US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

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Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
Swamp Sparrow	Wide variety of wetland habitats, ranging from cattail marshes to open cedar forests to coastal tidal marshes. All nests appear to be associated with water.	Nests slightly elevated above ground or water. Vegetation used varies with habitat: grass clumps, sedge, cattails, and shrubs	Breeds in Canada to the treeline west to Mackenzie and W Alberta. In U.S., breeds south through North and South Dakota, NE Nebraska, central Iowa, N Illinois, N Indiana, NW and E-central Ohio, NE West Virginia, along mountains to S-central West Virginia and coastal Maryland.	Winters from central Iowa, S Wisconsin, central Michigan, southernmost Ontario, central New York, Massachusetts, coastal New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, mountainous West Virginia south along the Atlantic Coast to central Florida, along the Gulf Coast, into Mexico west to SW Texas, through central Oklahoma, and E Kansas. Also winters in SE Arizona, the Lower Colorado River Valley, and the Pacific Coast.	In general wintering birds within breeding range are birds from northern populations.

270

C/190

Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
Pileated Woodpecker	Late successional stages of coniferous or deciduous forest, but also younger forests that have scattered dead trees. May prefer mesic or moist areas.	Nests typically in dead trees within a mature or old stand of coniferous or deciduous trees. May nest in relict dead trees, younger stands or even in cities.	Breeds from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, S Quebec and central Ontario to S Florida, and west to E Texas and Oklahoma, SE Kansas, E Iowa, W Minnesota, and E North Dakota along a forested corridor northwestward across S Manitoba and central Saskatchewan, central Alberta south to W Montana, N Idaho and NE Oregon. In Pacific Northwest form central British Columbia to central California.	Same as breeding.	Some increases in numbers in S Ontario and S New England.
Red-bellied Woodpecker			range covers entire area east of line from s. tip of TX to se. corner of MN.	Same as breeding	Nonmigratory

371

CY190

Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
House Finch	West: Disturbed areas in association with humans, as well as in a variety of undisturbed habitats: dry desert (with access to water), desert grassland, chaparral, oak savanna, riparian areas, and open coniferous forests. East: Almost exclusively in settled areas, such as areas with buildings, lawns, small conifers, outbuildings on farms.	Wide variety of nest sites, including pine, spruce, and palm trees; cactus; rock ledges; vents, ledges, or ivy on buildings; street lamps; hanging planters; and abandoned nests of other birds. Rarely use broad-leafed deciduous trees or cavities.	Breeds from S British Columbia, SW Montana, Wyoming, and E Colorado south to Mexico. In East, breeds from S Minnesota, N Michigan, S Ontario, S Quebec, and S Maine south to N Florida and NE Louisiana and as far west as central Oklahoma and central North Dakota.	Largely same as breeding range.	Migrates only to a very limited degree.
Chimney Swift	Breeds in areas of open country, towns or woods.	Nest generally in dark sheltered place; primitive site, hollow trees, now commonly in chimneys, barns, silos, etc.	Breeds from S Canada, Dakotas, to Atlantic, south to Texas and Florida.	Winters predominately in South America.	No specific information listed.
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Breeds in practically every wooded community in the East, including both deciduous and coniferous. Usually associated with forest clearings or edges. Size of forest fragment does not appear important.	Nests always in tree or sapling.	Breeds from SE Saskatchewan, S Manitoba, S Ontario, S Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south along the Atlantic Coast to N Florida, the Gulf Coast and SE Texas.	Winters in South America.	Migrates most commonly through E and central United States then along Gulf Coast of Mexico and through Central America.

276
CY190

Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
Eastern Kingbird	Open environments; usually breeding in fields with scattered shrubs and trees, orchards, along shelterbelts, and especially along woodland edges in forested regions. Often drawn to water, nesting in trees that overhang water or in snags surrounded by water.	Nests in trees in open habitats. Nest trees such as hawthorn, apple, mulberry, and osage orange have multiple secondary and tertiary branches with which nests can be secured. Commonly uses ironwood, white cedar, sycamore, or snags when nesting near water.	Breeds north to W-central Mackenzie, from E British Columbia, across Alberta, all but NE Saskatchewan, across SW Manitoba, S Ontario, S Quebec, and Maritime Provinces south through W Washington, W Oregon, extreme N Nevada, N and E Utah, through Colorado, through central Texas and east to the Atlantic coast.	Winters entirely in South America.	Migrates through Mexico and Central America with some trans-Gulf migration.
Eastern Phoebe	Generally thought to be a species of woodland and edge habitats in the vicinity of water, but may be tied more closely to available nest sites. Regardless of nest site, require some woody vegetation, the more extensive the better.	Requires a bridge, culvert, rocky outcrop which remain dry.	Breeds in a band from Northwest Territories south to S Alberta angling southeast to the Dakotas across Ontario to S Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, then south the Southeast U.S. except along the coast and west to central Texas.	Winters from Maryland through the Southeast U.S. to W Texas and into Mexico.	No specific route available, but migrates through California and some Caribbean Islands.

273

CY190

Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
Great Crested Flycatcher	Generally open deciduous or mixed woodlands and edges of clearings. Occupies old orchards, wooded pastures and riparian corridors, wooded swamps, parks, cemeteries, and other urban areas with numerous large shade trees.	Generally in wooded habitat: deciduous or mixed woodlands, also orchards, gardens, golf courses, fence rows and wetlands. Uses natural cavities or those made by other species.	Breeds locally from E-central Alberta, east through central Saskatchewan, to S Manitoba, southern Ontario, southernmost Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Occasionally Prince Edward Island south along Atlantic Coast to S Florida and Gulf Coast.	Winters regularly in S Florida, but primarily winters in Mexico and Central America.	It is not clear whether the migrants cross the Gulf or follow the coast.
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	Inhabits open prairies dotted with trees and along tree-lined roads, in open chaparral country, about ranches and in small towns.	Nests 7 to 30 ft above ground on horizontal limb or in fork of isolated hackberry, mesquite, cedar, elm, live oak, orchard trees, and towers.	Breeds from E New Mexico, W Oklahoma, SE Colorado, Nebraska, central and SE Kansas, W Arkansas, and W Louisiana south to Texas.	Winters in S Florida, Florida Keys, Mexico and Central America.	Migration routes not described.
Blue Jay	Once a bird of wilderness forests, it has now adapted to living in shade trees of gardens, villages, city and country parks.	Nests in crotch or on branch of many types of trees or bushes, vines, usually 10 to 15 feet above the ground.	Breeds from N-central Alberta east to Newfoundland, SE of Rocky Mountains to SE Texas, Gulf States, and S Florida.	Same as breeding.	Some birds migrate from northern areas.
Brown Thrasher			Nests from se Alta., across s. Canada to s. Alberta, e. of Rockies to n. TX, gulf coast & s. FL	Residents in south, migratory from north . Winters e. OK east to NC, s. to s. FL	

374

C1/190

Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
Wood Thrush	Breeds in interior and edges of deciduous and mixed forests, especially in well-developed, upland, mesic ones. Areas have moderate subcanopy, and shrub canopy, shade, fairly open forest floor, moist soil, and decaying leaf litter.	Nests in trees or shrubs, usually in crotch or saddled over horizontal branch at fork or where twigs provide support. Nests in a wide variety of coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs.	Breeds from New Brunswick and SW Nova Scotia, S Quebec, S Ontario, and n Minnesota, south to N Florida and Gulf of Mexico, except extreme SE Texas west to eastern part of Great Plains from E Texas to SE South Dakota..	Winters in Middle America.	Some birds follow Mexican coast, whereas other make short trans-Gulf flights.
Indigo Bunting	Breeds in brushy weedy habitats along edges of cultivated lands, woods, roads, power line rights-of-way, railway sidings, and riparian habitats, also in open deciduous woods in clearings where trees have fallen, in old abandoned farm fields, in weedy cultivated fields, and in swamps.	Nest is placed in low branching vegetation within 1 m of ground.	Widespread through North America N of Mexico and S of coniferous forest region from the great plains eastward to Atlantic coast, from SE Saskatchewan, S Manitoba, W and S Ontario, SW Quebec, S Maine and S New Brunswick S to Colorado, New Mexico, central and SE Texas, the Gulf Coast and central Florida.	Mexico, Central America, S Florida and Caribbean Islands. A few winter along Gulf Coast and the eastern seaboard.	Many fly across the Gulf of Mexico, and some may follow a coastal route.
Painted Bunting			Nests from se NC west to eastcentral KS, central OK, southern NM, to se TX, south to LA and central FL.	Winters south along gulf coast, Caribbean, Mexico, Central America .	
Northern Bobwhite					

