places (i.e. Blue-winged Warbler, Prairie Warbler, House Wren, Yellow-breasted Chat). Historically, the park has been much more open and supported a larger number of species of disturbed habitats and grasslands, but lacked the large numbers of woodland species.

Wilson (1968) listed an additional 57 species as occurring on Mammoth Cave National Park (Table 2). Most of these were waterfowl or species of open areas that are no longer likely to occur on the park with the current habitat. Of those Wilson listed, only 12 are possible to occur on or over the park on a close to annual (or during regular eruption years in the case of finches) basis with the current habitat and size of the park (Bald Eagle, Double-crested Cormorant, Sandhill Crane, Spotted Sandpiper, Black-billed Cuckoo, Common Nighthawk, Sedge Wren, Bewick's Wren, American Pipit, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Grasshopper Sparrow, and Evening Grosbeak). An additional three (Peregrine Falcon, Northern Saw-whet Owl, and Henslow's Sparrow) are difficult to detect in migration but may also be annual migrants through the park. Based on this assessment, a realistic diversity for Mammoth Cave based on present habitat is roughly 162 species.

Breeding Bird Results

Breeding bird numbers and diversity were estimated by surveying 47 plots placed across the park in a grid (Fig.1). Each point was surveyed during morning hours (before 10 a.m.) during low wind (<10 mph) and non-rainy conditions (such that sound was not hampered). All birds seen and heard for 10 minutes were recorded. Each bird was listed by distance (under 25 m, under 50 m, under 100 m, over 100 m, and flyover) and time of detection (within 3 minutes, 3-5 minutes, and 5-10 minutes).

Woodland species were the most numerous and widespread species found suggesting that the park supports a healthy forest ecosystem. Some small openings do exist in various areas of the park allowing edge species, including Brown-headed Cowbirds, to maintain fair populations. A total of 1,322 individuals of 74 species were recorded on point counts during the survey (Table 3). Plots averaged 17.3 species with a range of 13 to 28 species (Table 4). The largest numbers of individuals detected were of Red-eyed Vireos (127), Ovenbirds (102), and Scarlet Tanagers (88) (Table 3). The most frequently seen species were the same three, each present at 41 of 47 points (Table 5).

Several notable species of conservation concern were noted during the breeding season. Chuck-will's Widow was detected along the park boundary on hwy 255 during a nocturnal survey. Whip-poor-wills were very common and noted on several points and virtually everywhere surveyed at night within the park. Mature woodland species such as Wood Thrush, Acadian Flycatcher, Kentucky Warbler, and Worm-eating Warbler were all widespread throughout the park and in the top 20 most abundantly surveyed species. Cerulean Warblers were not as widespread, but easily noted along the Green River, particularly near the Green River Ferry. Other individuals were noted in scattered areas throughout the park, primarily near streams and ravines including along Dry Prong and in the east of the park at point 29 near Strawberry Valley. Louisiana Waterthrushes were also found fairly regularly along the rivers and streams of the park, occurring on seven different points. Prairie Warblers were found in scattered locations throughout, primarily where Eastern redcedars were growing. The largest concentrations of this species were in Wondering Woods and near the Job Corps Center. Blue-winged Warblers, which prefer similar habitats but are less common, were found only near Wondering Woods. Prothonotary Warblers were present in a few locations only along the banks of the Green River. Of those species mentioned, all seem to be thriving, or at least stable, with one exception. Blue-winged Warblers may be threatened as they were located in only one location, and their habitat preferences are for second-growth or scrubby areas. A recent burn within the Wondering Woods area where they were found will likely help that habitat remain suitable to this species.

Two other species of regional breeding significance were noted incidentally during travel between points. A Sharp-shinned Hawk, a Kentucky species of special concern, was seen along Collie Ridge two hundred meters southeast of point 10. This species is quite secretive and hard to find in the breeding season, but the park offers an abundance of mature forest habitat for this species to thrive there. Additionally, a Blue-headed Vireo was present and singing along the old Dennison Ferry Road (White Oak Trail) 100 m east of the first bend to the east in the upper end of Houchin Hollow. This species has been reported as a possible breeder in the park, but is near the edge of its known breeding range.

Species that were missed by the survey were few. Some introduced species such as, House Sparrow breed at the Visitor Center and some raptors such as Cooper's and Sharp-shinned

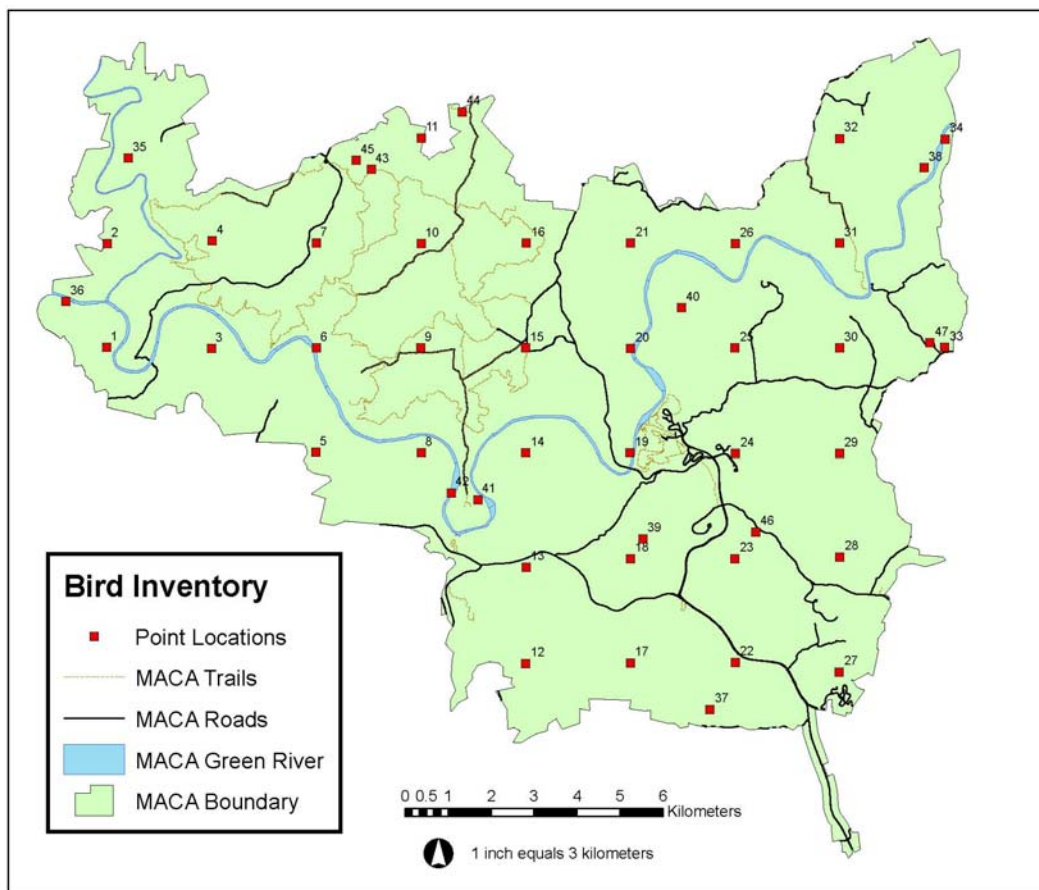


Figure 1. Breeding Bird Point Count Locations for this Study.

Hawk were present within the park but virtually impossible to detect via the point count method. Some water birds such as Wood Duck, Mallard, and Green Heron were noted incidentally and likely breed within the park's boundaries primarily along the Green River, but were not detected even on points along the river. Finally, a few species such as Orchard Oriole, Yellow Warbler, Northern Mockingbird, and Warbling Vireo are present, and likely breeding, in areas within a few hundred meters of the park but were not noted during the breeding period within the park boundaries.

