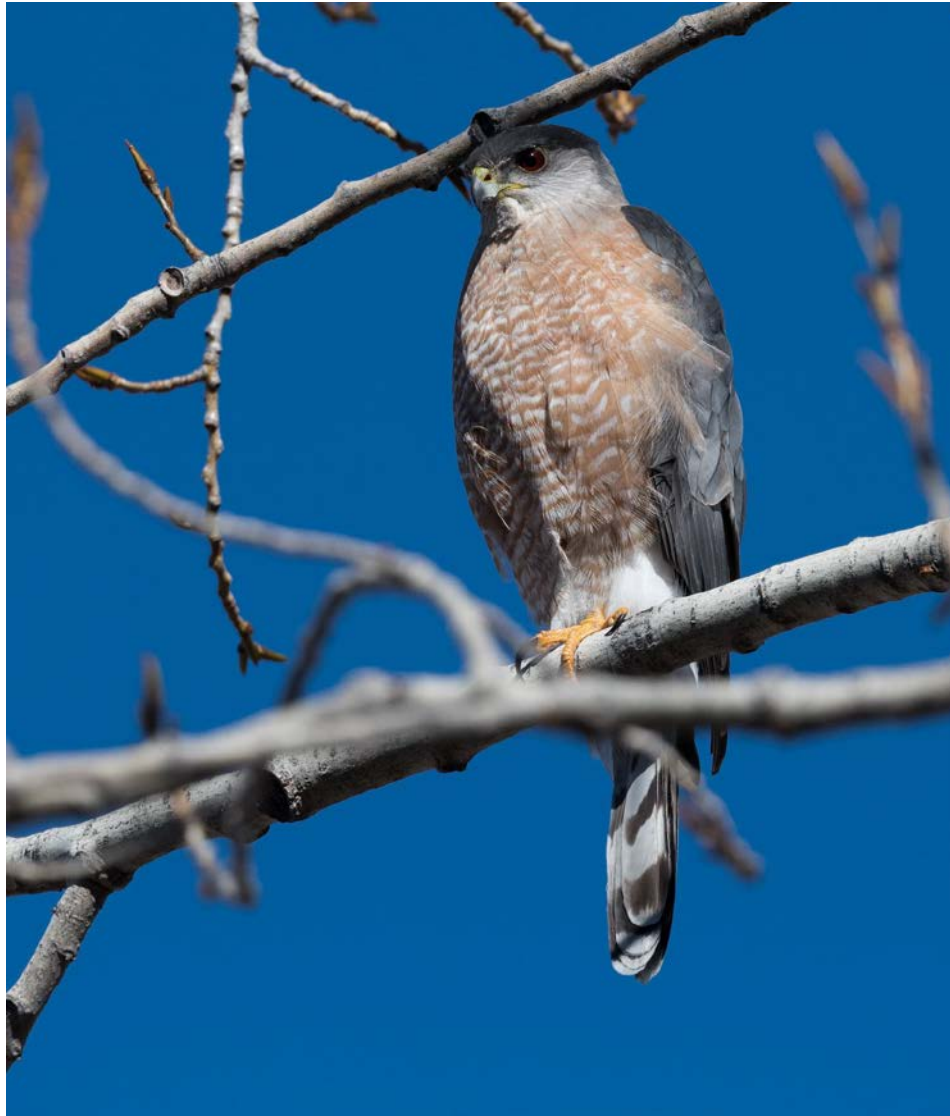


**ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE VILLAGE OF
CORRALES AND THE CORRALES BOSQUE PRESERVE**

BY JANET M. RUTH AND DAVID J. KRUEPER



Photographs by David J. Krueper

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Publications

NMOS Bulletin. The Bulletin serves two primary purposes: 1) to publish articles of scientific merit concerning the distribution, abundance, status, behavior, and ecology of the avifauna of New Mexico and its contiguous regions, and 2) to publish news and announcements deemed of interest to the New Mexico ornithological community. The Bulletin is published four times a year; subscription is by membership in NMOS. Current and past issues are available at: www.nmbirds.org/bulletin/

NMOS Field Notes. Field Notes are published quarterly and provide a seasonal overview of the changing patterns of New Mexico's bird life, including unusual records, breeding and wintering range changes, and changes in seasonal occurrence and migration patterns. The four reporting periods correspond to the four seasons of the year: Winter (December 1-February 28/29), Spring (March 1-May 31), Summer (June 1-July 31), Autumn (August 1-November 30). Current and past issues are available at: www.nmbirds.org/fieldnotes/ and a searchable database of field notes records is available at: nm-cis.unm.edu/partners/nmos/.