275

CY190

Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
Wild Turkey	Because of the considerable breeding range, the breeding habitat varies greatly. Prefers habitats from hardwood forests of oak and hickory with a variety of interspersion of tree species, usually with openings in forest, to swamps of S Florida, and mesquite grasslands in Texas.	Nests on ground; a simple depression in dead leaves in forest at base of tree or under brush pile, rarely in open hay field.	Breeds primarily in eastern U.S. from extreme S Quebec south to Florida west to central Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Iowa. Also breeds locally in portions throughout the West and Mexico.	Same as breeding.	Not migratory.
Belted Kingfisher	Inhabits streams, rivers, ponds, lakes and estuaries or calm marine waters in which prey are clearly visible.	Nests in earthen banks along streams, preferably void of vegetation. Burrows are generally near water, but ditches, road cuts, landfills, and sand or gravel pits are also acceptable.	Breeds in suitable habitat throughout North America from the treeline south.	Winters generally south of Canada, Montana and the Dakotas, except in ice free areas such as the coast of British Columbia, and into Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.	Migrates along shorelines of Great Lakes and follows river valleys.

276

CONFIDENTIAL

CY190

Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
Little Blue Heron	Wetlands used for nesting include both freshwater and marine-estuarine habitats. Feeds in freshwater and marine marshes and swamps, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, impoundments, lagoons, tidal flats, canals, ditches, fish-rearing facilities, and flooded agricultural fields.	Colonial nester. Generally breeds in mosaic wetland habitats. Tends to nest in lower shrubs, bushes and small trees, usually in less accessible sites below the canopy that are protected. Often in standing water.	Breeds from Mexico, to E Texas, central Oklahoma, S-central and SE Kansas, N Arkansas, SE Missouri, SW Illinois, SW Indiana, SW and N-central Kentucky, NW Tennessee, central Alabama, central Georgia and from Florida up the Atlantic Coast to S Maine. Breeds in Caribbean and along the Pacific Coast of Mexico.	Winters along the Atlantic Coast from S New Jersey south, along the Gulf Coast, on Caribbean Islands along both coasts of Mexico, in Baja California, and throughout Central America.	

CONFIDENTIAL

CY190

277

Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
Yellow-cr. Night Heron	In coastal areas nests on barrier, spoil and bay islands; inland, in swamps forested wetlands, and forested uplands near lakes, rivers and creeks.	Colonial nester. Nests in trees or in shrubs when nesting on islands. Nest height varies from 2 to 15 m.	Primarily coastal. Breeds throughout Florida and along the Atlantic Coast north to Connecticut. Inland from the Atlantic Ocean primarily on the coastal plain, with small scattered colonies from SW Virginia to SE Tennessee. Breeds along the Gulf Coast through Mexico and inland up the Mississippi Valley to S Indiana and west through Missouri to SE Kansas, central Oklahoma and central Texas. Breed throughout Caribbean and along the Pacific Coast of Central America and Mexico.	Winters along coast of Florida, portions of the Gulf Coast in Mississippi and Louisiana, throughout the Caribbean, and both coasts of Central America and Mexico.	Atlantic Coast population presumably migrate along the coast through Florida and the Mississippi Valley and Gulf Coast populations presumably move across the Gulf or along Caribbean Coast.
White Ibis	Nests on barrier, marsh and spoil islands along the coast, and on islands in lakes inland. Also in gallery forest and in stands of trees within marshes and mangrove swamps.	Colonial nester. Nests in live and dead woody vegetation. Nests typically in branch crotches	Primarily coastal from Virginia through Louisiana and inland from South Carolina through Florida. Along both coasts of Mexico and Central America and Baja California.	Winters from coastal Carolinas south over rest of breeding areas and further inland.	Undertakes post-breeding dispersal.

Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
Broad-winged Hawk	Nests in continuous deciduous or mixed forests with openings and water nearby.	Usually nests in deciduous or mixed forest. Generally nests in most common tree in the forest. Nest is usually located in first main crotch of deciduous tree or on a platform of horizontal branches against the trunk of a conifer.	Breeds from central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, N-central Ontario, S-central Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to SE Alberta, S-central Saskatchewan, NE North Dakota, N and SE Minnesota, E Iowa, Missouri, SE Oklahoma, E Texas, and along the Gulf Coast to Florida.	Winters S Florida, Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands and South America.	Migrates more easterly in fall and more westerly in spring to compensate for prevailing winds. Follow Appalachian ridges, and Mississippi Valley.
Red-shouldered Hawk	For eastern populations, varies from bottomland hardwood, riparian areas, and flooded deciduous swamps to upland mixed forests. Western birds prefer riparian and oak woodlands.	Nests usually in deciduous trees, but also will use conifers. Usually in deciduous or deciduous/coniferous forest.	Breeds from S New Brunswick and W Ontario to eastern edge of U.S. Great Plains, south to Florida, Gulf Coast and E Mexico. Also breeds along Pacific Coast from N California to Baja California.	Winters from S Wisconsin, Oklahoma, S Ohio and S New England south to Gulf Coast and into Mexico. Birds are resident in along Pacific Coast.	Migrates along inland ridges and along coast.

Species	Breeding Habitat	Nesting Site	Breeding Range	Wintering Range	Migration Route
Eastern Screech Owl	Breeds in tree dominated landscapes of most types, natural and culturally modified. No apparent minimum patch size is required.	Prefers natural cavities with small openings in hollow trunks, hollow limbs, or holes in trunks or limbs.	Breeds from S New England, into extreme S Quebec, extreme S Ontario, across Lower Peninsula of Michigan, central Wisconsin, central and NW Minnesota, extreme SW Ontario and SE Saskatchewan, central Montana, W Nebraska south to central Texas and NE Mexico.	Same as breeding.	Not migratory.
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Breeds in mixed woodlands and eastern deciduous forest; also associated with woodland clearings and edges, gardens, and orchards. In SE U.S. nests regularly in pine as well as mixed pine forests.	Nest is usually near tip of down-sloping branch with fairly open area beneath nest and leaf canopy above. Tree species include oak, hornbeam, yellow birch, poplar, hackberry, and pine.	Breeds in E North America from central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, S Manitoba, S Ontario, S Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to extreme NE Montana, extreme N-central and NE north Dakota, south through the plains to E extreme S Texas, the Gulf Coast and central Florida.	Winters in Mexico, Central America, and Florida.	Many fly across the Gulf, but others follow a Coastal route.

280

CV190

General breeding and range data for species observed in or around cotton fields across the entire cotton belt of the southern United States.

Cattle Egret	Not dependent on aquatic environment. Adapted to naturally disturbed as well as to highly disrupted, converted landscapes such as typical cattle and farm land.	Colonial nester. Nests in live and dead vegetation. Nest in crotches of between main stem and major limbs of trees and shrubs, forks of limbs, crossing branches from adjacent plants. May also nest on ground.	Widespread and still expanding throughout U.S., north to S Canada and south throughout Mexico	Winters in southern regions, throughout Florida, along the Gulf Coast, extreme S California, the Caribbean and along both coasts of Mexico.	A species with high dispersal tendencies making it difficult to distinguish between dispersal and migration.
Bell's Vireo	Dense, low, shrubby vegetation, generally early successional stages in riparian areas, brush-fields, young second-growth forest or woodland, scrub oak, coastal chaparral, and mesquite brushlands, often near water in arid regions.	Nests are suspended from small, lateral or terminal forks of low, pendant branches in dense bushes, small trees and occasionally herbaceous vegetation.	Breeds from S California to S Nevada, SW Utah, NW and S Arizona, S New Mexico, central and SW Texas, E Colorado, central Nebraska, central South Dakota, S-central North Dakota, SE Minnesota, S Wisconsin, NE Illinois, and NW Indiana south to Baja California, into Mexico, E Texas, NW Louisiana, Arkansas, SW Tennessee, SW Kentucky, S Indiana, and W Ohio.	Winters along Pacific Coast of Mexico and Central America.	No information on specific route.