Wintering Birds

Priorities for this project for wintering birds included waterfowl surveys and grassland surveys, however neither habitat is present in sufficient quantity. No wintering waterfowl were noted on the rivers or small ponds, and only two Song Sparrows and one Swamp Sparrow flushed from the small Indian Grass patches present on the park at the time of the survey, and those may have represented migrants.

General surveys for other wintering songbirds were conducted by walking and driving surveys across the park. The park contains a large amount of coniferous habitat, primarily pines, that seem to attract a large number of winter 'finches' as well as other songbirds. During the survey period, no large numbers of finches were present regionally, but Purple Finches, Pine

Siskins, and Red-breasted Nuthatches were all reported in small to fair numbers. On the park, those species were easily found and overall seemed to be as numerous on the park as anywhere else, suggesting that the cone crop could be sufficient to host many of these birds during true invasion years. Additionally, virtually every species of songbird expected to winter in the area was found, including a couple of rarer wintering species. House Wrens were found both at Wondering Woods and the Job Corps Center and a Brown Thrasher was found at Wondering Woods. Both of these species are rare to absent in the region during most winters. Additionally, uncommon species such as Eastern Phoebe, Fox Sparrow, and Ruby-crowned Kinglet were found within the park during winter. The only songbird not found that was likely to be present in a wooded area such as Mammoth Cave was Pine Warbler, a species that usually overwinters in very small numbers in pine stands in southern Kentucky where they bred the previous summer.

Migration Birds

Walking and driving surveys were conducted during spring and fall to detect species using Mammoth Cave. The park proved to be a very diverse location for migrants which make up more than half of the diversity found annually within the park (Table 6). Of the 37 regularly occurring species of warbler in Kentucky, only Black-throated Blue Warbler (rare but likely regular) and Swainson's Warbler (historical/occasional) were not detected on the park during the survey. In fact, woodland and second-growth species (vireos, thrushes, tanagers, orioles, flycatchers, etc.) were uniformly well-represented with only some of the rarest species missed. Grassland species present in the region, such as Henslow's and Grasshopper Sparrows, were mostly missed due to lack of habitat, although a few species, such as Dickcissel, were found near the edges of the park. Waterfowl diversity was also quite low due to lack of habitat. Potential breeding species were the only species noted during the survey other than one American Coot that was noted flying over the park.

No federally endangered or threatened species were noted within the park, but in addition to the aforementioned breeding species of conservation concern, Olive-sided Flycatcher and Golden-winged Warbler were noted using the park as a stopover site during migration. Additionally, Red-headed Woodpeckers are present within the park, and although not found on breeding surveys, the species does use the park and might breed within the boundaries.

Raptors

The park does host a substantial number of raptors as breeders. Three owl species (Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, and Eastern Screech-Owl) were all detected within the park on multiple occasions and are year-round residents within the park. Diurnal raptors that breed within the park include Red-tailed Hawk, Red-Shouldered Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, and Sharp-shinned Hawk. Additionally, American Kestrel breeds in surrounding farmland and possibly within park boundaries as well. Ospreys were not detected on this survey, but have been expanding their numbers in recent years and do breed on the Green River downstream from Mammoth Cave National Park. The potential exists for this species to expand into the park as a breeder in the not too distant future. The same species that are currently known to breed in the park, with the exception of Broad-winged Hawk, are also the only ones known to winter in the park, but the potential of Eagles (primarily Bald but also Golden) is present, especially along the river. Due to the unique nature of Bald Eagles where different populations

in the U.S. breed at opposite times of year, this species is not only likely as a winter visitor, but possible virtually on any date of the year in Kentucky.

Mammoth Cave does not have any natural geographic features that lend themselves to funnel raptors through the park in a concentrated manner or to create a good viewing area, but raptors do fly over the park during migration. By watching from areas that have a fairly large view of the sky such as near the Visitor Center and in Wondering Woods, several raptor species were noted in small numbers including Broad-winged Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, American Kestrel, Merlin, Osprey, and Northern Harrier. Although no large 'kettles' were noted, the potential for the largest numbers of raptors at once is with Broad-winged Hawks in the last ten days of September. Their return in April is usually notable, but not as spectacular. These times of year are also the best to see Osprey and American Kestrels over the park. October and April are the best times to catch a Sharp-shinned or Cooper's Hawks over the park, as well as Merlin and Northern Harrier. Red-tailed Hawks and Red-shouldered Hawks migrate primarily in November and March.

Another raptor species that has the potential to be seen during migration is Peregrine Falcon. This species has greatly increased their numbers since the DDT era and is a regular at most major hawk-watches in the eastern U.S. Best chances to see this species are in October and April.

Habitat Availability

As the park stands now, there is a large amount of mature forest that supports a large population of woodland species, including a fair population of some of the more picky woodland species such as Cerulean Warbler. Additionally, there are large numbers of openings within the forest, primarily from roads and burns, that also support populations of edge and second-growth species. The only groups that are under-represented are waterfowl and grassland species. As to waterfowl, not much can be, or should be, done to manage for this group as there is no large lake to attract substantial numbers of waterfowl. However, grassland species are different. Small Indian Grass patches have been established in a few locations within the park, and a larger one is being established near the Job Corps Center. The small patches are likely used by several groups of wildlife but appeared to be too small and isolated to attract many grassland birds. However, it is likely that the area at the Job Corps Center, which is in a more open area initially, could attract some species such as Henslow's and Grasshopper Sparrows eventually. Both of these species are more likely to use large uniform patches of native grasslands than small isolated patches.

When managing for grassland species it is important to realize that adding new openings can also have negative effects on bird breeding success. Nest predators, such as snakes, and Brown-headed Cowbirds, a nest parasite, thrive in openings in forested areas while large stands of uninterrupted forest usually do not support large numbers of these potentially dangerous species. Therefore, when attempting to add grassland habitat in a primarily wooded area it might be best to establish fewer large patches of native grasslands as opposed to several small ones if the possibility to do so exists.

Management Implications

Although species diversity is often looked at as the primary goal in habitat management, there is certainly something to be said about habitat stability and uniformity. Mammoth Cave National Park offers a very large tract of woodland habitat and the corresponding woodland avifauna, including notable species such as Cerulean Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush, and Acadian Flycatcher. Additionally, regulated burns within the park likely simulate natural burns that were historically present within the park that do not completely destroy the forest, but create new undergrowth, and seem to create some opportunities for second-growth and edge species to grab a foothold, many of which are favorable species (i.e. Prairie Warbler and Blue-winged Warbler). The thick understory that results within a few years from these burns is excellent habitat for many wood warblers including Hooded, Worm-eating, and Kentucky. In this regard, the current management regime seems to be appropriate for maintaining these groups.

Grassland species on the other hand are not well-represented. However, to manage for these species, other habitat must be altered. This should be done with caution as it may have negative impacts on woodland species, a group which should take a high priority when management issues are debated. Areas that are naturally or artificially open areas already, such as the Job Corps Center where this is already underway, are the best areas to do so if adding native grasslands is made a priority. However, as far as grassland birds such as Henslow's Sparrows are concerned, it usually takes areas of more than 50 acres to support a small population of a few pairs, and there are few other areas within the park boundaries that could be converted to grasslands without removal of other habitat, something that should be considered carefully before implementation.