Symposium Proceedings

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Special Publications

Niles, D. 1963. Catalog of Bird Specimens, Southwestern Museum of Natural History. New Mexico Ornithological Society Publication No. 1. 38 pp. (A 1968 supplement is out of print.)

Niles, D. 1966. Observations on the Summer Birds of the Animas Mountains, New Mexico. 23 pp. Out of print.

Hubbard, J.P. 1968. Check-list of the Birds of New Mexico. Out of print.

Schmitt, C.G. 1976. Summer Birds of the San Juan Valley, New Mexico. New Mexico Ornithological Society Publication No. 4. 22 pp.

Hundertmark, C.A. 1978. Breeding Birds of Elephant Butte Marsh. New Mexico Ornithological Society Publication No. 5. 17 pp.

Hubbard, J.P. 1978. Revised Check-list of the Birds of New Mexico. New Mexico Ornithological Society Publication No. 6. 110 pp.

Huntington, D., and S. Huntington. 1983. Rare and Unusual Birds of New Mexico: A Compilation of 20 Years of NMOS Field Notes (1960-1980). 110 pp. Out of print.

All in-print special publications are available at: www.nmbirds.org/special-publications/

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS USED THROUGHOUT THE TEXT	1
ELECTRONIC RESOURCES	2
INTRODUCTION	3
Important Bird Area.....	3
HOW TO USE THIS ANNOTATED CHECKLIST	5
Definitions of Terms in Status, Abundance, and Frequency	5
Conservation Status	6
Other Terms	6
Some Additional Explanations Regarding Corrales Records	7
The Importance of Context in Using an Annotated Checklist.....	8
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	9
ANNOTATED CHECKLIST FOR CORRALES	10
ANSERIFORMES	10
Anatidae (Ducks, Geese, Swans).....	10
GALLIFORMES	17
Odontophoridae (New World Quail)	17
Phasianidae (Partridges, Grouse, Turkeys).....	18
PODICIPEDIFORMES	19
Podicipedidae (Grebes).....	19
COLUMBIFORMES	21
Columbidae (Pigeons, Doves)	21
CUCULIFORMES	22
Cuculidae (Cuckoos, Roadrunners, Anis)	22
CAPRIMULGIFORMES	23
Caprimulgidae (Nightjars).....	23
APODIFORMES	24
Apodidae (Swifts).....	24
Trochilidae (Hummingbirds).....	25
GRUIFORMES.....	27
Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules, Coots)	27
Gruidae (Cranes).....	27
CHARADRIIFORMES	29
Recurvirostridae (Stilts, Avocets).....	29
Charadriidae (Lapwings, Plovers)	29

Scolopacidae (Sandpipers).....	30
Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)	34
GAVIIFORMES	37
Gaviidae (Loons)	37
SULIFORMES	37
Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)	37
PELECANIFORMES	38
Pelecanidae (Pelicans)	38
Ardeidae (Hérons, Bitterns, Egrets).....	39
Threskiornithidae (Ibises, Spoonbills).....	41
CATHARTIFORMES	42
Cathartidae (New World Vultures).....	42
ACCIPITRIFORMES	42
Pandionidae (Osprey)	42
Accipitridae (Hawks, Kites, Eagles).....	43
STRIGIFORMES	47
Tytonidae (Barn Owls)	47
Strigidae (Typical Owls).....	48
CORACIIFORMES	50
Alcedinidae (Kingfishers).....	50
PICIFORMES	51
Picidae (Woodpeckers)	51
FALCONIFORMES	54
Falconidae (Caracaras, Falcons)	54
PASSERIFORMES	55
Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers)	55
Laniidae (Shrikes).....	61
Vireonidae (Vireos)	62
Corvidae (Crows, Jays, Ravens).....	64
Alaudidae (Larks)	67
Hirundinidae (Swallows).....	67
Paridae (Chickadees, Titmice).....	70
Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits, Bushtits)	71
Sittidae (Nuthatches)	71
Certhiidae (Creepers).....	72