281

04190

Horned Lark	Breeds in open, generally barren country; avoids forest. Prefers bare ground to grasses taller than a few centimeters.	May nest on marshy soil, but generally prefers bare ground such as plowed or fall-planted fields.	Breeds from arctic islands to highlands of Mexico. Generally absent from many coastal lowlands of Pacific Northwest, much of interior Canada, the SE United States from coastal North Carolina to SE Texas, portions of NE United States and portions of E Nova Scotia, except for certain agricultural areas within these regions.	Northernmost populations are migratory, moving south during winter into remaining areas of breeding range. Some southern population may migrate south, below breeding range. Northern limits of winter range generally extend north to S British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, N Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, SE Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and S Newfoundland.	No specific migration route available.
Blue Grosbeak	Breeds in old fields, forest edge, transmission line corridors, open slashings (after logging), hedgerows, stream edges, deserts, mesquite savanna, and multi-age southern pine forests.	Nests usually placed low in small trees, shrubs or tangles of vines, briars and other vegetation, often near open areas or roads.	Extends from N New Jersey, west to central, interior California, N Baja California, south through Mexico and Central America. Avoids most of Gulf Coast.	Generally Mexico and middle America south to Panama.	Birds probably fly directly southward, passing through Mexico and Central America; eastern birds probably cross the Gulf of Mexico. Species also drifts north of established breeding range in early winter, particularly New England coast.

283

CY190

Grasshopper Sparrow	Generally prefers moderately open grasslands and prairies with patchy bare ground. Occupies lusher areas with shrub cover in arid grasslands of Southwest, and West, but selects sparser vegetation in East and Midwest, e.g. tallgrass and shortgrass prairie, native palmetto, wiregrass prairie in Florida, dry or well-drained native or cultivated grasslands in the East, fire-induced grassland glades, or dry prairies.	Nests on ground, usually domed with overhanging grasses with as side entrance. Nests in grass, clover, dead vegetation or other vegetation	Breeds locally from extreme S Maine, SE New Hampshire, W Vermont, extreme S Quebec, and SE Ontario, the lower Upper Peninsula of Michigan, central and W Minnesota, extreme S Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and SE Alberta south to upper coastal plain of the Carolinas, central Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, extreme N Louisiana, and southernmost Texas, and west to W Oklahoma, E Colorado, E Wyoming and Montana. Also breeds in central and W Washington, N-central Oregon, S Idaho, N Utah, and SW Wyoming, central and coastal California, central Florida, SE Arizona.	Winters in extreme S California, extreme S Arizona, throughout Mexico and in to Central America, across S Texas, Louisiana, all but the northernmost areas in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, and coastal North Carolina.	No precise routes listed.

283

CV190

Eastern Meadowlark	Most common in native grasslands, pastures, and savannas, but also in hay and alfalfa fields, weedy borders of croplands, roadsides, orchards, golf courses, reclaimed strip mines, airports, shrubby overgrown fields, or other open areas; tall-grass prairie, and desert grassland. Shows preference for habitats with good grass and litter cover.	Located in pasture, meadow, hay field, or other grassland habitat; less often in cultivated fields. Well concealed on the ground, often in a shallow depression and usually in fairly dense vegetation	Central and SE Arizona, central New Mexico, SW Texas south into Mexico, from E Minnesota and extreme SW Ontario, N Michigan, S Ontario, S Quebec. SE New Brunswick, and SW Nova Scotia, south to S Florida and the Gulf Coast and west to SW South Dakota, W Nebraska, central and SW Kansas, W Oklahoma, and NW and SE Texas.	Winters From central Arizona, S New Mexico, N Texas, E Kansas, E Nebraska, SE Minnesota, S Wisconsin, S Michigan, S Ontario, and SE Massachusetts south throughout remainder of breeding range.	Sedentary throughout most of range, but migrates from extreme northern sections as snow and ice restrict foraging.
Mourning Dove	Breeds in a wide variety of habitats, but generally shuns deep woods and extensive forests and selects more open woodlands or edges between forest and prairie biomes. Highest breeding densities occur in agricultural areas.	Nests primarily at woodland or grassland edge, usually in trees, but will readily nest on the ground when trees or shrubs are not available.	Over most of U.S., into s. Canada.	moves out of Canada, MT, ID, and the Dakotas in winter, elsewhere stays in general area	Birds from New England and upper Midwest (WI & MI) migrate south and southwest to Carolinas, Florida or Louisiana and Texas. Doves from northern Plains migrate to Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, through Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona into Mexico with a few to S California. Western doves migrate to Texas or into Mexico.

284

C4/90

Rock Dove	Breed in cities and towns, or often near other human habitation such as farms.	Nests on ledge under cover or in caves, rocky fissure of cliffs.	Breeds along Pacific Coast to Alaska, throughout S Canada, conterminous U.S., Mexico, Central America, and Caribbean Islands.	Same as breeding.	Does not migrate.
American Goldfinch	Weedy fields and flood plains characteristic of early successional growth preferred, but also cultivated lands, roadsides, orchards, and gardens.	Low shrubs, deciduous saplings or mature trees in isolation or on forest edge. Nests placed with clear space on at least one side of nest site. Nests are frequently clumped in "loose colonies," but groupings may result from distribution of some resource other than nest sites.	Breeds from SW Newfoundland west through S Manitoba, north into central Saskatchewan and Alberta and abruptly south along the Rocky Mountains, then west through S British Columbia to the Pacific Coast, south from coast of North Carolina, southwest though central Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, extreme N Texas to central Colorado, Utah, Nevada and into N California.	Winters from S Nova Scotia and New Brunswick across E Canada and the N U.S., including Michigan, and Wisconsin, southwest through Minnesota to N Colorado, then north through Wyoming and Montana and into S British Columbia south to Florida, along the Gulf Coast, into Mexico, and west to the Pacific Coast.	Southern populations are resident. Birds from Maritime Provinces and New England migrate along the coast line; those birds from central Canada and the states east of the Rockies move towards the Mississippi drainage and thence southward, west of the Appalachians. In the West, north-south movement follows major valley systems and the coastline.

285

CY190

Common Poorwill	Dry, open, grassy or shrubby areas in W North America. On high, rolling prairies, birds nest on hillsides with dead or short grass intermixed with stands of white spruce and trembling aspen. In semi-arid badlands, often on rocky plateaus dotted with bush vegetation. Not found in heavily forested areas.	Eggs usually laid on bare ground, occasionally on a hard gravel surface, flat rock or a bed of pine needles. Nests often shaded by some bush. Usually no semblance of nest structure, though a slight hollow may be scraped in the bare earth.	Occurrence within the range is localized. Breeds into S-central British Columbia and SW Saskatchewan, south through W Washington and W Oregon, S Idaho, away from the coast in N California and away from the Central Valley of California, throughout S California, west through most of Montana, W Dakotas, W and central Nebraska and Kansas, W Oklahoma and Texas, and south into Mexico.	Southern parts of the breeding range in California, Arizona and south to the lower limits of the breeding range.	Poorly understood. Some migration may be altitudinal if not latitudinal.
Common Nighthawk	Nesting habitat includes coastal sand dunes and beaches, logged or slash-burned areas of forest sites, woodland clearings, prairies and plains, sagebrush and grassland habitats, farm fields, open forests, rock outcrops, and flat gravel rooftops of city buildings.	Nests in open areas on ground, extensively logged and burned areas, on bare sand and among small tufts of grass, in cultivated fields or atop fence posts, prefers flat gravel roofs in urban areas.	Breeds from S Yukon, S Mackenzie, N Saskatchewan, N Manitoba, N Ontario, central Quebec, S Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, south virtually throughout North America except coastal British Columbia, much of California, S Nevada and S Arizona.	Winters in South America.	Most migrate over land through Central America, but many migrate through Florida and Cuba indicating some will cross the Gulf.