Table 1. Summary of Birds Detected on Mammoth Cave during Study

Common	Alpha	Number of Detections	Number of Individuals Detected
Hooded Merganser	HOME	1	1
Mallard	MALL	1	2
Wood Duck	WODU	1	25
Canada Goose	CAGO	2	5
Great Blue Heron	GBHE	2	9
Green Heron	GRHE	1	1
American Coot	AMCO	1	1
American Woodcock	AMWO	1	1
Killdeer	KILL	1	1
Northern Bobwhite	NOBO	1	1
Wild Turkey	WITU	8	10
Rock Pigeon	ROPI	1	8
Mourning Dove	MODO	14	16
Turkey Vulture	TUVU	16	74
Black Vulture	BLVU	4	11
Northern Harrier	NOHA	1	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	SSHA	4	6
Cooper's Hawk	COHA	4	7
Red-tailed Hawk	RTHA	9	16
Red-shouldered Hawk	RSHA	6	7
Broad-winged Hawk	BWHA	2	3
Merlin	MERL	1	1
American Kestrel	AMKE	3	4
Osprey	OSPR	1	1
Barred Owl	BDOW	4	4
Eastern Screech-Owl	EASO	2	2
Great Horned Owl	GHOW	2	2
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	YBCU	30	46
Belted Kingfisher	BEKI	2	3
Hairy Woodpecker	HAWO	8	11
Downy Woodpecker	DOWO	31	36
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	YBSA	3	9
Pileated Woodpecker	PIWO	43	55
Red-headed Woodpecker	RHWO	1	1
Red-bellied Woodpecker	RBWO	34	38
Yellow-shafted Flicker	YSFL	12	12
Chuck-will's-widow	CWWI	1	1
Whip-poor-will	WPWI	4	9
Chimney Swift	CHSW	12	15
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	RTHU	7	7
Eastern Kingbird	EAKI	3	5
Great Crested Flycatcher	GCFL	14	16
Eastern Phoebe	EAPH	11	11
Olive-sided Flycatcher	OSFL	1	1
Eastern Wood-Pewee	EAWP	34	53
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	YBFL	1	1

Common	Alpha	Number of Detection	Number of Individuals Detected
Acadian Flycatcher	ACFL	22	32
Least Flycatcher	LEFL	2	2
Horned Lark	HOLA	1	5
Blue Jay	BLJA	36	58
American Crow	AMCR	41	75
European Starling	EUST	1	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	BHCO	20	24
Red-winged Blackbird	RWBL	7	123
Eastern Meadowlark	EAME	4	9
Orchard Oriole	OROR	1	1
Baltimore Oriole	BAOR	3	3
Common Grackle	COGR	2	101
Purple Finch	PUFI	3	109
House Finch	HOFI	4	4
American Goldfinch	AMGO	13	14
Pine Siskin	PISI	2	7
White-crowned Sparrow	WCSP	1	3
White-throated Sparrow	WTSP	4	52
Chipping Sparrow	CHSP	4	6
Field Sparrow	FISP	5	11
Slate-colored Junco	SCJU	5	52
Song Sparrow	SOSP	2	2
Lincoln's Sparrow	LISP	1	1
Swamp Sparrow	SWSP	1	2
Fox Sparrow	FOSP	1	2
Eastern Towhee	EATO	13	14
Northern Cardinal	NOCA	40	54
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	RBGR	3	6
Blue Grosbeak	BLGR	1	1
Indigo Bunting	INBU	31	52
Dickcissel	DICK	1	1
Scarlet Tanager	SCTA	48	101
Summer Tanager	SUTA	22	25
Purple Martin	PUMA	7	8
Barn Swallow	BARS	5	5
Tree Swallow	TRES	2	2
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	NRWS	3	8
Cedar Waxwing	CEDW	6	31
Red-eyed Vireo	REVI	48	145
Philadelphia Vireo	PHVI	2	2
Warbling Vireo	WAVI	2	2
Yellow-throated Vireo	YTVI	22	30
Blue-headed Vireo	BHVI	5	7
White-eyed Vireo	WEVI	5	6
Black-and-White Warbler	BAWW	3	6
Prothonotary Warbler	PROW	2	2
Worm-eating Warbler	WEWA	18	29
Blue-winged Warbler	BWWA	5	12
Golden-winged Warbler	GWWA	2	2

Common	Alpha	Number of Detection	Number of Individuals Detected
Nashville Warbler	NAWA	2	2
Orange-crowned Warbler	OCWA	1	1
Tennessee Warbler	TEWA	7	20
Northern Parula	NOPA	15	23
Cape May Warbler	CMWA	2	6
Yellow Warbler	YWAR	1	1
Myrtle Warbler	MYWA	6	25
Magnolia Warbler	MAWA	7	10
Cerulean Warbler	CERW	6	9
Chestnut-sided Warbler	CSWA	3	6
Bay-breasted Warbler	BBWA	5	17
Blackpoll Warbler	BLPW	1	6
Blackburnian Warbler	BLBW	1	2
Yellow-throated Warbler	YTWA	8	12
Black-throated Green Warbler	BTNW	4	18
Pine Warbler	PIWA	10	20
Western Palm Warbler	WPWA	2	8
Prairie Warbler	PRAW	12	14
Ovenbird	OVEN	43	113
Northern Waterthrush	NOWA	1	1
Louisiana Waterthrush	LOWA	9	10
Kentucky Warbler	KEWA	26	29
Connecticut Warbler	CONW	1	1
Mourning Warbler	MOWA	2	2
Common Yellowthroat	COYE	12	20
Yellow-breasted Chat	YBCH	6	10
Hooded Warbler	HOWA	27	64
Wilson's Warbler	WIWA	2	3
Canada Warbler	CAWA	1	1
American Redstart	AMRE	3	3
House Sparrow	HOSP	4	4
Northern Mockingbird	NOMO	2	2
Gray Catbird	GRCA	5	5
Brown Thrasher	BRTH	4	4
Carolina Wren	CARW	26	40
House Wren	HOWR	2	3
Winter Wren	WIWR	1	1
Brown Creeper	BRCR	2	6
White-breasted Nuthatch	WBNU	18	20
Red-breasted Nuthatch	RBNU	2	3
Eastern Tufted Titmouse	ETTI	44	53
Carolina Chickadee	CACH	26	32
Golden-crowned Kinglet	GCKI	6	34
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	RCKI	4	6
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	BGGN	21	27
Wood Thrush	WOTH	29	57
Veery	VEER	1	2
Gray-cheeked Thrush	GCTH	1	1
Swainson's Thrush	SWTH	4	9

Common	Alpha	Number of Detection	Number of Individuals Detected
Hermit Thrush	HETH	1	5
American Robin	AMRO	13	23
Eastern Bluebird	EABL	4	14
		Total # of Detections	1274
		Total # Individuals	2608

Table 2. Species Detected by Monroe and Wilson on Mammoth Cave
National Park

AOU Common Name	Monroe 2005	Wilson 1968
Snow Goose		X
Canada Goose	X	X
Wood Duck	X	X
American Wigeon		X
American Black Duck		X
Mallard	X	X
Blue-winged Teal		X
Northern Shoveler		X
Northern Pintail		X
Green-winged Teal		X
Canvasback		X
Redhead		X
Ring-necked Duck		X
Lesser Scaup		X
Bufflehead		X
Hooded Merganser	X	
Common Merganser		X
Wild Turkey	X	X
Northern Bobwhite	X	X
Pied-billed Grebe		X
Red-necked Grebe		X
Double-crested Cormorant		X
American Bittern		X
Least Bittern		X
Great Blue Heron	X	X
Little Blue Heron		X
Green Heron	X	X
Black-crowned Night-Heron		X
Black Vulture	X	X
Turkey Vulture	X	X
Osprey	X	X
Bald Eagle		X
Northern Harrier	X	X
Sharp-shinned Hawk	X	X
Cooper's Hawk	X	X
Red-shouldered Hawk	X	X
Broad-winged Hawk	X	X
Red-tailed Hawk	X	X
Rough-legged Hawk		X
American Kestrel	X	X
Merlin	X	X
Peregrine Falcon		
King Rail		X
Virginia Rail		X