Troglodytidae (Wrens).....	73
Poliophtilidae (Gnatcatchers, Gnatwrens).....	75
Cinclidae (Dippers).....	76
Regulidae (Kinglets).....	76
Turdidae (Thrushes).....	77
Mimidae (Mockingbirds, Thrashers).....	80
Sturnidae (Starlings).....	82
Bombycillidae (Waxwings).....	82
Ptilogonatidae (Silky-Flycatchers).....	83
Passeridae (Old World Sparrows).....	83
Motacillidae (Wagtails, Pipits).....	84
Fringillidae (Fringilline and Cardueline Finches).....	84
Calcariidae (Longspurs, Snow Buntings).....	86
Passerellidae (New World Sparrows).....	87
Icteriidae (Yellow-breasted Chats).....	96
Icteridae (Blackbirds).....	96
Parulidae (Wood-Warblers).....	101
Cardinalidae (Cardinals, Tanagers).....	111
HYPOTHETICAL RECORDS.....	115
LITERATURE CITED.....	120
INDEX.....	122

ABBREVIATIONS USED THROUGHOUT THE TEXT

AOS	American Ornithological Society
BISON-M	Biota Information System of New Mexico
CBC	Christmas Bird Count
eBird	electronic/on line database of bird observations (Cornell Lab of Ornithology)
IBA	Important Bird Area
NMACP	New Mexico Avian Conservation Partners
NMDGF	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
NMDGF SGCN	NMDGF Species of Greatest Conservation Need
NMOS	New Mexico Ornithological Society
NMOS FN	NMOS Field Notes
NMBRC	New Mexico Bird Records Committee
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
PIF	Partners in Flight
RGV	Río Grande Valley
UNM MSB	University of New Mexico, Museum of Southwestern Biology
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USSCPP	U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan Partnership

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Biota Information System of New Mexico (BISON-M) <https://www.bison-m.org/Index.aspx>

Corrales Bosque Preserve Website <https://www.corrales-nm.org/parksrec/page/corrales-bosque-preserve>

Corrales Bosque Preserve IBA nomination package [https://www.corrales-nm.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/parks and recreation/page/6481/iba corrales bosque preserve nomination final package 10nov2013.pdf](https://www.corrales-nm.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/parks_and_recreation/page/6481/iba_corrales_bosque_preserve_nomination_final_package_10nov2013.pdf)

eBird Website <https://ebird.org/home>

Hawks Aloft Website <http://hawksaloft.org/>

New Mexico Avian Conservation Partners (NMACP) Website <http://avianconservationpartners-nm.org/>

New Mexico Bird Conservation Plan 2.2 (by NMACP) Website <http://avianconservationpartners-nm.org/bird-conservation-plan-2/>

New Mexico Bird Records Committee (NMBRC) Website <http://www.nmbirds.org/nmbrc/>

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF) Website <http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/>

NMDGF New Mexico Wildlife Action Plan (Species of Greatest Conservation Need – SGCN) <http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/state-wildlife-action-plan/>

NMDGF Threatened and Endangered Species <http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/wildlife-species-information/threatened-and-endangered-species/>

New Mexico Ornithological Society (NMOS) Website <http://www.nmbirds.org/>

NMOS Field Notes searchable database <http://www.nmbirds.org/fieldnotes-database/>

Partners in Flight (PIF) Website <https://partnersinflight.org/>

Partners in Flight (PIF) Databases <http://pif.birdconservancy.org/#>

USFWS Endangered and Threatened Species Website <https://www.fws.gov/endangered/>

Village of Corrales Website <https://www.corrales-nm.org/>

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Corrales, the Spanish word for corrals, was incorporated and chartered in 1971, but has a history of Native settlement (the Tiguex) long before the Spanish laid claim to the area sometime around 1540. There are many resources providing fascinating histories of Corrales, including the Village of Corrales website [<https://www.corrales-nm.org/community/page/about-us>], and we will not try to summarize that information here. Corrales is located in southern Sandoval County, New Mexico (Fig. 1), north of Albuquerque, west of the Río Grande, in the floodplain and surrounding sandhills east of Rio Rancho and south of Bernalillo. It is a separately incorporated Village (Fig. 2) with a total land area of 10.78 square miles (27.92 km²), an elevation of 5,023 ft (1,531 m), and a population somewhere between 8,000–10,000 people (Wikipedia; U.S. Census Bureau).