286

CY190

Barn Swallow	Feeds over fields, meadows, marshes, ponds,; follows farmers planting fields or mowing grass.	Colonial nester. Nests in farm out buildings, eaves of old houses, under bridges, under boat docks, rock caves, crevices in cliffs, or holes in cutbanks,	All across Canada and U.S., except se. CA, e. AZ, and area from s. VI south to Florida and east to se. LA.	winters in S. Am, especially Argentina.	Migration routes not described.
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Breeds at wide variety of altitudes, and prefers open areas including open woodlands. Most common near rocky gorges, shale banks, stony road cuts, railroad embankments, gravel pits, eroded margins of streams, and other such exposed banks of clay, sand, or gravel.	Burrows located in precipitous bank of clay, sand, or gravel, but may nest in any cavity or crevice in vertical surface.	Breeds from N-central British Columbia, S Alberta, S Saskatchewan, and southernmost Manitoba, SE and extreme SW Ontario, S Quebec, N New Hampshire, E Maine, and extreme S New Brunswick south through U.S. to Baja California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, the Gulf Coast and Florida. Also in Mexico and Central America.	Winters in Imperial Valley of California, S Colorado River valley, Rio Grande valley, S Gulf Coast, and Florida, Mexico, and Central America.	Evidence of trans-Gulf flights following completion of fall feather molt.

287

CV190

Purple Martin	Eastern populations are now found almost exclusively in towns or around human settlements. Western populations in Arizona, New Mexico, and coastal California, Oregon and Washington inhabit montane forest or Pacific lowlands, restricted to areas with snags containing woodpecker holes.	Builds nests inside cavity in birdhouse, gourd, dead tree, saguaro cactus, or crevice of building or rocky cliff.	Breeding range extends from S-central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, S Manitoba, SE and extreme SW Ontario, extreme S Quebec, E New Brunswick, and NW Nova Scotia south through the U.S. mainly east of 102nd parallel to S Texas, the Gulf Coast and S Florida. Also patchy in U.S. west of 102nd parallel and east of Cascades and Sierra Nevada, except mountains of S-central and W New Mexico, portions of S and NW Arizona, W Colorado, N-central Utah, and locally along the Pacific Coast from N California to British Columbia.	Winters in South America.	Migrants follow the Central American isthmus and then cross the Gulf or travel across the land to or from the breeding areas.

288

C/190

Tree Swallow	Breeding habitat is open areas, usually near water, including fields, marshes, shorelines, and wooded swamps with standing dead trees with cavities for nest sites.	Beaver ponds and wetlands margins with standing dead trees that have been excavated by woodpeckers. Require substantial open areas around nest site.	Breeds throughout central and N North America. Northern limits coincides approximately with treeline. The southern limit reaches southern California along the coast, N Oregon, SE Idaho, Utah, Colorado, N South Dakota, N Arkansas, Tennessee, N Georgia, N North Carolina.	Winters in Florida, along the Gulf Coast, across central Mexico, along the Pacific Coast north to S California. Also winters along Caribbean coast in Central America and Cuba.	Birds from East Coast and E Great Lakes region likely migrate along eastern seaboard to Florida and Caribbean. Canadian prairie and Midwestern U.S. birds may follow may follow Mississippi river drainage to southern Gulf Coast and Central America.
Brown-headed cowbird	Prefers habitats with low or scattered trees among grassland vegetation, such as wooded edges, brushy thickets, prairies, fields, pastures, orchards, or residential areas.	Brood parasites and does not build nests.	Extends from se Alaska, n. British Columbia, s. Mackenzie, n. Alberta, n.-central Saskatchewan, s. Manitoba, central Ontario, s. Quebec, to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, south to Baja California, across Mexico, s. Texas, Gulf Coast and central Florida.	From n California, central Arizona, s. New Mexico, Kansas, central Missouri, s. Great Lakes, s. Ontario, New England, s. New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, south to s. Baja California, Oaxaca, central Veracruz, s. Texas, Gulf Coast, and s. Florida	No specific route provided.

289

CY190

Common Grackle	Cosmopolitan, occurring in a wide variety of open or partially open situations with scattered trees, including open woodlands and forest edge, including boreal forest, palmetto hammocks, swamps, marshes, and around human habitation.	Nests are typically elevated in conifers suspended between two or more upright branches or on horizontal limb. Conifers are the substrate of choice because of the early start to the nesting season.	North to extreme S-central Mackenzie, N Alberta, NW and central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, all but northernmost Ontario, S Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and SW Newfoundland, south along Atlantic Coast to S Florida, Gulf Coast SE and W-central Texas, and SE New Mexico, west to N-central New Mexico, W Colorado, extreme NE Utah, E Idaho W-central Montana, W-central Nevada, W Alberta, and NE British Columbia.	Winters from southern portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, south through central portions of Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma to N Texas, SE New Mexico, central and S Texas, Gulf Coast, and Florida.	Fall migratory pathways are oriented primarily toward the Gulf of Mexico.
Red-winged Blackbird	Breeds in a variety of wetland and upland habitats. Wetland habitats include freshwater marsh, saltwater marsh, and rice paddies. Uplands breeding habitats commonly include sedge meadows, alfalfa fields, and other crop lands, old fields, less commonly in wooded areas along waterways and in open patches in woodlands.	Nest location is extremely variable. Nests are placed in a great variety of substrates; woven among several vertical shoots or branches. Nests in marsh emergent vegetation, 20-80 cm above water. Nests in upland grasses on or near the ground. Nests in woody substrates; nest woven among several vertical shoots.	Extends from E-central, S-central and SE Alaska, S. Yukon, W-central, and S Mackenzie, central Manitoba, N Ontario, S-central Quebec, to Newfoundland, south to Baja California, Arizona, New Mexico, SE Texas, the Gulf Coast and Florida, and into Central America.	Winters from S Nova Scotia, coastal Maine, S New Hampshire, W Vermont, extreme SE Quebec, extreme SE Ontario, S Michigan, S Wisconsin and Minnesota, central and SE North Dakota, SW South Dakota, S and W Montana, S. and W British Columbia, and extreme SE Alaska, south through breeding range.	Populations in Canada and N United States migrate to S United States during the fall.

290

CY190

Gray Catbird	Dense shrubs or vine tangles; most abundant in shrub-sapling successional habitats. Also found in forest edges and clearings, roadsides, fence rows, abandoned farmland and home sites, pine plantations, streamsides, and some residential areas.	Nest is located centrally in supporting vegetation surrounded by branches and foliage. Nests mainly in living shrubs, saplings, small trees, and vines.	From Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and SE Quebec west through S Ontario, to E shore of Lake Superior, west to central Alberta and S British Columbia. In E U.S. south to N Florida, west along Gulf Coast to E Texas and Central Oklahoma. In W U.S., south through E Washington, N and E Oregon, and NW and E Utah to N New Mexico and central Arizona.	Along E Coast of U.S. from SE Massachusetts, extreme SE New York, SE Pennsylvania, E Maryland, and E Virginia south through Florida and west along Gulf Coast to Mexico and Central America and Caribbean Islands.	Some birds cross Gulf of Mexico. Western populations apparently migrate east before turning south toward the Gulf of Mexico.
Northern Mockingbird	Parkland, cultivated lands, and second growth habitat at low elevations. Prefers short grassy to nearly bare substrate when foraging on the ground.	Nests are built in shrubs and trees, occasionally on buildings (eves and rafters).	Occurs sporadically in S Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Range includes all of 48 contiguous United States, south into Mexico and the Caribbean.	Same as breeding range.	Northern populations may be partially migratory.
Northern Flicker	Prefers forest edge and open woodland. Gilded variety strongly associated with giant cactus forests of Southwest.	Excavates nest cavities in dead or diseased tree trunks and large branches. Gilded variety nests in saguaro cactus near trunk apex.	Broadly distributed throughout North America, from tree line in Alaska and Canada, from Pacific Coast to Newfoundland, south to N-central Nicaragua, Florida Keys, Cuba and Grand Cayman Islands.	Along Pacific coast of British Columbia, across S Alberta, S Saskatchewan, S Manitoba, S Ontario, S Quebec, and Maritime Provinces south throughout conterminous U.S.	Birds that breed N of 37-38°N migrate to SE U.S. Birds that breed in New Jersey, E New York, New England, and Maritime Provinces migrate SW to the southern Atlantic coastal states. Others may migrate more directly south.

