

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



Stan Harter



Craig Okraska



Zack Walker



James Erdmann

**Wyoming Game and Fish Department
Nongame Section
Wildlife Division**

December 2021

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**Compiled and edited by:
Andrea Orabona, Courtney Rudd, Nichole Bjornlie,
Zack Walker, and Wendy Estes-Zumpf**

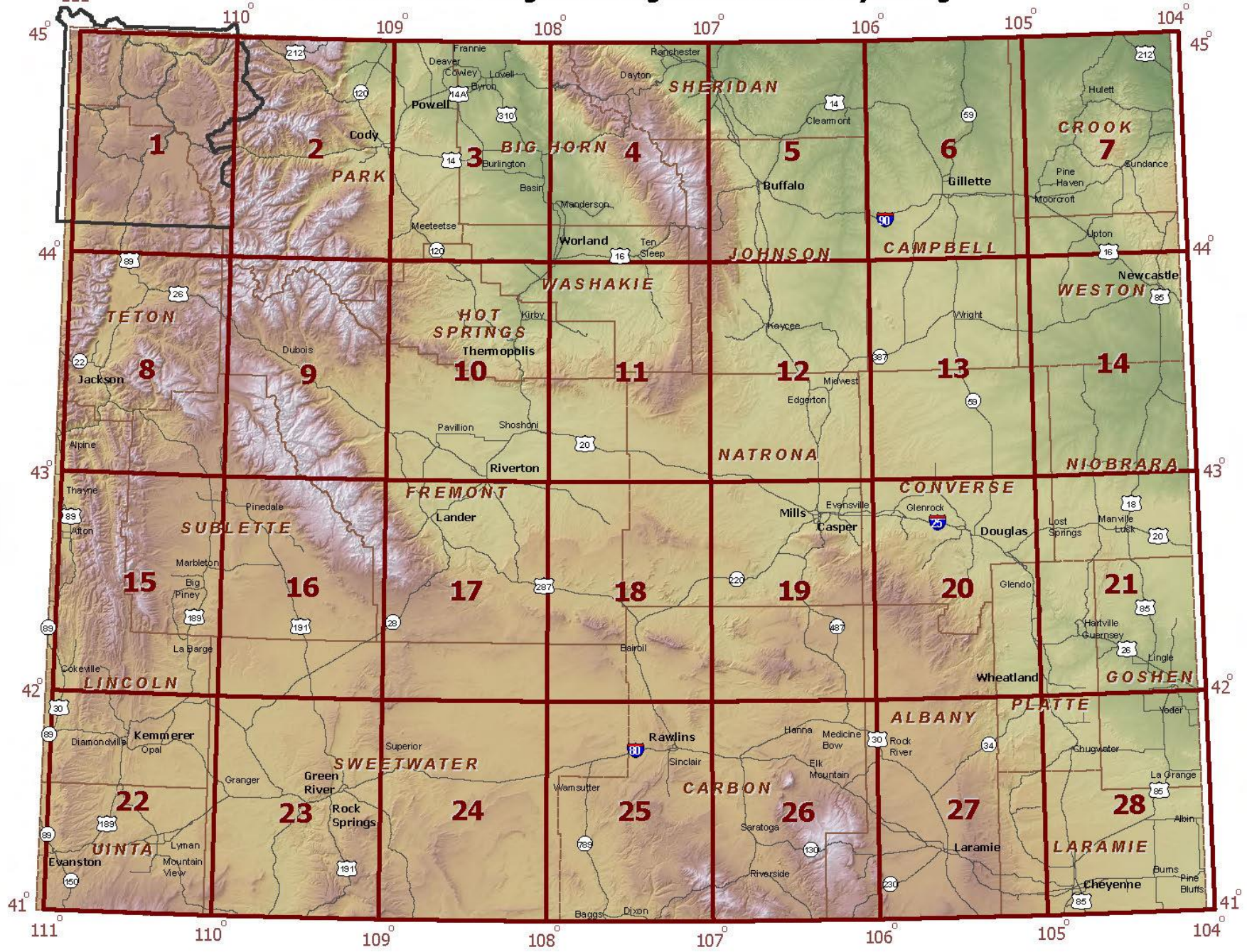
**Wyoming Game and Fish Department
Nongame Section
260 Buena Vista
Lander, WY 82520**

Suggested Citation:
Orabona, A. C., C. K. Rudd, N. L. Bjornlie, Z. J. Walker, and W. Estes-Zumpf.
2021. Atlas of Birds, Mammals, Amphibians, and Reptiles in Wyoming.
Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Section, Lander, USA.

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Latitude and Longitude Degree Blocks in Wyoming



INTRODUCTION

In 1979, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (Department) and the Bighorn Audubon Society compiled a working draft of the *Wyoming Avian Atlas*. The first edition was published in 1982 under the authorship of Robert (Bob) Oakleaf, Helen Downing, Bert Raynes, Meg Raynes, and Oliver K. Scott. Updates were provided each year in the Threatened, Endangered, and Nongame Bird and Mammal Investigations Annual Completion Reports. In 1981, Scott Findholt, Bob Oakleaf, and Bill Long published a *Working Draft of the Wyoming Mammal Atlas*. Updates were provided in some Annual Completion Reports. In 1991, the Department published a revision of both atlases, titled the *Draft Distribution and Status of Wyoming Birds and Mammals*. This publication included all of the information in the *Avian Atlas* and the draft *Mammal Atlas*. Several hundred people, without whom this effort would not have been possible, contributed to the 1991 draft publication. A combined *Bird and Mammal Atlas*, edited by Bob Oakleaf, Bob Luce, Sharon Ritter, and Andrea Orabona Cerovski, was published in 1992.

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

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

Updates to the 1997 *Atlas* continued as new information became available, and reprints occurred in 1999 and 2004. In 2005, the *Atlas* was made available on the Department's website, negating the need for paper copies to be mailed. However, original hard copies and electronic files of both the *Atlas* and annual *Atlas* updates remain available from the Department's Nongame Bird Biologist in Lander. The *Atlas* and annual updates are available on the Department's website: <https://wgfd.wyo.gov/Wildlife-in-Wyoming/More-Wildlife>.

Since 2001, the American Ornithologists' Union (now American Ornithological Society) has made many modifications to genus and species names and phylogenetic order from their original 1983 checklist (AOU 1983, Chesser et al. 2020, AOS 2021). In addition, many updates to the avian portion of the *Atlas* were added as a result of observers submitting their sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee, on the WyoBirds listserv, and through eBird. Therefore, a new version titled the *Atlas of Birds, Mammals, Amphibians, and Reptiles* was published in July 2004, April 2009, June 2012, March 2016, and December 2021 to reflect these changes.

The information in the *Atlas* documents past observations, but it also encourages use of the data to record new observations and distribution records for each species represented. The Department encourages wildlife watchers who want to know where a particular species can be

found to use the *Atlas* for this purpose. Although latilongs cover hundreds of square miles, habitat associations, status, and abundance are good indicators of where to look for a particular species. The Life Form codes and comments give further information that we hope will enhance your search for, and enjoyment of, Wyoming's wildlife. Resource managers, consultants, and wildlife biologists are encouraged to use the *Atlas* to obtain basic information on occurrence and distribution of birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles for use in resource management decisions.

METHODS

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

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

Sources for the mammal portion of the *Atlas* included Findley (1951), Hall and Kelson (1959), Burt and Grossenheider (1980), Long (1965), Brown (1967a, 1967b), Pattie and Verbeek (1967), Maxell and Brown (1968), Lechleitner (1969), Clark (1973a, 1973b), Turner (1974), Bissell (1978), Rothwell et al. (1978), Stromberg (1979), Hall and Thomas (1979), Clark et al. (1980), Wyoming Game and Fish Department (1980), Bee et al. (1981), Belitsky (1981), Clark and Dorn (1981), Hall (1981), Clark and Stromberg (1987), Zeveloff and Collett (1988), Baker et al. (2003), Bradley et al. (2014), Buskirk (2016), and the American Society of Mammalogists (2021).

Amphibian and reptile information came primarily from two published sources (Baxter and Stone 1980, Parker and Anderson 2001) and was compiled and enhanced by Nongame Section personnel observations from 1997 through 1999. Since 2008, the Department's herpetologists have provided updates and new information for the amphibians and reptiles sections. Common and scientific names have been updated based on current information from the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (Crother 2017).

Raptor aerial surveys; intensive colonial waterbird and secretive marshbird surveys; implementation of the Monitoring Wyoming's Birds program (Leukering et al. 2001) and the Integrated Monitoring in Bird Conservation Regions program (McLaren et al. 2019); bird banding projects; and projects supported by federal State Wildlife Grants, Wyoming Governor's Big Game License Coalition, and Wyoming Governor's Endangered Species Account funding have resulted in a significant amount of new bird data. Files of state and federal agencies were reviewed for unpublished data. Other files reviewed included the Breeding Bird Survey, coordinated in the United States by the U.S. Geological Survey Patuxent Wildlife Research

Center, and records maintained at the Bird Banding Laboratory. Random sightings from biologists and the public, a statewide small mammal survey conducted between 1989 and 1995, bat surveys conducted from 1994-1998 and 2008-2021, and sensitive species inventories conducted on the Shoshone National Forest from 1995-1997 have contributed a great deal of well documented mammal data. Additional recent projects funded by State Wildlife Grants, the Wyoming Governor's Endangered Species Account, and other sources have provided opportunities to expand these data, including projects ranging from documenting presence and distribution of wolverines, fishers, and spotted skunks to those focusing on small mammals, including northern flying squirrels, Preble's meadow jumping mice, water voles, and American pikas. The expanding use of technology to detect species, such as remote cameras and acoustic detectors, provides a more comprehensive understanding of the full wildlife community in an area. Information from many individuals who recorded and submitted personal observations of birds and mammals continues to be an important and invaluable source of data.

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

In 1989, the Department's Nongame Section personnel and five expert birders formed the Wyoming Bird Records Committee (WBRC). The goals of the WBRC are threefold. 1) To solicit, organize, and maintain records, documentation, photographs, audio recordings, and any other material relative to the birds of Wyoming. 2) To review records of new or rare species or species difficult to identify and offer an intelligent, unbiased opinion of the validity or thoroughness of these reports. From these reviews, the WBRC will develop and maintain an Official State List of Wyoming's Birds. 3) To disseminate useful and pertinent material concerning the field identification of Wyoming birds in order to assist Wyoming birders in increasing their knowledge and skill. The WBRC is interested in promoting and maintaining quality and integrity in the reporting of Wyoming bird observations, and it treats all bird records as significant historical documents. The WBRC operates under a set of bylaws approved in 1991, and updated in 1998, 2007, 2008, 2015, and 2016.

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

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

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

Expert reviewers and contributors included personnel from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Section, Trophy Game Section, Aquatic Assessment Crew, and the Wildlife Division in the Lander Region; University of Wyoming Zoology Department; Wyoming Natural Diversity Database; Museum of Southwestern Biology; and Denver Museum of Natural History. This review procedure added many valuable records. In particular, Department personnel Laura Beard, Wendy Estes-Zumpf, Andy Gygli, Dana Nelson, Susan Patla (retired), and Frank Stetler contributed updated distribution information for many species within their areas of expertise.

EXPLANATION OF RECORDS

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

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

The first and second lines contain the common and scientific names. For birds, species names and the order in which they occur follow the most current American Ornithological Society (AOS) list (AOS 2021). For mammals, species names and order follows the American Society of Mammalogists Mammal Diversity Database (2021). For amphibians and reptiles, species names follow Crother (2017), and species order follows Baxter and Stone (1980).

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

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

The number on the third line is the species code assigned for the Department's Wildlife Observation System computerized database system (WOS2, managed by WYNDD), which is used to store and maintain all recorded wildlife observations. For birds, it is the same as the AOS number.

The four-letter code following the species code is a unique alpha code that can be used on data forms or in field notes. Originally, the bird codes were those used by bird banders and are still listed in the North American Bird Banding Manual Volume 1 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Canadian Wildlife Service 2015). However, revisions to the manual are only available online (<http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbl/manual/speclist.cfm>). Only full species, as recognized by the AOS, are included. In 2003, due to inconsistencies associated with the Bird Banding Laboratory rules for alpha code designation and to better align with the AOS checklist, the Institute for Bird Populations developed a four-letter code for each species (Pyle and DeSante 2003). Codes are updated annually to reflect the AOS supplement to their checklist (Pyle 2020). For mammals, amphibians, and reptiles, the first two letters of the genus followed by the first two letters of the species form the four-letter alpha code. In the case of subspecies for some mammals and reptiles, the alpha code is comprised of the first two letters of the genus followed by the first letter of the species and the first letter of the subspecies. One mammal code is identical to a bird code; therefore, the code for the mammal differs from the normal protocol. When codes for more than one mammal or herptile species were identical, a different code was arbitrarily assigned.

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

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

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

Mgmt. Status

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

The Nongame Section is responsible for managing species legally designated as Nongame, which includes Species of Greatest Conservation Need with a designated Native Species Status (NSS) and Neotropical Migratory Birds (NTMB). Using the Native Species Status matrix that first appeared in the Nongame Bird and Mammal Plan (Oakleaf et al. 1996) and has since been updated and included in the Department's State Wildlife Action Plan (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2010, 2017), the Department has designated Species of Greatest Conservation Need with a Native Species Status of 1, 2, 3, 4, or U (unknown).

The Nongame Section is also responsible for cooperative management with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the following federally listed Threatened or Endangered species: Canada Lynx, Wyoming Toad, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Northern Long-eared Bat, Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse, Black-footed Ferret, and Grizzly Bear.

Habitat

For birds, the habitats listed are those in which the species would be expected to breed or nest in Wyoming. For birds that do not breed in Wyoming and for all mammals, amphibians, and reptiles, the habitats listed are those in which the species is most likely to be found. Habitat use was determined from personal knowledge and literature review, especially Ehrlich et al. (1988) and *The Birds of the World* (Billerman et al. 2020) for birds. Habitat type descriptions are from the Department's Wildlife Observation System and are listed in Appendix III (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 1992).

Comments

This column describes nesting or breeding sites, food habits, etc. The literature source or observer's name is given for unusual records, avian species observed in three or fewer latilongs, and for historical observations. The sources used for information on food habits and nesting or denning sites were Ehrlich et al. (1988) and Billerman et al. (2020) for birds, and Clark and

Stromberg (1987) and Fitzgerald et al. (1994) for mammals. Baxter and Stone (1980) was consulted for information on amphibians and reptiles.

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

Distribution

Example for Western Small-footed Myotis:

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

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

Birds – Symbol Definitions

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

Mammals – Symbol Definitions

- B Nest, dependent young, juvenile animals, or lactating or post-lactation females were observed.
- b Animals were observed and, due to limited mobility, breeding is assumed (some mammals are highly mobile and discretion should be used when placing them in this category).
- O The species has been observed but, due to the mobility of the species' group and lack of factors listed under (B), breeding cannot be assumed.
- a The species has been detected using acoustic recording equipment and additional verification is warranted. Due to the mobility of the species' group and lack of factors listed under (B), breeding cannot be assumed (applies to bats only).
- H Historical breeding record, prior to 1965. No recent data to indicate the species still breeds or occurs in that latilong.
- h Historical record of occurrence before 1965. No recent data to suggest occurrence.
- No verified records.

Amphibians and Reptiles – Symbol Definitions

- B Nest, eggs, or juvenile animals were observed.
- b Animals were observed and, due to limited mobility and the time of year the observation occurred, breeding is assumed.
- O The species has been observed but breeding cannot be assumed.
- ? A species observation record has not been verified, but occurrence is assumed based on the proposed species range.
- h Historical record of occurrence only. Data suggest that the species no longer occurs in or has been extirpated from the area.
- No verified records.
- * Record was obtained from the University of Wyoming Museum.
- # Record was obtained from the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database.

UPDATES TO THE ATLAS

Since 2005, the *Atlas* has been available on the Department's website. This option replaces the previous paper copies of both the *Atlas* and annual updates that were mailed to individuals on a mailing list maintained by the Department's Nongame Section in the Lander Regional Office. The 2021 *Atlas* is available on the Department's website, and can be downloaded using the following link:

https://wgfd.wyo.gov/WGFD/media/content/PDF/Wildlife/Nongame/WILDLIFE_ANIMALATLAS.pdf. Annual *Atlas* updates will be posted periodically so interested parties can obtain the most current version of the *Atlas* and track changes until the next updated version is available. Updates can be found on the Department's website at <https://wgfd.wyo.gov/>. Click on the "Wildlife in Wyoming" link and then the "Wyoming Species Atlas" link.

TABLE 1. SEASONAL STATUS DEFINITIONS.

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

TABLE 2. ABUNDANCE DEFINITIONS.

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

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

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

TABLE 4. MANAGEMENT STATUS.

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

^a Species of Greatest Conservation Need with a Native Species Status of 1, 2, 3, 4, or U (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2017).

^b All nongame birds in Wyoming are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, with the exception of the non-native Mute Swan, Rock Pigeon, Eurasian Collared-Dove, European Starling, and House Sparrow. Nongame mammals that are protected in Wyoming include the Black-footed Ferret, Fisher, Canada Lynx, Northern River Otter, American Pika, and Wolverine.

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Since the publication of the *Working Draft of the Wyoming Mammal Atlas* in 1981 and the *Wyoming Avian Atlas* in 1982, several hundred individuals have contributed information to update our knowledge of bird, mammal, amphibian, and reptile distribution and status in Wyoming. We would like to sincerely thank these observers for the time and effort they have expended to add to our knowledge of Wyoming's wildlife. We also applaud the efforts of the many observers who have sent information to us that did not result in *Atlas* updates, but added valuable information to the Department's Wildlife Observation System database (WOS2, managed by WYNDD).

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

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

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Birds

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Fulvous Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> 178.0 FUWD Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation. L8: D. Browne, 20 May 2007.	— — — — — — — O* —
Snow Goose <i>Anser caerulescens</i> 169.0 SNGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form		GB	Marshes, lakes, agricultural areas.	Feeds on sedges, grasses, aquatic vegetation, waste grains, aquatic invertebrates, insects. Two subspecies are recognized, Greater and Lesser; the Lesser Snow Goose occurs in Wyoming. Once common in Wyoming during migration (McCreary 1939). Includes "Blue Goose".	O O O O O O O O O O — O O — O O O — O O O O O O — O O O
Ross's Goose <i>Anser rossii</i> 170.0 ROGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	GB	Marshes, lakes, agricultural areas.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, grasses, aquatic invertebrates, waste grains.	O* O* — O O* — O* O — O* — O* — — — — O* — O* — O O O O* — — O* O*
Greater White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons</i> 171.0 GWFG Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Marshes, lakes, agricultural areas.	Feeds on grasses, aquatic vegetation, waste grains, aquatic invertebrates, berries, seeds.	O* — — — O* O* O* O — O* — — O* — O* O* O — O* — O — — — — O* O O*

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Brant <i>Branta bernicla</i> 174.0 BRAN Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, grasses, algae, moss, aquatic invertebrates. L3: F.M. Lentsch, 20 November 1992. L10, 17, 26, 27: McCreary (1939). Includes "Black Brant".	— — O* — — — — — — h — — — — — — h — O* — — — — — — h h — —
Cackling Goose <i>Branta hutchinsii</i> 172.2 CACG Accidental Rare Life Form	(FL)		Marshes, lakes, and rivers in association with other habitats, especially wet-moist meadows, sedge meadows, and agricultural areas.	Feeds on grasses, sedges, grain, insects, crustaceans. L28: G. Johnson, 3 January 2005. L23: R. Steenberg, 19 February 2011.	— — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — O*
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i> 172.0 CANG Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, and rivers in association with other habitats, especially wet-moist meadows, sedge meadows, and agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground or in an old nest of a heron or raptor. Feeds on grasses, sedges, grain, insects, crustaceans.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i> 178.2 MUSW Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Not native to North America; brought from other continents for zoos, parks, and private collections.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, grasses, aquatic invertebrates, waste grain. Is very aggressive and will out-compete native swans. L19: J. Lawrence, 5 January 1999. L19: B. Walgren, 1 May 2011.	— O* — — — — — — — — — —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Trumpeter Swan <i>Cygnus buccinator</i> 181.0 TRUS Resident Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	GB-no season NSS2	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on a muskrat house, a very small island, or a piece of floating bog. Feeds mainly on aquatic vegetation; also insects, aquatic invertebrates. Winters in Wyoming. L7: "B" represents one pair.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>B*</u> <u>B*</u> <u>B*</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>B*</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>h</u>
Tundra Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus</i> 180.0 TUSW Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		GB-no season	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates, waste grain.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> 179.0 WHOS Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes, marshes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation. L1: T. McEneaney, 17 January 2004.	<u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
Wood Duck <i>Aix sponsa</i> 144.0 WODU Summer resident Common Life Form 14		GB	Cottonwood-riparian, marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests in a tree cavity. Feeds mostly on aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Garganey <i>Spatula querquedula</i> 139.2 GARG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. L8: D. Wile, 26 December 2001.	— — — — — — — O* —
Blue-winged Teal <i>Spatula discors</i> 140.0 BWTE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in good vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on seeds and vegetative parts of aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Cinnamon Teal <i>Spatula cyanoptera</i> 141.0 CITE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in dense cover near a marsh or shallow wetland. Feeds mostly on seeds of aquatic vegetation.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Northern Shoveler <i>Spatula clypeata</i> 142.0 NSHO Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground near water. Feeds on zooplankton, seeds of aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Gadwall <i>Mareca strepera</i> 135.0 GADW Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in dense vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i> 136.0 EUWI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, rivers, mostly below 8,000 feet.	Feeds mostly on grasses, aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates. L21, 28: McCreary (1939).	<u>O+</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>h</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>h</u>
American Wigeon <i>Mareca americana</i> 137.0 AMWI Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers, mostly below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground, often far from water. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, grasses, waste grain, aquatic invertebrates. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> 132.0 MALL Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, and rivers in association with most habitats below 9,000 feet.	Nests on the ground near water. Feeds primarily on plant material, aquatic vegetation, seeds, green plants, waste grains, aquatic invertebrates, insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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Mexican Duck <i>Anas diazi</i> 133.1 MEDU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, ponds, agricultural areas.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, invertebrates, insects, seeds, waste grain, tubers. L27: S. Billerman, 23 April 2016.	— O*
American Black Duck <i>Anas rubripes</i> 133.0 ABDU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates, worms, seeds, tubers. L1: Wilson Bulletin 48:136-137. L20: O.K. Scott. L22, 27: McCreary (1939). Species is difficult to identify and hybridizes with Mallards.	h — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O h — — — — — h
Mottled Duck <i>Anas fulvigula</i> 134.0 MODU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes, ponds, marshes.	Feeds on grass seeds, aquatic vegetation, rice, aquatic invertebrates, few small fishes. L27: S. Billerman, 6 May 2011.	— O*
Northern Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> 143.0 NOPI Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in low or sparse vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on vegetation including seeds, green plants.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Green-winged Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> 139.0 GWTE Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in tall vegetative cover near water. Feeds mostly on seeds of aquatic vegetation; also vegetative parts of aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Canvasback <i>Aythya valisineria</i> 147.0 CANV Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nest is a floating platform, or nests on a muskrat house. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. Summer populations are considerably smaller than during migration.	<u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Redhead <i>Aythya americana</i> 146.0 REDH Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on a floating platform in shallow water or on the ground very close to water. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Ring-necked Duck <i>Aythya collaris</i> 150.0 RNDU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes.	Nests on the ground near water or on a floating structure. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i> 149.1 TUDU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. L8: E. Cole, 1 April 1999. L19: J. Herold and V. Herold, 11 March 1994. L27: M. Gochfield, 10 April 1966, probably an escaped bird.	— — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — O* — —
Greater Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> 148.0 GRSC Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds mainly on mollusks; also other aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vegetation.	O+ — — — — O* — — — O O O — — — — — O — — O* — O* — O — O* O* — — O — —
Lesser Scaup <i>Aythya affinis</i> 149.0 LESC Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground in open, dry habitat near water. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vegetation. Common during migration.	B B b O O O O B B O O O O O B b b B B O O B O B B B B b
Harlequin Duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> 155.0 HADU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Rivers and lakes in mountainous areas.	Usually nests on the ground under a shrub near a river. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	B B — B — — — B B B — O — — B O O — O — — — O — — O — —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Surf Scoter <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> 166.0 SUSC Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	O+ _ _ _ O* _ O O* O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O O _ _ O* O* _ _ O* O*
White-winged Scoter <i>Melanitta deglandi</i> 165.0 WWSC Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	GB	Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	O _ _ O O* _ O O _ O* _ _ _ _ O _ O* _ O O O* O* _ O* _ _ O _
Black Scoter <i>Melanitta americana</i> 163.0 BLSC Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	_ O* _ _ O _ _ _ O* O _ _ _ _ _ _ O* O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* O*
Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> 154.0 LTDU Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	O+ O _ _ O* _ O* _ O* O O* O _ _ _ _ O* O* O O* _ O* O* _ _ O _