For the purpose of this annotated checklist of the birds of Corrales, we present bird records from within the Village of Corrales boundaries, including the Corrales Bosque Preserve, and the stretch of the Río Grande that adjoins the Corrales Bosque Preserve along its eastern boundary (Fig. 2). The Corrales records were compiled primarily from the following sources: (1) NMOS Fields Notes (available through Autumn 2017) and the NMOS Field Notes Database (updated through about 2010); (2) eBird (Sullivan et al. 2009), which became available in the early 2000's (with some historical data entered prior to this), and data was accessed for this publication through the end of November 2020 for all practical purposes; (3) Findley (2013); (4) Hawks Aloft; (5) specimen records from the UNM MSB; and (6) our personal observations (J Ruth and D Krueper). To the best of our ability, we have credited specific records to the appropriate source(s). This annotated checklist describes the status, distribution and abundance of 309 species and an additional 15 hypothetical species within the Corrales boundaries described above.

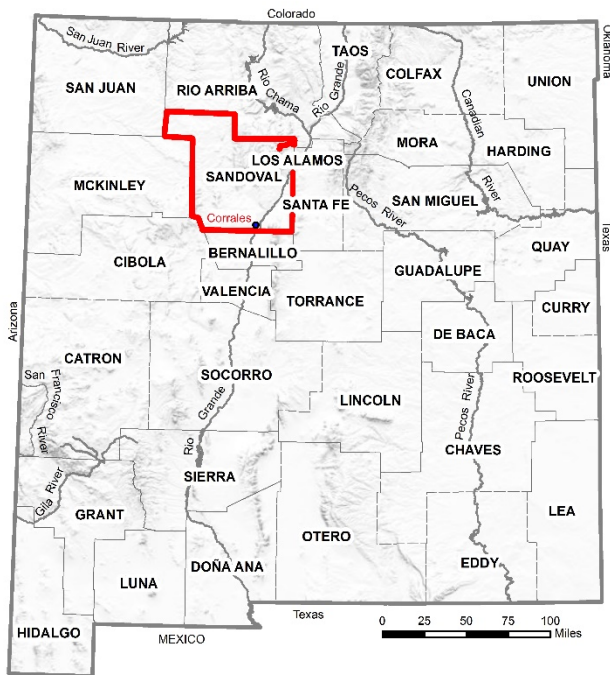


Figure 1. Map of New Mexico, showing location of Sandoval County and Village of Corrales

Important Bird Area

The Corrales Bosque Preserve has been designated as a State IBA by New Mexico Audubon. The nomination (Ruth 2013) was submitted and approved in 2013. The Corrales Bosque Preserve met a number of IBA criteria including: (1) support for PIF priority species, (2) providing a relatively undisturbed example of southwestern riparian habitat which is both rare and crucial for a diverse