AOU Common Name	Monroe 2005	Wilson 1968
Sora		X
Common Moorhen		X
American Coot	X	X
Sandhill Crane		X
Killdeer	X	X
Lesser Yellowlegs		X
Solitary Sandpiper		X
Spotted Sandpiper		X
Upland Sandpiper		X
Least Sandpiper		X
Common Snipe		X
American Woodcock	X	X
Least Tern		X
Rock Pigeon	X	
Mourning Dove	X	X
Black-billed Cuckoo		X
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	X	X
Eastern Screech-Owl	X	X
Great Horned Owl	X	X
Snowy Owl		X
Barred Owl	X	X
Northern Saw-whet Owl		
Common Nighthawk		X
Chuck-will's-widow	X	X
Whip-poor-will	X	X
Chimney Swift	X	X
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	X	X
Belted Kingfisher	X	X
Red-headed Woodpecker	X	X
Red-bellied Woodpecker	X	X
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	X	X
Downy Woodpecker	X	X
Hairy Woodpecker	X	X
Red-cockaded Woodpecker		X
Northern Flicker	X	X
Pileated Woodpecker	X	X
Olive-sided Flycatcher	X	X
Eastern Wood-Pewee	X	X
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	X	X
Acadian Flycatcher	X	X
Least Flycatcher	X	X
Eastern Phoebe	X	X
Great Crested Flycatcher	X	X
Eastern Kingbird	X	X
Loggerhead Shrike		X
White-eyed Vireo	X	X
Bell's Vireo		X
Yellow-throated Vireo	X	X

AOU Common Name	Monroe 2005	Wilson 1968
Blue-headed Vireo	X	X
Warbling Vireo	X	X
Philadelphia Vireo	X	X
Red-eyed Vireo	X	X
Blue Jay	X	X
American Crow	X	X
Horned Lark	X	X
Purple Martin	X	X
Tree Swallow	X	X
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	X	X
Bank Swallow		X
Cliff Swallow		X
Barn Swallow	X	X
Carolina Chickadee	X	X
Tufted Titmouse	X	X
Red-breasted Nuthatch	X	X
White-breasted Nuthatch	X	X
Brown Creeper	X	X
Carolina Wren	X	X
Bewick's Wren		X
House Wren	X	X
Winter Wren	X	X
Sedge Wren		X
Marsh Wren		X
Golden-crowned Kinglet	X	X
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	X	X
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	X	X
Eastern Bluebird	X	X
Veery	X	X
Gray-cheeked Thrush	X	X
Swainson's Thrush	X	X
Hermit Thrush	X	X
Wood Thrush	X	X
American Robin	X	X
Gray Catbird	X	X
Northern Mockingbird	X	X
Brown Thrasher	X	X
European Starling	X	X
American Pipit		X
Cedar Waxwing	X	X
Blue-winged Warbler	X	X
Golden-winged Warbler	X	X
Tennessee Warbler	X	X
Orange-crowned Warbler	X	X
Nashville Warbler	X	X
Northern Parula	X	X
Yellow Warbler	X	X
Chestnut-sided Warbler	X	X

AOU Common Name	Monroe 2005	Wilson 1968
Magnolia Warbler	X	X
Cape May Warbler	X	X
Black-throated Blue Warbler		X
Yellow-rumped Warbler	X	X
Black-throated Green Warbler	X	X
Blackburnian Warbler	X	X
Yellow-throated Warbler	X	X
Pine Warbler	X	X
Prairie Warbler	X	X
Palm Warbler	X	X
Bay-breasted Warbler	X	X
Blackpoll Warbler	X	X
Cerulean Warbler	X	X
Black-and-White Warbler	X	X
American Redstart	X	X
Prothonotary Warbler	X	X
Worm-eating Warbler	X	X
Swainson's Warbler		X
Ovenbird	X	X
Northern Waterthrush	X	X
Louisiana Waterthrush	X	X
Kentucky Warbler	X	X
Connecticut Warbler	X	X
Mourning Warbler	X	X
Common Yellowthroat	X	X
Hooded Warbler	X	X
Wilson's Warbler	X	X
Canada Warbler	X	X
Yellow-breasted Chat	X	X
Summer Tanager	X	X
Scarlet Tanager	X	X
Eastern Towhee	X	X
Bachman's Sparrow		X
American Tree Sparrow		X
Chipping Sparrow	X	X
Field Sparrow	X	X
Vesper Sparrow		X
Lark Sparrow		X
Savannah Sparrow		X
Grasshopper Sparrow		X
Henslow's Sparrow		
Fox Sparrow	X	X
Song Sparrow	X	X
Lincoln's Sparrow	X	
Swamp Sparrow	X	X
White-throated Sparrow	X	X
White-crowned Sparrow	X	X
Dark-eyed Junco	X	X

AOU Common Name	Monroe 2005	Wilson 1968
Northern Cardinal	X	X
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	X	X
Blue Grosbeak	X	X
Indigo Bunting	X	X
Dickcissel	X	X
Red-winged Blackbird	X	X
Eastern Meadowlark	X	X
Rusty Blackbird		X
Common Grackle	X	X
Brown-headed Cowbird	X	X
Orchard Oriole	X	X
Baltimore Oriole	X	X
Purple Finch	X	X
House Finch	X	
Common Redpoll		X
Pine Siskin	X	X
American Goldfinch	X	X
Evening Grosbeak		X
House Sparrow	X	X

Table 3. Number of Individuals Recorded on Points (Includes Flyovers)

Common Name	# Individuals
Red-eyed Vireo	127
Ovenbird	102
Scarlet Tanager	88
American Crow	67
Wood Thrush	52
Blue Jay	51
Eastern Wood-Pewee	49
Hooded Warbler	47
Indigo Bunting	46
Pileated Woodpecker	45
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	45
Northern Cardinal	42
Tufted Titmouse	42
Carolina Wren	32
Acadian Flycatcher	31
Red-bellied Woodpecker	29
Downy Woodpecker	24
Worm-eating Warbler	24
Kentucky Warbler	23
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	22
Brown-headed Cowbird	21
Summer Tanager	21
Yellow-throated Vireo	21
Carolina Chickadee	20
American Robin	19
Northern Parula	14
White-breasted Nuthatch	13
Chimney Swift	11
Great Crested Flycatcher	11
Common Yellowthroat	10
Mourning Dove	10
Wild Turkey	10
Pine Warbler	9
Prairie Warbler	9
Louisiana Waterthrush	8
Northern Flicker	8
Yellow-throated Warbler	8
American Goldfinch	7
Eastern Phoebe	7

Eastern Towhee	7
Purple Martin	7
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	6
Cedar Waxwing	5
Cerulean Warbler	5
Hairy Woodpecker	5
Red-shouldered Hawk	5
Turkey Vulture	5
Chipping Sparrow	4
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	4
White-eyed Vireo	4
Barred Owl	3
Gray Catbird	3
Red-tailed Hawk	3
Red-winged Blackbird	3
Whip-poor-will	3
Baltimore Oriole	2
Black Vulture	2
Eastern Kingbird	2
Field Sparrow	2
Prothonotary Warbler	2
Yellow-breasted Chat	2
Barn Swallow	1
Black-and-white Warbler	1
Belted Kingfisher	1
Brown Thrasher	1
Broad-winged Hawk	1
Canada Goose	1
Common Grackle	1
Eastern Meadowlark	1
Eastern Screech-Owl	1
Great Blue Heron	1
Great Horned Owl	1
Northern Bobwhite	1
Tree Swallow	1