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Bufflehead <i>Bucephala albeola</i> 153.0 BUFF Resident Uncommon Life Form 14		GB	Aspen; cottonwood-riparian; marshes; lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and other or mixed coniferous forests. Lower elevation habitats during migration and winter.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u>
Common Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> 151.0 COGO Resident Common Life Form 14		GB	Aspen; cottonwood-riparian; marshes; lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and other or mixed coniferous forests. Lower elevation habitats during migration and winter.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates; also aquatic vegetation.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Barrow's Goldeneye <i>Bucephala islandica</i> 152.0 BAGO Resident Common Life Form 14		GB	Aspen; cottonwood-riparian; marshes; lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and other or mixed coniferous forests. Lower elevation habitats during migration and winter.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Hooded Merganser <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> 131.0 HOME Resident Uncommon Life Form 14		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds mostly on fish; also crustaceans, aquatic invertebrates. Breeding in Wyoming is expected.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Common Merganser <i>Mergus merganser</i> 129.0 COME Resident Common Life Form 3 14		GB	Cottonwood-riparian, marshes, lakes, rivers, especially large rivers.	Nests in a cavity in a deciduous tree, earthen bank, or rock crevice. Feeds mostly on fish.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> 130.0 RBME Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		GB	Lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground under vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on fish.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Ruddy Duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> 167.0 RUDU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground in tall emergent vegetation. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vegetation.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Ruddy Shelduck <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> 141.2 RUSH Accidental Controlled Life Form			Not native to North America; brought from other continents for zoos, parks, and private collections.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates. L28: G. Johnson and B. Templeton, 18 October 1997, probably released or escaped from captivity.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> 141.1 COMS Accidental Controlled Life Form			Not native to north America; brought from other continents for zoos, parks, and private collections.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates. L2: S. Ahalt, 1995, probably released or escaped from captivity.	— O* —
Northern Bobwhite <i>Colinus virginianus</i> 289.0 NOBO Resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(AS)	GB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on vegetation, seeds, insects. At the periphery of its range. Numerous releases of captive stock statewide, especially in L3. L2: R. Young, 1 June 1997; J. Cicco and L. Cicco, 4 June 1997. L5: R. Adams and R. Adams, October 1992. L9: A. Moscicki and M. Kenney, 17 May 2005.	— O* — — — O* — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — B — — — — — — — B
Wild Turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> 310.0 WITU Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Coniferous forests, especially ponderosa pine-Douglas fir, cottonwood-riparian, oak and other mixed deciduous forests; woodland-chaparral; agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground among grasses or shrubs. Feeds on a variety of plants and animals.	O B B B B B B — — b b B B B — — — O B B B — — — — B B B
Ruffed Grouse <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> 300.0 RUGR Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Coniferous forests, aspen, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub (willow, hawthorn, wild plum, dogwood, water birch, bog birch, alder), logged forests.	Nests on the ground. Feeds mostly on buds, leaves, flowers, seeds, fruit; also insects.	B B — B B — B B B b B — — B B B B — O — — B O — — — — —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
White-tailed Ptarmigan <i>Lagopus leucura</i> 304.0 WTPT Resident Rare Life Form 5	(AS)	GB-no season	Alpine grasslands, alpine willow, spruce-fir forests.	Nests on the ground, occasionally under a shrub. Feeds on buds, leaves, flowers of willows and other shrubs. At the periphery of its range. L1: Condor 24:204 (1927) and Wilson Bulletin 66:60 (20 July 1952). L26: several records. L26: S. Horn, 15 October 2005, observed only. Many records are lacking details in L2, 4, 8, 9, 16, 17.	O _
Greater Sage-Grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i> 309.0 GRSG Resident Common Life Form 5		GB NSS4	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, wet-moist meadows, alfalfa, irrigated native meadows.	Nests on the ground under a sagebrush shrub. Feeds on vegetation, especially sagebrush in the winter; forbs; insects.	B B
Dusky Grouse <i>Dendragapus obscurus</i> 297.0 DUGR Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Coniferous forests, aspen, willow, mountain-park meadows, logged forests.	Nests on the ground. Feeds mostly on leaves, especially conifer needles.	B B B B B _ _ B B B B B _ _ B B B B B B _ B b B B B B _
Sharp-tailed Grouse <i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i> 308.0 STGR Resident Common Life Form 5		GB NSS4	Mixed grass prairie grasslands, mountain-foothills shrublands, willow, irrigated native meadows.	Nests on the ground in grass or under a shrub. Feeds on vegetation, seeds, berries, insects. Includes the "Columbian" Sharp-tailed Grouse (NSS4) in L1, 8, 16, 25; also Sharp-tailed Grouse/Greater Sage-Grouse hybrid in L5.	O _ _ b B B B B h _ _ B O B B _ h _ O O b B _ _ _ B O b B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Greater Prairie-Chicken <i>Tympanuchus cupido</i> 305.0 GPCH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Tallgrass prairie.	Feeds on seeds, greens, insects. L28: five records since 1900 (McCreary 1939, Wyoming Wildlife 16(2):32, Auk 51:537). More recent observations by B. Luce and G. Robinson.	— <u>O</u>
Gray Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i> 288.1 GRPA Resident Uncommon Life Form 5		GB	Basin-prairie shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on grain, grasses, forbs, insects. Also called Hungarian Partridge.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> — — — <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Ring-necked Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> 309.1 RPHE Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Agricultural areas, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, sedge meadows.	Nests on the ground in grass or weeds. Feeds on a variety of plants and animals.	— <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>O</u> <u>B</u> — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — — — — — <u>b</u> <u>B</u>
Chukar <i>Alectoris chukar</i> 288.2 CHUK Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests on the ground amid rocks or shrubs. Feeds on seeds; leaves; insects, especially grasshoppers.	— <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> — <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — — — — <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — — — <u>B</u> <u>O</u>

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Pied-billed Grebe <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> 006.0 PBGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Marshes and lakes below 8,000 feet. Also seen in streams.	Nest is a floating platform. Feeds on aquatic insects, snails, fish, frogs.	<u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Horned Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i> 003.0 HOG R Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG	Marshes, lakes. Also seen in streams.	Nest is a floating platform. Feeds on aquatic insects, crustaceans, mollusks, fish. L2: U. Kepler (one pair in July 1978 at Beck Lake). Breeding range is north of Wyoming. Listed as a summer resident in Yellowstone National Park (Skinner 1925).	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i> 002.0 RNG R Summer resident Rare Life Form 3	(AS)	NG	Marshes, shallow lakes edged with reeds and sedges, rivers.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water. Feeds on aquatic insects, aquatic invertebrates, fish, amphibians.	<u>O+</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>B</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>h</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u>
Eared Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> 004.0 EAGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Marshes and lakes below 8,000 feet. Will also use rivers when not breeding.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water near rooted aquatic vegetation. Feeds mostly on aquatic insects, aquatic larvae.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Western Grebe <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> 001.0 WEGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSSU	Marshes, lakes.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water near rooted aquatic vegetation. Feeds mostly on fish.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> 001.1 CLGR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSSU	Marshes, lakes.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water near rooted aquatic vegetation. Feeds mostly on fish.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Rock Pigeon <i>Columba livia</i> 313.1 ROPI Resident Abundant Life Form 4 17		NG	Most habitats below 8,000 feet, especially agricultural areas, cliffs, and urban areas.	Nests on a building ledge, bridge, cliff, or bank. Feeds on grain, seeds, some green leaves. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Band-tailed Pigeon <i>Patagioenas fasciata</i> 312.0 BTPI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine, limber pine, pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Feeds on seeds, berries, grain.	<u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u>

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African Collared-Dove <i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i> 315.2 AFCD Accidental Controlled Life Form			Origin and native country uncertain; long domesticated and worldwide in captivity. Feral populations occur in parks and woodlands around human habitation.	Feeds on seeds, grain. Range has been expanding since the 1990s. L28: J. Dorn, 19-20 July 1997.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u>
Eurasian Collared-Dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> 315.9 ECDO Resident Common Life Form 11		NG	Not native to North America; brought from other continents for the pet trade; released in the wild in 1974. Resident populations now inhabit urban areas.	Nests in a coniferous tree in urban areas; may also use a deciduous tree. Feeds on seeds, grain. Range has been expanding since the 1980s. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit. L2: first breeding record, D. Oudin and C. Axthelm, 28 August-21 September 2001. L28: first accepted record, G. Johnson, 16 May 1998.	— <u>B*</u> — <u>B*</u> — <u>B</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> — — — — <u>O*</u> — <u>B*</u> — <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — <u>B*</u>
Passenger Pigeon <i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> 315.0 PAPI Extinct Life Form			Deciduous forests.	Fed on nuts, berries, seeds, grain. Species is now extinct; historical records in McCreary (1939).	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>h</u> <u>h</u> — — — — — — —
White-winged Dove <i>Zenaida asiatica</i> 319.0 WWDO Accidental Rare Life Form	(FL)	NTMB	Riparian woodlands and thickets.	Feeds on seeds, grain, some fruit. Range has been expanding in recent years.	— <u>O*</u> — — — — <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> — — — — — — <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u>

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Mourning Dove <i>Zenaidura macroura</i> 316.0 MODO Summer resident Abundant Life Form 5 7 11 17		GB NTMB	All habitats below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a fork of a tree, on the ground, or on a deserted nest. Feeds on seeds, waste grain.	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> 387.0 YBCU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	NG NSSU NTMB Thr.	Cottonwood-riparian below 7,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests usually in a shrub. Feeds on insects, especially hairy caterpillars. Species is listed as federally threatened as of November 2014.	_ O O O B _ B O* O* O O* O O O O _ b _ O O b O O* _ _ O b
Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> 388.0 BBCU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 8	(FL)	NG NSS4 NTMB	Deciduous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests; open woodlands, especially cottonwood-riparian; urban areas.	Nest is placed horizontally against a tree trunk; also on a log, occasionally in vine tangles. Feeds primarily on hairy caterpillars; also mollusks, fish, small vertebrates, berries. L1: T. McEneaney, 27 July 1994. L28: D. Bradley, 28 August 1987.	O* O B b b b b O _ B b O _ O _ _ b b B O b O O _ O O O O*
Lesser Nighthawk <i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i> 421.0 LENI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Open habitats. Feeds in the air over large, open areas.	Feeds on insects. L28: S. Miller, 30 May 2011. L25: C. Cline, 18 May 2021.	_ O* _ O*

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Common Nighthawk <i>Chordeiles minor</i> 420.0 CONI Summer resident Abundant Life Form 6		NG NSS4 NTMB	Open and semi-open habitats below 8,500 feet, including open forests and clearings, prairie-grasslands, sagebrush, rock outcrops, ponderosa pine forests. Feeds in the air over most habitats, especially aquatic and agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on insects.	B B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Common Poorwill <i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i> 418.0 COPO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 6		NG NTMB	A variety of habitats below 8,000 feet including pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on insects.	_ b O B b O b B b b B O b b O O B b B B O b B B B B B O
Black Swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i> 422.0 BLSW Undetermined Unknown Life Form	(AS)		Feeds in the air over coniferous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests, juniper woodlands, basin-prairie shrublands and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Feeds on flying insects and arthropods. L22: J. Saucier, 15 June 2013. L4: J. Murdock, 4 July 2015.	_ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> 423.0 CHSW Summer resident Rare Life Form 4 17	(FL)	NG NTMB	Feeds in the air over many habitats below 7,500 feet, especially urban areas.	Originally nested in a tree hollow, now in a chimney or other suitable human-built structure. Feeds on insects. Species is expanding its range westward. L5: H. Downing, 2 September 1981. L8: B. Raynes and M. Baker, 21 May 1994. L21: K. Kranik, 4 June 2004.	_ _ _ _ O* O _ O* _ _ _ O O O _ _ _ _ O b O* _ _ _ _ O _ b

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Vaux's Swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i> 424.0 VASW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Feeds in the air over coniferous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on flying insects, some spiders. L15: R. Steenberg, 31 May 2004.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
White-throated Swift <i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i> 425.0 WTSW Summer resident Common Life Form 4		NG NTMB	Feeds in the air over most habitats with cliffs below 9,000 feet.	Nests deep in a crack or crevice of a rock wall. Feeds on flying insects.	B B B B B — B O B B B B B B — — B b B O B O b b B O O b
Rivoli's Hummingbird <i>Eugenes fulgens</i> 426.0 RIHU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Alpine grasslands, mixed oak-conifer forests, mountain canyons.	Feeds primarily on nectar, occasionally on insects. L8: B. Raynes, 2-8 July 1982; American Birds 36(6):1002. L9: W. Moon, 15-22 July 1988.	— — — — — — — O* O* —
Ruby-throated Hummingbird <i>Archilochus colubris</i> 428.0 RTHU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests, open areas with scattered trees.	Feeds on nectar, insects, spiders, tree sap from woodpecker holes. L19: V. Herold, 7-9 June 1999. L4: CJ Grimes, 22-27 September 2012.	— — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — O* — — — — — — — — —

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Black-chinned Hummingbird <i>Archilochus alexandri</i> 429.0 BCHU Summer resident Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 7	(FL)	NG NSSU NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, riparian shrub, canyons, pinyon-juniper woodlands, urban areas, rural developments. A variety of habitats during migration.	Nests on a small limb of a deciduous tree, often near or over a stream. Feeds on nectar, insects. Nesting may occur in southwestern Wyoming.	— O — O* O — — O O O* O — — — O O O* — O* — — O* b — — — — —
Anna's Hummingbird <i>Calypte anna</i> 431.0 ANHU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Woodland-chaparral.	Feeds on nectar, insects. L5: observations by M. Collins, 1 August-15 September 1973; details accepted by P. Hall. L8: D. Birdsall, 19 October 2009.	— — — — O* — — O* —
Calliope Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus calliope</i> 436.0 CAHU Summer resident Common Life Form 8 10		NG NSS4 NTMB	Coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, mountain park-meadows, alpine grasslands. Many habitats during migration.	Nests on a limb of a tree or on a conifer cone. Feeds on nectar, insects.	B B — B B O O B B O b — — — b O b — O — — O O B — O O —
Rufous Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus rufus</i> 433.0 RUHU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 8 10		NG NSS4 NTMB	Riparian shrub; mountain-foothills grasslands; wet-moist meadows within lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, other coniferous or mixed forests, aspen, and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Usually nests on a drooping limb of a coniferous or deciduous tree. Feeds on nectar, insects. Main breeding range is west of Wyoming. Most observations are presumed to be migrants.	B B O O O — O B O O O — O — O — O O O O O O B O O O O O

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Broad-tailed Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus platycercus</i> 432.0 BTHU Summer resident Common Life Form 9 10		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub; mountain-foothills grasslands; coniferous forests; wet-moist meadows within Douglas Fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other coniferous or mixed forests, and aspen.	Usually nests on a horizontal limb of a deciduous or coniferous tree, near or over a stream. Feeds on nectar, insects.	B B _ b b _ O B b O O O _ O B b B b B B O B b b B B B b
Virginia Rail <i>Rallus limicola</i> 212.0 VIRA Summer resident Abundance unknown Life Form 3		GB NSSU	Marshes.	Nests on the ground, occasionally over water or mud. Feeds mostly on insects, aquatic invertebrates, seeds.	O O _ O* B _ O B O O _ _ O b _ _ b B O B B b b _ B B b
Sora <i>Porzana carolina</i> 214.0 SORA Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, willow and other riparian shrub, irrigated native meadows.	Nest is a floating platform, occasionally nests in meadows. Feeds on seeds, insects, aquatic invertebrates.	B B B b B O B B B B B O O b B b B b B O B B B B b B B b
Common Gallinule <i>Gallinula galeata</i> 219.0 COGA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes and ponds with emergent vegetation.	Feeds mostly on aquatic vegetation, invertebrates. L1: J. Zarki, August 1988. L23: A. Pedersen, 2 June 1993. L27: W. DeBaets, 10 June 1985.	O# _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ O* _

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American Coot <i>Fulica americana</i> 221.0 AMCO Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes.	Nests over water on floating vegetation. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, algae; also fish, tadpoles, crustaceans, snails, worms, aquatic and terrestrial insects, eggs of other marsh birds. Occasionally winters in Wyoming.	B B
Purple Gallinule <i>Porphyrio martinica</i> 218.0 PUGA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes with dense emergent vegetation.	Feeds mostly on seeds, fruit, grain, plants. L27: G. Johnson, 24 September 1986.	— O* —
Yellow Rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> 215.0 YERA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, insects, fish. L1: T. McEaney, 19 July 1996. L2: L. Siggins, August 1989.	O* O* —
Black Rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i> 216.0 BLRA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, wet meadows.	Feeds on insects, small invertebrates, seeds. L27: T. Dini, 16 May 2010.	— O* —

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Sandhill Crane <i>Antigone canadensis</i> 206.0 SACR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, sedge meadows, irrigated native and introduced meadows, small grains, marshes.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, insects, worms; also small mammals, bird eggs, nestling birds, seeds, grass shoots, grain, bulbs, berries, lichen, aquatic plants.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> 204.0 WHCR Summer resident Controlled Life Form 3	(AS)	NG End.	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, sedge meadows, irrigated native and introduced meadows, small grains, marshes.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on fish, small mammals, crustaceans, insects, roots, berries, grain. Birds in western Wyoming are from the Gray's Lake fostering project, except an historical sighting in L1 (Wilson Bulletin 42:198) indicated nesting in Yellowstone National Park; R. Drewien questioned validity. L28: Wyoming Wildlife 14(8):27, 1 bird for 2 weeks, August 1950.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>h</u>
Black-necked Stilt <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> 226.0 BNST Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG	Marshes, ponds, flooded fields.	Nests on the ground close to water. Feeds primarily on aquatic invertebrates. L19: first breeding record, American Birds 30:983.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
American Avocet <i>Recurvirostra americana</i> 225.0 AMAV Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Marshes, ponds, shorelines.	Nests on the ground close to water among tufts of vegetation. Feeds on invertebrates, insects, some aquatic vegetation.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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Black-bellied Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> 270.0 BBPL Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some invertebrates.	<u> O O O O O O O </u> <u> O _ O _ O O _ </u> <u> O O O _ O O O </u> <u> O O O O O O O </u>
American Golden-Plover <i>Pluvialis dominica</i> 272.0 AMGP Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some invertebrates.	<u> _ _ _ _ O* _ O </u> <u> O _ O* _ O O _ </u> <u> O _ _ O O* _ _ </u> <u> _ O* _ _ _ O O* </u>
Killdeer <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> 273.0 KILL Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Shorelines and aquatic areas associated with most habitats below 8,500 feet.	Nests on the ground, usually exposed. Feeds primarily on insects, some invertebrates.	<u> B B B B B B B </u> <u> B B B B B B B </u> <u> B B B B B B B </u> <u> B B B B B B B </u>
Semipalmated Plover <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> 274.0 SEPL Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on invertebrates.	<u> O O O O O O O </u> <u> O O O _ O O _ </u> <u> _ O O O O O O </u> <u> O O O O O O O </u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> 277.0 PIPL Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG Thr. End.	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on invertebrates. Federally listed as Threatened, except in the Great Lakes watershed in IL, IN, MI, MN, NY, OH, PA, WI, and Ontario where it is federally listed as Endangered.	— — — — — O* — O* — b — — — — — — — — — — O* — O — — — — — O* — O
Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i> 281.0 MOPL Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NSSU NTMB	Shortgrass and mixed grass prairies, great basin-foothills grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Nests on the ground, somewhat exposed. Feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers.	O B B B O O O O O B B O B O B b B B B B B b B b B B B B
Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus</i> 278.0 SNPL Summer resident, Peripheral Rare Life Form 3	(AS)	NG NSSU	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Nests on the ground among tufts of grass. Feeds on insects, some invertebrates. L24: first breeding record, F. Luke, 1990.	— — — — — O* — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* B* O* O* O*
Upland Sandpiper <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> 261.0 UPSA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(FL)	NG NSSU NTMB	Eastern great plains grasslands, dryland grass pastures.	Nests in a depression on open ground, usually concealed by grass. Feeds on insects, terrestrial invertebrates, seeds.	O O O B B B B O — O — — B B — — — B b O B — — — — O O B

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Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> 265.0 WHIM Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Marshes, ponds, lakes, shorelines.	Feeds on insects, berries, aquatic invertebrates.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u>
Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i> 264.0 LBCU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3 NTMB	Sagebrush-grasslands; eastern great plains, great basin-foothills, mountain foothills, and wet-moist meadow grasslands; irrigated native meadows; with aquatic areas nearby. Also other agricultural areas and shorelines.	Nests on the ground near water, sometimes in a moist hollow. Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates. Locally common in some areas.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Hudsonian Godwit <i>Limosa haemastica</i> 251.0 HUGO Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, worms, aquatic invertebrates.	<u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>h</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u>
Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> 249.0 MAGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes, aquatic areas, shorelines, irrigated native meadows.	Feeds mainly on aquatic invertebrates, insects.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>