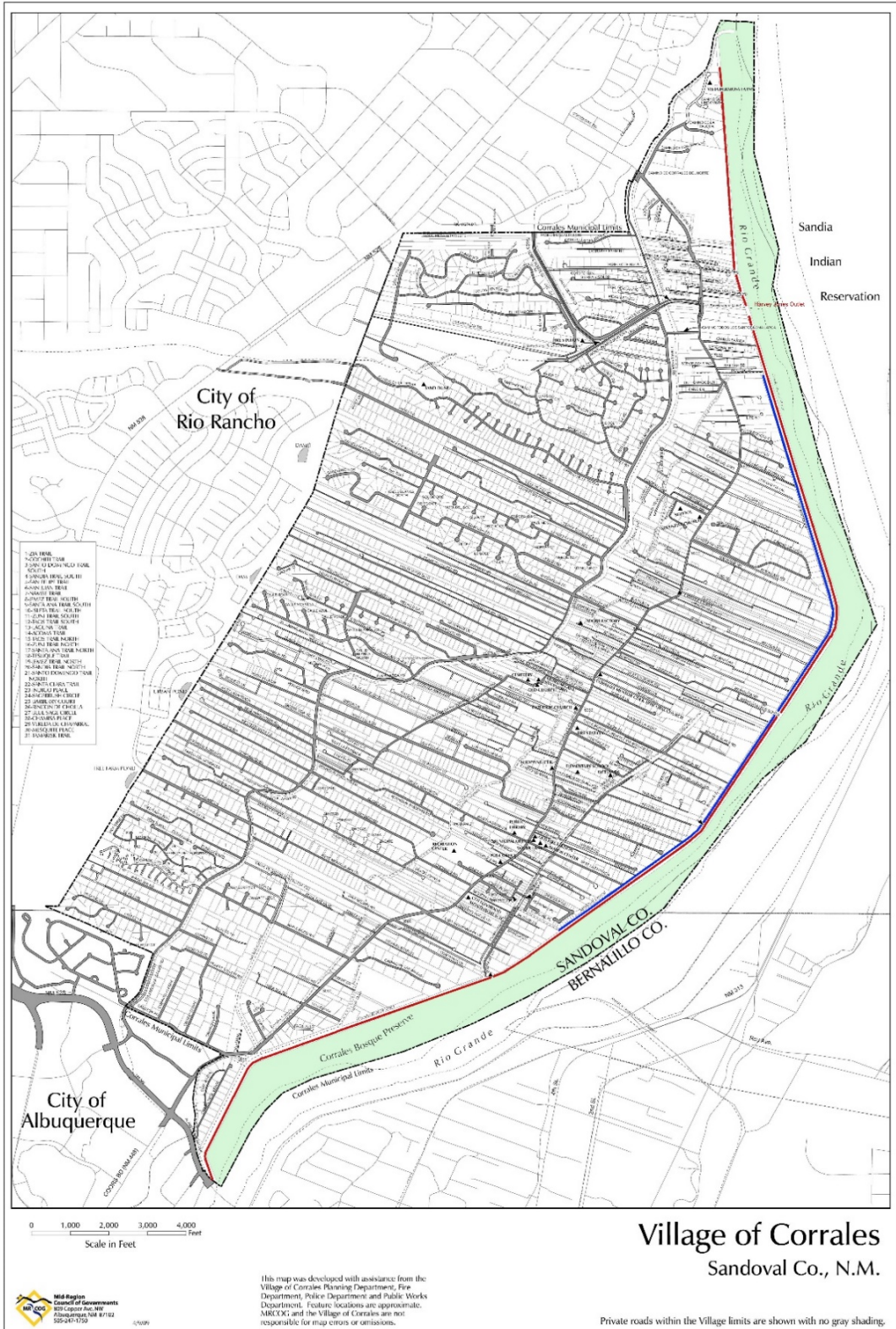


Figure 2 Map of the Village of Corrales. Clear Ditch (red line); Sandoval Lateral (blue line); Corrales Bosque Preserve (highlighted in light green, for ease of mapping, Corrales Municipal Boundaries used rather than river banks).

range of resident, wintering and breeding, and stopover migrant bird species, and (3) providing opportunities for ongoing research and monitoring projects. IBAs like the Corrales Bosque Preserve will contribute to Audubon New Mexico's statewide goal of protecting New Mexico's best habitats and landscapes that are at risk and essential to birds and other wildlife, with a particular focus on riparian areas.

HOW TO USE THIS ANNOTATED CHECKLIST

The species described in this annotated checklist are organized taxonomically by Order, Family, Genus and Species. Nomenclature, taxonomy, sequence, and spelling follow the seventh edition of the AOS Check-list of North American Birds (1998), as amended through its 61st Supplement (2020). Each species account in this annotated checklist presents the following information about bird species recorded in Corrales:

Common Name
Scientific Name (Genus and species, italicized)
Status, Abundance and Frequency
Habitat
Records
Conservation Status (if relevant)

Definitions of Terms in Status, Abundance, and Frequency

Status (Residency/Seasonality)

Permanent Resident: species present year round; implies breeding

Summer Resident: species present in warmer months only, implies breeding

Winter Resident: species present in cooler months only, implies not breeding

Transient: through-migrant, normally does not summer or winter

Irruptive: species erratic or sporadic in occurrence, may be common one year, absent in others

Vagrant: species that has strayed beyond its usual range or migration route

Hypothetical: species reported but with insufficient detail to be confirmed (e.g., specimen, photo, audio evidence)

Abundance (Relative Numbers)

Abundant: species that, *considering its conspicuousness and habits*, may be found *in proper habitat and proper season* in very large numbers [these italicized qualifications also apply to each category in this section]

Common: species found in moderate to large numbers

Fairly Common: species found in small to moderate numbers

Uncommon: species found in small numbers; some species may have large ranges but are seen infrequently

Rare: species found in very small numbers

Very Rare: species found in such low numbers that it may go undetected or be detected infrequently

Frequency (Regularity)

Regular: annual

Irregular: less than annual but generally about every other year

Occasional: 6 or more records, but less frequent than every other year

Casual: 2–5 records total, somewhat beyond its usual range, does not occur annually, but may be expected to reoccur

Accidental: 1 record only; well beyond usual range; recorded but once and not necessarily expected to occur again

Conservation Status

For all of the conservation status categories summarized below, more information and details can be found at the associated electronic resources listed above.