291

CY190

Scaled Quail	Breeds in shrubland, or desert grassland, and generally absent from cropland.	Nests on ground in dense, shaded vegetation, machinery or junk.	Breeds in SE Colorado, SW Kansas, Oklahoma Panhandle and SW Oklahoma, W and S Texas, most of New Mexico, and SE Arizona.	Same as breeding.	Not Migratory.
Mallard Duck	Feeds mostly in shallow water, but may also feed in stubble fields on waste grain.	Nest is built on ground among dead grasses, reeds, flags at edges of sloughs, lakes, reservoirs, on muskrat houses, in marshes on or dry only slightly marshy land near water, sometimes on higher ground quite a distance from water.	N. US and Canada in Mar & Apr	Winters from C Alaska, S Canada, Nova Scotia, N U.S. south to West Indies and S Mexico.	Migrates through four major flyways of North America.
Green Heron	Typically a bird of swampy thickets. Nests in forest and swamp patches; may nest in dry woods or orchards, but usually near water.	Colonial nester. Nest placed from ground level up to 10 m above ground. Nests in protected sites within trees or bushes.	Breeds from New Brunswick, S Ontario and Quebec south to Florida and Bahama Islands; west to E North Dakota, through Great Plains to S Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Also breeds along the Pacific Coast from British Columbia through Baja California, south through Mexico to Central America.	Winters along the Gulf of Mexico, Florida, Caribbean Islands, Mexico, Central America, and N South America.	Exact migration routes are not known, but it appears that most migration is north – south, with little east – west movement.

292

CY190

Black-cr. Night Heron	Breeding habitat includes swamps, streams, rivers, margins of pools, ponds, lakes, lagoons, tidal mudflats, salt marsh, ditches, canals, reservoirs, and wet agricultural fields.	Colonial nester. Uses a very wide variety of nesting substrates. Nests in anything from emergent aquatic vegetation to large trees. Nests both over water and dry ground.	Breeds from New Brunswick through Great Lakes region, across central Wisconsin and Minnesota, northwestward to S-central Alberta south to Gulf Coast and Mexico and north to Pacific Northwest except in mountainous regions.	Winters along the Atlantic Coast into S New England, in E Michigan, along the Mississippi River and Ohio River Valleys to SW Ohio, in Florida, along the Gulf Coast, throughout most of Texas, through W Arizona and E Nevada and Utah to the Great Salt Lake, and along the Pacific Coast.	Migrates through the Mississippi River Valley and along the coasts.
Great Blue Heron	Widespread and remarkably adaptable. Feeds in slow moving or calm freshwater, also along seacoast. Occasionally in surf and fields.	Colonial nester. Nests in trees, bushes, on ground, or artificial structures, usually near water.	Breeds along coast of SE Alaska and British Columbia, central Canadian Prairies, S Ontario, S Quebec, and the Canadian Maritime Provinces, south to Florida, Texas, Baja California and Central America.	Winters along Pacific coast south of 61°N, through Central America, and mostly south of Canada and Midwest U.S..	Migration routes not described.

293

CY190

Spotted Sandpiper	Nests in a variety of habitats including shoreline, sagebrush, grassland and forest. Breeds in arid areas, but only near water.	Nest located within 300 m and usually within 100 m of water's edge. Nest is normally under or next to herbaceous vegetation that provides some shade.	Breeds north to treeline across North America south to central California, across Nevada, into E-central Arizona and W-central New Mexico, across S Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.	Winters in interior valley of California, and coast of California, Lower Colorado River Valley, S Arizona, S New Mexico, the southern half of Texas and the Gulf states to the Atlantic coast in South Carolina, throughout Mexico, Central American, Caribbean Islands and South America..	Eastern populations thought to migrate along the Atlantic states. Also migrate through Mississippi Valley and Great Plains.
Northern Harrier	Open wetlands, including marshy meadows; wet, lightly grazed pastures; old fields; freshwater and brackish marshes; also dry uplands including upland prairies, mesic grasslands, drained marshlands, croplands, cold desert shrub-steppe, and riparian woodland.	Nests on ground in open (treeless), vegetated habitats, including drained and nondrained wetlands as well as uplands.	Breeds from N Alaska and Canada, south to N Baja Peninsula, Mexico, and east to S Nevada, S Utah, N New Mexico, N Texas, S Kansas, central Iowa, central Wisconsin, S Michigan, N. Ohio, S. Pennsylvania, SE Virginia, and probably in NE North Carolina.	Winters primarily from S Canada south through the conterminous U.S., Central America and the Caribbean Islands.	Appears to follow leading lines (e.g. shorelines) less than other migrant falconiforms.

294

CY190

Red-tailed Hawk	Open areas with scattered, elevated perch sites in a wide range of altitudes and habitats, including scrub desert, plains and montane grassland, agricultural fields, pastures, urban parkland, broken coniferous and deciduous woodland, and tropical rain forest.	In forested areas, nests are typically located in the crowns of tall trees within woodlots; occasionally in large tracts of unbroken forest. Where trees are scarce, cliff ledges, or artificial structures projecting above the landscape are used.	Breeds from S coastal and central Alaska eastward to central Yukon, N Saskatchewan, N Manitoba, central Ontario, S Quebec and Labrador; southward to Baja Peninsula, Sinaloa, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, S Texas, Gulf Coast to Florida,	Winters across most of breeding range except vacates the northernmost portions of breeding range.	In E North America, birds are funneled through well-monitored locations such as Hawk Mountain, PA, Cape May, NJ, and Whitefish Point, MI. Migration in W North America occurs across a broad front.
Swainson's Hawk	Forages in open stands of grass-dominated vegetation, sparse shrubland, and small open woodlands. Has adapted well to foraging in agricultural lands, but cannot forage in crops and grow higher than native grasses.	Typically nests in a solitary tree, bush or small grove, or line of trees along stream course.	Breeds north to portions of Washington and Oregon, E of Cascades, interior British Columbia, S Idaho, W Montana, SE Alberta, extreme NE California, Nevada, and SE Arizona, through the plains, summer nonbreeding population in Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.	Winters in South America.	Specific migration routes not provided.

295

CY190

Loggerhead Shrike	Open country with short vegetation: pastures with fence rows, old orchards, mowed roadsides, cemeteries, golf courses, agricultural fields, riparian areas, and open woodlands.	Based more on degree of cover than tree or shrub species. Species with thorns preferred. Nest is usually well hidden in crotch or on large branch. Occasionally in vine tangle or in brush pile.	Extensive, but shrinking. Breeds in SE Alberta, S Saskatchewan, SW Manitoba, through the Dakotas, S and central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, the shorelines of Michigan, SE Ontario, W and central Iowa, W Missouri, Arkansas, SE Illinois, S Indiana, W and central Kentucky, through Tennessee, into W Virginia, the Carolinas and south to Florida and the Gulf Coast, west to the Pacific coast in California and parts of central and W Oregon and Washington, and Mexico.	Winters across the southern U.S. south of 40°N and Mexico.	Not well understood. Migratory in the northern portions of the breeding range.
Barn Owl	Occurs at low elevations in open habitats such as grasslands, deserts, marshes, and agricultural fields.	Uses cavities of a wide variety: trees, cliffs, rock outcrops, caves, burrows in river/arroyo banks, church steeples, barn lofts, crevices and cavities in houses, etc.	Breeds from S New England, across the Great Lakes regions, S Wisconsin, S-central Minnesota, extreme SE North Dakota, Wyoming, central Idaho, and extreme SW Alberta and S British Columbia south through Central America and the Caribbean.	Same as breeding.	Not migratory.