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Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> 283.0 RUTU Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects; also aquatic invertebrates, berries. L19: J. Lawrence, J. Herold, and V. Herold, 15 July 1993. L10: F. Stetler, 7 September 2021.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr> </table>	○	—	—	—	○	—	○	—	—	○*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	○*	—	—	—	—	○	—	—	—	—				
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Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> 234.0 REKN Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG Thr.	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some seeds. L19: G. Lawrence and others, 11 July 1993. L23: J. Martin, 2 September 2008. Classified as a federally threatened species as of January 2015. Range includes Wyoming.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td></tr> <tr><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr> </table>	—	—	—	—	○	—	○	○	—	○	—	○	○	—	—	—	—	—	○*	—	—	—	○*	○	—	—	—	—				
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Stilt Sandpiper <i>Calidris himantopus</i> 233.0 STSA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, some aquatic plants.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td></tr> <tr><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td></tr> <tr><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td></tr> </table>	—	—	—	—	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	—	○	—	○	—	○	—	—	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
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Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> 248.0 SAND Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, especially sandy shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td></tr> <tr><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td></tr> </table>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	—	○	—	○	—	—	—	—	—	○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
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Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> 243.0 DUNL Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects; also some spiders, seeds, invertebrates. L18, 27: McCreary (1939).	<table border="0"> <tr><td>—</td><td>O</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>O*</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>O*</td><td>h</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>h</td><td>O*</td></tr> </table>	—	O	—	—	O*	—	O*	O	—	O*	O*	O*	—	—	—	O*	O*	h	O*	—	O	—	O*	O*	—	O*	h	O*
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Baird's Sandpiper <i>Calidris bairdii</i> 241.0 BASA Migrant Common Life Form		NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects; also some spiders.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>—</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr> </table>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	—	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
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Least Sandpiper <i>Calidris minutilla</i> 242.0 LESA Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, some seeds.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr> </table>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	—	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
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White-rumped Sandpiper <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> 240.0 WRSA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some seeds.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>O</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>O</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>O*</td></tr> </table>	O	—	—	—	O*	—	O*	O	O	—	—	O*	O	—	—	—	O	—	O*	—	O	—	O*	—	—	—	O*	O*
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Buff-breasted Sandpiper <i>Calidris subruficollis</i> 262.0 BBSA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mainly on insects.	— — — — O* — — — — — — O* — — — O* — — O* — — — — — O* — — —
Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i> 239.0 PESA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects; also some spiders, worms, seeds.	O O O O O O O O — O O O O — O O — — O O O O O — O O O O
Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Calidris pusilla</i> 246.0 SESA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some aquatic invertebrates.	O O O O O O O O O O — O O O — O O O O O O O O O O O O O
Western Sandpiper <i>Calidris mauri</i> 247.0 WESA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds almost entirely on insects, occasionally some invertebrates.	O — — O O O O O O O — O O O O O O — O O O O O O O O O O

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Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> 231.0 SBDO Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, insects, seeds. Probably more frequent than records indicate; difficult to separate from Long-billed Dowitcher.	O* _ _ O O* _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O* _ _ _ O* O* _ O* O* O*
Long-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i> 232.0 LBDO Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, insects, seeds.	O O O O O O O O _ O O O O _ O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
American Woodcock <i>Scolopax minor</i> 228.0 AMWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Cottonwood-riparian, willow and other mixed riparian shrub, marshes.	Feeds on earthworms, insects.	_ h _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O* _ _ h _ _ _ _ O*
Wilson's Snipe <i>Gallinago delicata</i> 230.0 WISN Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, sedges, marshes, irrigated native meadows, willow and other mixed riparian shrub.	Nests in a small clump of grass under low vegetation. Feeds mostly on insects, earthworms. A few individuals remain throughout the winter.	B B B B B O b B B B B b O O B B B b b b B B b b B B B B

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Spotted Sandpiper <i>Actitis macularius</i> 263.0 SPSA Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Rocky shorelines of rivers and lakes.	Nests on an elevated site on the ground close to water. Feeds mainly on flying insects; also some invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Solitary Sandpiper <i>Tringa solitaria</i> 256.0 SOSA Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Marshes, shorelines.	Feeds primarily on aquatic insects.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> 255.0 LEYE Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on terrestrial and aquatic insects.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> 258.0 WILL Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes, irrigated native meadows, shorelines.	Nests on the ground, commonly on exposed beach or shore. Feeds on aquatic insects, some invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Greater Yellowlegs <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> 254.0 GRYE Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, insects, some invertebrates.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Wilson's Phalarope <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> 224.0 WIPH Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Marshes, lakes, shorelines.	Nests in a lined scrape on damp ground near water. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, seeds of aquatic plants.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> 223.0 RNPH Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Marshes, lakes, shorelines.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, some seeds.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Red Phalarope <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> 222.0 REPH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mostly on aquatic insects; also some aquatic invertebrates.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Pomarine Jaeger <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> 036.0 POJA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds primarily on rodents (lemmings); also seabird eggs. L12: J. Herold and O.K. Scott near border of L12 and L19, 15-16 May 1980. L16: J. Wright, 12 June 1994.	— —
Parasitic Jaeger <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> 037.0 PAJA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds on birds; also some small mammals, carrion.	— —
Long-tailed Jaeger <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i> 038.0 LTJA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on small mammals, birds, arthropods, insects. L27: J. Maley, 3 May 2012.	— —
Long-billed Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus perdix</i> 023.0 LBMU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds on fish and aquatic invertebrates. L7: J. Hagen, 18 November 2003. L19: J. Gaither, B. South, and J. Herold, 23 July 1994.	— —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Ancient Murrelet <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i> 021.0 ANMU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds mainly on aquatic and planktonic invertebrates. Records of birds captured on land and photographed (L8: B. Raynes and S. Weiss, September 1981; L17: L. Serdiuk, November 1972). L15: S. Patla, 3 October 2003. L23: J. Lutz, 15 October 2002.	— — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — O* — O — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — —
Black-legged Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> 040.0 BLKI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates. L9: American Birds 29:95. L20: McCreary (1939).	— — — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — h —
Sabine's Gull <i>Xema sabini</i> 062.0 SAGU Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates.	O* O* O* O* O* — O* O* — O* — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* — O* h — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — —
Bonaparte's Gull <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> 060.0 BOGU Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Marshes, lakes.	Feeds mostly on insects, some aquatic invertebrates, fish.	O O — — — — O O O O — O — — — O O — — — — — — — — O O O — — — O — — — — — — — — O O O O O O O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> 055.1 BHGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on insects, worms, aquatic invertebrates, garbage. L26: B.J. Rose, 9 November 1989.	— <u>O*</u> — —
Little Gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> 060.1 LIGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes and aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, fish. L23: R. Steenberg, 22-23 November 2001. L27: S. Billerman, 28-30 September 2013.	— <u>O*</u> — — — — <u>O*</u> —
Ross's Gull <i>Rhodostethia rosea</i> 061.0 ROGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates. L19: B. South and M. South, 3 November 1996.	— <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — — —
Laughing Gull <i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i> 058.0 LAGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, snails, aquatic insects, some fish. L19: J. Herold, V. Herold, and H. Fray, 30 May 1996.	— <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — — —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Franklin's Gull <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i> 059.0 FRGU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSSU NTMB	Marshes, lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on a floating platform. Feeds on insects, earthworms, some fish. L2: American Birds 31:1168.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Heermann's Gull <i>Larus heermanni</i> 057.0 HEEG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, aquatic invertebrates, some insects. L19: O.K. Scott, 26 September 1984; V. Herold, 16 October 1993.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
Short-billed Gull <i>Larus brachyrhynchus</i> 055.0 SBIG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of dead and living animal and plant material. L9: one record, 28 August 1893, Auk 36:276 (1919).	<u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>h</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
Ring-billed Gull <i>Larus delawarensis</i> 054.0 RBGU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Large lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nest is in the open or is concealed among rocks close to water. Feeds on a variety of dead and living animal and plant material. L27: breeding record in McCafferty (1930).	<u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Western Gull <i>Larus occidentalis</i> 049.0 WEGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, birds, birds' eggs, garbage. L27: J. Lautenbach, 5 April 2020.	— O* —
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> 053.0 CAGU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Large lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on sticks and dried weeds on the ground close to water, usually on an island or peninsula. Feeds on insects, small mammals, birds, bird eggs.	B O O O O O O O O B O O O — O O O O B O O O O O O O B O
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> 051.0 HERG Migrant Rare Life Form		NG	Large lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Feeds on a variety of foods from garbage to berries. L1: T. McEneaney and D. Reinhart, 1 September 1992. L10: J. Lawrence, 1 April 1994.	O* — — — — O O O — O O* — O O O — O — — — O — O O O O — — O B O
Iceland Gull <i>Larus glaucooides</i> 043.0 ICGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on fish; also a variety of foods including carrion, garbage, bird eggs, nestlings, berries, and algae. AOS lumped Thayer's Gull with Iceland Gull in 2017.	— — — — — O* — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — O* — — — — — O* —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> 050.0 LBBG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS except L19 & L27)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates, birds, bird eggs, small mammals; also berries, seeds, seaweed.	O* _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ O* O*
Glaucous-winged Gull <i>Larus glaucescens</i> 044.0 GWGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, fish, garbage. L19: J. Lawrence, 5 May 2002.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _
Glaucous Gull <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> 042.0 GLGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of fish, marine invertebrates, carrion.	_ _ _ _ _ O* O* _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ O* O*
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i> 047.0 GBBG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of fish, birds, bird eggs, small mammals, carrion, berries, grain, garbage. L27: D. McDonald, 14 April 2001; S. Billerman, 19 March 2013. L23: A. Moscicki, 2 January 2014.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ O*

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Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum</i> 074.0 LE TE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	End. NTMB	Large rivers, lakes.	Feeds on small fish, aquatic invertebrates. L21: McCreary (1939) reported observations near Torrington.	— — — — O* — O* — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O*
Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> 064.0 CATE Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Nests on rocks or sand, often exposed and close to water, usually on an island or peninsula. Feeds on small fish, some aquatic invertebrates. L1: Skinner (1925) reported first breeding record from Yellowstone Lake.	B O O — O — O O O B — O — — O O O O B O O O O O — O B O
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i> 077.0 BL TE Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3 NTMB	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Nests on a floating mat of dead vegetation, often on a muskrat house. Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, small fish.	B O O O O O O O — O — O b O B O b O O O O B O O O b B O
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> 070.0 COTE Migrant Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	NG NTMB	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, some insects, aquatic invertebrates. Greatest numbers during migration.	O O O O O O O O — O — O O O O O — O O — — — O O — — O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> 071.0 ARTE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, insects. L1: T. McEneaney, 14 October 1997. L19: D. Faulkner, 18 September 2002.	O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — O*
Forster's Tern <i>Sterna forsteri</i> 069.0 FOTE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Nests on the ground close to water or on a floating mat in emergents. Feeds on small fish, some insects, aquatic invertebrates. Greatest number during migration.	O O O O O O O O O B — O O O B O O — O O O B O O O B B O
Red-throated Loon <i>Gavia stellata</i> 011.0 RTLO Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Large lakes.	Feeds mostly on fish. L1: McCreary (1939). L5: M. Rozy, 10 November 1981; H. Downing and others, 24 October 1986, 15 May 1988. L10: R. Scott and B. Scott, 25 October and 15 November 2007. L27: S. Dinsmore, 24 May 2001.	H — — — — O* — — — — O* — O — — — O* — O — — — O*
Pacific Loon <i>Gavia pacifica</i> 010.0 PALO Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Large lakes.	Feeds mostly on fish.	O* O* — — — O* O* O — — O* O O* O* — — — — — — — O O* — — O* O*

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Common Loon <i>Gavia immer</i> 007.0 COLO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS1	Lakes above 6,000 feet. Lower elevations during migration.	Nests next to water on a muskrat house, frequently on an island. Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates.	B O O O O O O B O O _ O O O O O O O O O O O O O _ O O O
Yellow-billed Loon <i>Gavia adamsii</i> 008.0 YBLO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds on fish.	_ O* _ _ O* O* _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ O* _ _
Streaked Shearwater <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> 088.1 STRS Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, carrion. L27: D. Faulkner, M. Patz, F. Mauer, and D. McDonald, 13 June 2006.	_ O* _
Wood Stork <i>Mycteria americana</i> 188.0 WOST Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	Thr.	Marshes, rivers.	Feeds mainly on fish. L1: McCreary (1939), 16 July 1925 and 28 June 1930. L2: S. Ahalt and others, 20 and 21 October 1994.	h O* _

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Lesser Frigatebird <i>Fregata ariel</i> 128.2 LEFR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates. L3: D. Faulkner, S. Ahalt, and B. Robertson, 11 July 2003.	— — <u>O*</u> —
Double-crested Cormorant <i>Nannopterum auritus</i> 120.0 DCCO Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Cottonwood-riparian, lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground on an island or in a tree, usually deciduous. Feeds on fish, crayfish, frogs, salamanders.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
American White Pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> 125.0 AWPE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS4	Rivers, lakes, ponds.	Usually nests in colonies on islands. Nests in a scrape in the dirt. Feeds mostly on nongame fish, salamanders, crayfish. Eggs observed at Ocean Lake, but there has been no recent nesting record.	<u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Brown Pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> 126.0 BRPE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes.	Feeds on fish. L28: McCreary (1939).	— <u>h</u>

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American Bittern <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> 190.0 AMBI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	NG NSS3	Marshes.	Nests on dry ground above the water or mud in emergent vegetation. Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, small mammals, insects. L5: H. Downing, 14 May 1978. L20: W. Bish, 16 October 2018. L19: M. Bressler, 10 October	O _ O O O* O O B O B _ _ O _ B O O b O* O* B B O O O b B b
Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> 191.0 LEBI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, insects. L15: R.A. Grove, 1 and 17 June 1988. L22, 28: McCreary (1939).	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ B* _ _ _ _ _ h _ _ _ _ h
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i> 194.0 GBHE Summer resident Common Life Form 3 12		NG NSS4	Cottonwood-riparian, lakes, rivers.	Nests in a tree, usually deciduous, occasionally coniferous; rarely on the ground. Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, frogs, small mammals. Some individuals remain throughout the winter.	B B B B B B B B B B b B B O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i> 196.0 GREG Accidental Rare Life Form	(FL)		Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes, other aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, frogs, aquatic invertebrates.	O+ O* _ O O* _ O* O* O O* _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O* O O* O* O* _ _ O* O* O*

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Snowy Egret <i>Egretta thula</i> 197.0 SNEG Summer resident Rare Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests in bulrushes or cattails, or in a shrub on an island. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, fish, insects. L27: first breeding record, 17 July 1967 (Findholt 1984). L28: Wyoming Wildlife 8(10):9, and observations of nonbreeders.	O O O O O O O O O B _ _ _ _ B B O O B O O B O O O B B O
Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i> 200.0 LBHE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, streams, wet-moist meadows.	Feeds mainly on fish.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ ? _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ O* O* O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _
Tricolored Heron <i>Egretta tricolor</i> 199.0 TRHE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds on fish, amphibians, aquatic invertebrates, insects. L1: T. Gibbons, 21 September 1998. L20: B. Walgren and D. Walgren, 4 May 2003. L27: D. Jones, 7 September 2018.	O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> 200.1 CAEG Summer resident Rare Life Form 3	(FL)	NG NSS3	Wet-moist meadows, marshes, lakes, streams.	Nests in bulrushes or cattails. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates. First record in Wyoming by O.K. Scott, August 1978. Range is expanding. L27: first breeding record, A. Orabona, R. Dorn, and J. Dorn, 1996.	O* O* O* _ O* O* O* _ O* O _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O O _ O* O* O O O* B* O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b																																
Green Heron <i>Butorides virescens</i> 201.0 GRHE Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds on fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates.	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td></tr> </table>	O	_	_	_	O	O*	_	_	O*	O	O*	_	_	_	O	_	_	_	_	_	O*	O*	_	O*	O*	O	_	_	O	O	O	O
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Black-crowned Night-Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> 202.0 BCNH Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, lakes.	Nests in a low shrub or on the ground on an island or in bulrushes or cattails. Feeds mainly on fish.	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">O</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> </table>	O	_	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	B	_	O	O	O	_	B	B	O	B	B	O	O	_	B	B	O	O	B	B	B	_
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Yellow-crowned Night-Heron <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> 203.0 YCNH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, especially crustaceans. L5: H. Downing, 27 July and 22 August 1976. L27: F. Walter, 7 April 1983.	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> </table>	_	_	_	_	_	O*	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	O*	_
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White Ibis <i>Eudocimus albus</i> 184.0 WHIB Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates. L5: H. Downing, 12 and 13 September 1976, may have been released or may have escaped from captivity. L28: D. Lutz, 20 May 1994.	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">_</td><td style="text-align: center;">O*</td></tr> </table>	_	_	_	_	_	O*	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	O*
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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> 186.0 GLIB Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, wet-moist meadows, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	— — — — — — — O* O* O* — — — — — — O* — O* — — — — — O* — O* O*
White-faced Ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i> 187.0 WFIB Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, wet-moist meadows, lakes, irrigated meadows.	Nests in bulrushes or cattails, occasionally on the ground on an island. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, insects.	O O O O O O O O O b O O O — B B O O O — O B O O O B B O
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> 324.0 CACO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	End.	Open areas with brush, cliffs, and rock outcrops.	Feeds primarily on medium and large mammal carrion. L26: D. Jones, 8 July 2018	— O* — —
Black Vulture <i>Coragyps atratus</i> 326.0 BLVU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Coniferous and deciduous forests with open areas.	Feeds on carrion, occasionally live prey. L28: G. Johnson, 10 April 2012.	— O*

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Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i> 325.0 TUVU Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	All habitats below 8,000 feet with open areas.	Nests on a cliff, in a cave, or in a hollow stump. Feeds on carrion.	<u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u>
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> 364.0 OSPR Summer resident Common Life Form 12		NG NTMB	Lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, and cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on a treetop, pole, or cliff near water. Feeds mostly on fish.	<u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
White-tailed Kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i> 328.0 WTKI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Ponderosa pine savannah, woodland-chaparral, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, marshes, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds mostly on small mammals.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u>
Swallow-tailed Kite <i>Elanoides forficatus</i> 327.0 STKI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Conifer and deciduous forests adjacent to marsh-swamp wetlands or open habitats for foraging.	Feeds primarily on insects. L20: C. Bish, 15 April 2020.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>

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Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> 349.0 GOEA Resident Common Life Form 4 12		NG NSS4 NTMB	Most habitats with open areas for foraging.	Nests in a tree or on a cliff. Feeds mostly on small mammals, rabbits.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Northern Harrier <i>Circus hudsonius</i> 331.0 NOHA Summer resident Common Life Form 5		F NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grass and grass-like habitats, marshes.	Nests on the ground in dense vegetation. Feeds mostly on small mammals. A few birds remain during the winter.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Sharp-shinned Hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i> 332.0 SSHA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		F NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, woodland-chaparral, cottonwood-riparian. Forages in a variety of habitats.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on birds. Some individuals remain during the winter.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Cooper's Hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> 333.0 COHA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		F NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral. Forages in a variety of habitats.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on birds, small mammals. Some individuals remain during the winter, especially in towns.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>

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Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> 334.0 NOGO Resident Common Life Form 11		F NSSU NTMB	Coniferous forests, especially Douglas fir and lodgepole pine, aspen. Forages in a variety of habitats.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on birds, small mammals.	B B O B B B B B B B B b O B B B B B b O B B B B B B O
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> 352.0 BAEA Resident Uncommon Life Form 12		NG NSS3	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other or mixed coniferous forests, cottonwood-riparian near large lakes and rivers. Forages in open habitats during the winter.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on fish; also waterfowl, carrion. Winter populations are considerably larger than during other seasons. Removed from the federal Threatened Species List in 2007.	B O B B B B O B B B O B B O B B B O B B B B B O B B O O
Mississippi Kite <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> 329.0 MIKI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous and deciduous forests associated with streams, grasslands.	Feeds mostly on insects.	— — — O* — O* O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — O* — — — — O*
Harris's Hawk <i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i> 335.0 HASH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests, especially near water.	Feeds mostly on small mammals. L10: B. Hargis, S. Hargis, and J. Taylor, 25 November 2007.	— — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

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Red-shouldered Hawk <i>Buteo lineatus</i> 339.0 RSHA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Coniferous and deciduous forests near water.	Feeds mostly on small mammals; also some reptiles and amphibians. L1: D. Smith, 2 September 2003.	O* —
Broad-winged Hawk <i>Buteo platypterus</i> 343.0 BWHA Summer resident Rare Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Grasslands, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a tree. Feeds on small mammals, birds, reptiles, insects. L4: first breeding record, B. Oakleaf and M. Wells, 7 July 2006.	O# — O* B* O* — — — O* — O* — — — — — — O* — O* O O — — O O O O O*
Swainson's Hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> 342.0 SWHA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		F NSSU NTMB	Most habitats below 9,000 feet with open areas for foraging.	Nests in a tree, occasionally on a cliff. Feeds mostly on small mammals.	B b b B B B O B B b O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Red-tailed Hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> 337.0 RTHA Resident Common Life Form 4 11		F NTMB	Most habitats below 9,000 feet with open areas for foraging.	Nests in a tree or on a cliff. Feeds mostly on rodents. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons. Includes "Harlan's Hawk".	B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Rough-legged Hawk <i>Buteo lagopus</i> 347.0 RLHA Winter resident Common Life Form		NG	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds mostly on small mammals.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Ferruginous Hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i> 348.0 FEHA Resident Common Life Form 4 5 11		F NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands; eastern great plains, great basin-foothills, and mountain-foothills grasslands; rock outcrops; cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on a rock outcrop, the ground, a bank, or in a tree. Feeds mostly on small mammals. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i> 365.0 BANO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 4 14 17	(AS)	NG	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a building, cave, or crevice. Feeds on rodents; sometimes birds.	<u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>B*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>B*</u>
Flammulated Owl <i>Psiloscops flammeolus</i> 374.0 FLOW Summer resident Rare Life Form 14	(AS)	NG NSSU NTMB	Montane deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Nests in a tree cavity. Feeds primarily on insects; also a few arthropods.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Western Screech-Owl <i>Megascops kennicottii</i> 373.2 WESO Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(AS)	NG	Most habitats below 7,000 feet, especially cottonwood-riparian, oak, and agricultural areas.	Nests in a tree cavity or hollow stump. Feeds on insects, small mammals, birds, reptiles. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	B _ O* B B _ _ b b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _
Eastern Screech-Owl <i>Megascops asio</i> 373.0 EASO Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG	Open woodlands, deciduous forests, wooded urban areas, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a tree cavity or hollow stump. Feeds on insects, small mammals, birds, reptiles. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons. L2: A. Wetmore collected young, 5 and 28 June 1910.	_ H b O* O* _ B* _ O _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ B* O B* _ _ _ _ _ O* B*
Great Horned Owl <i>Bubo virginianus</i> 375.0 GHOW Resident Common Life Form 4 11		NG	Most habitats below 9,000 feet, especially cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in an abandoned tree nest of a raptor, corvid, or squirrel; also a tree cavity, cave, or crevice. Feeds on rabbits, rodents, pheasants, quail, small birds.	B B
Snowy Owl <i>Bubo scandiacus</i> 376.0 SNOW Winter resident Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Basin-prairie sagebrush grasslands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds primarily on small mammals.	O O* O O* O* O* O* O* _ O O O* O O* O* _ O O O* O _ _ O* O* _ _ O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Northern Hawk Owl <i>Surnia ulula</i> 377.0 NHOW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds primarily on small mammals during the summer, shifts to more birds during the winter. L1: Wilson Bulletin 42:198. L3: J. McGough, 6 March 1978. L8: A. Pinter, 1979.	h _ _ O _ _ _ _ ? _
Northern Pygmy-Owl <i>Glaucidium gnoma</i> 379.0 NOPO Resident Rare Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSSU	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other coniferous forests; also aspen.	Nests in a cavity in a snag. Feeds on small mammals, insects, birds, some invertebrates.	B O* _ _ O* _ _ _ B B _ _ _ O _ B _ _ O* _ _ _ _ O _ _ _ _ O* O* _
Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i> 378.0 BUOW Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 15		NG NSSU NTMB	Grasslands, basin-prairie shrublands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a mammal burrow, especially that of a prairie dog. Feeds on insects, rodents, lizards, birds.	O B B B B B O B O B O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Barred Owl <i>Strix varia</i> 368.0 BADO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Dense coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds primarily on small rodents; also birds, other small vertebrates. L7: McCreary (1939). L8: first accepted record, E. Bowman, 21 September 1982; first suspected breeding record, S. Derousseau, 31 May 2009. L14: D. Shorma, 10-11 March 2006.	_ _ _ _ _ h b* _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Great Gray Owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i> 370.0 GGOW Resident Rare Life Form 12		NG NSSU	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other coniferous forests, aspen, mountain-foothills grasslands.	Nests in an abandoned hawk or eagle nest. Feeds primarily on voles; will also take birds, other small mammals.	B O* O* O _ _ B O* _ _ _ _ _ B b B* _ _ _ _ _ O O _ _ _ _ _
Long-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i> 366.0 LEOW Resident Common Life Form 7 11		NG NTMB	Most habitats below 8,000 feet, especially cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in an abandoned crow, hawk, or squirrel nest. Feeds on small rodents, some birds.	B O B B B O O B O B O O B B B O O B b O B B B B B O B O
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> 367.0 SEOW Resident Common Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, marshes, irrigated native meadows, below 7,000 feet.	Nests on the ground, often concealed by low vegetation. Feeds primarily on rodents; will also take small birds, insects.	B O O B B B O B O B O O B b B b O O B O O b B b B O B O
Boreal Owl <i>Aegolius funereus</i> 371.0 BOOW Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS3	Mature coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests with scattered openings, especially spruce-fir, lodgepole pine, and aspen.	Nests in an existing cavity in a tree. Feeds on small mammals, birds. L21: winter observation (McCreary 1939).	b* O* B* _ _ _ B O* _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O* _ _ _ h O _ _ O B* _ _