PIF: The Partners in Flight Watch List (U.S./Canada) comprises species of greatest conservation concern and includes those most vulnerable due to a combination of small and declining populations, limited distributions, and high threats throughout their ranges. These status categories are updated to 2020 (PIF 2020).

Red Watch List: Highly vulnerable and in urgent need of special attention.

Yellow Watch List-R: Range restricted and small populations in need of constant care

Yellow Watch List-D: Steep declines and major threats

Common Birds in Steep Decline: populations have declined continentally by an estimated 50% or more since 1970.

USSCPP: The USSCPP has identified shorebird species of Low, Moderate, and High Conservation Concern (USSCPP 2016). We have noted any High Concern species in this document.

NMACP: NMACP has developed a set of conservation status categories for the state of New Mexico (NMACP 2016). These categories can be further defined, if appropriate, as “breeding” or “non-breeding,” especially if status is different.

Species Conservation Level 1: Highest priority (scoring) species for which NM has a high stewardship responsibility

Species Conservation Level 2: Priority species for which NM has a high stewardship responsibility

Biodiversity Conservation Level 1: Highest priority (scoring) species for which NM does not have high stewardship responsibility, but that are important for NM’s biodiversity.

Biodiversity Conservation Level 2: Priority species (as above) that are important for NM’s biodiversity

Subspecies Conservation List: Particular subspecies of conservation concern in NM

NMDGF: Species of Greatest Conservation Need are defined for NM in the State Wildlife Action Plan (NMDGF 2019).

Other Terms

Local: confined to localized sites; not numerous in the state, but may be common locally.

Introduced: Established non-native species.

Rarities

An asterisk (*) following the scientific name of a species indicates an NMBRC Review List species, for which complete documentation (written details plus photos and/or vocal recordings if available) should be submitted. Information on how to submit documentation is available on the New Mexico Ornithological Society website (<http://www.nmbirds.org/nmbrc>).

Some Additional Explanations Regarding Corrales Records

Discussions of number(s) of Corrales records indicate the number of separate observations reported in one or more source. They do not reference the number of individual birds counted; where that information is important, we indicate the number of individuals. We have attempted to avoid counting records twice which is particularly important for unusual records; for example, we tried to determine if the same record is found both in eBird and NMOS Field Notes; or if multiple people were birding together on a date/location and submitted separate eBird records.

Our general rule for providing information for Corrales records is that we only provide details (the dates, numbers of individuals, person who provided the record, etc.) for species with five or less Corrales records. For species with more than five records, we generally summarize the records, providing summaries of number of records, time(s) of year for records, number(s) of individuals, sources, etc. We make exceptions to these rules when we think that additional information is important and/or interesting. It is worth repeating a note from the abundance and frequency categories above: species are assigned to categories considering their conspicuousness and habits (detectability) with the assumption that you are looking in the proper habitat and season as defined. For example, the abundance and frequency of a hummingbird species applies to the season(s) when it is found in Corrales, and the abundance and frequency of a duck species applies primarily to aquatic habitats. However, some challenges such as differing detectability in different seasons are beyond the scope of this publication; for example, many species are less detectable during incubation periods.

We consider the NMBRC to be the final authority on records of rarities in New Mexico. Therefore, we do not include records of review species that have not been accepted by NMBRC, or in some cases we consider these to be Hypothetical species for Corrales. We also do not include records for domestic or escaped species.

Findley (2013) is an extremely valuable resource, providing a summary of one person's records of birds in Corrales over 50 years. We used Findley (2013) extensively but his data presentation was problematic on a number of occasions, providing difficult-to-interpret data summaries from which we could not determine important data like date, year, numbers, or other details. Therefore, on occasions we had to extract a coarser level of information and summarize it to supplement data from other more detailed sources. There were a few occasions in which there were no other records for an unusual species reported by Findley (2013), and without any documentation, we felt it necessary to consider it a "Hypothetical" record.