Table 4. Number of Species Detected Per Plot	
PlotNumber	Species Detected
1	16
2	15
3	13
4	19
5	15
6	21
7	13
8	13
9	14
10	16
11	25
12	15
13	17
14	13
15	16
16	17
17	14
18	14
19	26
20	13
21	16
22	11
23	18
24	17
25	16
26	17
27	14
28	20
29	22
30	18
31	12
32	20
33	22
34	16
35	28
36	17
37	19
38	16
39	21
40	17
41	20
42	20
43	19
44	19
45	16
46	21
47	16

Table 5. Number of Plots Where Each Species Was Detected on Breeding Bird Census (n=47)	
Common Name	Number
Ovenbird	41
Red-eyed Vireo	41
Scarlet Tanager	41
Pileated Woodpecker	35
American Crow	33
Tufted Titmouse	33
Eastern Wood-Pewee	30
Blue Jay	29
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	29
Northern Cardinal	28
Indigo Bunting	27
Red-bellied Woodpecker	25
Wood Thrush	24
Hooded Warbler	23
Kentucky Warbler	22
Acadian Flycatcher	21
Downy Woodpecker	20
Carolina Wren	18
Summer Tanager	18
Brown-headed Cowbird	17
Worm-eating Warbler	17
Yellow-throated Vireo	17
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	16
Carolina Chickadee	14
Northern Parula	11
White-breasted Nuthatch	11
American Robin	9
Great Crested Flycatcher	9
Chimney Swift	8
Mourning Dove	8
Northern Flicker	8
Prairie Warbler	8
Wild Turkey	8
Eastern Phoebe	7
Louisiana Waterthrush	7
American Goldfinch	6
Common Yellowthroat	6
Eastern Towhee	6
Pine Warbler	6
Purple Martin	6

Ruby-throated Hummingbird	6
Yellow-throated Warbler	6
Cerulean Warbler	4
Hairy Woodpecker	4
Red-shouldered Hawk	4
Barred Owl	3
Gray Catbird	3
White-eyed Vireo	3
Whip-poor-will	3
Baltimore Oriole	2
Cedar Waxwing	2
Chipping Sparrow	2
Eastern Kingbird	2
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	2
Prothonotary Warbler	2
Red-tailed Hawk	2
Red-winged Blackbird	2
Yellow-breasted Chat	2
Barn Swallow	1
Black-and-white Warbler	1
Belted Kingfisher	1
Black Vulture	1
Brown Thrasher	1
Broad-winged Hawk	1
Canada Goose	1
Common Grackle	1
Eastern Meadowlark	1
Eastern Screech-Owl	1
Field Sparrow	1
Great Blue Heron	1
Great Horned Owl	1
Northern Bobwhite	1
Tree Swallow	1
Turkey Vulture	1

Table 6. Species Checklist for Mammoth Cave National Park

Checklist of Birds of Mammoth Cave National Park					
Species	Sp	Su	F	W	
Canada Goose	U	U	U	U	
Wood Duck	U	U	U	V	
Mallard	U	U	U	U	
Hooded Merganser	R	V	O	O	
Wild Turkey	C	C	C	C	
Northern Bobwhite	R	R	R	R	
Double-crested Cormorant	V	V	V	V	
Great Blue Heron	U	U	U	U	
Green Heron	U	U	U		
Black Vulture	U	U	U	U	
Turkey Vulture	C	C	C	C	
Osprey	R	V	R		
Bald Eagle	V	V	V	V	
Northern Harrier	R		R	V	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	U	R	U	U	
Cooper's Hawk	U	U	U	U	
Red-shouldered Hawk	C	C	C	U	
Broad-winged Hawk	C	C	C		
Red-tailed Hawk	C	C	C	C	
American Kestrel	U	U	U	U	
Merlin	R		R		
Peregrine Falcon	V		V		
American Coot	O		O		
Sandhill Crane	V		V		
Killdeer	U	U	U		
Spotted Sandpiper	R	R	R		
American Woodcock	U	V	V		
Rock Pigeon	U	U	U	U	
Mourning Dove	C	C	C	C	
Black-billed Cuckoo	V	V	V		
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	C	C	C		
Eastern Screech-Owl	U	U	U	U	
Great Horned Owl	U	U	U	U	
Barred Owl	C	C	C	C	
Northern Saw-whet Owl	O		O	O	
Common Nighthawk	R		R		
Chuck-will's-widow	R	R			
Whip-poor-will	C	C			
Chimney Swift	C	C	C		
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	C	C	C		
Belted Kingfisher	U	U	U	U	
Red-headed Woodpecker	U	U	U	U	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	C	C	C	C	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	U		U	U	
Downy Woodpecker	C	C	C	C	
Hairy Woodpecker	C	C	C	C	
Northern Flicker	C	C	C	C	
Pileated Woodpecker	C	C	C	C	
Olive-sided Flycatcher	R		R		
Eastern Wood-Pewee	C	C	C		
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	R		R		
Acadian Flycatcher	C	C	C		
Least Flycatcher	U		U		
Eastern Phoebe	C	C	C	R	
Great Crested Flycatcher	C	C	C		
Eastern Kingbird	U	U	U		
White-eyed Vireo	U	U	U		
Yellow-throated Vireo	C	C	C		
Blue-headed Vireo	C	V	C		
Warbling Vireo	U	R	U		

Philadelphia Vireo	U		U		
Red-eyed Vireo	C	C	C		
Blue Jay	C	C	C	C	
American Crow	C	C	C	C	
Horned Lark	R		R	R	
Purple Martin	U	U	U		
Tree Swallow	R	R	U		
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	U	U	U		
Barn Swallow	U	U	U		
Carolina Chickadee	C	C	C	C	
Tufted Titmouse	C	C	C	C	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	R		R	U	
White-breasted Nuthatch	C	C	C	C	
Brown Creeper	U		U	U	
Carolina Wren	C	C	C	C	
Bewick's Wren	O	O			
House Wren	R	R	R	V	
Winter Wren	R		R	U	
Sedge Wren	O		O		
Golden-crowned Kinglet	C		C	C	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	C		C	U	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	C	C	C		
Eastern Bluebird	U	U	U	U	
Veery	U		U		
Gray-cheeked Thrush	U		U		
Swainson's Thrush	C		C		
Hermit Thrush	U		U	U	
Wood Thrush	C	C	C		
American Robin	C	C	C	C	
Gray Catbird	U	U	U		
Northern Mockingbird	R	R	R	R	
Brown Thrasher	U	U	U	V	
European Starling	U	U	U	U	
American Pipit	V		V	V	
Cedar Waxwing	C	C	C	C	
Blue-winged Warbler	U	R	U		
Golden-winged Warbler	U		U		
Tennessee Warbler	C		C		
Orange-crowned Warbler	V		V		
Nashville Warbler	C		C		
Northern Parula	C	C	C		
Yellow Warbler	U	R	U		
Chestnut-sided Warbler	C		C		
Magnolia Warbler	U		C		
Cape May Warbler	U		C		
Black-throated Blue Warbler	V		V		
Yellow-rumped Warbler	C		C	C	
Black-throated Green Warbler	C	O	C		
Blackburnian Warbler	U		C		
Yellow-throated Warbler	C	C	C		
Pine Warbler	C	C	C	V	
Prairie Warbler	C	C	C		
Palm Warbler	C		C		
Bay-breasted Warbler	U		C		
Blackpoll Warbler	C		V		
Cerulean Warbler	U	U	V		
Black-and-White Warbler	C	U	C		
American Redstart	C	O	C		
Prothonotary Warbler	R	R	R		
Worm-eating Warbler	C	C	U		
Ovenbird	C	C	C		
Northern Waterthrush	U		U		
Louisiana Waterthrush	C	C	O		
Kentucky Warbler	C	C	U		
Connecticut Warbler	R		V		
Mourning Warbler	R		R		