296

CY/90

Cooper's Hawk	Breeds in deciduous, mixed and evergreen forests, and deciduous stands of riparian habitat. Tolerant of human disturbance and habitat fragmentation and will breed in suburban and urban settings.	Nests in extensive forests, woodlots of 4 – 8 ha, and occasionally in isolated trees.	Breeds in conterminous U.S., but also S Canada and NW and north-central Mexico.	Winter range is same as breeding range except that the northernmost populations may be migratory or partially migratory. Winters throughout conterminous U.S. and throughout Mexico.	In east, migrants concentrate on the periphery of the Great Lakes and along the Appalachian ridges, and funnel down such peninsulas as Cape May, NJ and Florida. Birds from inland Canada may first head southeast towards Wisconsin, while those from the Rockies and westward head fairly directly south.

297

CY190

General breeding and range data for species observed in or around cotton fields in the western United States (New Mexico, Arizona, and California).

Verdin	Lives in mesquite, hawthorn, catclaw, screw bean, paloverde, chollas, and other stiff-twigged, thorny trees for shrubs.	Nests in thorny shrubs	se CA, southern AZ to southern TX into Mexico	Same as breeding.	Nonmigratory
Common Yellowthroat	Prefers wild lands, especially low near ground in briars, damp brushy places, tangled rank weeds, and grasses along country roads.	Nests on or only a few inches above the ground attached to a tussock of grass, reeds or briars.	Breeds across entire U.S. and Canada, except for desert valley of CA and NV east of the Sierras.	Winters along coastal CA, s. AZ, s. TX, gulf coast states, Panama, West Indies.	Migration routes not listed.
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Broad range of wooded habitats from shrublands to mature forest. Generally broad-leaved trees and shrubs, rare or absent from habitats dominated by conifers. Also found in riparian and swamp forest, upland deciduous woodland, and pine flatwoods with oak understory.	Oaks often used as nest trees because they often dominate gnatcatchers' habitat. Nests are built well out on limbs over halfway out from trunk. Nests typically saddled on limbs.	Breeds throughout E U.S. except for N New England and extreme N Michigan and Wisconsin, south through SE Minnesota, Iowa, extreme E Nebraska, central Kansas, Oklahoma and most of Texas, and then in the desert Southwest and California. Casual north to South Dakota, Maritime Canada NE to Newfoundland. Accidental in Washington, British Columbia, Montana, North Dakota, Saskatchewan,	Winters along the Atlantic Coast from North Carolina, throughout Florida, the Gulf Coast, Mexico, Central America, the Colorado River valley in Arizona and California, Baja California and along the Pacific Coast in California.	Northerly populations show long distance migrations, whereas birds in S U.S. NE Mexico may leap over some resident populations of Central America.

298

CY190

Bewick's Wren	Brushy areas, scrub and thickets in open country, open and riparian woodlands, and chaparral. Breeding territories usually contain mixtures of thick scrubby vegetation and open woodland.	Nests may be placed from 0–10 m above ground. Opportunistic cavity nester, also on shelves in out buildings, nest boxes, nooks or crevices in or about buildings, under buildings, rock cavities.	Widespread but discontinuous in W and S-central North America from SW British Columbia, to S Mexico; local and rare in E North America.	Winters throughout most of its breeding range; resident in Mexico. Apparently migrates from portions of breeding range in NE Utah, NW Colorado, S Wyoming, E-central Nebraska and W-central Missouri.	Very limited information on migration.
Lucy's Warbler	Breeds most often in dense lowland riparian mesquite woodland, especially where trees are large enough to provide adequate nest sites.	Nests usually approximately 2 m off the ground. Nests behind loose bark of tree, in natural cavities, in deserted woodpecker cavities in saguaros or other trees, in deserted verdin nests, or among roots along riverbanks.	Breeds in SE California, extreme S Nevada, extreme SE Utah, W and S Arizona, SW New Mexico, NW Mexico, and locally in W-central Colorado.	Winters along the Pacific Coast of Mexico.	No information on specific route.
White-faced Ibis	Breeds mainly in shallow marshes with "islands' of emergent vegetation. Frequently feeds in shallowly flooded wetlands of short, emergent plants. Nearby irrigated crops also are important.	Colonial nester. Usually nests in emergent vegetation or low trees and shrubs over shallow water; sometimes on ground on small islands.	Breeds locally from N California, E Oregon, S Idaho, S Alberta, Montana, E North and South Dakota, NW Iowa south into Mexico.	Winters primarily along the coast of Louisiana and Texas south into Mexico and Central America. Also locally along Lower Colorado River and Salton Sea in California.	Colorado River Valley appears to be important migration path way.

299

CY190

Abert's Towhee	Historically in cottonwood-willow with dense understory of shrubs, but now found in remnants of riparian woods and shrubs, marshes, and exotic vegetation such as salt cedar.	Nest in mesquite or other shrubs. Prefer trees to shrubs, but avoid bare trees.	Arizona: Where suitable habitat exists along Colorado River below the Virgin River, Virgin River at Littlefield in NW AZ, Bill Williams and Big Sandy Washes in W-central AZ, Gila River drainage basin, and much of suburban Phoenix. California: Along the lower Colorado River plus Imperial and Coachella valleys.	Same as breeding range	Non-migratory.
Black-headed Grosbeak	Occupies diverse habitats. Cottonwood/ willow groves and other riparian habitats in desert and dry grassland; openings in mature pine forest; aspen groves, deciduous growth especially in mountain valleys/canyons; pinyon-juniper woodlands, oak savanna; gardens; orchards.	Nest is typically placed in outer branches of a small deciduous tree or bush, often near a stream.	Breeds in S British Columbia, S Alberta, and SW Saskatchewan south to Guerrero and Oaxaca, Mexico, west to central Pacific Coast and east to central North Dakota, central Kansas, central Nebraska, extreme W Oklahoma, E New Mexico, and SW Texas.	Winters in Mexico along Pacific Slope and throughout central and S Mexico.	Migrates west of Gulf. No trans-Gulf migration is known. Also altitudinal migration.
Lark Sparrow	In open country, in treeless prairies or plains, abandoned fields, brushy pastures, near farm houses.	Nests on ground in grass at base of small plant or shrub that gives shade during day.	Breeds over most of interior U.S., bordered by Cascades in west, except where it lives along the CA coast, and Appalachians in east.	winters in s. Southwest, along, along gulf coast, and up along Atlantic coast to n. NJ	Migratory routes not described.

300

CY190

Lazuli Bunting	Breeds in a wide variety of brushy habitats, especially bushy hillsides, riparian habitats, wooded valleys, aspen, willow, alder, or cottonwood thickets, sagebrush, chaparral, open scrub, recent post-fire habitats, thickets and hedges along agricultural fields, and residential gardens	Most nests are within 1-2 m of ground. Nest is built in dense vegetation, but often at the edge of a bush.	Breeds from SE British Columbia, S Alberta, extreme S Saskatchewan, W North and South Dakota, W Nebraska, E-central Colorado, and extreme SW Kansas south to extreme W Oklahoma, N New Mexico, N Arizona, S Nevada, S California.	Winters along Pacific slope of Mexico and in interior Mexico, with small numbers in SE Arizona.	Appears to migrate across broad front from Texas to coastal California.
Spotted Towhee (formerly Rufous-sided Towhee)	Breeds in a wide variety of plant associations, all characterized by dense, broadleaf shrubby growth only a few meters tall, with or without emergent trees, that provide deed, sheltered, semishaded litter and humus on ground, and screen of twigs and foliage close overhead.	Either on ground or elevated near ground, often in relatively exposed situations, but well concealed by adjacent plants. Nests built into litter on ground or elevated in vegetation above ground.	Northern boundaries from S-central and SW British Columbia, S Alberta east of Rockies, S Saskatchewan, south along Pacific Coast to NW Baja California, east to W North Dakota, W South Dakota, south to NE Colorado and W Colorado, but not in the Rockies, N-central and NW Kansas, central and W New Mexico, SW Texas, and into Mexico.	Winters in most of breeding range except Alberta, Saskatchewan, Dakotas, Montana, N Idaho, Wyoming, and NW Colorado and spreads into SE Kansas, Oklahoma, and all of Texas..	Populations from N Great Plains migrate to the south and southeast to from SW New Mexico to Texas and Mexico, S-central Rocky Mountain populations move south and southeast to Arizona through Texas, and N-central Rocky Mountain populations migrate southwest to California.