As described elsewhere, this annotated checklist presents bird records from within the boundaries of the Village of Corrales, including the Corrales Bosque Preserve. For the most part, records from our various sources were relatively easy to interpret in this regard. But there are a couple instances in which we had to make a decision about whether to include or exclude certain records. One issue, which probably has had some impact on the number of records for rare species included in the Corrales

annotated checklist, is related to the southern border of the Village. The southern boundary of the Corrales Bosque Preserve is the western riverbank of the Río Grande immediately north of the Alameda Bridge. There is a major eBird hotspot at the Alameda Bridge, and, given that the river and its instream islands and sandbars around the bridge are frequented by large flocks of wintering gulls, that location is a well-known birding spot and many rare gulls are reported from that hotspot. However, the bridge is located in Bernalillo County, not in Corrales or Sandoval County. Out of an abundance of caution, we have decided not to include records from the Alameda Bridge and Open Space eBird hotspot, which normally do not indicate whether birds were spotted north or south of the bridge. This is in spite of the fact that it is possible, if not likely, that at some point, some of these rare gulls and terns passed into/over Corrales in their flights from winter roosts in the river. We only included records that were reported from eBird hotspots and personal locations in the adjacent Corrales Bosque Preserve. We don't believe there are any additional gull or tern species that would have been added to the Corrales checklist if records from the Alameda Bridge and Open Space hotspot had been included, just additional records for species already included.

Finally, there are a couple locations mentioned throughout this document that should be clarified/defined (Fig. 2): (1) the Clear Ditch (otherwise known as the Corrales Riverside Drain) runs along the west side of the levee road for the entire stretch of the Corrales Bosque Preserve from the north end to where it empties back into Rio Grande at Alameda Bridge; (2) the Sandoval Lateral that runs parallel and just west of the Clear Ditch from Romero Road south to Andrews Lane; and (3) the Harvey Jones Channel (or Outlet), which is the outlet from the Arroyo de los Montoyas to the river just north of Romero Road.

The Importance of Context in Using an Annotated Checklist

There are several subjects useful to a person interested in knowing more about birds in Corrales. These include bird identification, where to find birds, bird life history and preferred habitats, and the larger statewide/continentwide context in which Corrales is located. These subjects are largely beyond the scope of this Annotated Checklist. We provide a few pointers here.

Historically, the traditional sources for bird identification were hard copy field guides. We are not in the business of making recommendations for particular guides; such selections are mostly about personal preferences and skill levels. There remain many useful guides of this sort, ranging from continent-wide guides through state guides, and guides for regions within a state. Many people have transitioned to the use of electronic apps for mobile phones; these are easy to carry and provide additional resources like recordings of bird songs, call notes, etc. which can be valuable for comparisons in the field. In addition to traditional field guides, guides for where to find birds are valuable. NMOS provides such a guide for New Mexico; the current *New Mexico Bird Finding Guide* (Parmeter et al. 2002) contains much valuable information; however, because it is almost 20 years old, portions of it are becoming out of date. NMOS is currently finishing up an updated version that will be available in 2021. There are other regional guides; for example, Liddell and Hussey (2011) provides information about birding hotspots in central NM. eBird can also be valuable in this regard; you can search various hotspots to see what has been seen there recently or search by species to see where a species has been seen in your area. As an example, there are five eBird Birding Hotspots in Corrales, all within the Corrales Bosque Preserve from north to south: (1) Corrales Bosque – Northernmost (accessed from Siphon Road off of Corrales Road); (2) Corrales Bosque – Romero Rd entrance; (3) Corrales Bosque – Dixon Rd access; (4) Corrales Bosque – La Entrada – East Ella; and (5) Corrales Bosque – South end (accessed from the parking lot on the north side of Alameda at the Alameda

Bridge and west of the river). These hotspots are also the places where birders most frequently access the bosque.

In looking for and identifying birds, it is important to know something about their life history and ecology. This means knowing what kind of habitats they prefer and what time(s) of year they are present in Corrales. We attempt to provide some summary descriptions of both factors in the Annotated Checklist. A couple simplified examples make our point: if you are looking for ducks, look in places with water; if you are looking for hummingbirds, the middle of winter is not a promising season. In the same way, if you think that you have seen species XX, you might look at the Annotated Checklist to see if it has been recorded in Corrales in that season. There are, of course, unusual records but such research will help you narrow down your options and might send you to your bird guide to see if there are more likely, similar-looking species.

Finally, the scope of this Annotated Checklist is, as described above, the boundaries of the Village of Corrales/Corrales Bosque Preserve. However, for anyone interested in understanding the status, distribution and abundance of birds in Corrales, it is important to view these data within a larger context. Both the current and soon-to-be-published updated *New Mexico Bird Finding Guides* include short summary descriptions of status, distribution and abundance of all bird species recorded in NM. In addition, eBird provides comprehensive maps of species distributions based on all eBird entries; you can look at these maps at multiple scales and can search the data, defining years and/or months (seasons) for which you would like information.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All of the photographs in this checklist were taken by David Krueper and were taken in New Mexico; where available, the photos were taken in Corrales. The definitions of status, abundance, and frequency terms used in this document are based on those provided by Sartor O. Williams III (pers. comm.). We also thank the following for their contributions to the success of this publication: Hawks Aloft for their provision of unusual records collected during their monitoring projects in the Corrales Bosque Preserve; all the birders who have contributed data about birds in Corrales through eBird and NMOS FN; and NMOS for their support in publishing this annotated checklist. We thank David Mehlman and Dave Hawksworth for their reviews of earlier versions of the document.