Common Yellowthroat	C	C	C		
Hooded Warbler	C	C	U		
Wilson's Warbler	U		U		
Canada Warbler	U		U		
Yellow-breasted Chat	C	C	C		
Summer Tanager	U	U	U		
Scarlet Tanager	C	C	C		
Eastern Towhee	C	C	C	C	
Chipping Sparrow	U	U	R	O	
Field Sparrow	C	C	C	C	
Grasshopper Sparrow	O	O	O		
Henslow's Sparrow	O	O	O		
Fox Sparrow	R		R	R	
Song Sparrow	U	U	U	U	
Lincoln's Sparrow	R		R		
Swamp Sparrow	R		R	R	
White-throated Sparrow	C		C	C	
White-crowned Sparrow	R		R	R	
Dark-eyed Junco	C		C	C	
Northern Cardinal	C	C	C	C	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	U		U		
Blue Grosbeak	R	R	R		
Indigo Bunting	C	C	C		
Dickcissel	V	V	V		
Red-winged Blackbird	U	U	U	R	
Eastern Meadowlark	U	U	U	R	
Common Grackle	U	U	U	R	
Brown-Headed Cowbird	C	C	C	R	
Orchard Oriole	R	R	V		
Baltimore Oriole	U	U	R		
Purple Finch	U		U	U	
House Finch	U	U	U	U	
Pine Siskin	U		U	U	
American Goldfinch	C	C	C	C	
Evening Grosbeak				O	
House Sparrow	R	R	R	R	
C = common – easily found U = uncommon – usually present but may not be seen R = rare – only a few individuals, if any, may be present V = very rare – not always present O = occasional – unusual visitor not located most years					

Literature Cited

Wilson, G. 1968. Birds and their habitats in Mammoth Cave National Park, Eastern National Park & Monument Association. 39pp.

Appendix I

Mammoth Cave NP 2005 Bird Inventory - Species Summary¹

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Park Status ³	Residency	Abundance	Comments
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly still a rare transient over the park during migration or winter. Not likely to be found using habitat on the park.
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Present on rivers and lakes within the park year round. More common than in Wilson's time due to past re-introductions.
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Present on water bodies within the park as a breeder. Most common on the Green River.
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a very rare visitor to the park's water bodies during migration.
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a very rare visitor to the park in migration.
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Present, but uncommon, on water bodies within the park year round.
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly still a very rare visitor to water bodies within the park in migration.
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a very rare visitor to water bodies within the park in migration.
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a very rare visitor to water bodies within the park in migration.
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a very rare visitor to water bodies within the park in migration.
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Not likely to occur again within park boundaries due to lack of habitat.
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Not likely to occur again within park due to lack of habitat.
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a very rare visitor to water bodies within the park in migration.
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a very rare visitor to water bodies within the park in migration.
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Not likely to occur within park due to lack of habitat.
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Rare	This species is likely a rare breeder and possible resident on water bodies within the park.

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Park Status ³	Residency	Abundance	Comments
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Not likely to occur within park due to lack of habitat.
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common and present throughout the park. More common now than in Wilson's time due to re-introduction programs in the past.
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Rare	Species prefers open habitat. Present primarily on the park boundaries near farmland.
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	NA	Possibly present with some regularity on water bodies in the park during migration.
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Historic	Vagrant	NA	Very rare species unlikely to occur in park.
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	NA	Possibly present as a flyover during migration most years. Not likely to use the available habitat within the park.
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Historic	Unknown	NA	Rare marsh species not likely to occur within park due to lack of habitat.
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Historic	Summer Resident	NA	Rare marsh species not likely to occur within park due to lack of habitat.
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Present year-round on water bodies within the park. Most common on the Green River.
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Historic	Vagrant	NA	Extralimital. Not likely to occur within the park.
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Present along water bodies within the park as a breeding species.
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Historic	Unknown	NA	No known colonies within 100 miles of park at present. Not likely to occur.
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Can be found in small numbers anywhere within the park, but primarily in the western part of the park near the Job Corps Center.
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Abundant	Very common species within the park, most common in summer.
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Present over the park and along water bodies during migration. Potential to eventually be a breeding species along the Green River.
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	Rare	Rare winter and migration visitor along Green River. Not found during surveys.
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon migrant and winter visitor to the park. Present as a flyover and in surrounding farmland.
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Present within wooded areas within the park. Most common during migration.

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Park Status ³	Residency	Abundance	Comments
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon resident throughout the park. Slightly more common than Sharp-shinned Hawk at present. Most common during migration.
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common resident within the park. Most common along the Green River.
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Fairly common breeder within the park in upland forests.
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Fairly common year-round resident throughout the park in most habitats.
Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Historic	Vagrant	NA	Unlikely to occur within the park due to lack of habitat.
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Present primarily in more open areas along the boundaries of the park.
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Rare	Rare transient through the park during migration.
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	Occasional	Likely a rare transient over park.
King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	Historic	Summer Resident	NA	Very rare species not likely to still occur within park due to lack of habitat.
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Not likely to occur within park due to lack of habitat.
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a very rare transient in marshy areas such as Sloan's Crossing Pond.
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Rare species. Possible, but unlikely, visitor to small water bodies within the park.
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Occasional	One odd flyover of this species was detected. Not likely to occur on a regular basis as more than a rare transient.
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	Rare	Undoubtedly a rare to uncommon transient over the park between November and March.
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Present along water bodies within the park. Most common along the park boundaries.
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Probably a rare transient to water bodies within and adjacent to the park.
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Probably a rare visitor to water bodies within and adjacent to the park.
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	Rare	Probably a rare visitor to water bodies within and adjacent to the park. Most likely along the Green River. Small potential of being a breeding species on sandbars in the Green River.

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Park Status ³	Residency	Abundance	Comments
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Historic	Unknown	NA	Possibly a breeder in historic times. Species has since been believed to be extirpated from Kentucky as a breeder and not likely to occur within the park.
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Common migrant through Kentucky but lack of shorebird habitat makes it unlikely to occur on the park with regularity.
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	Occasional	Possibly present in marshy seeps during migration from time to time.
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Present in the park as a breeding species. Hard to detect except during the peak of breeding season (late February-April) at dusk.
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Historic	Vagrant	NA	Federally endangered species. Extralimital. Highly unlikely to occur within park due to lack of habitat.
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Rare	Introduced species found primarily around human habitation. Limited distribution within park boundaries.
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Present and common throughout the park.
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	Rare	Uncommon to rare transient and possibly rare breeder. Not detected during survey period.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common breeder throughout the park.
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Hard to detect but appears to be widespread and relatively common throughout the park.
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Hard to detect but appears to be uncommon to common throughout the park.
Snowy Owl	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Historic	Vagrant	NA	Extralimital. No habitat. Not likely to occur on park again.
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Abundant	Despite being primarily nocturnal, this species is surprisingly easy to find throughout the park. Common to abundant.
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	Rare	Likely an annual or almost annual transient and winter visitor to park. Very difficult to detect.
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient. Not detected on surveys. Likely passes through the park in small flocks annually.
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Rare	Present primarily in edge habitat as a breeder. Was only detected along the park boundaries.
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common breeder in wooded areas throughout the park.
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Although typically most common near habitation, this species also breeds in dead snags throughout the park.