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Northern Saw-whet Owl <i>Aegolius acadicus</i> 372.0 NSWO Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG	Coniferous and mixed aspen/coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in an existing cavity in a tree. Feeds on small mammals, birds.	<u>B</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O*</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Belted Kingfisher <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> 390.0 BEKI Resident Common Life Form 16		NG NTMB	Aquatic areas, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a horizontal burrow in a bank near water. Feeds primarily on fish, occasionally aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u>
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> 408.0 LEWO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NSSU NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, other coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a cavity in a dead or live tree or in a pole. Feeds on insects, nuts, berries. L10: W. Major, 8 May 2013.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> 406.0 RHWO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 13	(FL)	NG NSS4	Cottonwood-riparian, ponderosa pine savannah, aspen.	Nests in a cavity in a barkless dead tree or a stub on a live tree. Feeds on a variety of plant and animal material including insects, bird eggs, nestlings, mice, corn, berries, seeds.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Acorn Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i> 407.0 ACWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Oak and mixed oak/coniferous forests.	Feeds mostly on insects; also acorns, fruit, tree sap. L8: T. Tempest and C. McGinley, 6 June 1975; T. Williams, 14 June 1975. L24: F. Luke, 15 July 1989.	— — — — — — — O* —
Red-bellied Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes carolinus</i> 409.0 RBWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests, also coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, nuts, fruit, seeds.	— —
Williamson's Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i> 404.0 WISA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NSS3 NTMB	Coniferous forests, especially those that have burned. Also aspen.	Nests in a cavity in an aspen, pine, or fir. Feeds on insects, tree sap.	B O — B B — O B B b — O — — b O B — — b O O O O B B B O
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> 402.0 YBSA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, tree sap.	— —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Red-naped Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i> 402.1 RNSA Summer resident Common Life Form 13		NG NTMB	Aspen and cottonwood-riparian from 5,000 to 9,000 feet. Also coniferous forests. Lower habitats during migration.	Nests in a cavity in a deciduous tree, often near water. Feeds on insects, tree sap.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
American Three-toed Woodpecker <i>Picoides dorsalis</i> 401.0 ATTW Resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, especially those forests that have burned.	Nests in a cavity in a coniferous or deciduous snag, especially near a burn. Feeds on insects, especially wood boring beetles, tree sap.	<u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u>
Black-backed Woodpecker <i>Picoides arcticus</i> 400.0 BBWO Resident Rare Life Form 13	(FL)	NG NSSU	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, especially those forests that have burned.	Nests in a cavity in a conifer. Feeds on insects, mostly larvae of wood boring insects. L7: S. Ritter and T. Ryder, 9 June 1987. L8: R. Wallen, 31 May 1993; K. Duffy and P. Matheny, 12 July 1993; R. Steenberg and others, 6 July 1996. L17: R. Scott and B. Scott, 19 July 1993.	<u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B*</u> <u>B*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>
Downy Woodpecker <i>Dryobates pubescens</i> 394.0 DOWO Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Deciduous and coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral.	Nests in a cavity in a snag. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally fruit, seeds, tree sap.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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Hairy Woodpecker <i>Dryobates villosus</i> 393.0 HAWO Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Coniferous forests and aspen from 6,000 to 9,000 feet. Lower habitats during the winter, especially cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a cavity in a dead or live tree. Feeds primarily on insects; also tree sap from sapsucker holes.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
White-headed Woodpecker <i>Dryobates albolarvatus</i> 399.0 WHWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Coniferous forests from 4,000 to 9,000 feet.	Feeds on insects, conifer seeds. L8: McCreary (1939). Several reports since 1952 lack details, including L1 where D. Tessen has four records, 1952-1971.	<u>O</u> — — — — — — <u>h</u> — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Northern Flicker <i>Colaptes auratus</i> 412.2 NOFL Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Most habitats as long as trees or poles are present, especially deciduous forests.	Nests in a cavity, preferably in a snag, but will use a pole, post, house, bank, or haystack. Feeds on insects, especially ants. Includes Red-shafted and Yellow-shafted races.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Pileated Woodpecker <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> 405.0 PIWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous and coniferous forests, open woodlands.	Feeds primarily on insects, some fruit, acorns, nuts, tree sap. L1: B. Wood, December 1961 and 1963. L2: J. Holmes and B. Holmes, 21 February 2000. L8: C. Schrier, 23 April 1980; V. Herold, 7 July 1995. L17: P. Halstead, 25 May 2006.	<u>B+</u> <u>O*</u> — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

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Crested Caracara <i>Caracara plancus</i> 362.0 CRCA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Feeds mostly on carrion. L1: J. Peaco, 8-12 September 1984. May have been a released bird.	O* —
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius</i> 360.0 AMKE Summer resident Common Life Form 4 14		F NSS4 NTMB	All habitats, especially below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a tree cavity, hole in a cliff, building, or magpie nest. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates, small mammals, birds. Some individuals remain throughout the winter.	B B
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> 357.0 MERL Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		F NSSU NTMB	Most habitats below 8,500 feet.	Nests in an old nest, usually magpie, in a coniferous or deciduous tree. Feeds mostly on birds; also small mammals, insects.	O B O B B B B b O B O B B O B B B B B B O B B b O — B O
Gyrfalcon <i>Falco rusticolus</i> 354.0 GYRF Winter resident Rare Life Form	(AS)	F	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds mostly on birds; also small mammals.	O* — O O* O* O O O O* O* — O* O — — O O* — O* — — — — — — O O —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> 356.0 PEFA Resident Uncommon Life Form 4	(FL)	NG NSS3 NTMB	Cliffs in most habitats.	Nests on a ledge or in a hole on a tall cliff. Feeds on birds. Removed from the federal Endangered Species List in 1999.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>H</u> <u>O</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>H</u> <u>O</u>
Prairie Falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i> 355.0 PRFA Resident Common Life Form 4		F NTMB	Cliffs in all habitats with open areas.	Nests in a hole or on a ledge on a cliff or rock outcrop. Feeds on birds, small mammals, insects, lizards.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Ash-throated Flycatcher <i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> 454.0 ATFL Summer resident Peripheral Abundance unknown Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS3 NTMB	Pine-juniper, juniper, basin-prairie shrublands.	Nests in a natural cavity, old woodpecker cavity, or hole in a fence post. Feeds mostly on insects, occasionally small fruit. L23: R. Steenberg, 29 June 1997. L24: includes cavity repair by adults; fledged young (S. Fitton and F. Broerman).	<u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>B*</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u>
Great Crested Flycatcher <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> 452.0 GCFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forest edge.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally small lizards, some fruit. L20: McCreary (1939). L21: V. Herold and others, 8 June 1995. L28: Don Jones and others, 3 September 2012. L21: D. Jones and others, 2 September 2018.	<u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>h</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Cassin's Kingbird <i>Tyrannus vociferans</i> 448.0 CAKI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests on a horizontal branch near the trunk of a tree. Feeds on insects, berries. L11: J. Allen, 12 May 1992. L19: L. Rognstad, 30 July 1992. L26: H. Haley, 26 May 2000.	O _ _ _ O b b _ _ O O* _ _ B _ _ B O O* O B _ O _ _ O* B b
Western Kingbird <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> 447.0 WEKI Summer resident Common Life Form 11 17		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas, deciduous forest edge, riparian shrub.	Nests on a horizontal branch near or against the trunk of a tree. Feeds on insects, berries.	B b B B B B O O B B B b B b B b B b B b B O B O O b B B
Eastern Kingbird <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> 444.0 EAKI Summer resident Common Life Form 8 11 17		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas, deciduous forest edge, riparian shrub.	Nests on a horizontal limb of an isolated tree, usually at mid-height, occasionally on a fence post or stump. Feeds primarily on insects, some fruit.	B B B B B B B B B B B b B b B b B B B b B O B O b b B B
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> 443.0 STFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands.	Feeds almost entirely on insects, occasionally a few berries.	O* _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O* O* _ _ _ O* O*

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Fork-tailed Flycatcher <i>Tyrannus savana</i> 442.0 FTFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		A variety of open habitats.	Feeds on invertebrates, occasionally berries. L19: S. Scott, 2 October 2018.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — —
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> 459.0 OSFL Summer resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests from 8,000 feet to timberline, aspen-riparian.	Nests often high in a conifer on a horizontal branch. Feeds exclusively on insects that can be caught in the air.	B b O B B — O B B B — B — — B b b O b b — b b b B B B O
Western Wood-Pewee <i>Contopus sordidulus</i> 462.0 WEWP Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	All habitats with trees.	Nests usually on a horizontal limb far from the trunk. Feeds almost entirely on insects; also a few berries.	B B B B B b B B B B b b B O B B B b B B B b B b B B B b
Eastern Wood-Pewee <i>Contopus virens</i> 461.0 EAWP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects; also a few berries. L19: O.K. Scott, 9 July 1975. L10: S. Mlodinow, 28 June 2014.	— — — — — — O* — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Alder Flycatcher <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> 466.1 ALFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Riparian shrub including willow, hawthorn, water birch, alder.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally berries, seeds. L8: D. Irons, 5 June 2019. L7: W. Britton, 27 May 2021. L21: C. Strand, 23 May 2021.	— — — — — — — — O* —
Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i> 466.0 WIFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NSS3 NTMB	Riparian shrub including willow, hawthorn, water birch, alder; below 9,000 feet.	Nests in an upright or slanting fork in a shrub. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally berries.	B B — B B O b B b B — O B O B B B B O b O B B O B B O O
Least Flycatcher <i>Empidonax minimus</i> 467.0 LEFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests with a variety of open habitats.	Nests on a horizontal limb of a tree, occasionally in a conifer. Feeds on insects, occasionally berries, seeds. L8: G. Rankin and W. Argabrite, 25 June 1994. L26: CJ Grimes, 13 June 2014.	— b b B B O B O* b B — O — B b O B — b B O O — O b O* — O
Hammond's Flycatcher <i>Empidonax hammondi</i> 468.0 HAFL Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 10	(FL)	NG NTMB	Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, and other coniferous forests with aspen; willow riparian; above 6,500 feet.	Nests on a horizontal limb of a tall conifer, occasionally in a deciduous tree. Feeds exclusively on insects. Difficult to distinguish from Dusky Flycatcher; habitat differences are not always reliable. L4: G. Nutting, 28 June 2001. L8: S. Fitton, 19 June 1989; P. Dickson and D. Wile, 6 June and 5 July 1995.	B O — O* — — — B* B B — — — — B b O b b O O B B — B O O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Gray Flycatcher <i>Empidonax wrightii</i> 469.1 GRFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8	(FL)	NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in the crotch of a juniper or sagebrush, or near the base of a thorny shrub. Feeds exclusively on insects. L4: E. Stone, 10 June 1998; B. Richter, 27 June 1998.	— — — b* — — ? O — b — — — — b B b B b O — B B b B — — —
Dusky Flycatcher <i>Empidonax oberholseri</i> 469.0 DUFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral, riparian shrub.	Nests in the crotch of a juniper or sagebrush, or near the base of a thorny shrub. Feeds exclusively on insects. Difficult to distinguish from Hammond's Flycatcher. Habitat differences: Dusky prefers dry, open forests; Hammond's prefers wet, mountain forests.	B b — B B — b B B B O O — — B b b B B b O b b B b B B O
Cordilleran Flycatcher <i>Empidonax occidentalis</i> 464.0 COFL Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	Moist areas of coniferous forests, aspen-riparian, aspen-conifer.	Nests in a wide variety of situations from streambank to cave, cliff ledge, or cavity in a small tree. Feeds almost entirely on insects; also some berries, seeds.	b b b B b O b b B B B O O O B B B B b B O b B B B b b O
Black Phoebe <i>Sayornis nigricans</i> 458.0 BLPH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub including willow, suburban areas.	Feeds almost exclusively on invertebrates. L27: L. Armstrong, 5 April 2018.	— O* —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Eastern Phoebe <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> 456.0 EAPH Summer resident Peripheral Abundance unknown Life Form 6 17	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, grasslands, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nested originally in a cliff or bank, now mostly in a human-built structure. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally small fish, frogs, berries, seeds. Nesting may occur elsewhere in eastern Wyoming.	— —
Say's Phoebe <i>Sayornis saya</i> 457.0 SAPH Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands.	Nests in a cliff or bank, occasionally under an eave or bridge. Feeds almost exclusively on insects, occasionally some berries.	— —
Vermilion Flycatcher <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> 471.0 VEFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Riparian shrub, basin-prairie shrublands.	Feeds almost exclusively on insects. L8: S. MacDonald, 5 July 1986. L15: R. Steenberg, 22 May 1993. L23: P. Spivak, 31 May 1995.	— —
White-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo griseus</i> 631.0 WEVI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Riparian shrub, thickets, undergrowth.	Feeds primarily on insects, also berries. L27: D. Young, 16 November 1994. L28: J. Eddy, 17 May 2004.	— —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii</i> 633.0 BEVI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Riparian shrub, mixed riparian forests.	Feeds on invertebrates, insects, occasionally berries. L21. D. Jones, 28 May 2021.	— —
Gray Vireo <i>Vireo vicinior</i> 634.0 GRVI Summer resident Rare Life Form 7	(AS)	NG NSSU	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Nests in a shrub; nest rim is suspended from a forked twig. Feeds on insects. At the northern extent of its range. L23: D. McDonald, 29 May 2006. L24: C. Dexter, 16-19 June 2005. L23: S. Fitton and O. Scott, 26 June-27 July 1982.	— —
Yellow-throated Vireo <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> 628.0 YTVI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects.	— —
Cassin's Vireo <i>Vireo cassinii</i> 629.2 CAVI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects.	— —

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Blue-headed Vireo <i>Vireo solitarius</i> 629.0 BHVI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L23: R. Steenberg and J. Steenberg, 15 September 1999. L27: D. Jones, 11 October 2018.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — — — <u>O*</u> —
Plumbeous Vireo <i>Vireo plumbeus</i> 629.1 PLVI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Douglas fir, ponderosa pine savannah, ponderosa pine-Douglas fir, other or mixed coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a conifer, occasionally in an oak. Feeds almost entirely on insects. Locally common.	<u>O</u> <u>b</u> — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> — — <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u>
Philadelphia Vireo <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> 626.0 PHVI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Feeds mostly on insects, occasionally berries. L4, 5: H. Downing has compiled numerous observations. L19: L. Rognstad, 19 September 1982; G. Lawrence, 13 September 1992. L28: D. Faulkner, 20 May 2006.	— — — <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u>
Warbling Vireo <i>Vireo gilvus</i> 627.0 WAVI Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Deciduous and coniferous forests, urban areas.	Nest is usually high in a deciduous tree, occasionally low in a tree or shrub. Feeds mostly on insects, occasionally berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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Red-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> 624.0 REVI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NSS4 NTMB	Deciduous and coniferous forests, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds mainly on insects, occasionally fruit.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> 622.0 LOSH Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NSS4 NTMB	Open habitats with short vegetation, including hay fields, pastures, mowed roadsides, open woodlands, sagebrush. Woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nest is usually hidden below the crown in the crotch or on a large branch of a deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates, carrion.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Northern Shrike <i>Lanius borealis</i> 621.0 NSHR Winter resident Common Life Form		NG	Most open habitats below 7,000 feet, especially roadsides.	Feeds on small mammals, insects.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Canada Jay <i>Perisoreus canadensis</i> 484.0 CAJA Resident Common Life Form 10		NG	Coniferous forests.	Nests on a horizontal branch near the trunk or in the crotch, usually in a conifer. Feeds primarily on insects, fruit, carrion.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Pinyon Jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> 492.0 PIJA Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in a juniper or pine, occasionally an oak. Feeds on conifer seeds, fruit, insects, eggs, nestlings. Locally common.	<u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Steller's Jay <i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i> 478.0 STJA Resident Common Life Form 11		NG	Coniferous forests, juniper-mountain mahogany, mountain mahogany, urban areas.	Nests on a horizontal branch or in the crotch of a conifer. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, eggs, nestlings, seeds, fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Blue Jay <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> 477.0 BLJA Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG	Ponderosa pine-Douglas fir, other or mixed coniferous forests with cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, Gambel oak.	Nests on a horizontal branch or in the crotch of a conifer, occasionally on a deciduous tree. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, eggs, nestlings, carrion, seeds, nuts, fruit. Common in the Black Hills and Cheyenne; uncommon elsewhere, but is expanding its range.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay <i>Aphelocoma woodhouseii</i> 481.0 WOSJ Resident Uncommon Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Nests usually in a small conifer. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, eggs, nestlings, nuts, seeds, fruit.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Clark's Nutcracker <i>Nucifraga columbiana</i> 491.0 CLNU Resident Common Life Form 10		NG NSS4	Coniferous forests, aspen, cliffs in canyons or mountains, juniper-sagebrush, ponderosa pine-juniper.	Nests on a horizontal limb of a mature conifer. Feeds on conifer seeds, fruit, insects, small vertebrates, eggs, nestlings.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Black-billed Magpie <i>Pica hudsonia</i> 475.0 BBMA Resident Abundant Life Form 7 11		NG	All habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nest is large and conspicuous in a small tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, carrion, invertebrates, small vertebrates, fruit, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
American Crow <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> 488.0 AMCR Resident Common Life Form 11		NG	Most habitats below 9,000 feet.	Nests in a conifer or a deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, carrion, eggs, nestlings, seeds, fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Common Raven <i>Corvus corax</i> 486.0 CORA Resident Common Life Form 4 11		NG	All habitats.	Nests on a cliff or a human-built structure, occasionally in a deciduous tree. Feeds primarily on carrion; also small vertebrates, eggs, nestlings, insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Black-capped Chickadee <i>Poecile atricapillus</i> 735.0 BCCH Resident Common Life Form 14		NG	Coniferous and deciduous forests, riparian shrub, urban areas, mostly below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a natural or woodpecker cavity in a tree snag, rarely in a conifer. Feeds on insects, conifer seeds, fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Mountain Chickadee <i>Poecile gambeli</i> 738.0 MOCH Resident Common Life Form 14		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, juniper-sagebrush. Common up to timberline, lower habitats during the winter.	Nests in a natural or woodpecker cavity in a tree or snag. Feeds on insects, conifer seeds, spiders and their eggs.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Juniper Titmouse <i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i> 733.1 JUTI Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands, juniper-sagebrush, urban areas.	Nests in a natural or woodpecker cavity in a tree or snag. Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Horned Lark <i>Eremophila alpestris</i> 474.0 HOLA Resident Abundant Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands including alpine.	Nests on the ground in a shallow depression. Feeds on seeds, insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i> 616.0 BANS Summer resident Common Life Form 16		NG NTMB	Adjacent to aquatic areas. Forages over a variety of habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests at the end of a burrow in a bank or cliff. Feeds almost entirely on insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Tree Swallow <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> 614.0 TRES Summer resident Common Life Form 14 17		NG NTMB	Aerial feeder over most habitats below 8,500 feet, especially aspen and cottonwood-riparian; also lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine savannah, ponderosa pine-Douglas fir.	Nests in a tree cavity or other cavity. Feeds on insects, occasionally berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Violet-green Swallow <i>Tachycineta thalassina</i> 615.0 VGSW Summer resident Common Life Form 4 14 17		NG NTMB	Aerial feeder over most habitats within aquatic areas below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a tree cavity or other cavity. Feeds entirely on insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Northern Rough-winged Swallow <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> 617.0 NRWS Summer resident Common Life Form 16		NG NTMB	Adjacent to aquatic areas. Forages over a variety of habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests at the end of a burrow in a cliff, or other cavity or niche. Feeds entirely on insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Purple Martin <i>Progne subis</i> 611.0 PUMA Summer resident Rare Life Form 14 17	(AS)	NG NSSU NTMB	Habitats near aquatic areas below 7,000 feet, especially in urban areas.	Nests in a tree cavity, cliff, niche, or other cavity, often in a bird house. Feeds on insects, occasionally feeds on the ground taking ants and other insects.	— — — — O — — — O — O* — — — — — — — — O H — O* — B* O* O O
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i> 613.0 BARS Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	All habitats with aquatic areas below 8,000 feet.	Nest is usually plastered on a ledge or a wall of a building, occasionally in a cave or under a bridge. Feeds primarily on insects.	B B B B B B B B B B B b B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Cliff Swallow <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> 612.0 CLSW Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	All habitats with aquatic areas below 9,000 feet.	Nest is plastered on the underside of a bridge or culvert, on a cliff, or on a wall under an eave. Feeds almost entirely on insects, occasionally gorges on berries.	B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Bushtit <i>Psaltriparus minimus</i> 743.0 BUSH Summer resident Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 8	(FL)	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, juniper-sagebrush, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nest is a gourd-shaped hanging pocket in a small tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit. L19: J. Lawrence, 2 January 1994.	— — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — O — O* — — O B b — O O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Ruby-crowned Kinglet <i>Corthylio calendula</i> 749.0 RCKI Summer resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, juniper. Lower habitats during migration, including urban areas.	Nest is hung from a limb of a conifer. Feeds on insects, tree sap, berries, some seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Golden-crowned Kinglet <i>Regulus satrapa</i> 748.0 GCKI Resident Uncommon Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen-conifer.	Nest is hung from branches near the trunk of a conifer. Feeds on insects, tree sap, fruit, some seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Bohemian Waxwing <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i> 618.0 BOWA Winter resident Common Life Form		NG	Pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, berries, fruit. Locally abundant in some winters.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Cedar Waxwing <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> 619.0 CEDW Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, juniper, urban areas.	Nests usually in a conifer. Feeds on fruit, berries, flowers, tree sap, insects.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Red-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta canadensis</i> 728.0 RBNU Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. A variety of lowland habitats during the winter.	Nests in a cavity excavated in a rotten branch or stump, occasionally in a deserted woodpecker cavity. Feeds primarily on insects; takes many conifer seeds in the winter.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
White-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta carolinensis</i> 727.0 WBNU Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. A variety of lowland habitats during the winter.	Nests in a natural cavity or deserted woodpecker cavity in a tree or snag. Feeds primarily on insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u>
Pygmy Nuthatch <i>Sitta pygmaea</i> 730.0 PYNU Resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NSS3	Coniferous forests, ponderosa pine. Lower habitats during the winter.	Nest is often excavated in a pine or post, occasionally uses a deserted woodpecker cavity. Feeds on insects, conifer seeds.	<u>O#</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Brown Creeper <i>Certhia americana</i> 726.0 BRCR Resident Common Life Form 14		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests. Lower habitats during the winter.	Nest is a hammock-like cup, usually beneath loose bark, rarely in a cavity. Feeds primarily on insects, some nuts, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila caerulea</i> 751.0 BGGN Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NSS4 NTMB	Pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, juniper, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nest is a saddle on a horizontal limb or in a fork, usually in a deciduous tree. Feeds on insects.	O# O _ _ O _ O O O b O _ _ _ O _ O O B O B O B B b O O O
Rock Wren <i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i> 715.0 ROWR Summer resident Common Life Form 4		NG NTMB	Rock outcrops/rock piles in pine- juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin- prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands.	Nests in a hole or crevice, often under or around rocks. Feeds primarily on insects.	B b B B B B B B B B B b B B B O B B B b B B B B B B B B
Canyon Wren <i>Catherpes mexicanus</i> 717.0 CANW Resident Uncommon Life Form 4		NG NSS4	Cliffs, canyons, rock outcrops, and rock piles in grasslands, woodland- chaparral, pine-juniper, oak, and coniferous forests. Often found near water.	Nests in a crevice or cave on a bank or cliff. Feeds mostly on insects.	O O b O O _ b O B B O b _ b b b B _ O B b b B B b O O O
House Wren <i>Troglodytes aedon</i> 721.0 HOWR Summer resident Common Life Form 14		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, other deciduous forests.	Nests in a natural cavity, occasionally in the nest of another bird. Feeds on insects, invertebrates.	B B B B B b B B B B B B B b B B B b B B B B B B B B B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Pacific Wren <i>Troglodytes pacificus</i> 722.1 PAWR Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, invertebrates, spiders. AOU split Winter Wren and Pacific Wren in 2011. May breed in northwestern Wyoming. L8: singing male, S. Findholt, 24 June 1981.	<u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>b*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>
Winter Wren <i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i> 722.0 WIWR Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Coniferous forests.	Feeds mostly on insects; rarely juniper berries. L19: McCreary (1939) and recent observations during migration. L5: T. Toth, 10 January 2019. AOU split Winter Wren into Winter Wren and Pacific Wren in 2011.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>H</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u>
Sedge Wren <i>Cistothorus platensis</i> 724.0 SEWR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, sedge marshes.	Feeds primarily on insects. L18: J. Ward, 16-17 October 1994. L27: D. Finch, 1 June 1982. L28: collected by F. Bond, 14 April 1889 (McCreary 1939).	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>h</u>
Marsh Wren <i>Cistothorus palustris</i> 725.0 MAWR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Marshes. Drier habitats during migration.	Nest is attached to reeds. Feeds on insects, snails. Abundant in some areas.	<u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Carolina Wren <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i> 718.0 CARW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth.	Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, some seeds. L19: O.K. Scott, 8 May 1977.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — —
Bewick's Wren <i>Thryomanes bewickii</i> 719.0 BEWR Summer resident Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS4	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in a natural cavity in a tree; also amid roots of an upturned tree. Feeds primarily on insects.	— — — — — O — — — O — — — — O — — — — — — O O — b B B B B O O
Gray Catbird <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> 704.0 GRCA Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub below 8,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests often in a dense thicket. Feeds on insects, berries, other fruit.	B B B B B O B B B B b B O b b b B B B b B b B b b B B O
Curve-billed Thrasher <i>Toxostoma curvirostre</i> 707.0 CBTH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, rural development.	Feeds on invertebrates, berries, fruit, nectar. L28: M. Fraker, 7 June 2016. L28: R. Pingel, 5 May 2017; D. Jones, 18 May 2020.	— O* O*