301

CY/190

Western Meadowlark	Most common in native grasslands, pastures, but also in hay and alfalfa fields, weedy borders of croplands, roadsides, orchards, or other open areas; occasionally desert grassland. Shows preference for habitats with good grass and litter cover.	Located in pasture, prairie or other grassland habitat, rarely in cultivated field. Well concealed on ground, often in a shallow depression and usually in fairly dense vegetation	Breeds from central British Columbia, N-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, S Manitoba, W Ontario, NE Minnesota, N Wisconsin, N Michigan, and S Ontario south to NW Baja California, S California, into Mexico central Arizona, to W-central Texas, SE Kansas, NW Missouri, central Illinois, N Indiana, NW Ohio, and extreme NW New York.	Winters from S British Columbia, central Idaho, central Colorado, S South Dakota, S Wisconsin, and N Indiana south to Baja California, into Mexico, along the Gulf Coast east to NW Florida occurring east to central Kentucky, E Tennessee, and E Alabama.	Resident through much of its range but migrates south as snow restricts foraging.
Inca Dove	Primarily around human habitations: villages, towns, cities, and farms. Sometimes in riparian areas.	Generally nests in a wide variety of trees and shrubs, most often in the immediate vicinity of dwellings	Breeds from SE California, central and S Arizona, S New Mexico, extreme S Nevada, Texas, Mexico, and Central America.	Same as breeding.	Does not migrate.
Canyon Towhee	Most typical of Upper Sonoran desert grasslands, often in remote, rough, and rocky terrain with scattered but dense shrubs.	Nests in tree, subtree, shrub or vine; usually in nondeciduous plant or after leaves appear in spring.	Breeds from central and W Arizona, N New Mexico, SE Colorado, extreme NW Oklahoma, central and W Texas, south into Mexico.	Same as breeding.	Nonmigratory.

302

CY/190

Lesser Nighthawk	Inhabits arid lowlands, deserts, bare or somewhat brushy open country, sparsely vegetated or burned riparian areas, and areas of scrub vegetation. Also found around dry washes and riverbeds, sandy flats, sloughs, and agricultural fields.	Eggs laid on bare, flat ground, in areas often strewn with pebbles. Sites include rocky country, parched gravelly mesas, lowland hills, gravel streambeds, vineyards or other agricultural areas, or alkali barrens.	Breeds in California from Owens Valley south through Mojave and Colorado deserts east to Colorado River Valley, across S New Mexico and Texas and south into Mexico.	Winters in S Baja California, S Mexico and central American.	Exact migratory routes are unknown.
Cliff Swallow	Historically in open canyons, foothills, escarpments, and river valleys but now also inhabits grasslands, towns, broken forest, riparian edge.	Nest is placed in 90° juncture of vertical wall and horizontal overhang. Nests may be placed on natural surfaces such as cliffs or on buildings, etc.	Breeds form W and central Alaska, N Yukon, N Mackenzie, N Manitoba, N Ontario, S Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to Baja California, interior Mexico, S Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, W Virginia, SE Pennsylvania, , W Connecticut, and NE Massachusetts.	Winters in South America.	Migrates to South America principally via Mexico and Central America.
Violet-green Swallow	Open deciduous, coniferous, and mixed woodlands.	Nests in cavities of various sites, including trees, cliffs, and nesting boxes, also in sand banks, streamside cut banks, and old nests of Cliff and Bank Swallows.	Breeds from SE Alaska, SW Yukon, British Columbia, SW Alberta, Montana, extreme W-central North Dakota, all but extreme E-central Wyoming, all but E Colorado, all but E New Mexico, W Texas, much of Mexico west to the Pacific Coast.	Winters in Baja California, Mexico and Central America.	Little information on routes.

303

CY190

Black Phoebe	Invariably associated with water. Favored habitats include coastal cliffs banks of rivers, creeks, and streams, borders of lakes and ephemeral ponds, fountains in parks, and cattle troughs.	Nest is cemented to vertical of nesting site with mud, 1 – 3 m off ground. All nest sites have a protective ceiling over the nest.	Breeds along the Pacific Coast from S Oregon through Baja California and in S Arizona and S New Mexico, south into interior Mexico.	Winters throughout most of breeding range except northern portions in Arizona and New Mexico.	Migrates only to a limited degree.
Western Kingbird	Breeds in a wide variety of open habitats such as grasslands, desert shrub, pastures, cultivated fields, urban areas, and savanna habitats.	Nests are built on a variety of natural and human-made structures, although nests are more frequently built in trees or shrubs	Breeds in S interior British Columbia, from S Alberta, S Saskatchewan, and S Manitoba, east to W Minnesota, W Iowa, W Missouri, the western ¾ of Oklahoma and Texas, into Mexico and west to the Pacific Coast of California.	Winters along the Pacific Coast and adjacent interior of S Mexico and Central America. Regular winter resident of S Florida. Very few along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.	Migrants funnel along the Pacific Coast of Mexico, or along the Atlantic Coast to reach Florida. No trans-Gulf migration recorded.
Bronzed Cowbird	Prefers open habitats: open fields, pastures, and scrubby areas; tropical evergreen forests in Mexico; tropical semideciduous forest, tropical deciduous forest, and tropical scrub, lawns, golf courses, agricultural areas, and irrigated areas.	Brood parasite, does not build nests.	Breeds from S Texas, SW New Mexico, and SE Arizona south through Mexico through Central America. Also breeds in the Lower Colorado River Valley and in SE Louisiana.	Winters throughout breeding range except for the areas in U.S. and N Mexico. Some winter around New Orleans.	Tropical populations undertake altitudinal migration, distances traveled by northern populations is unknown.

304

CY190

Yellow-headed Blackbird	Primarily prairie wetlands, but also common in wetlands associated with quaking aspen parklands, mountain meadows, and arid regions.	Nests located only over water, fixed to dead emergent vegetation from previous year or fixed to robust growing vegetation	Prairie and mountain meadow wetlands from central British Columbia, N Alberta, central Saskatchewan, S Manitoba, and extreme SW Ontario south through Minnesota and Wisconsin to extreme NW Indiana, N Illinois, S Iowa, extreme NW Missouri, central and W Kansas, W Oklahoma, NW Texas, N New Mexico, and Arizona, west to S California and in Oregon and Washington, largely east of the Cascades.	Winters primarily from W and S Arizona, S New Mexico, and W and extreme S Texas south through Mexico with small numbers wintering in California.	Great Plains population migrates from northwest to southeast across the prairie provinces of Canada, then nearly due south across U.S.
Greater Roadrunner	Semiarid and arid open country with scattered (low to 50% cover); most frequently associated with brush layer 2 – 3 m high.	Usually places nest in thorny bush, small tree or cactus, 1 – 3 m above ground. Rarely above 3 m with only one record for on the ground.	From Sacramento Valley in California, throughout S California, very southernmost Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, SW Missouri, Arkansas, and W Louisiana, and into Mexico.	Same as breeding.	Does not migrate.
Le Conte's Thrasher	Typical habitat throughout range consists of sparsely vegetated desert flats, dunes, alluvial fans, or gently rolling hills having a high proportion of saltbush or shadscale and/or cholla cactus.	Prefers thick, dense, and thorny desert shrubs or cholla cactus.	Found in San Joaquin Valley and Mojave and Colorado deserts of California and Nevada southward to Baja California, and in Sonoran desert from extreme SW Utah and W Arizona into Mexico.	Same as breeding.	Not migratory.