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Park Status ³	Residency	Abundance	Comments
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Breeding species most common in edge habitats and along streamsides. However, can be found anywhere in park during breeding season or migration.
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Species is present along all waterways and bodies within the park year round. Most common along the Green River.
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon species found primarily in areas that contain standing water and numerous dead snags such as floodplains and near permanent ponds. Can be quite local in distribution.
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common to abundant resident throughout the park in all habitats.
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Uncommon	Winter resident and migrant within the park. Can be found in most habitats and be common on given days in migration.
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Abundant	Most common woodpecker within the park. Present throughout and quite common.
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	More difficult to locate than Downy, but present through much of the park primarily in older forests.
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Historic	Vagrant	NA	Old reports of this species from the early 20th century were not confirmed. Species has since been extirpated from Kentucky.
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Most common in summer and near openings. Present throughout the park but not as easily located as most of the other woodpeckers.
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Year-round resident throughout the park. Surprisingly easy to detect within the park suggesting a very substantial and healthy population.
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Rare	Rare to uncommon transient in region. Could occur anywhere within park during migration.
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common breeder within the park. Most common in upland forests, but present throughout.
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient within the park. Most likely to be found near openings and along edges. Difficult to distinguish from other Empidonax flycatchers, all of which could occur anywhere during migration.
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virens</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common breeder within park particularly in lowland forests. Very common along the Green River.
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon to common transient in the region. Possible anywhere within park during migration, but most likely near openings and along edges.
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common breeder within park particularly near human habitation, cliffs, and waterways. Also will likely be a rare winter resident in milder years along waterways that remain open such as the Green River.

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Park Status ³	Residency	Abundance	Comments
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common breeder within the park in a variety of habitats.
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Present as a breeder within the park only around openings such as the Visitor Center and Job Corps Center and along the edges of the park.
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Historic	Year-round Resident	NA	A species of open areas that has declined drastically in Kentucky since Wilson's time but still an uncommon to rare resident in surrounding counties. Unlikely to occur within the park presently due to lack of habitat.
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	A breeder within the park primarily in edge habitats. Most common in Wondering Woods and Job Corps Area, but a few individuals can be found parkwide and along the park
Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii</i>	Unconfirmed	Vagrant	NA	The first few records of this species for Kentucky are those of Wilson's from the park and although possible, are unconfirmed. Currently, no habitat exists within the park and the park still remains outside of the known breeding range of this species.
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Present throughout the park in small numbers, but most abundant in lowland forests and along the Green River.
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Primarily a transient through the park in a variety of habitats. However, a few early summer records and early fall records suggest that this species might also breed or attempt to breed within the park. During the survey period, an aggressive pair (possibly territorial) was noted in early May just north of Houchin's Ferry and a singing male was present on May 29 north of Dennison Ferry and point 31.
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Rare	Primarily a transient within the park. A few pairs likely breed each year within the park boundaries near openings and water bodies. A singing male at the Visitor Center throughout May likely represented at least a territorial male.
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient throughout the park. Could occur anywhere within the boundaries during migration.
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Abundant	Very common breeding species throughout the park. One of the commonest birds.
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Abundant	Present and common throughout the park in a variety of habitats.
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Abundant	Abundant resident within the park. Occurs throughout.
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Rare	Rare to uncommon transient over the park in migration. Fairly common, particularly in winter, in surrounding farmland.

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Park Status ³	Residency	Abundance	Comments
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Despite being a species primarily of more open habitats, martins were present in small numbers throughout the park. Although likely breeding in surrounding properties mostly off the park, individuals seem to regularly feed over the canopy and are relatively easy to detect.
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Rare	Found as a breeder only at the Job Corps Center. This species breeds in bluebird boxes in surrounding farmland as well and a few individuals likely make forays within the park.
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Present as a breeder only along waterways, road cuts, and cliffines. Most common along the Green River.
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a rare transient along the Green River. No known breeding colonies at present in the area.
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a rare transient in the park.
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Present as a breeding species primarily along the park boundaries near surrounding farmland. Some individuals make forays parkwide over the canopy and along waterways.
Carolina Chickadee	<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common to abundant resident throughout the park in all habitats.
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common to abundant resident within the park in all habitats.
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Uncommon	Present in migration and winter primarily in pine thickets within the park. Species is cyclical based on northern conifer cone crops and may be abundant to absent from year to year.
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common resident within the park. Found in small numbers in a variety of habits.
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon to common transient and winter resident within the park. Often found mixing with other winter songbird flocks of chickadees, titmice, and nuthatches.
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common species throughout the park. Most common in areas that have thick ground cover. Species has been known to decline in years with very harsh winters.
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Probably Present	Summer Resident	Unknown	Formally more common. Still occasionally reported in the region and from the park. Possibly occurring or breeding on park in very small numbers.
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Rare	Rare year round resident within the park. Breeds primarily in areas of human habitation. Very rare wintering species in thick underbrush in Kentucky but two were detected during surveys at Wondering Woods and the Job Corps Center.
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Rare	Uncommon to rare winter resident and transient. Occurs most frequently in thick understory such as laurel thickets along stream ravines.

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Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	Occasional	A few records of this species in migration. Likely a very rare transient in grassy areas.
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a very rare transient. Most likely to occur in cattail edges of marshes like those at Sloan's Crossing Pond.
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Common	Common transient and winter resident. Found in a variety of habitats but most numerous in pine thickets.
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Uncommon	Common transient and uncommon winter resident. Present in similar habitats to Golden-crowned Kinglets but usually in smaller numbers.
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common to abundant breeder. Found throughout the park.
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Present primarily in openings and along the park boundaries. Can be found easily at the Visitor Center and Job Corpse Center.
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient throughout the park. Like most thrushes this species can be found almost anywhere but are most common in older woods.
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient. Possible anywhere within park but most likely in older woods.
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	Common transient. The easiest Catharus thrush to locate within the park. Found throughout the park during migration with stragglers located as late as early June.
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon transient and winter resident. During migration this species can be found anywhere like most Catharus thrushes. During winter, pine thickets and areas with rich berry crops are preferred.
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common to abundant summer resident. Found in wooded areas throughout the park.
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common breeder in the park. Most common along habitat edges. Species can be abundant to absent during winter based on available berry crops (was common during survey period).
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon breeder. Found primarily in scrubby areas and edges. Most common in areas such as Wondering Woods and the Job Corps Center.
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Species mainly of open areas. Most common along the park border.
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon breeding species, rare winter resident. Species prefers scrubby habitats. A single individual was found wintering in Wondering Woods.
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Introduced species of human habitation. Found primarily at the Visitor Center and along the park boundaries. Basically absent from most of the interior of the park.

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American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	NA	Probably a rare transient over park.
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Year-round resident primarily in more open areas. However, flocks can be found year round of this species virtually anywhere within the park. Can range in rarity based on available berry crops.
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Rare	Rare breeder and uncommon transient within the park. Found breeding only in the Wondering Woods area were 4 or 5 territorial males appeared to be present.
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient within the park. Can be found anywhere during migration in warbler flocks but most likely in upland forest.
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	One of the most common transients. Can be abundant on any given day during migration. Chooses a variety of habitats.
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Rare	Rare transient within the park. Only one individual was located of this species in Wondering Woods.
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	Common transient within the park. Can be found anywhere with mixed warbler flocks during migration.
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common breeder. Most abundant in wet areas and along waterways, but also can be found in small numbers in dry upland forest.
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon to rare transient within the park. Prefers more open and wet habitats. Only one individual was located during the survey period at the Visitor Center. Species may breed in willows near farmland ponds just off of park property.
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	Common transient within the park in mixed warbler flocks. Most common in edges and upland woods.
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	Common fall transient, uncommon spring transient. Prefers areas with thicker undercover, but can be found in most warbler flocks during the fall.
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient. Prefers upland forests and coniferous areas.
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Probably Present	Migratory	Rare	Very rare transient. Detected on 9/22/2003 by Jackie Elmore (February 2004, The Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 80, No. 1).
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Common	Common transient and winter resident within the park. Prefers upland forest but can be found anywhere.
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	Common transient within the park. A late May individual in Big Woods likely represented a late migrant.
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient. Slightly more common in fall. Prefers upland forests.