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Brown Thrasher <i>Toxostoma rufum</i> 705.0 BRTM Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG	Riparian shrub, woodland-chaparral, mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, serviceberry, chokecherry, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in or beneath a low shrub. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, berries, fruit, nuts.	_ b B B B O B O _ B O b b B O O O O B B B _ O O O O B B
Sage Thrasher <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i> 702.0 SATH Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nest is concealed in or beneath a sagebrush shrub. Feeds on insects, some fruit.	B B B B B b b B b B b b B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B b
Northern Mockingbird <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> 703.0 NOMO Summer resident Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, basin-prairie shrublands, urban areas.	Nests in a conifer or a deciduous shrub. Feeds on insects, fruit, some invertebrates, a few small vertebrates.	_ O _ O O O _ O O O O O B O _ O O _ O O b _ b O b O b B
European Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> 493.0 EUST Resident Abundant Life Form 14 17		PD	Cottonwood-riparian, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a cavity. Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds. Non-native species brought into the U.S. from Europe. Is aggressive toward native songbirds. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit.	B B B B B B B B B B B b B b B b B B B B b B B b B B B B

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American Dipper <i>Cinclus mexicanus</i> 701.0 AMDI Resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Swift mountain streams.	Nests on a cliff face, behind a waterfall, or on a midstream rock. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, fish, small aquatic plants.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u> </u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Eastern Bluebird <i>Sialia sialis</i> 766.0 EABL Summer resident Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 14 17	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, eastern great plains grasslands, agricultural areas.	Often nests in a woodpecker cavity, usually in a snag. Feeds on insects, fruit, some invertebrates.	<u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>B*</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Western Bluebird <i>Sialia mexicana</i> 767.0 WEBL Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(AS)	NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, juniper woodlands, associated with edges.	Often nests in a woodpecker cavity in a snag. Feeds on insects, fruit, some invertebrates.	<u>O+</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u>
Mountain Bluebird <i>Sialia currucoides</i> 768.0 MOBL Summer resident Common Life Form 14 17		NG NTMB	Most habitats with nesting cavities and open areas for foraging.	Nests usually in a woodpecker cavity in a snag. Feeds primarily on insects; also fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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Townsend's Solitaire <i>Myadestes townsendi</i> 754.0 TOSO Resident Common Life Form 4 6		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen.	Nests often amid tree roots or other shelter on the ground. Feeds on insects, fruit, worms.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Veery <i>Catharus fuscescens</i> 756.0 VEER Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, coniferous forests, below 9,000 feet.	Nests on the ground or in a shrub. Feeds on insects, some fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u>
Gray-cheeked Thrush <i>Catharus minimus</i> 757.0 GCTH Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, berries. L28: W. Schreier, 15 May 1993. L6: T. Jensen, 24 May 2019. L21: M. Evans, 9 May 2020.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u>
Swainson's Thrush <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> 758.0 SWTH Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, juniper.	Nests in a shrub or low in a coniferous tree. Feeds on insects, berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Hermit Thrush <i>Catharus guttatus</i> 759.0 HETH Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG NTMB	Coniferous and mixed aspen/coniferous forests, juniper.	Nests on the ground or low in a coniferous tree. Feeds on insects, berries.	B b O B b O O B B B b O O B O B b B b O b B B B B B O
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> 755.0 WOTH Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous or mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, berries.	— — — — O* — — O* — O* — — — — — — — — O* — — — O* — — — — O*
American Robin <i>Turdus migratorius</i> 761.0 AMRO Resident Abundant Life Form 11		NG NTMB	All habitats with trees or shrubs present.	Nests in a deciduous or coniferous tree, or a building. Feeds on insects, earthworms, fruit. Winter populations and distribution are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Varied Thrush <i>Ixoreus naevius</i> 763.0 VATH Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Found in moist coniferous and deciduous forests.	Feeds on insects, berries.	O+ O* — O* O* O* O* O* — — — — — O* O* O* — O* O* — — — — O* — O* O*

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Red-flanked Bluetail <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i> 764.2 RFBL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Conifer forests, mixed deciduous forests.	Feeds on invertebrates, occasionally fruits, seeds. L27: C. Porter, 4 November 2019.	— O* —
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> 688.2 HOSP Resident Abundant Life Form 14 17		PD	Agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in an artificial or natural cavity. Feeds on seeds, insects, fruit. Non-native species brought into the U.S. from Europe. Is aggressive toward native songbirds. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
American Pipit <i>Anthus rubescens</i> 697.0 AMPI Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb. Lower habitats during migration.	Nest is sunk in the ground and partially overhung by a rock or vegetation. Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, seeds, some fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Sprague's Pipit <i>Anthus spragueii</i> 700.0 SPPI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Eastern great plains grasslands.	Feeds primarily on insects, grass seeds, forb seeds. Nesting should be expected in northern Wyoming.	— <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> — — — — — — — <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> — — — <u>O</u> <u>O*</u>

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Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> 514.1 BRAM Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Habitat requirements unknown; this is an accidental species from Eurasia.	Feeds on seeds. European species. L5: H. Downing, 18 and 23 November and 1 December 1985. L9: M. Back, 10-26 November 1985. L26: F. Bergquist, 21-25 November 2014.	— — — — O* — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — —
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> 514.0 EVGR Resident Common Life Form 10		NG	Coniferous and deciduous forests, urban areas.	Nest is usually far out on a horizontal limb of a conifer. Feeds primarily on seeds, especially pinyon nuts and juniper berries; also some insects.	B B O B B O B B O O O O O B b B O B O O b b O b O O O
Pine Grosbeak <i>Pinicola enucleator</i> 515.0 PIGR Resident Uncommon Life Form 9		NG	Coniferous forests, especially Douglas fir and Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, deciduous forests.	Usually nests in a conifer, occasionally in a shrub. Feeds on seeds, buds, fruit, some insects.	B B — B b — O b b — — — O b O b — O b O b O — O B B O
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch <i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i> 524.0 GCRF Resident Common Life Form 4		NG	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb, barren ground, fallow agricultural areas. A variety of habitats during the winter.	Nests on the ground or on a cliff. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B B O B b O O b O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Black Rosy-Finch <i>Leucosticte atrata</i> 525.0 BLRF Resident Uncommon Life Form 4		NG NSSU	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb, barren ground, fallow agricultural areas. A variety of habitats during the winter.	Nests on the ground or on a cliff. Feeds on seeds, insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch <i>Leucosticte australis</i> 526.0 BCRF Resident Uncommon Life Form 4	(FL)	NG NSSU	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb, barren ground, fallow agricultural areas. A variety of habitats during the winter.	Nests on the ground or on a cliff. Feeds on seeds, insects. L26: D. McDonald and T. Parchman, 18 July 2005. L16: K. Pflughoft, 22 May 2008.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B*</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u>
House Finch <i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i> 519.0 HOFI Resident Common Life Form 8 11 17		NG	Coniferous and deciduous forests below 8,000 feet, woodland-chaparral, urban areas.	Nests in a variety of locations, usually in a tree, shrub, or on a building. Feeds on seeds, fruit, buds, tree sap.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Purple Finch <i>Haemorhous purpureus</i> 517.0 PUF1 Winter resident Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Urban areas.	Feeds primarily on seeds; also insects, fruit. Most observations are at feeders.	<u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Cassin's Finch <i>Haemorhous cassinii</i> 518.0 CAFI Resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests up to timberline, including burns. Lower habitats during the winter, especially urban areas.	Nests in a conifer; nest is usually placed near the end of a large limb. Feeds on buds, berries, conifer seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u>
Common Redpoll <i>Acanthis flammea</i> 528.0 CORE Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, at feeders in urban areas.	Feeds primarily on seeds of deciduous and coniferous shrubs; also insects when available.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Hoary Redpoll <i>Acanthis hornemanni</i> 527.0 HORE Winter resident Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, at feeders in urban areas.	Feeds primarily on seeds of deciduous shrubs, forbs, and grasses. L5: H. Downing, 7-9 November and 16 December 1984.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>
Red Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> 521.0 RECR Resident Common Life Form 10		NG NSS4	Coniferous forests. Lower habitats during the winter including urban areas.	Nest is far from the trunk on a horizontal branch of a conifer. Feeds primarily on conifer seeds; also buds, forb seeds, berries, a few insects.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
White-winged Crossbill <i>Loxia leucoptera</i> 522.0 WWCR Resident Uncommon Life Form 10	(FL)	NG	Coniferous forests.	Nests in a conifer; nest is usually far from the trunk on a horizontal branch. Feeds primarily on conifer seeds; also other seeds, a few berries, insects. L1, 4, 8, 17, 19, 26: summer observations. L15: S. Patla, B. Oakleaf, and T. Laurion, 7 July 2000. L19: S. Fitton, 25 June 1981.	b O _ O O O _ B b _ O _ _ _ O* _ O _ O* O O O O O O O O* O
European Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> 526.1 EUGO Accidental Controlled Life Form			Not native to North America; many attempts to introduce this species have failed. Brought to North America for private collections; occasionally escapes from captivity.	Feeds on seeds. L19: G. Chase, 6 June 2004, probably released or escaped from captivity.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Pine Siskin <i>Spinus pinus</i> 533.0 PISI Resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. Lower habitats during the winter including urban areas.	Usually nests in a conifer; nest is placed on a horizontal limb far out from the trunk. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B B B B B O B B B B B O b O B b B b B b B b b b B B B B
Lesser Goldfinch <i>Spinus psaltria</i> 530.0 LEGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, urban areas.	Feeds on seeds, insects, berries, floral buds.	O* O O O O* O* _ O* O* O* O* _ _ O* _ _ O* _ O* O O* O* O* _ _ O O* O*

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i> 531.0 LAGO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, woodland chaparral, pine-juniper, arid weedy areas near water.	Feeds on seeds, insects. L21: D. Felley, 17 June 1999.	— —
American Goldfinch <i>Spinus tristis</i> 529.0 AMGO Resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian and riparian shrub below 8,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests in a fork of a branch in a shrub or tree. Feeds on seeds of deciduous trees, forbs, especially composites, grasses; also floral buds, berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Lapland Longspur <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> 536.0 LALO Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds. L8: S. Williams and B. Raynes, 1 January-25 March 1999. L16: R. Steenberg, 21 January 1995. L21: K. Kranik, December 2001.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> — <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O*</u> — — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> — — — — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Chestnut-collared Longspur <i>Calcarius ornatus</i> 538.0 CCLO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(FL)	NG NSS4 NTMB	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, basin-prairie shrublands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground in a shallow depression, usually concealed by a tuft of grass. Feeds on insects, seeds.	— <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — — <u>b</u> <u>O</u> — — — — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> — — <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u>

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Smith's Longspur <i>Calcarius pictus</i> 537.0 SMLO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Grasslands.	Feeds on insects, seeds. L7: D. Svingen, 26 September 2007. L19: V. Herold and J. Herold, 2 October 1994.	— O* — — — — — — — — — — —
Thick-billed Longspur <i>Rhynchophanes mccownii</i> 539.0 TBLO Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, basin-prairie shrublands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground in a shallow, natural or scraped depression. Feeds on seeds, insects.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Snow Bunting <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> 534.0 SNBU Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands.	Feeds primarily on insects, seeds. Common during some winters.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Cassin's Sparrow <i>Peucaea cassinii</i> 578.0 CASP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Feeds on insects. Species has been expanding its breeding range. All sightings should be reported, except confirmed breeding in the Torrington area (L21).	— — — — — O* — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — b* — — — — — — — — — O*

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> 546.0 GRSP Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands, wet-moist meadow grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nest is sunk in a slight depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u>
Black-throated Sparrow <i>Amphispiza bilineata</i> 573.0 BTSP Summer resident Abundance unknown Life Form 7	(AS)	NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, especially in rocky areas.	Nests in a shrub or cactus. Feeds on insects, seeds, some new shoots of grasses and forbs. Documentation of breeding should be sought in southwestern Wyoming. L21, 26: McCreary (1939).	<u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>h</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>h</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u>
Lark Sparrow <i>Chondestes grammacus</i> 552.0 LASP Summer resident Common Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a hollow depression on the ground. Feeds on seeds, insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Lark Bunting <i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i> 605.0 LARB Summer resident Abundant Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground, usually with the rim of the nest flush with the ground. Feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers, seeds.	<u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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Chipping Sparrow <i>Spizella passerina</i> 560.0 CHSP Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral, up to 10,000 feet.	Nests in a tree. Feeds on insects, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Clay-colored Sparrow <i>Spizella pallida</i> 561.0 CCSP Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, mountain-foothills shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, shelterbelts.	Nests in a shrub or on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds. L6: H. Downing, 10 May 1996. L6: R. T. Cox and K. Missett, 9 May 1999. L16: D. Thomas, 22 June 2013.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O*</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Field Sparrow <i>Spizella pusilla</i> 563.0 FISP Summer resident Abundance unknown Life Form 6 8	(AS)	NG	Old fields, shrubs, edge of deciduous forests.	Nests on the ground or in a small tree. Feeds on insects, seeds. Nesting pairs should be present in eastern Wyoming.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u>
Brewer's Sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i> 562.0 BRSP Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, especially sagebrush, woodland-chaparral.	Nests in a shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>

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Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i> 585.0 FOSP Resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Native riparian shrub with adjacent coniferous forest or woodland-chaparral. Also burned coniferous and logged/thinned forests. Lower habitats during migration and winter.	Usually nests on the ground or in a shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	B b O b b _ O B O O O _ O _ B b O _ O _ O B B O b b O O
American Tree Sparrow <i>Spizelloides arborea</i> 559.0 ATSP Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, agricultural areas including shelterbelts, roadsides, urban areas.	Feeds on seeds, buds, berries in the winter.	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O _ O O O O O O O O O O
Dark-eyed Junco <i>Junco hyemalis</i> 567.7 DEJU Resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Coniferous and deciduous forests. Urban areas during the winter.	Nests on the ground in a shallow depression with overhead protection. Feeds on insects, seeds. Includes White-winged, Slate-colored, Oregon, Pink-sided, and Gray-headed races.	B B O B B O B B B B B O B B B b B B B B O b B B B B B O
White-crowned Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> 554.0 WCSP Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Willow, hawthorn, wild plum, dogwood, water/bog birch, alder.	Nests in a shrub or on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	B B B B b O O B B B B O O O B B B b B b B B B b B B B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Golden-crowned Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i> 557.0 GCSP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Riparian shrub, cottonwood-riparian.	Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	— — — — O* — — — O* — — — — — — — — — O* — O* — — — — — O* —
Harris's Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia querula</i> 553.0 HASP Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Deciduous forests, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	O O O O O O O O O O — O O O O O O O O O O — O — — O O O
White-throated Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> 558.0 WTSP Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit. Occasionally winters in Wyoming. L5: H. Downing, 23 December 1979, 8-9 October 1991, 30 October 1992. L10: A. Hines and W. Hines, 13 February 1993. L11: J. Allen, 12 April 1992.	O O O O O* O O O O O* O* O O — O — O O O O O — O — — O O O
Sagebrush Sparrow <i>Artemisiospiza nevadensis</i> 574.3 SABS Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Usually nests in or under a sagebrush. Feeds on insects, seeds.	O O B b b O — O b B O O B b B B B B B — — B B B B O b O

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Vesper Sparrow <i>Pooecetes gramineus</i> 540.0 VESP Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in an excavated depression on the ground. Feeds half on insects, half on grass and forb seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
LeConte's Sparrow <i>Ammospiza leconteii</i> 548.0 LCSP Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes.	Feeds on insects, seeds.	— — — <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — —
Nelson's Sparrow <i>Ammospiza nelsoni</i> 549.1 NESP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, wet-moist meadow grasslands.	Feeds on insects. L8: J. Aukland, 30 June 1999. L19: K.C. Roberts and B. Roberts, 7 October 1993.	— — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — — —
Baird's Sparrow <i>Centronyx bairdii</i> 545.0 BAIS Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(AS)	NG NSS4 NTMB	Shortgrass eastern great plains grasslands.	Nests in a natural or scratched depression on the ground. Feeds on seeds, insects.	— — — <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — <u>b*</u> <u>O*</u> — — — — <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> — — — — — <u>b*</u> <u>b*</u>

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Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> 542.0 SAVS Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Willow, wet-moist meadow grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, marshes, irrigated native meadows.	Nests in a natural or excavated depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, occasionally snails.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i> 581.0 SOSP Resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, native riparian shrub, marshes.	Usually nests on the ground beneath a grass tuft, occasionally in a shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds, some fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Lincoln's Sparrow <i>Melospiza lincolnii</i> 583.0 LISP Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub or marshes, above 7,000 feet. Lower during migration.	Nests in a grass tussock or in a depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Swamp Sparrow <i>Melospiza georgiana</i> 584.0 SWSP Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Marshes.	Feeds on seeds, insects.	<u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u>

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Canyon Towhee <i>Melospiza fusca</i> 591.0 CANT Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Woodland-chaparral, riparian shrub, basin-prairie shrublands, urban areas.	Feeds on seeds, insects, berries. L8: B. Raynes, 3 June 1979.	— — — — — — — <u>O</u> —
Green-tailed Towhee <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> 590.0 GTTO Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Mixed coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral, juniper-sagebrush, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nests in a shrub or on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Spotted Towhee <i>Pipilo maculatus</i> 587.0 SPTO Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, aspen, woodland-chaparral, juniper-sagebrush, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nests often in a scratched depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Eastern Towhee <i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i> 588.0 EATO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Open forests with shrub understory and brushy edges.	Feeds on invertebrates, seeds, berries. L21: S. Baird, 29 April 2017; C. Wild, 24 May 2020.	— —

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Yellow-breasted Chat <i>Icteria virens</i> 683.0 YBCH Summer resident Common Life Form 3 8		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub and marshes below 7,000 feet.	Nests beneath or in a low shrub; nest is usually large but well concealed. Feeds on insects, berries.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u>
Yellow-headed Blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> 497.0 YHBL Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Marshes.	Nests over water in emergent vegetation. Feeds on insects, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> 494.0 BOBO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(FL)	NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands, great basin-foothills grasslands, alfalfa, irrigated native and introduced meadows.	Nests on the ground in a natural or scraped depression with a dense cover of forbs. Feeds primarily on insects, seeds.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u>
Eastern Meadowlark <i>Sturnella magna</i> 501.0 EAME Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds. L28: C. Michelson, 16 May 2008. L27: G. Frost, 6-13 May 2020.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u>

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Western Meadowlark <i>Sturnella neglecta</i> 501.1 WEME Summer resident Abundant Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands and grasslands below 8,000 feet, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground in a natural or scraped depression. Feeds on insects, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Orchard Oriole <i>Icterus spurius</i> 506.0 OROR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 9	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree; nest is usually suspended from a forked terminal twig. Feeds on insects, fruit. L5: first breeding record H. Downing, J. Collins, and N. Collins, 8 July 1987.	<u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B*</u> <u>B</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Bullock's Oriole <i>Icterus bullockii</i> 508.0 BUOR Summer resident Common Life Form 9		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree; nest is usually hung from a drooping branch. Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Baltimore Oriole <i>Icterus galbula</i> 507.0 BAOR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, rural developments, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar.	<u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u>

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Scott's Oriole <i>Icterus parisorum</i> 504.0 SCOR Summer resident Rare Life Form 10	(AS)	NG NSSU NTMB	Arid habitats dominated by juniper-sagebrush or yucca.	Nests in a juniper, toward the end of a branch. Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar. L17: E. Crane, 26 May 2004. L23, 24, 25: S. Findholt and S. Fitton, 1983, Western Birds 14:109-110.	— —
Red-winged Blackbird <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> 498.0 RWBL Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub, marshes, agricultural areas.	Nests near or over water, usually in emergent vegetation. Feeds on insects, seeds. A few birds may remain during the winter.	B B
Brown-headed Cowbird <i>Molothrus ater</i> 495.0 BHCO Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7 11 14		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, juniper, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Does not build its own nest or raise its own young; lays eggs in nests of other birds. Feeds on insects, seeds. Can be locally detrimental to songbird populations.	B B B B B b B B B B b O B B B b B b B B B b B B B B B B
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> 509.0 RUBL Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG	Cottonwood-riparian, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds, small vertebrates, some invertebrates.	O+ — — — — O* O* — — O* O* O* — — — — O — — O — — O* — — O* O* — — O — — O* — — — — O — — O