305

CY190

Orchard Oriole	Nests in rural or suburban areas with abundance of scattered trees, where scattered trees line waterways or dot pastures and prairies, orchards, in shade trees around farm buildings, and shelterbelts.	Prefers less canopied trees; often nests in fork of branch. Prefers to nest in low, in more dense and smaller trees, with less ground cover, and within the comparatively open Great Plains riparian forest.	Breeds from extreme SE Saskatchewan and extreme SW Manitoba, W and S Minnesota, S Wisconsin, southern portion of Lower Peninsula of Michigan, extreme S Ontario, central New York, S and E Massachusetts, extreme SE New Hampshire south along Atlantic Coast to N Florida, the N Gulf Coast, extreme SE Texas, into Mexico west to the lower Pecos Valley of SE New Mexico, W Texas, E Colorado, WE and NE Wyoming, and NE Montana.	Winters from central Mexico south through Central America.	No information on migration route.

306

CY/90

Summer Tanager	Occupies deciduous forest throughout eastern portions of range. In northern portions of E U.S. range, favors open deciduous woods, often near large gaps near the edge. In SE U.S. occurs commonly in pine forest, again usually near gaps and along edges.	Eastern birds usually place the nest among a cluster of leaves or in a fork of branches along long horizontal branch hanging over an opening such as a roadway or treefall gap.	Breeds throughout E U.S., primarily south of 40°N; also in SW U.S. and N Mexico. From S New Jersey, S Delaware, extreme S-central and SW Pennsylvania, W West Virginia, central Ohio, central Indiana, central and NW Illinois, extreme S-central and SW Iowa, extreme SE Nebraska, E Kansas, E and S-central Oklahoma, E and SW Texas, S and central New Mexico, S-central and NW Arizona, SW Utah, S Nevada, and S California south to NE Baja California, N Mexico, along the Gulf Coast to S Florida.	Winters from central Mexico through Central America. Casual along the Gulf Coast.	Eastern populations cross the Gulf Of Mexico. Others move over land through Mexico.
Curve-billed Thrasher	Highest densities are in "south Texas brushlands". Found in thorn-scrub and thickets at edge of woodland among prickly pear, yucca, and mesquite, or in grasslands with cholla cactus.	Most nests are in shrubs in open areas of near the edge of closed habitats. Cholla cactus is a preferred nesting plant; otherwise other spiny shrubs are used.	Breeds through SW and S Arizona, extreme SW, through NE New Mexico, extreme W Oklahoma, extreme SE Colorado, all be E Texas, and into Mexico.	Same as breeding.	Only limited migratory movement.
Gambel's Quail	Lives in desert thickets, usually near water.	Nest is a hollow scrape in ground near base of mesquite, sage or other shrub.	s. Nevada, UT, and w. CO south to NE Baja CA, into Mexico and west into w. TX	Same as breeding	Nonmigratory

307

CY190

Cinnamon Teal	Breeds in freshwater seasonal and semipermanent wetlands of various sizes, including large marsh systems, natural basins, reservoirs, sluggish streams, ditches and stock ponds.	Nest often placed below matted dead stems of vegetation so that the nest is completely concealed near the edge of water.	Breeds from S British Columbia, S Alberta and SW Saskatchewan south along eastern edge of Rocky Mountain region into W Texas through N New Mexico and N Arizona, into interior Mexico, to Pacific Coast in California.	Winters from the Pacific Coast of California, S and central Arizona, E New Mexico, W Texas, the Gulf Coast of Texas and throughout Mexico.	Well-defined migration corridors are not present.
Northern Shoveler	Prefers margins of open, shallow wetlands, usually with submergent vegetation in tallgrass and shortgrass prairie, sagebrush, and aspen parkland with nearby grasslands or rangelands for nesting.	Nest is a simple scrape on the ground. Prefers to nest in short vegetation cover	Breeds from N Alaska, N Yukon Territory, SW Mackenzie, and N Manitoba east to E Manitoba, NE and E-central Minnesota, and W-central Wisconsin, south to NW Iowa, NW Nebraska, E Colorado, N New Mexico, NE and S-central Utah, and N Nevada west to NE California, portions of Oregon and Washington, and British Columbia.	Winters principally in California, along Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Texas and in Mexico. Also winters along Atlantic Coast from S New England south, into the Ohio River and Tennessee River Valleys, across S Missouri, S Kansas, then northwestward to extreme SW British Columbia.	Most migration E of the Rocky Mountains is north-south; few birds move east to winter on the Atlantic Coast. Additionally, large numbers cross the Rockies to/from California and Mexico.

308

CY190

American Avocet	Breeds around salt ponds, potholes, or shallow alkaline wetlands; also mudflats of inland lakes.	Nests on islands when available, making a scrape in soft substrate usually in sparse vegetation.	Breeds in suitable wetland habitats from south-central Alberta and S Saskatchewan, SW Ontario, south through inland Washington and Oregon, parts of California coast and inland, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, SW Arizona, the panhandle and coast of Texas, and sometime into the prairie states.	Winters along S California coast, Baja California, Mexico and Central America, SE Atlantic coast, Florida Coast and the Gulf Coast from Texas to Louisiana.	Migration routes not described.
Marsh Wren	Breeds in a diversity of freshwater and saltwater marshes throughout North America, primarily deeper water marshes.	Wrens use a diversity of vegetation for nesting substrates. Builds nests in cattails rather than bulrushes.	Breeds north to S-central and NE British Columbia, N Alberta, central Saskatchewan, S Manitoba, Minnesota, W and S Ontario, Michigan, extreme S Quebec, Vermont, SE Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Massachusetts south to a line from N Virginia to N Kansas then in a line southwest to SW Arizona. Also along the Pacific Coast and the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Does not breed in most of California or in N Rocky Mountain Region.	Winters along Atlantic Coast from Delaware south, along the Gulf Coast, including S Mississippi and E Louisiana, S and W Texas, W Oklahoma, W Kansas, SW Nebraska, all but NW Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, SW California, along the Pacific Coast, all but W Nevada, through W and central Washington and Oregon, an area in N Utah, S Idaho and SW Wyoming, and an area in W-central Montana.	Appears that many of the birds from E North America migrate to Florida.

309

CY/90

Burrowing Owl	Breeds in dry, open, shortgrass, treeless plains, often associated with burrowing mammals. Also in golf courses, cemeteries, road allowances within cities, airports, vacant lots, university campuses and fairgrounds.	Nest in burrows in the ground surrounded by bare ground or short grass. Sites are often elevated, apparently to protect from flooding.	Breeds from extreme W Minnesota south to E Texas into Mexico west to Baja California, along the Pacific coast to central California, through E Oregon and Washington to S-central Idaho, central Montana north to SE Alberta. Also breeds in Florida and Caribbean.	Winters through Texas, S New Mexico and S Arizona to central California coast south to Central America, and in Florida and Caribbean.	Little information on migratory routes.
Anna's Hummingbird	In the upper Sonoran life zone, males generally have breeding territories on slopes in chaparral, but females typically nest in live oak woodland of canyon bottoms. In the Lower Sonoran life zone, almost all nests have been found in urban and suburban areas, but chaparral is the primary habitat.	Nest usually placed on horizontal surface of twig or branch. Nest height ranges from 1.5 m up to 20 m.	Breeds along the Pacific slope of W North America from British Columbia to Baja California. Local and rare in interior valleys foothills in W Oregon and up the Columbia Drainage in Washington. East of the Pacific drainage in S California to the edge of the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts. In the Colorado River Valley, across the southern third of Arizona.	Uncommon, but usually present on the Alaska coast, south-coastal British Columbia, rare in interior valleys, occasional in Alberta. Regular in Seattle and E Puget Sound, rare in interior valleys. Uncommon in western interior valleys and along coast in Oregon. Common at lower elevations along the Pacific Slope in California, common in S Arizona, SW New Mexico and into Mexico.	Movements are not clear. Some birds make local altitudinal movements, whereas others make typical long-distance migrations.

310

CY190

Broad-tailed Hummingbird	Upper Sonoran, Transition, and Boreal zones, often along wet or dry streams	Nests with overhanging branch or shielding deformity in tree trunk. Nests in conifers, aspens, willows, alders, cottonwoods, and scrub oaks.	Breeds through E-central California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, W Texas, to Utah, Nevada and Wyoming. Also in Mexico.	Winters in Mexico.	Routes unknown.

311

4/96

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CY190

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CY190

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