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Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon to common breeder. Most prevalent near water bodies and waterways where sycamores are present.
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common breeder in pines throughout the park. Although not detected during surveys, species is also likely a rare winter resident in pines.
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Prefers more scrubby areas such as Wondering Woods and Job Corps Center. Surprisingly, some were found scattered about the park in most mature 'barrens' containing cedars.
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	Common transient with most warbler flocks. Prefers scrubby areas and edges but possible anywhere.
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	Common fall transient, uncommon spring transient. Prefers upland forest but found in most warbler flocks in the fall.
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	Species is a common spring transient throughout the park. Possibly a very rare fall transient.
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon breeder primarily along waterways but also in mature forests on slopes. Most abundant along Green River. Species is very hard to detect after early June when males stop
Black-and-White Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Common transient within park, uncommon breeder. Prefers areas with some conifers as a breeder, found anywhere with most warbler flocks during migration.
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	Common fall transient, uncommon spring transient. Prefers edge and wet habitats but possible anywhere. Species has been reported as a breeder in recent years at Houchin's Ferry but was not detected during survey period despite multiple
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Rare	Rare breeder within the park. Found during survey period only along the Green River. Prefers wet bottomland forest on waterways.
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon to common breeder within the park. Most prevalent in ravines where laurels grow and in areas with thick understory.
Swainson's Warbler	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	Unconfirmed	Vagrant	NA	Reported at least once historically from the Ugly Creek Area (1980s report made to Brainard Palmer-Ball, KY State Nature Preserves Commission).
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Abundant	Abundant breeder within the park. One of the most common birds of forested areas within the park.
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Present only as an uncommon transient in wet areas during migration. Can be found near ponds, streams, and seeps.
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common breeder along streams and rivers within the park.
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common resident of forested areas within the park. Prefers areas with some ground cover.

Common Name ²	Scientific Name ²	Park Status ³	Residency	Abundance	Comments
Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Rare	Rare to uncommon spring transient, probably a very rare fall migrant. One bird was found in spring migration along Flint Ridge but could occur anywhere in migration in the spring. Can be secretive and hard to detect.
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient within the park primarily in spring. Prefers areas with some thick cover. Was located in Wondering Woods and on Ugly Creek in laurel thickets
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon breeder of scrubby areas within the park. Found primarily along edges and in Wondering Woods, Job Corps Center, and along the Green River.
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common throughout the park as a breeder. Most abundant in areas with some ground cover.
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient within the park. Possible anywhere with mixed flocks of warblers, but most frequent in edge situations.
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Uncommon	Uncommon transient within the park. Possible anywhere with mixed warbler flocks.
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon breeder within the park. Easily found in areas of second growth and scrub such as Wondering Woods and Job Corps Center. A few scattered individuals throughout the park near openings.
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon to common breeder within the park. Most numerous along ridgetops in upland forest.
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Abundant	One of the more common breeders within the park. Found in most wooded areas in good numbers.
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon to common resident within the park. Most numerous in areas with scrub such as Wondering Woods and Job Corps Center, but small numbers can be found in a variety of locations throughout the park during breeding season.
Bachman's Sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Historic	Summer Resident	NA	Formally common on park. Drastically reduced in numbers after 1950 and is no longer present in the region.
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	Historic	Winter Resident	NA	Uncommon to rare winter visitant to area. Likely more common historically when scrubby habitat was more widespread on park.
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Locally distributed within the park as a breeder. Most common around areas of habitation such as the Visitor Center and the park boundaries. A few individuals can be scattered park wide.
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Common in Wondering Woods, near the Job Corps Center, and in surrounding farmland, uncommon to rare elsewhere within the park. Prefers open habitats.
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Likely more common when park was more open. Possible visitant during migration particularly in scrubby areas.

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Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Historic	Summer Resident	NA	Species was formally more common in the area and common on the park. Is present in surrounding areas and could possibly occur on very rare occasions in areas of recent burns.
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Prefers more open habitats. Likely common in Wilson's day.
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Probably Present	Summer Resident	NA	Prefers open grasslands and still uncommon to common in the region. Likely more common on the park in Wilson's day.
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Encroaching	Summer Resident	NA	Present in grasslands in region and possibly could occur as a transient or summer visitor to native grass areas.
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Rare	Prefers thick, scrubby areas. Was found only near the Job Corps Center in winter.
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Prefers scrubbiest areas such as near the Job Corps Center. A few individuals are scattered across the park during migration and winter. Park lies along the southern edge of this species breeding range and may host a pair or two.
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Rare	Rare migrant and possible winter resident in the park. A single individual was found in late March near a native grass area along Flint Ridge.
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Uncommon	Restricted to brushy or wet areas within the park. A few were found in wet Indian grass areas during the survey period. Likely far more common in Wilson's day when open habitat was more readily available.
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Common	Common winter resident. Scattered flocks are present throughout the park in winter. Most common in scrubbiest areas.
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Uncommon	Prefers more open areas and is found primarily in winter along the park's boundaries.
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Common	Common winter resident within the park. Scattered flocks can be found throughout the park.
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common resident within the park. Prefers edges and scrubby areas, but can be found virtually anywhere.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Common	Common transient within the park. Most numerous in upland areas during migration.
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Rare	Present only along the borders of the park at present, but common in surrounding farmland. To be expected from time to time in openings within the park.
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Abundant	Abundant resident particularly along edges within the park. Easily found.
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>	Present in Park	Migratory	Rare	Uncommon breeder in surrounding areas. Prefers more open habitat. A single individual was noted as a flyover during the spring survey period.

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Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon breeder within the park. Easily found near wetlands such as Sloan's Crossing Pond but absent from forested areas.
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Common breeder along the boundaries of the park in grasslands but not so much within the park boundaries. A few individuals near the Job Corps Center.
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Historic	Migratory	NA	Possibly a rare transient over or through the park. Not detected during survey period.
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon breeder within the park. Prefers wetter areas but a few individuals were noted from scattered locations throughout the park. Common in surrounding areas.
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Common	Common breeder within the park. Most abundant near openings and edges.
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Rare	Uncommon to common breeder in surrounding areas. Prefers wetlands and open areas. Was detected only around the Visitor Center and borders during the survey period.
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Present in Park	Summer Resident	Uncommon	Uncommon breeder within the park. Prefers areas near water but possible anywhere within park.
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Uncommon	Winter resident in the park. Like most finches, numbers can be cyclical making this species absent or abundant from year to year. Was quite common during winter survey period throughout the park.
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Uncommon	Species primarily found near human habitation such as around the Visitor Center and Job Corps Center buildings.
Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Historic	Vagrant	NA	Very rare vagrant during eruption years. Not recorded in Kentucky for the last decade. Only possible in years of major eruptions.
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Present in Park	Winter Resident	Uncommon	Winter resident in the park. Cyclical in numbers based on northern cone crops. Was uncommon but present during winter survey period.
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Common	Common resident within the park. Most common in more open areas and edges, but possible anywhere.
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Probably Present	Winter Resident	NA	Probably present within the park during eruption years maybe once or twice a decade. Dependent on northern cone crops. Formally more regular in Kentucky.
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Present in Park	Year-round Resident	Rare	Year-round resident found only in areas of human habitation like the Visitor Center.

¹ List includes species detected as part of this inventory effort and those detected by Wilson (1968).

² Nomenclature follows the American Ornithologist's Union Check-list of North American Birds 7th edition, 45th supplement (The Auk 121:985-995 (2004))

³ Park Status based strictly on observations made by the principal investigator as part of this inventory.