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Brewer's Blackbird <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i> 510.0 BRBL Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3 6 7 11		NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, marshes, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a variety of locations; typically in a tree or shrub or just above the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit, some invertebrates. A few birds remain during the winter.	B B B B B b B B B B B b B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Common Grackle <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> 511.0 COGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3 5 7 11 14		NG	Cottonwood-riparian, basin-prairie shrublands, willow/mixed riparian shrub, grasslands, marshes, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree or shrub, often near water. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates, some invertebrates, fruit, seeds.	O B B B B b B O B B O b B O B B B O B B B B B O B B B B
Great-tailed Grackle <i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i> 512.0 GTGR Accidental Rare Life Form	(FL)		Grasslands with scattered trees, agricultural areas, riparian shrub, marsh-swamp wetlands, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, lizards, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vertebrates, fruit, grain, other foods.	— — — — — O* O* — — — — — — — O* — O* — — O* — — — O* O* B*
Ovenbird <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> 674.0 OVEN Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on the leaf-covered forest floor. Feeds mostly on insects.	O O* — b B O B — O — — O — B O — O — b b O — — — O — O O

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

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Black-and-white Warbler <i>Mniotilta varia</i> 636.0 BAWW Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects.	<u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> 637.0 PROW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous or coniferous forests associated with marsh-swamp wetlands.	Feeds on insects, snails. L23: M. Adams, 2 September 1986; F. Luke, 2 September 1989; V. Herren and A. Dahl, 16 October 2000. L27: McCreary (1939). L19: Z. Hutchinson, 21 September 2014.	<u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>h</u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
Tennessee Warbler <i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i> 647.0 TEWA Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, some fruit.	<u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Orange-crowned Warbler <i>Leiothlypis celata</i> 646.0 OCWA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nest is usually hidden on the ground. Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar, tree sap.	<u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Nashville Warbler <i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i> 645.0 NAWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, juniper, urban areas.	Feeds entirely on insects.	<u>O+</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>b*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u>
Virginia's Warbler <i>Leiothlypis virginiae</i> 644.0 VIWA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 6	(FL)	NG NSSU NTMB	Pinyon-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Nests on the ground, usually hidden by vegetation. Feeds entirely on insects.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B*</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u>
Connecticut Warbler <i>Oporornis agilis</i> 678.0 CONW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Englemann spruce forests associated with swamps.	Feeds mainly on insects. L8: T. Gorman, 20 September 2001. L15: F. Luke, 28 May 1988. L28: S. Dinsmore, 18 May 2002.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u>
MacGillivray's Warbler <i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i> 680.0 MGWA Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NSS4 NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, coniferous forests, riparian shrub, logged areas, burned areas, downed timber and windfalls, below 9,000 feet.	Nests close to the ground in dense shrubs. Feeds mostly on insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>

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Mourning Warbler <i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i> 679.0 MOWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Dense shrublands in open deciduous forests.	Feeds mainly on insects. L15: F. Luke, 27 May 1989; R. Steenberg, 27 May 2001. L28: P. Lehman, 27 May 2004. L27: D. Jones, 1 June 2010.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — O* O*
Kentucky Warbler <i>Geothlypis formosa</i> 677.0 KEWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth.	Feeds mostly on insects.	— O* — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* O*
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> 681.0 COYE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS4 NTMB	Willow and marshes below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground. Feeds mostly on insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Hooded Warbler <i>Setophaga citrina</i> 684.0 HOWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Heavy undergrowth in moist deciduous forests.	Feeds mostly on insects.	O+ — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — O — O* O* — — — — — O O* — — O* — — — — — O O*

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

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Bay-breasted Warbler <i>Setophaga castanea</i> 660.0 BBWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds mostly on insects; also a few berries.	— — — — — — — O — — — — — — O* — — — O* — — — O* — — — — — O* O*
Blackburnian Warbler <i>Setophaga fusca</i> 662.0 BLBW Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally some berries.	O* — — — O* O — — — O* — O — — — — — O* O* — — — O* — — — — O* — O* — O O*
Yellow Warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i> 652.0 YEWA Summer resident Abundant Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub below 8,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests in a small deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds mainly on insects, some berries.	B B B B B B B B B B b b B b B B B b B B B B B B B B B B
Chestnut-sided Warbler <i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i> 659.0 CSWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally berries.	— O* — — O O O* O* O* — — — — — O — O* — — — — — O* — O* — O* — — — — — O O

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Blackpoll Warbler <i>Setophaga striata</i> 661.0 BLPW Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, some berries, seeds.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>○</td><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>○*</td><td>○</td><td>○*</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○</td></tr> <tr><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>○</td><td>○*</td></tr> </table>	○	○*	—	○*	○*	○	○*	—	—	—	—	—	—	○	○*	—	○	—	○	○	○	—	○	—	—	○	○	○*
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Black-throated Blue Warbler <i>Setophaga caerulescens</i> 654.0 BTBW Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/ coniferous forests with heavy undergrowth.	Feeds primarily on insects; also seeds, other vegetation.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>○*</td><td>○*</td></tr> <tr><td>○</td><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>○</td><td>○*</td></tr> </table>	—	○*	—	—	○*	○*	○*	○	○*	—	—	—	○	—	○*	—	○*	—	○*	—	—	—	○*	—	—	○*	○	○*
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Palm Warbler <i>Setophaga palmarum</i> 672.0 PAWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds almost entirely on insects.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>○</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>○</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td><td>○*</td><td>○*</td></tr> </table>	—	—	—	—	—	○*	—	○	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	○*	○	—	—	—	—	○*	○*	○*
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Pine Warbler <i>Setophaga pinus</i> 671.0 PIWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Mostly coniferous forests; also mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds mainly on insects, occasionally some seeds, fruit. L6: V. Hays and F. Grams, 6-19 December 1988. L19: O.K. Scott, 1985. L20: American Birds 31:207.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○</td><td>○</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>○*</td></tr> </table>	—	—	—	—	—	—	○*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	○	○	—	—	—	—	—	—	○*
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Yellow-rumped Warbler <i>Setophaga coronata</i> 655.6 YRWA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on a horizontal branch of a conifer. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally some fruit, berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Yellow-throated Warbler <i>Setophaga dominica</i> 663.0 YTWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous/oak forests.	Feeds primarily on insects.	— — — — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> — — — <u>O*</u> — — — <u>O*</u> —
Prairie Warbler <i>Setophaga discolor</i> 673.0 PRAW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Woodland-chaparral, mountain- foothills shrublands, mountain- foothills grasslands, mixed coniferous/ deciduous forest edge.	Feeds on insects. L28: R. Dorn and J. Dorn, 18 May 1996.	— <u>O*</u>
Black-throated Gray Warbler <i>Setophaga nigrescens</i> 665.0 BTYW Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 10	(FL)	NG NSS4 NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests far out on a horizontal branch, usually in a conifer. Feeds almost entirely on insects.	— <u>O</u> — <u>b*</u> — — — — <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>B</u> — — — — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — <u>O*</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Townsend's Warbler <i>Setophaga townsendi</i> 668.0 TOWA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other or mixed coniferous forests, urban areas.	Nests usually far out on a horizontal limb of a fir. Feeds primarily on insects. Expected to be found nesting in northwestern Wyoming. L22: McCreary (1939).	O O _ O O O O O O O _ _ _ _ O O O O O O O H O O O O O O
Hermit Warbler <i>Setophaga occidentalis</i> 669.0 HEWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Mostly coniferous forests. Also deciduous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L15: F. Luke, 26 May 1990.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Black-throated Green Warbler <i>Setophaga virens</i> 667.0 BTNW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ O _ O* _ O* _ _ _ O O*
Canada Warbler <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> 686.0 CAWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth, dense riparian shrub.	Feeds largely on insects.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O* _ O* _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ O*

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Wilson's Warbler <i>Cardellina pusilla</i> 685.0 WIWA Summer resident Common Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub from 7,000 to 10,500 feet.	Usually nests on the ground, often in a vine tangle. Feeds on insects, occasionally berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Red-faced Warbler <i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i> 690.0 RFWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous forests, oak, aspen, mostly between 6,400 and 8,000 feet.	Feeds mainly on insects. L8: D. Browne, 29 May 2008. L23: F. Luke, 29 April-3 May 1989.	— — — — — — — <u>O</u> * — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O</u> * — — — — — — —
Hepatic Tanager <i>Piranga flava</i> 609.0 HETA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Open coniferous and mixed coniferous/oak forests, pine-juniper.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally some fruit. L19: O.K. Scott, F. Layton, and L. Layton. L27: American Birds 31:1030 and K. Diem, May 1972. L28: American Birds 35:210.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O</u> — — — — — — — — — — <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Summer Tanager <i>Piranga rubra</i> 610.0 SUTA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, especially bees and wasps, occasionally fruit.	— <u>O</u> — — — <u>O</u> * — — — <u>O</u> — — <u>O</u> * — — — — — <u>O</u> — — — — — <u>O</u> * <u>O</u> * — — — <u>O</u> * — — — — — <u>O</u> * — — <u>O</u> *

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Scarlet Tanager <i>Piranga olivacea</i> 608.0 SCTA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/ coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, fruits.	— O* — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — O*
Western Tanager <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i> 607.0 WETA Summer resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous and deciduous forests.	Usually nests in a conifer, in a fork or on a horizontal branch, well out from the trunk. Feeds on insects, fruit.	B B O B B O B B b B B b b O B b B O b b B B b b b B B B
Northern Cardinal <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> 593.0 NOCA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds.	— — O* O O* — O* — O* — — O* — O* — O O* — O* O* O* — — — — — — O*
Yellow Grosbeak <i>Pheucticus chrysopheplus</i> 594.1 YEGR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests, woodland- chaparral edge.	Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds. Native to western Mexico, straggler to Arizona in the summer. L8: R. Vaughn, 19 May 2002.	— — — — — — — O* —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Rose-breasted Grosbeak <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> 595.0 RBGR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Nests in a shrub. Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds, buds. Most observations are of migrants.	<u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u>
Black-headed Grosbeak <i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i> 596.0 BHGR Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Aspen and riparian woodlands below 8,000 feet.	Nests in a deciduous tree or shrub; nest is bulky and loosely built. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit.	<u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u>
Blue Grosbeak <i>Passerina caerulea</i> 597.0 BLGR Summer resident Rare Life Form 11		NG NSS4 NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests in a shrub or tree, occasionally in a vine tangle. Feeds on insects, seeds, some fruit, occasionally snails.	<u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>B*</u> <u>B*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u>
Lazuli Bunting <i>Passerina amoena</i> 599.0 LAZB Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands with aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a shrub or vine tangle. Feeds on insects, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Indigo Bunting <i>Passerina cyanea</i> 598.0 INBU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 7	(FL)	NG NTMB	Willow, mixed riparian shrub.	Nests in a shrub, tree, or vine tangle. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit. A few records include hybrids with Lazuli Bunting.	_ O* O B O* _ B O O O* O* _ _ _ _ _ O _ O* O O _ O* _ O O O* O
Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i> 601.0 PABU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forest edge, riparian shrub.	Feeds primarily on seeds, some insects.	_ _ _ _ _ O* _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O*
Dickcissel <i>Spiza americana</i> 604.0 DICK Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(FL)	NG NSSU NTMB	Eastern great plains grasslands.	Nests on the ground in a clump of grass; nest is bulky. Feeds on insects, seeds. L2: M. Klein, 14-17 May 2002. L23: A. Halvorson, 20 April 1994. L17: B. Hargis, 12-22 July 2017.	_ O* O O B O B O _ O _ _ O O _ _ O* O O O B _ O* _ _ O O O

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Mammals

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

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

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

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Western Small-footed Myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> 816.0 MYCI Resident Uncommon Life Form 4 17	NG NSS4	Pine-juniper; basin-prairie shrublands; sagebrush-grasslands; eastern great plains, great basin-foothills, and mountain-foothills grasslands; cliffs; rock outcrops.	Often roosts and has nurseries in buildings. Hibernates in caves, mines, probably in Wyoming. Feeds on flying insects, especially beetles. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation and in nurseries.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
Long-eared Myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i> 818.0 MYEV Resident Uncommon Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS4	Coniferous forests, especially ponderosa pine and juniper; cottonwood-riparian; basin-prairie shrublands; sagebrush-grasslands.	Roosts in caves, buildings, mine tunnels. May hibernate in Wyoming. Feeds primarily on beetles, moths. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
Northern Long-eared Myotis <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> 819.0 MYSE Peripheral Rare Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS3 Thr.	Ponderosa pine, mixed coniferous/deciduous forests, often dense forests.	Roosts in caves, tree cavities. May hibernate in caves, mines in Wyoming. Feeds on flying insects on hillsides and near ridgetops. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation. Classified as a federally threatened species in 2015.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
Western Little Brown Myotis <i>Myotis carissima</i> 815.0 MYCR Resident Common Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS4	Coniferous and deciduous forests, sagebrush-grasslands, riparian shrub, urban areas, close to water.	Day roosts in humid caves, buildings; frequently night roosts in buildings. May hibernate in caves, mines in Wyoming. Feeds over water on aquatic insects. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Fringed Myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i> 826.0 MYTH Resident Rare Life Form 4 17	NG NSS3	Coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie shrublands.	Roosts in caves, mine tunnels, rock crevices, buildings. Hibernates in caves, mines, probably in Wyoming. Feeds primarily on flying beetles; also moths, crickets, harvestmen. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	— B — O B O B — — — O — — O — — — a O a O — — O B a a O
Long-legged Myotis <i>Myotis volans</i> 817.0 MYVO Resident Uncommon Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS4	Coniferous and deciduous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian areas.	Roosts in tree crevices, snags, buildings, rock crevices, mines, caves. May hibernate in Wyoming. Feeds entirely on flying insects, especially moths. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	— B O B O O B B O B B B a O B O B B B B O O B B B B B O
Yuma Myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> 817.1 MYYU Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 4 17	NG NSS4	Basin-prairie shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, barren areas, cliffs, rock outcrops.	Roosts in human-built structures, frequently bridges, occasionally mines, caves. Feeds over streams on moths, beetles, flies, insects, stoneflies, mayflies. Nursery colonies are extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	— O O O — — B a — — — — O — — — a O a — O B a a a — —
Eastern Red Bat <i>Lasiurus borealis</i> 821.0 LABO Summer resident Rare Life Form 9	NG NSS4	Deciduous trees or leafy shrubs in sagebrush grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, agricultural areas, riparian areas.	Roosts in trees or shrubs, generally on the south side; rarely uses buildings. Feeds on insects, beetles, ants, flies, moths. Probably migrates to a southern climate for the winter.	— — — — — B — — O O — — B — — — — a O a O — — O O O —

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

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Spotted Bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i> 824.0 EUMA Summer resident Rare Life Form 4 17	NG NSS4	Associated with a variety of habitat types over their range, but known only from juniper shrublands and desert sagebrush-grasslands in Wyoming. Cliffs over perennial water are an important habitat component.	Roosts in rock crevices. Feeds primarily on moths, occasionally grasshoppers, beetles. Maternity roosts are extremely sensitive to human disturbance. L3: two specimens recently collected from Big Horn County. Very rare species in N.A.	— O b O — — — a — O B O — — — — — — — — — — O a — — — —
Townsend's Big-eared Bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> 823.0 COTO Resident Uncommon Life Form 4 17	NG NSS3	Deciduous forests, dry coniferous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, desert grasslands, juniper.	Day roosts in caves, mines, rock outcrops; night roosts in buildings. Hibernates in caves, probably in Wyoming. Feeds primarily on moths, occasionally flies, beetles. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	h B B B — — a O O B O O — O — O O O B O B — O — a a B —
Pallid Bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> 827.0 ANPA Summer resident Rare Life Form 4 11 17	NG NSS3	Sagebrush-grasslands, cliffs, rock outcrops, cottonwood-riparian, eastern great plains grasslands.	Day roosts in small crevices; night roosts in open buildings, rock overhangs, porches. Feeds on a variety of terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during roosting.	— a B B — — a a a B B — — — a — O a O a B — O — O a O —
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> 828.0 TABR Accidental Rare Life Form 4	NG	Deciduous forests, woodland-chaparral, riparian shrub, caves, cliffs.	Roosts in large colonies in caves. Feeds primarily on small moths. Has a higher probability of transmitting rabies to humans than any other species due to its colonial nature.	— — O — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — O

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Big Free-tailed Bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> 829.0 NYMA Accidental Rare Life Form 4	NG	Lowland and highland habitats. Prefers cliffs, crevices, occasionally buildings.	Roosts primarily in crevices of rocky cliffs; has been reported roosting in buildings. Feeds primarily on small moths; also other insects.	— — — — — — — <u>O</u> —
American Pika <i>Ochotona princeps</i> 830.0 OCPR Resident Common Life Form 4	NG NSS2	Talus fields and outcrops of shattered rock near grass or forb meadows in alpine grasslands.	Nests between rocks or in burrows in talus slopes. Feeds on grasses, sedges, forbs, conifer twigs, aspen, lichens. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> — — — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> — — — — — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — — — — — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> — —
Pygmy Rabbit <i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i> 837.0 BRID Resident Rare Life Form 5	NG NSS3	Dense, tall stands of big sagebrush, usually along intermittent streams or riparian areas in sagebrush-grasslands.	Nests on the ground, most likely under a sagebrush, or in a burrow. Ninety-nine percent of the diet is sagebrush; also feeds on some grasses in mid- to late summer. Overgrazing by livestock may impact habitat values.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — — — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — —
Desert Cottontail <i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i> 833.0 SYAU Resident Common Life Form 5	SG	Cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, juniper, basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands.	Nests on the ground; nest is lined with fur. Feeds on grasses, herbaceous vegetation, occasionally buds or bark from shrubs. Difficult to distinguish from other <i>Sylvilagus</i> species.	<u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Eastern Cottontail <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> 834.0 SYFL Resident Uncommon Life Form 5	SG	Heavy shrub cover in cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, eastern great plains grasslands.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on virtually all green vegetation; also buds and bark of woody vegetation in the winter. May be more widespread than indicated; difficult to distinguish from other <i>Sylvilagus</i> species.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — B — — — — — h h
Mountain Cottontail <i>Sylvilagus nutallii</i> 835.0 SYNU Resident Common Life Form 5	SG	Heavy shrub cover in deciduous forests, juniper, woodlands.	Nests on the ground; nest is fur-lined and covered. Feeds on green grasses; also buds and bark of sagebrush, juniper, and other woody shrubs in the winter. Difficult to distinguish from other <i>Sylvilagus</i> species.	— h h — h B h B h h B — b — — h B h h h h B h h O h B —
Snowshoe Hare <i>Lepus americanus</i> 836.0 LEAM Resident Common Life Form 5	SG	Coniferous forests, aspen, willow.	Nests in a shallow, fur-lined depression in a dense thicket, frequently in willows. Feeds on grasses, herbs, willows in the summer; bark and twigs of deciduous trees and shrubs, occasionally buds and bark of conifers in the winter.	B B — B B — — B B — b — — — B B B h — b — B b — B B B —
Black-tailed Jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus</i> 832.0 LECA Resident Common Life Form 5	PD	Eastern shortgrass prairies, open greasewood and sagebrush grasslands, moist meadow grasslands, agricultural areas, roadside/railroad banks, unreclaimed mine areas.	Nests in a simple depression; nest is sometimes fur-lined. Feeds on virtually all green plants, grasses and small forbs are preferred; any exposed vegetation is eaten in the winter.	— — b b — B B — — — — — B B b — — — B B B B — — — b B B

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

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

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

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Black-tailed Prairie Dog <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i> 850.0 CYLU Resident Common Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Shortgrass and midgrass grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, forbs, shrubs, occasionally insects.	_ h _ B _ B _ B _ B _ _ _ _ B _ B _ B _ _ _ _ _ _ B _ B _ _ _ _ _ _ _ B _ B
Abert's Squirrel <i>Sciurus aberti</i> 855.0 SCAB Resident Rare Life Form 9	NG NSS4	Ponderosa pine savannah. Peripheral	Nests on a ponderosa pine branch; nest is made of twigs. Feeds primarily on ponderosa pine parts; also fungi, carrion, antlers, bones.	_ O _ B _
Eastern Gray Squirrel <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> 856.0 SCCA Resident Abundance unknown Life Form 9	SG	Deciduous forests in urban areas.	Nests in a leaf nest or cavity in a tree. Feeds primarily on nuts; also seeds, fruit, buds, leaves, flowers, insects, occasionally bird eggs and nestlings. Mainly distributed east of Wyoming.	_ _ _ _ _ b _
Eastern Fox Squirrel <i>Sciurus niger</i> 852.0 SCNI Resident Common Life Form 9	SG	Deciduous forests, woodland-chaparral, cottonwood-riparian, usually near agricultural lands; urban areas.	Nests in a leaf nest in a tree. Feeds on buds of ornamental trees, fruit, nuts, tree seeds, insects, mushrooms, corn.	_ _ B _ B _ B _ B _ B _ _ _ B _ _ _ b _ B _ _ _ B _ B _ B _ B B _ _ _ B _ B _ B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Red Squirrel <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i> 854.0 TAHU Resident Common Life Form 10	SG	Coniferous forests, aspen.	Nests in a leaf nest or cavity in a tree. Feeds on evergreen terminal buds and seeds; also fungi, insects, old bones, occasionally small birds.	B B h b B _ B B B B b _ _ _ B B B B B B _ B B _ B B B _
Northern Flying Squirrel <i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i> 853.0 GLSA Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	NG NSS4	Coniferous forests.	Nests in a cavity or leaf nest in a tree. Feeds primarily on lichens, fungi; also conifer cones, fruit, buds, arthropods, bird eggs, nestling birds.	B h _ _ _ _ B B B b _ _ _ b B B B _ _ _ _ _ B _ _ _ _ B
Wyoming Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys clusius</i> 862.0 THCL Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG NSS2	Upland drier ridge tops, gravelly loose soils, greasewood.	Most likely nests in a maternal burrow, similar to the Northern Pocket Gopher. Feeds on roots and plant parts of forbs, grasses, herbs. Usually feeds underground in a shallow tunnel, pulling roots and plants underground.	_ B B _ _ _
Idaho Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys idahoensis</i> 863.0 THID Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Shallow, stony soils in sagebrush, sagebrush-grasslands, and mountain meadows.	Most likely nests in a maternal burrow, similar to the Northern Pocket Gopher. Feeds on roots and plant parts of forbs, grasses, herbs. Usually feeds underground in a shallow tunnel, pulling roots and plants underground.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ h h _ _ _ _ B _ _ _ _ _

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Northern Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys talpoides</i> 860.0 THTA Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Virtually all habitat types with loose soil and relatively few rocks and stones. Prefers deeper soils.	Nests in a maternal burrow. Feeds on roots and plant parts of forbs, grasses, herbs. Usually feeds underground in a shallow tunnel, pulling roots and plants underground.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Sand Hills Pocket Gopher <i>Geomys lutescens</i> 861.0 GELU Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, agricultural areas. Prefers deep, sandy soils.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, herbs, roots, underground plant parts.	— — — — — <u>h</u> — — — — — <u>B</u> <u>h</u> — — — — — <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> — — — — — <u>B</u>
Olive-backed Pocket Mouse <i>Perognathus fasciatus</i> 865.0 PEFS Resident Common Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Arid and semiarid upland habitat, including basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands. May also be found in farmland and semi-wooded areas. Prefers sandy soils.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on a variety of seeds, occasionally insects in season.	— <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> — — <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Plains Pocket Mouse <i>Perognathus flavescens</i> 893.0 PEFE Resident Rare Life Form 15 Peripheral	NG NSSU	Sagebrush-grasslands, yucca-grasslands, grama grasslands, sand dunes, occasionally agricultural fields. Prefers sandy soils with sparse vegetation.	Nests in a maternal burrow. Feeds on a variety of seeds. Mainly distributed east of Wyoming.	— — — — <u>b</u> — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>b</u> — <u>B</u> — — — — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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

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

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Bushy-tailed Woodrat <i>Neotoma cinerea</i> 883.0 NECI Resident Common Life Form 4 5 7 11 17	NG	Most habitat types with rock outcrops. Frequently occupies abandoned buildings, caves, mines.	Nests in a vertical chimney or crack in a rock outcrop, or on a shelf or in an attic of an abandoned building; nest is made of fine, dry plant fibers centered in other large objects such as pine needles, sticks, etc. Feeds on foliage of most shrubs, except sagebrush, seeds, bark, mushrooms, fruit, insects.	<u>h</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Southern Red-backed Vole <i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i> 884.0 CLGA Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, mixed deciduous forests containing downed timber and windfalls, willow/wet meadow associations.	Nests on the ground; nest is made of finely chewed, interwoven dry grass and stems. Feeds on leaves, nuts, seeds, berries, moss, lichens, ferns, fungi, arthropods.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u>
Western Heather Vole <i>Phenacomys intermedius</i> 885.0 PHIN Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Lodgepole pine, spruce-fir, aspen, sagebrush-grasslands, brushy riparian shrub, alpine meadows, occasionally boulder fields.	Nests in a burrow; nest is made of lichens and grass. Feeds on seeds, beargrass, huckleberries, fungi, willow and birch bark, leaves or buds of various shrubs.	<u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>h</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Long-tailed Vole <i>Microtus longicaudus</i> 888.0 MILO Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Mountain-foothills grasslands, alpine and wet meadows, marsh-swamp wetlands in or near coniferous forests, aspen, sagebrush-grasslands, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nests in a burrow; at times in a rock crevice or hollow log. Feeds on grasses, sedges, bulbs, a wide variety of herbaceous vegetation.	<u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>h</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>h</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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

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

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Meadow Jumping Mouse <i>Zapus hudsonius</i> 895.0 ZAHU Resident Rare Life Form 3 15	NG NSS4	Marshy areas and moist meadow grasslands near streams in eastern grasslands, coniferous and deciduous forests, mixed shrublands, riparian shrub, at lower elevations.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on selected buds, leaves, insects, grasses, fungi, berries, nuts. May be seriously impacted by heavy livestock grazing along riparian areas.	— — — — — <u>b</u> <u>B</u> —
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse <i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i> 895.1 ZAHF Resident Rare Life Form 3 15	NG NSS3 Thr.	Marshy areas and moist meadow grasslands near streams in eastern grasslands, coniferous and deciduous forests, mixed shrublands, riparian shrub, below 8,000 feet.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on selected buds, leaves, insects, grasses, fungi, berries, nuts. May be seriously impacted by heavy livestock grazing along riparian areas.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O</u> <u>B</u> — — — — — — <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Western Jumping Mouse <i>Zapus princeps</i> 896.0 ZAPR Resident Uncommon Life Form 3 15	NG	Marshy areas, moist meadow grasslands, pond margins and streambanks in coniferous and deciduous forests, riparian shrub, willow, mountain-foothills grasslands, mixed grass-like meadows, at higher elevations and in the foothills.	Nests in a burrow; nest is made of finely shredded, clean, dry plant fibers. Feeds on a variety of seeds, especially in late summer, invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
North American Porcupine <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> 900.0 ERDO Resident Common Life Form 6	PD	Most habitat types including coniferous and deciduous forests, vegetated riparian areas, sagebrush-grasslands, grasslands.	No nest is made. Feeds on the inner bark of trees, evergreen needles; also buds, leaves, small twigs, herbs in the summer.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Coyote <i>Canis latrans</i> 901.0 CALA Resident Common Life Form 15	PD	Most habitat types including plains, deserts, and mountains with grass and shrubs, dense forest.	Whelps in a den. Feeds on almost anything edible including voles, ground squirrels, carrion; also plants, frogs, lizards, insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> 902.0 CALU Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	TG	Coniferous forests, mountain-foothills shrublands, mountain-foothills grasslands.	Whelps in a den. Feeds mainly on large prey such as elk, deer, moose; also smaller mammals. Reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park in 1995 as an experimental, non-essential population. Was removed from the federal Endangered Species List in 2008, but the delisting was revoked several months later. Was delisted in 2011 and relisted in 2014 due to a court decision.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u>
Swift Fox <i>Vulpes velox</i> 904.0 VUVE Resident Common Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Short-grass or mid-grass prairies, including eastern great plains grasslands and sagebrush-grasslands, occasionally agricultural areas, irrigated native meadows, roadside/railroad banks.	Uses underground dens year-round. Feeds on horned larks, jackrabbits, deer mice in the winter; ground squirrels in the spring; beetles, small mammals, grasshoppers in the summer and fall. Incidental harvest in eastern counties.	<u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> 903.0 VUVU Resident Common Life Form 15	PD	Most habitat types. Prefers a mixture of streamside communities, rolling agricultural areas, brush, pastures, open areas.	Whelps in a den. Feeds primarily on mice, insects, plant matter in the summer; rabbits in the winter. Harvested throughout Wyoming for its fur.	<u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Common Gray Fox <i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> 905.0 URCI Resident Rare Life Form 5 15	NG	Deciduous forests, cottonwood-riparian, basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas, rock outcrops, roadside/railroad banks.	Whelps in a den. Feeds on rabbits, squirrels, mice, rats, weasels, pocket gophers, songbirds, crows, ducks, bird eggs, turtles, muskrats, domestic cats and dogs, insects, wheat, corn, grasses, sedges, nuts, elderberries, apples, grapes, pears, grain. Probably found mostly in eastern counties.	— — <u>b</u> — — — <u>B</u> <u>O</u> — <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> — — <u>b</u> <u>O</u> —
Black Bear <i>Ursus americanus</i> 940.0 URAM Resident Common Life Form 15	TG	Coniferous forests, aspen, riparian shrub, mountain-foothills grasslands.	Whelps in a den. Feeds mainly on grasses, forbs, buds, berries, roots; also some insects, beetles, carrion. Harvested in latilongs of occurrence. Has increased distribution in past decade.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Grizzly Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i> 941.0 URAR Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	TG Thr.	Coniferous forests, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, mountain-foothills grasslands, alpine tundra, alpine talus.	Whelps in a den. Feeds on a wide variety of foods including ants, moths, gophers, ground squirrels, deer, elk, bison; grasses and forbs in the spring and summer; pine nuts in the fall. Removed from the federal Threatened Species List in 2007; added to Threatened Species List in 2009 due to litigation. Proposed delisting in 2016.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>H</u> — — <u>H</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — — — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> — <u>H</u> — <u>H</u> <u>H</u> — — <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u> <u>H</u>
Ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i> 906.0 BAAS Accidental Rare Life Form	NG NSSU	Most often associated with canyons and rock outcrops within mixed woodland and shrubland as well as dense riparian shrub. Dens in rock crevices, small caves, hollow trees, and downed logs. May also be found in agricultural and suburban areas.	Nests in a den in a rock crevice or burrow. Feeds primarily on insects, crickets, beetles, ants, lizards, pocket gophers, squirrels, cottontails, birds, fruit of prickly pear and persimmons, juniper berries.	— <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — — <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u>

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

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

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

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Striped Skunk <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> 917.0 MEME Resident Common Life Form 15	PD	Most habitat types including mixed woodlands, brushy areas, open fields with broken wooded ravines, rock outcrops.	Dens in a burrow. Feeds primarily on grasshoppers, beetles, crickets, butterfly larvae, deer mice, voles, bird eggs, berries, fruit.	h _ B B B b B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B b b b b B B
Northern River Otter <i>Lontra canadensis</i> 918.0 LOCA Resident Uncommon Life Form 16	NG NSS3	Lakes, streams, and aquatic habitats in aspen, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, willow, most meadow grasslands, and marsh-swamp wetlands.	Dens in a natural shelter, often in a driftwood pile or den made by another animal, especially beaver. Feeds primarily on fish, some amphibians, insects, birds, mammals. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	B b O O O _ _ B B O _ B _ _ B B b b b _ _ O B _ _ O B _
Mountain Lion (Puma) <i>Puma concolor</i> 922.0 PUCO Resident Common Life Form 4	TG	Most habitat types where deer and other ungulate species are present. Prefers remote areas with dense cover and rocky, rugged terrain.	Dens in an inaccessible, remote area such as a cave, rock crevice, dense shrub, or under cover. Feeds primarily on deer, elk, small and medium-sized mammals. Is an obligate carnivore. Harvested as a trophy game animal in most Wyoming latilongs.	B B
Canada Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i> 920.0 LYCA Resident Rare Life Form 5	NG NSS1 Thr.	Dense coniferous forests, especially Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, at high elevations.	Dens on the ground. Feeds primarily on snowshoe hares; also mice, grouse, squirrels. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	h h _ h O _ _ B O _ _ _ _ _ O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O _ _ _ O _

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

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

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

Amphibians & Reptiles

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Western Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i> 950.0 AMMA Resident Common Life Form 1 2 3	A NSS4	Most habitat types with standing or slow moving water nearby for breeding. Overwinters in soil, rodent burrows, cellars and other suitable moist habitat.	Deposits eggs in shallow standing or slow moving water, where larvae remain for 2-24 months. Metamorphosed salamanders leave the water and return only to breed and lay eggs. Neoteny may occur in Wyoming populations. Adults feed on earthworms, insects, small vertebrates. Larvae feed on aquatic invertebrates, other salamander larvae. Includes Blotched, Western, and Arizona subspecies.	B B B B B B b B B b b b B B B B B B b b B B B B B B B B
Plains Spadefoot <i>Spea bombifrons</i> 951.0 SPBO Resident Common Life Form 1 2 3	A NSS4	Grasslands and sagebrush communities below 6,000 feet, east of the Continental Divide. Excavates a deep burrow in the winter to avoid desiccation and spend periods of dormancy below the frost line. Prefers sandy and other loose soils for burrowing.	Deposits eggs in flooded areas and temporary pools formed by heavy rains. Returns to semiarid shrublands after egg laying. Eggs hatch in 2-3 days. Tadpoles complete metamorphosis in 36-40 days. Adults feed on moths, beetles, caterpillars, other small arthropods. Larvae feed on aquatic vegetation, small invertebrates, other spadefoot larvae.	B h* B b b b b — — b b B B b — — — — B b B — — — — b B B
Great Basin Spadefoot <i>Spea intermontana</i> 951.1 SPIN Resident Common Life Form 1 2 3	A NSS4	Sagebrush communities mainly below 6,000 feet, west of the Continental Divide. Overwintering habits are probably similar to other spadefoot toads. Prefers sandy and other loose soils for burrowing.	Deposits eggs in springs or flooded areas formed by heavy rains; may also deposit eggs in permanent water sources. Breeding, egg laying, and feeding habits are probably similar to other spadefoot toads.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — B B B — — — B B B b — — —
Western Toad (Boreal Toad) <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i> 951.2 ANBO Resident Uncommon Life Form 1 2 3	A NSS1	Wet areas in valleys (including large river valleys), foothills, montane, and subalpine zones from 6,000 to 11,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in ponds (especially beaver ponds) and small lakes, flooded meadows, riverside channels, oxbows, and other riverine wetlands. Adults feed primarily on ants; also beetles, moths, other insects. Populations in the Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre Mountains are declining. Formerly Boreal Toad.	B b — — — — — B B — — — — — B O B — — h — h — h h B h* —

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

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Great Plains Toad <i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i> 951.3 ANCO Resident Uncommon Life Form 1 2 3	A NSSU	Plains grasslands, sandhills, agricultural areas, below 6,000 feet.	These fossorial pulse breeders deposit eggs in ponds and flooded areas formed by heavy rains. Eggs hatch in 2-3 days. Tadpoles begin metamorphosis at 1 -2 weeks. Their shrill "jackhammer-like" calls can be heard for miles in late spring evenings. Adults feed on moths, caterpillars, cutworms, flies, beetles, and other small invertebrates.	— — — — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — — — <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — — — — — <u>b</u> — — — — — — — —
Wyoming Toad <i>Anaxyrus baxteri</i> 951.5 ANBA Resident Rare Life Form 1 2 3	A NSS1 End.	Floodplains, ponds, and small seepage lakes in the shortgrass prairie of the Laramie basin.	Deposits eggs in permanent and ephemeral ponds, small lakes, and flooded meadows. Egg laying and tadpole metamorphosis are similar to other toads in the genus <i>Anaxyrus</i> . Adults feed on ants, beetles, other small invertebrates. Primarily nocturnal and is an adept burrower in soft soil.	— <u>B</u> —
Rocky Mountain Toad (Woodhouse's Toad) <i>Anaxyrus woodhousii woodhousii</i> 951.4 ANWW Resident Common Life Form 1 2 3	A	Floodplains containing permanent or ephemeral pools in the plains and foothills east of the Continental Divide below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in strings along floodplain in permanent or ephemeral pools. Tadpoles metamorphose quickly before pools dry. Adults feed on ants, beetles, and other small insects.	<u>h</u> * <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> — — — <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — — <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — — <u>O</u> — <u>b</u> <u>b</u>
American Bullfrog <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i> 952.1 LICA Resident Uncommon Life Form 1 2 3	A	This non-native amphibian lives in permanent waters below ~6,000 feet, but can establish in thermal pools or waterbodies deep enough to not freeze solid over winters.	Non-native in WY. Western populations were transported by humans and are maintained by warm springs. Eastern populations likely directly moved by humans and moved up the N. Platte R. as a result of constructed permanent wetlands. Tadpoles overwinter to metamorphose the 2nd summer and can grow to over 3 inches in length. Adults feed on birds, small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates.	<u>h</u> — — — — <u>B</u> — — <u>B</u> — — — — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — <u>b</u> — — — <u>b</u> <u>B</u> — — — — — — <u>b</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Northern Leopard Frog <i>Lithobates pipiens</i> 952.2 LIPI Resident Common Life Form 1 2 3	A NSS4	Swampy cattail marshes, beaver ponds, streams, rivers, and lakes in the plains, foothills, and montane zones up to 9,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in shallow, non-flowing areas of permanent bodies of water, streams, and rivers or seasonally flooded areas near permanent pools, streams, and rivers. Eggs hatch in 4-15 days. Tadpoles metamorphose in 14-60 days. Adults feed on insects, invertebrates, tadpoles, snakes, fish.	— h* B B B B B b b b b B B B b b B B b b B b h* B b b B B
Columbia Spotted Frog <i>Rana luteiventris</i> 952.3 RALU Resident Common Life Form 1 2 3	A NSS3	Ponds, sloughs, wet meadows, and riparian areas along streams and rivers in the foothills and montane zones.	Deposits eggs in ponds (natural and man-made), pools and oxbows in wet meadows, riparian areas, and forests, and lake edges in late May or June. Tadpoles metamorphose in late August or early September. Adults feed on various invertebrates and even other amphibians.	B B — B — — — B B — — — — — B h — — — — — h — — — — —
Wood Frog <i>Lithobates sylvaticus</i> 952.4 LISY Resident Rare Life Form 1 2 3	A NSS2	Beaver ponds, small lakes, slow moving streams, wet meadows, willow thickets, in the montane zone usually at or near 9,000 feet.	Glacial relict species; typically deposit eggs on the north side of ponds. Eggs hatch in 4-20 days. Tadpoles metamorphose in 70-85 days. Tadpoles may overwinter and transform the following spring. Move from breeding locations to other moist habitats during summer months. Adults feed on insects, worms, spiders.	— — — B — B — —
Boreal Chorus Frog <i>Pseudacris maculata</i> 952.0 PSMA Resident Common Life Form 1 2 3	A	Moist margins of marshes, ponds, small lakes, creeks, up to 12,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in rain pools, marshes, bog ponds, lakes, reservoirs, flooded areas, and other water sources lacking current. Tadpoles metamorphose in approximately 60 days. Adults feed on small invertebrates, insects.	B B B b B B B B B ? b B B B B B B B B b B B b b b B B B

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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Eastern Spiny Softshell <i>Apalone spinifera spinifera</i> 953.0 APSS Resident Uncommon Life Form 3	NG NSS2	Permanent lakes, ponds, and large streams in association with sandbars and other sandy aquatic substrates, below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs on sand or fine gravel near water. Forages in water on fish, frogs, tadpoles, crayfish, aquatic insects.	— — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — <u>B</u> — — — <u>B</u> — — — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> — — — — — <u>O</u> <u>b</u>
Plains Box Turtle <i>Terrapene ornata ornata</i> 953.2 TEOO Peripheral Rare Life Form 14 15	NG NSSU	A terrestrial species; prefers grasslands, sandhills.	Deposits eggs in soft, well drained soil. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, vegetation. Common in the pet trade; specimens found outside of Goshen County are released individuals collected from Nebraska or Kansas or released pets. Restricted distribution in Wyoming; may be a peripheral species or extirpated.	— <u>h</u> — — — — — — —
Western Painted Turtle <i>Chrysemys picta bellii</i> 953.3 CHPB Resident Common Life Form 3	NG NSS4	Permanent ponds, reservoirs, marshes, slow moving streams, below 6,000 feet.	Common in the pet trade; individuals reported west of the continental divide are from illegal releases of pets. Deposits eggs in soft soil in a sunny area. Hatchlings probably overwinter in the nest and emerge in the spring. Forages in water on fish, live and dead plants, vertebrates, invertebrates.	— — — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — — — — — <u>b</u> ? <u>B</u> — — — — — <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — — — <u>h*</u> <u>b</u>
Snapping Turtle <i>Chelydra serpentina</i> 953.1 CHSE Resident Common Life Form 3 14 15	NG	Permanent lakes, ponds, large streams, below 6,000 feet.	Individuals reported west of the Continental Divide are from illegal releases of pets. Deposits eggs in a burrow near water or in a muskrat house. Feeds on vegetation, fish, snakes, amphibians, small mammals, birds (especially ducklings), invertebrates, carrion.	— — — <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — — — <u>b</u> ? — — — — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — — — — <u>b</u>

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

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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^a
Plateau Fence Lizard <i>Sceloporus tristichus</i> 954.4 SCTR Resident Uncommon Life Form 4 5	NG NSS4	Rock outcrops and canyon walls in sagebrush communities.	Lizards in Utah lay three clutches of eggs averaging 6.3 eggs per clutch. It is unknown whether this also occurs in Wyoming. Feeds on grasshoppers, crickets, leaf hoppers, flying ants, moths, other insects.	— <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — —
Prairie Lizard <i>Sceloporus consobrinus</i> 954.6 SCCO Resident Uncommon Life Form 5	NG NSSU	Sandy areas with low shrubs in grassland communities, or sandstone and limestone outcrops in scarp woodland communities.	Little is known about this species in Wyoming. Breeding and egg laying habits are probably similar to other members of the genus Sceloporous. May produce two clutches of eggs per year. Feeds on grasshoppers, small beetles, and other insects and arachnids.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> — — — — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u>
Northern Tree Lizard <i>Urosaurus ornatus wrighti</i> 954.8 UROW Resident Uncommon Life Form 4 5 14 15	NG NSS1	Cliffs and rocky canyon slopes in sagebrush desert communities.	Little is known about the breeding habits of this species. It is thought to produce two clutches of 3-5 eggs per year. Feeds on thrips, plant bugs, aphids, beetles, caddisflies, moths, butterflies, flies, wasps, ants, spiders.	— <u>B</u> — — — —
Greater Short-horned Lizard <i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i> 954.2 PHHE Resident Common Life Form 5 14 15	NG NSS4	Grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Bears live young; litters range from 12-24. Feeds mostly on ants but can prey on beetles and other insects. State reptile of Wyoming.	<u>h*</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>h*</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>h*</u> <u>h*</u>

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Desert Striped Whipsnake <i>Coluber taeniatus taeniatus</i> 956.6 COTT Peripheral Rare Life Form 5 14	NG NSSU	Prefers semi-desert shrublands. May also be found in xeric and scarp woodlands. Retreat to burrows or hide behind rocks when inactive.	Active from April to October. Breeding occurs in spring with females laying 4-5 eggs. Opportunistic feeders consume invertebrates, lizards and small mammals. Very few have been observed in Wyoming.	— <u>b</u> — — — — —
Smooth Greensnake <i>Ophedryx vernalis</i> 956.3 OPVE Resident Rare Life Form 5 14	NG NSS3	Occurs under rocks, logs, or other surface objects in forests within the foothills and montane zones. Usually associated with lush vegetation and riparian zones.	Deposits 4-8 eggs in a clutch. Feeds on insects, spiders. Species was previously split into separate Eastern and Western species. Former Eastern species is a relict population that occurred only in the Black Hills of Wyoming and South Dakota. Former Western species occurred in southeast and southcentral areas of Wyoming.	— — — — — — — <u>b</u> — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> —
Red-bellied Snake <i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i> 955.4 STOC Resident Uncommon Life Form 5 14 15	NG NSSU	Near water under flat rocks, logs, and other surface objects in moist woodland communities.	Bears live young with delayed implantation; litters range from 1-13. Feeds on earthworms, slugs, and small insects. Very secretive; spends most time under cover.	— — — — — — — <u>b</u> —
Western Milksnake <i>Lampropeltis gentilis</i> 956.1 LAGE Resident Rare Life Form 5 14	NG NSS3	Grasslands, sandhills, scarp woodlands, usually below 6,000 feet. Can occur in conifer forests up to 7,000 feet.	Nocturnal and secretive. Breeding occurs after emergence in April. Clutches are 4-13 eggs under rocks, logs, or in burrows. Feeds on small mammals, birds, lizards, snakes, bird and reptile eggs. Overwinters in dens, often with other species of snakes.	— — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — <u>b</u> — — — <u>b</u> — — — — — <u>b</u> — — — <u>b</u> — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — — — — — <u>h*</u> — — <u>b</u> <u>b</u>

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

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

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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^a
Midget Faded Rattlesnake <i>Crotalus oreganus concolor</i> 955.1 CROC Resident Uncommon Life Form 4 5 14	NG NSS1	Rock outcrops in sagebrush desert communities. Range is restricted to the lower Green River Valley from the cities of Green River and Rock Springs south to the Utah-Wyoming state line.	Give birth to live young. Females breeds every 2-4 years. Very loyal to dens, shedding rocks, and foraging areas. Can travel several kilometers to summer areas. Preys on lizards, mammals, and birds.	— <u>B</u> — — — — —

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Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	46
Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	82
Dusky Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	30
Dusky Shrew	<i>Sorex monticola</i>	134
Dwarf Shrew	<i>Sorex nanus</i>	134
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	32
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	98
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	141
Eastern Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>	145
Eastern Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	145
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	79

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	115
Eastern Mole	<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	135
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	83
Eastern Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	137
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>	70
Eastern Spiny Softshell	<i>Apalone spinifera spinifera</i>	168
Eastern Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	159
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	114
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	80
Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor flaviventris</i>	171
Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	34
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	22
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	105
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	97
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	102
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	69
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	109
Fisher	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	157
Flammulated Owl	<i>Psilosops flammeolus</i>	69
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	80
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	58
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	110
Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	54
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	137
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	18
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	22

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	21
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	56
Glaucous-winged Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	56
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	64
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	66
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	92
Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	111
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Callospermophilus lateralis</i>	144
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	119
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	108
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	96
Gray Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	82
Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	31
Gray Vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	84
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	155
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	99
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	102
Great Basin Gophersnake	<i>Pituophis catenifer deserticola</i>	173
Great Basin Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus mollipilosus</i>	148
Great Basin Skink	<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus utahensis</i>	169
Great Basin Spadefoot	<i>Spea intermontana</i>	165
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	56
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	61
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	78
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	61
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	72

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Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	70
Great Plains Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia maculata maculata</i>	171
Great Plains Toad	<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>	166
Greater Prairie-Chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	31
Greater Sage-Grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	30
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	25
Greater Short-horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>	170
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	18
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	50
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	118
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	63
Green-tailed Towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	114
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	24
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	156
Gyrfalcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	77
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates villosus</i>	76
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>	81
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	25
Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	67
Harris's Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	111
Hayden's Shrew	<i>Sorex haydeni</i>	133
Heermann's Gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>	54
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>	128
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	100
Hermit Warbler	<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>	127
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	55

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Hispid Pocket Mouse	<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	148
Hoary Redpoll	<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>	104
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	27
Hooded Warbler	<i>Setophaga citrina</i>	122
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	32
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	89
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	103
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	153
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	101
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	94
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	44
Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	55
Idaho Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys idahoensis</i>	146
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	131
Juniper Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i>	89
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	122
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	42
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	106
Lark Bunting	<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	108
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	108
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	53
Lawrence's Goldfinch	<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	106
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	130
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	61
Least Chipmunk	<i>Neotamias minimus</i>	142
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	81

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Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	46
Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	57
Least Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	158
LeConte's Sparrow	<i>Ammospiza leconteii</i>	112
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	56
Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	60
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	105
Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	35
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	25
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	49
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	73
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	113
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	62
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	53
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	86
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	44
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	48
Long-billed Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>	51
Long-eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	136
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	72
Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	137
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	26
Long-tailed Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	51
Long-tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	151
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Neogale frenata</i>	158
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>	121

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Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	123
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	22
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	44
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	95
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	133
Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	154
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	152
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	77
Merriam's Shrew	<i>Sorex merriami</i>	134
Mexican Duck	<i>Anas diazi</i>	23
Midget Faded Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus oreganus concolor</i>	175
Mississippi Kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	67
Montane Vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>	152
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	162
Mottled Duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	23
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	98
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	89
Mountain Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus nutallii</i>	141
Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	162
Mountain Lion (Puma)	<i>Puma concolor</i>	160
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	43
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	35
Mourning Warbler	<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>	122
Mule Deer (Black-tailed Deer)	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	161
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	19
Nashville Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>	121

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Nelson's Sparrow	<i>Ammospiza nelsoni</i>	112
North American Deermouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	150
North American Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	154
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	29
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	129
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	76
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	146
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	67
Northern Grasshopper Mouse	<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	150
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	66
Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	71
Northern Hoary Bat	<i>Aeorestes cinereus</i>	138
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	167
Northern Long-eared Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	136
Northern Many-lined Skink	<i>Plestiodon multivirgatus multivirgatus</i>	169
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	97
Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	123
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	23
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	147
Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	71
Northern Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	157
Northern River Otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	160
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	90
Northern Sagebrush Lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i>	169
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	73
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	21

Common Name	Scientific Name	Page No.
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius borealis</i>	86
Northern Tree Lizard	<i>Urosaurus ornatus wrighti</i>	170
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	119
Norway Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	153
Olive-backed Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	147
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	80
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	120
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	116
Ord's Kangaroo Rat	<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	148
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	65
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	118
Pacific Loon	<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	58
Pacific Marten	<i>Martes caurina</i>	157
Pacific Wren	<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	95
Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	131
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	139
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	125
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	51
Passenger Pigeon	<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	34
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	47
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	78
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	85
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	32
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	76
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	102
Pine Siskin	<i>Spinus pinus</i>	105

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Piñon Deermouse	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	150
Pinyon Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	87
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	43
Plains Black-headed Snake	<i>Tantilla nigriceps</i>	173
Plains Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene ornata ornata</i>	168
Plains Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis radix</i>	174
Plains Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	149
Plains Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	171
Plains Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	147
Plains Spadefoot	<i>Spea bombifrons</i>	165
Plateau Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus tristichus</i>	170
Plumbeous Vireo	<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>	85
Pomarine Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	51
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	78
Prairie Lizard	<i>Sceloporus consobrinus</i>	170
Prairie Racerunner	<i>Aspidoscelis sexlineata viridis</i>	169
Prairie Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>	174
Prairie Vole	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	152
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	126
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>	154
Preble's Shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>	135
Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	162
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	120
Purple Finch	<i>Haemorhous purpureus</i>	103
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	40

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Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	91
Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	93
Pygmy Rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	140
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	104
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	155
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	45
Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	50
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	146
Red-bellied Snake	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>	172
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	74
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	28
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	93
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	86
Red-faced Warbler	<i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i>	128
Red-flanked Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	101
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	24
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	73
Red-naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	75
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	32
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	50
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	68
Red-sided Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis</i>	174
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	68
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	58
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	117
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	54

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Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	24
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	31
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	156
Rivoli's Hummingbird	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	37
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	33
Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	94
Rocky Mountain Toad (Woodhouse's Toad)	<i>Anaxyrus woodhousii woodhousii</i>	166
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	130
Ross's Goose	<i>Anser rossii</i>	18
Ross's Gull	<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	53
Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	69
Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>	171
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	92
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	37
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	28
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	28
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	45
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	29
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	38
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	117
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	52
Sage Thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	97
Sagebrush Sparrow	<i>Artemisiospiza nevadensis</i>	111
Sagebrush Vole	<i>Lemmiscus curtatus</i>	153
Sand Hills Pocket Gopher	<i>Geomys lutescens</i>	147
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	45

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Sandhill Crane	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>	41
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	113
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	83
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	129
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	79
Scott's Oriole	<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	117
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	95
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	42
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	47
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	66
Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	30
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	48
Short-billed Gull	<i>Larus brachyrhynchus</i>	54
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	72
Short-tailed Weasel (Ermine)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	157
Silky Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	148
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	138
Smith's Longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	107
Smooth Greensnake	<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	172
Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	168
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	107
Snow Goose	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	18
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	141
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	62
Snowy Owl	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	70
Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	43

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Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	49
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	113
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	39
Southern Red-backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	151
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	139
Spotted Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerospermophilus spilosoma</i>	144
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	49
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	114
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	101
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	87
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	45
Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	59
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	160
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	128
Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	26
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	68
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	99
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	65
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	113
Swift Fox	<i>Vulpes velox</i>	155
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	120
Thick-billed Longspur	<i>Rhynchophanes mccownii</i>	107
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	<i>Ictidomys tridecemlineatus</i>	144
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	139
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	99
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	127

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Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	90
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	62
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	20
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	25
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Appendix I

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

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

Common Name:	Specific location of observation:
Scientific Name:	
Observation Date:	
Observation Time:	UTM _____ E _____ N Datum _____ Zone _____
Length of Observation:	Latitude _____ ° _____ ' _____ N Longitude _____ ° _____ ' _____ W
Distance from Bird:	T _____ N R _____ W Sec. _____ ¼ Sec. _____ ¼ ¼ Sec. _____
Light Conditions:	Weather at time of observation:
Optical Equipment:	
Notes made: during sighting _____ from memory _____	Prior weather and number of days since last change:
Date report prepared	

Give a general description of the bird seen and any other details of interest relating to the observation.

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

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

BILL:

HEAD:

NECK:

UPPERPARTS:

UNDERPARTS:

Please do not write below here; for WBRC use only *Form updated January 2019*

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

Please do not write below here; for WBRC use only

Form updated January 2019

Record Number	Latilong	Atlas Update	Entered into WOS2 Database
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THANK YOU FOR SUBMITTING YOUR SIGHTING TO THE WYOMING BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE!

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

The Wyoming Bird Records Committee sincerely thanks all observers for submitting this form and your photographs to help keep Wyoming's bird records up-to-date and accurate.

Common Name:	Specific location of observation:	
Scientific Name:		
Observation Date:		
Legal Description:	Latitude/Longitude	-OR-
UTM E	UTM N	Datum NAD-83 Zone T
Observer (name and contact information):		

Please do not write below here; for WBRC use only

Form updated December 2021

Record Number:	Category:	Latilong:	Date Received:
Atlas Update:		Sighting Entered in WGF D WOS2 Database:	

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DOCUMENTING RARE AND UNUSUAL BIRDS

To improve the accuracy and breadth of Wyoming's ornithological record, the Wyoming Bird Records Committee (WBRC) offers the following recommendations to assist with documentation of bird sightings.

- 1) Read the excellent article "How to Document Rare Birds", by Donna L. Dittman and Greg W. Lasley (pages 145-149 in the 1992 issue of *Birding*, Volume 2, Number 3; <http://greglasley.com/document.html>).
- 2) Acceptable documentation must eliminate all similar species. Remember that immatures or juveniles of one species can be very similar to adults of another species. Examples that might cause confusion are gulls, jaegers, sparrows, and longspurs. Species that exhibit multiple color morphs can also be problematic.
- 3) Study and learn bird topography. Most field guides provide a schematic of avian body parts and feather groups. Specialized identification guides also provide specific structural and anatomical detail. A thorough grasp of this subject will heighten your general birding skill and facilitate accurate, detailed documentation.
- 4) Take meticulous and thorough field notes during or immediately after the observation. Alternatively, you can also use an audio recorder or digital camera to capture identification details. If the bird is cooperative, write your notes during the observation period. Try not to consult your field guide while you are writing to avoid predisposing your identification. Do not rely on memory to document a rare or unusual bird.
- 5) A good physical description of the bird is most crucial and you should include everything you observe. Include all details concerning plumage, shape, relative size, eyes, legs, and bill. Note the colors, including color distribution, color density, and color contrast between different feather groups. It is helpful to consider proportional details, i.e., bill length compared to head width, tail length as a proportion of body length, and length of primary projection compared to tail length. Record plumage characteristics such as degree of wear or signs of molt. When describing size, try to compare nearby known species or some other object of known dimensions. Avoid trying to estimate size in actual units (inches, feet) since this is very subjective.
- 6) Observe and record the subject bird's behavior. While behavior is seldom diagnostic by itself, in combination with other details, it is often conclusive. The observations of the Connecticut Warbler in Wyoming were accepted by the WBRC, in part, because the subjects were observed walking, not hopping.
- 7) If possible, take photographs. Take a number of shots to capture a complete portrait. The advent of digital photography has greatly increased the number of records the WBRC receives with photographs, which greatly helps our work. However, a photograph should be accompanied by a written description, if possible, as one photograph will likely not display all the diagnostic features.
- 8) If you do not have a camera, make a sketch. You do not need the talent of Rembrandt or Audubon to draw a convincing and diagnostic sketch. Utilize your knowledge of bird topography and you will be surprised how well you do. Draw this sketch in the field during the observation. Do not rely on memory.
- 9) Vocalizations can be extremely important for identification, especially for some groups such as flycatchers. Describe what you hear while you are listening. Better yet, record the bird, even if you do not have professional recording equipment. A hand-held recorder or cellular phone with a built in microphone or a digital camera with a video recording feature can provide reliable results. There are many excellent collections of bird songs and calls that can prepare birders for the unexpected find by ear alone.
- 10) Specimens that can be identified and repositated at the University of Wyoming Zoological Museum are still the most convincing evidence of an occurrence. If you encounter a dead rare or unusual bird in the field, please report or deliver the specimen to an appropriate authority, e.g. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, National Park Service, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel. Note the exact date and location of the discovery. Freeze the specimen if delivery is to be delayed. Always use gloves or a plastic bag to pick up dead birds, and double-bag them with a note inside that includes the date and location and your contact information.

For questions about the Wyoming Bird Records Committee or clarification of these recommendations, please contact the Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Bird Biologist at the Lander Regional Office, 260 Buena Vista, Lander, WY 82520; 307-332-2688; Andrea.Orabona@wyo.gov.

MAMMAL OBSERVATION RECORD

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

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

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

COLLECTION OF DEAD ANIMAL:
Currently Held Where? _____
How Was Specimen Acquired? _____

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

Behavior (describe in observer's words): _____

Similar Species and How Observer Eliminated Them: _____

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE:
Classification: _____
Confirmed: _____ Probable: _____ Unconfirmed: _____

Appendix II

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

Acorn Woodpecker	Glaucous-winged Gull	Purple Finch
Alder Flycatcher	Glossy Ibis	Purple Gallinule
American Black Duck	Golden-crowned Sparrow	Purple Martin
American Woodcock	Golden-winged Warbler	Red Knot
Ancient Murrelet	Gray Vireo	Red Phalarope
Anna's Hummingbird	Gray-cheeked Thrush	Red-bellied Woodpecker
Arctic Tern	Great Black-backed Gull	Red-faced Warbler
Baird's Sparrow	Great Crested Flycatcher	Red-flanked Bluetail
Baltimore Oriole	Greater Prairie-Chicken	Red-necked Grebe
Band-tailed Pigeon	Green Heron	Red-shouldered Hawk
Barn Owl	Gyrfalcon	Red-throated Loon
Barred Owl	Harris's Hawk	Rivoli's Hummingbird
Bay-breasted Warbler	Heermann's Gull	Ross's Gull
Bell's Vireo	Hepatic Tanager	Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Black Phoebe	Hermit Warbler	Rusty Blackbird
Black Rail	Hoary Redpoll	Scarlet Tanager
Black Scoter	Hooded Warbler	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Black Swift	Hudsonian Godwit	Scott's Oriole
Black Vulture	Iceland Gull	Sedge Wren
Blackburnian Warbler	Kentucky Warbler	Short-billed Dowitcher
Black-headed Gull	Laughing Gull	Short-billed Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake	Lawrence's Goldfinch	Smith's Longspur
Black-throated Green Warbler	LeConte's Sparrow	Snowy Owl
Black-throated Sparrow	Least Bittern	Snowy Plover
Blue-headed Vireo	Least Tern	Sprague's Pipit
Blue-winged Warbler	Lesser Black-backed Gull ²	Streaked Shearwater
Brambling	Lesser Frigatebird	Swallow-tailed Kite
Brant	Lesser Nighthawk	Tricolored Heron
Brown Pelican	Little Blue Heron	Tufted Duck
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Little Gull	Varied Thrush
California Condor	Long-billed Murrelet	Vaux's Swift
Canada Warbler	Long-tailed Jaeger	Vermilion Flycatcher
Canyon Towhee	Mexican Duck	Western Bluebird
Cape May Warbler	Mississippi Kite	Western Gull
Carolina Wren	Mottled Duck	Western Screech-Owl
Cassin's Sparrow ¹	Mourning Warbler	White Ibis
Cassin's Vireo	Mute Swan	White-eyed Vireo
Common Gallinule	Nelson's Sparrow	White-headed Woodpecker
Connecticut Warbler	Northern Bobwhite	White-tailed Kite
Crested Caracara	Northern Cardinal	White-tailed Ptarmigan
Curve-billed Thrasher	Northern Hawk Owl	Whooper Swan
Eastern Meadowlark	Pacific Wren	Whooping Crane
Eastern Phoebe	Painted Bunting	Winter Wren
Eastern Towhee	Palm Warbler	Wood Stork
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Parasitic Jaeger	Wood Thrush
Eurasian Wigeon	Philadelphia Vireo	Worm-eating Warbler
Field Sparrow	Pileated Woodpecker	Yellow Grosbeak
Flammulated Owl	Pine Warbler	Yellow Rail
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	Piping Plover	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	Pomarine Jaeger	Yellow-billed Loon
Garganey	Prairie Warbler	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
Glaucous Gull	Prothonotary Warbler	Yellow-throated Vireo
		Yellow-throated Warbler

¹ Except confirmed breeding in Torrington area

² Except L19 & L27

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

American Bittern	Indigo Bunting
American Golden-Plover	Juniper Titmouse
Ash-throated Flycatcher	Least Flycatcher
Bewick's Wren	Lesser Goldfinch
Black-and-white Warbler	Long-tailed Duck
Black-backed Woodpecker	Magnolia Warbler
Black-billed Cuckoo	Nashville Warbler
Black-chinned Hummingbird	Northern Parula
Blackpoll Warbler	Northern Pygmy-Owl
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Northern Saw-whet Owl
Black-throated Gray Warbler	Orchard Oriole
Bobolink	Pacific Loon
Boreal Owl	Peregrine Falcon
Broad-winged Hawk	Red-headed Woodpecker
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Bushtit	Ross's Goose
Cackling Goose	Ruddy Turnstone
Cassin's Kingbird	Sabine's Gull
Cattle Egret	Summer Tanager
Chestnut-collared Longspur	Surf Scoter
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Swamp Sparrow
Chimney Swift	Tennessee Warbler
Common Tern	Trumpeter Swan
Dickcissel	Upland Sandpiper
Dunlin	Virginia's Warbler
Eastern Bluebird	Whimbrel
Eastern Screech-Owl	White-rumped Sandpiper
Gray Flycatcher	White-winged Crossbill
Great Egret	White-winged Dove
Greater Scaup	White-winged Scoter
Greater White-fronted Goose	Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay
Great-tailed Grackle	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Hammond's Flycatcher	

Current 9 November 2021

Appendix III

HABITAT CODES AND DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
05.10	Sagebrush-Grassland
05.11	Basin Big Sagebrush
05.12	Wyoming Big Sagebrush
05.13	Mountain Big Sagebrush
05.14	Black Sagebrush
05.15	Silver Sagebrush
05.16	Threetip Sagebrush
05.17	Low Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>)
05.18	Sand Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>)
05.19	Other or Mixed Sagebrush
05.20	Rabbitbrush
05.21	Green Rabbitbrush
05.22	Rubber Rabbitbrush
05.23	Rabbitbrush-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.30	Mountain Mahogany
05.31	True Mountain Mahogany
05.32	True Mountain Mahogany-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.33	Curleaf Mountain Mahogany
05.34	Curleaf Mountain Mahogany-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.40	Bitterbrush
05.41	Bitterbrush-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.50	Serviceberry
05.51	Serviceberry-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.60	Chokecherry
05.61	Chokecherry-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.70	Hawthorne
05.80	Skunkbush Sumac
05.90	Other or Mixed Shrub-Shrub Steppe
06.00	Riparian Shrub-Shrub Steppe
06.10	Willow
06.11	Alpine Willow
06.12	Willow-Other Shrubs
06.20	Hawthorne-Wild Plum-Dogwood
06.30	Water Birch-Bog Birch

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
06.31	Birch-Alder
06.32	Birch-Willow
06.33	Birch-Other Shrubs
06.40	Alder
06.50	Shrubby Cinquefoil
06.60	Buffaloberry
06.70	Tamarisk
06.80	Russian Olive
06.90	Other or Mixed Shrub-Shrub Steppe
07.00	Grasslands
07.10	Eastern Great Plains Area Grasslands
07.11	Shortgrass (blue grama-buffalo grass)
07.12	Midgrass (blue grama-needlegrass-Western wheatgrass)
07.13	Draws (bluebunch wheatgrass-needlegrass-wildrye)
07.14	Sandy (muhly-sand dropseed-prairie sandreed)
07.15	Tallgrass, Rough Breaks (little bluestem-sideoats grama-switchgrass punice)
07.16	Tallgrass (big, sand, and little bluestem-prairie sandreed-needleandthread)
07.17	Annual Forb
07.20	Great Basin-Foothills Grasslands
07.21	Bluebunch Wheatgrass-Bluegrass
07.22	Thickspike-Western Wheatgrass-Needleandthread-Bluegrass-Blue Grama
07.23	Annual Forb
07.30	Mountain-Foothills Grassland
07.31	Bluebunch Wheatgrass-Idaho Fescue-Bluegrass-Needlegrass
07.32	Mountain Park-Meadow (bent grasses, Idaho fescue-reed grasses-slender wheatgrass)
07.33	Foothills-Mountain Forb (Northwest cinquefoil-lupine-geranium-elkweed)
07.34	Annual Forb
07.40	Alpine Grasslands (bent grass-sheep fescue-icegrass)
07.50	Alpine Moss-Lichen-Forb (silene-avens-sundivort-forget-me-not)
07.60	Wet-Moist Meadow Grasslands
07.61	Tufted Hairgrass-Reedgrass (freshwater)
07.62	Inland Saltgrass-Alkali Sacaton (alkaline)
07.63	Common Reed (phragmites)

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
07.64	Grass-Sedge-Rush Meadow
07.70	Kentucky Bluegrass Grasslands
07.80	Annual Grasslands
08.00	Grasslike Types
08.10	Sedge
08.20	Sedge-Grass-Rush Meadow
09.00	Marsh-Swamp Wetlands
09.10	Cattail
09.20	Bulrush
09.30	Cattail-Bulrush-Sedge
10.00	Aquatic
10.10	Lentic or Standing Water (pond, lake, reservoir)
10.11	Large Lentic (>5 surface acres)
10.12	Small Lentic (<5 surface acres)
10.13	Intermittent Lentic
10.20	Lotic or Running Water (spring, stream, river)
10.21	Large Lotic (>50 ft. channel width)
10.22	Small Lotic (<50 ft. channel width)
10.23	Spring
10.24	Intermittent
11.00	Cropland-Agricultural Lands
11.10	Row Crop
11.11	Corn
11.12	Beans
11.13	Potatoes
11.14	Beets
11.15	Sunflower
11.16	Other Row Crop
11.20	Alfalfa
11.21	Standing (in field)
11.22	Stacked
11.23	Seed Crop
11.30	Irrigated Native Meadow (hayed or pastured)
11.40	Irrigated Introduced Meadow (hayed or pastured)

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
11.50	Small Grains
11.51	Wheat
11.52	Barley
11.53	Oats
11.54	Rye
11.55	Other Small Grains
11.60	Dryland Grass Pastures
11.61	Crested Wheatgrass
11.62	Russian Wildrye
11.63	Other-Mixed Dryland Grass Pastures
11.70	Fallow Lands
11.80	Stored Crops
11.90	Rural Development
11.91	Ranch-Farm Facilities
11.92	Shelterbelt
12.00	Barren-Special Features
12.10	Cave
12.20	Cliffs (canyon, mountain)
12.30	Spires
12.40	Rock Outcrop-Rock Piles
12.50	Talus Slope-Talus Fields
12.60	Sand Dune-Sand Blowouts
12.70	Shoreline (mud flats, sand beach, gravel bar)
12.80	Glacier
99.00	Disturbed Areas
99.10	Roadside-Railroad Banks
99.20	Mined Area (unreclaimed)
99.30	Mined Area (reclaimed)
99.31	Grass (native species)
99.32	Grass (introduced species)
99.33	Shrub-Shrub-grass
99.34	Deciduous Tree
99.35	Coniferous Tree
99.40	Sprayed Area

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
99.41	Sagebrush
99.42	Other Shrub
99.43	Other
99.50	Burned Area
99.51	Grass
99.52	Sagebrush
99.53	Other Shrub
99.54	Woodland or Chaparral
99.55	Deciduous Tree
99.56	Coniferous Tree
99.57	Marsh
99.60	Logged-Clearcut Area
99.61	Lodgepole Pine
99.62	Ponderosa Pine
99.63	Douglas Fir
99.64	Spruce-Fir
99.65	Other or Mixed Conifer
99.66	Deciduous
99.70	Logged-Thinned
99.71	Lodgepole Pine
99.72	Ponderosa Pine
99.73	Douglas Fir
99.74	Spruce-Fir
99.75	Other or Mixed Conifer
99.76	Deciduous
99.80	Oil and Gas Sites
99.90	Urban-Built Up
99.91	Garbage Dump
99.92	Other