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST FOR CORRALES

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae (Ducks, Geese, Swans)

Snow Goose *Anser caerulescens*

Status: Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Fields, pastures, and in the bosque along the river; can be seen foraging with Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and Sandhill Cranes

Records: There are <50 records for Corrales from winter (November through April) (eBird, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). This is in spite of its abundance just to the south in locations such as Bosque del Apache NWR. Most records are for 1–5 individuals, but there are at least four records of 35–50 individuals (eBird).

Ross's Goose *Anser rossii*

Status: Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Fields, pastures, and along the river; can be seen foraging with Snow Geese, Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, and Sandhill Cranes

Records: There are only 10 records for Corrales in winter (mid-December to late-April) (Albuquerque CBC—in Corrales—R Gracey, eBird). This is in spite of it being uncommon to fairly common just to the south in locations such as Bosque del Apache NWR. All records, but one, are for single individuals; the exception is a record of 6 flying north over the Rio Grande in the company of Snow Geese on 3 March 2010 (eBird – D Krueper). Flocks of Snow Geese should be examined carefully for the presence of Ross's Geese.

Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*



Status: Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Fields and pastures; frequently seen foraging with Canada and Cackling goose flocks

Records: There are ~30 records from Corrales in winter (early November through early March) (NMOS FN, Albuquerque CBC, eBird). Most records are for 2–5 individuals. The largest number recorded was nine on two occasions in February 2012 (eBird – M Kelly, M O’Donnell); a flock of six (including 4 hatch-year individuals) was also seen on 18 December 2009 (D Krueper/J Ruth, pers. observ.).

Cackling Goose *Branta hutchinsii*

Status: Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon to Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Fields, pastures, and wetlands, along the river, and on river islands, often foraging or loafing in the company of Canada Geese

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales in winter (mid-November through mid-March) (eBird). Although many of the records are for 1–50 individuals, the largest number was over 200 seen in the Corrales bosque on 20 December 2009 (eBird – D Krueper). This species was officially split from Canada Goose in 2004 by the AOS. Given the variation in sizes and proportions among the subspecies of Canada Goose, Cackling Goose is often difficult to distinguish from the smaller Canada Geese subspecies, although it also has a distinctive call. We summarize only records since the split.

Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*

Status: Winter Resident/
Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Common (in winter)/
Uncommon in summer) **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Fields, pastures, and wetlands, along the river and on river islands (in winter); in summer seen primarily along the river

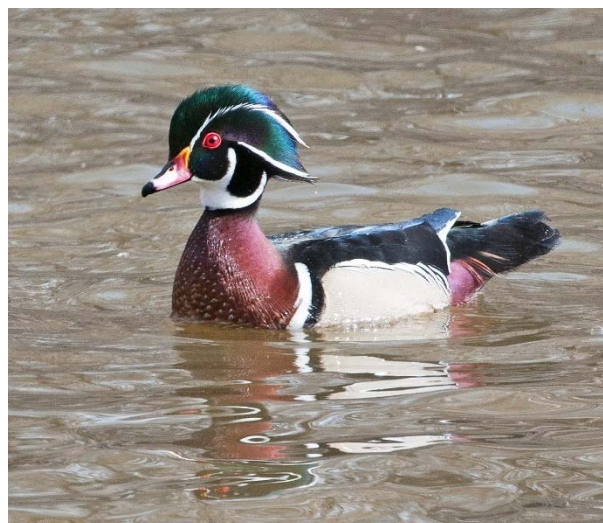
Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) throughout the year, with concentrations of large numbers in migration and winter. A much smaller number remain in the summer and they are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013). There are some specific breeding records: three adults and two goslings on 18 May 2013 (eBird – W Howe), four adults and one gosling on 30 May 2014 (eBird – L Gerber, L Ladwig), and a family group of 2 adults and 5 goslings along the river on 14 May 2016 (eBird – J Ruth).

Wood Duck *Aix sponsa*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common (in winter/
migration); Rare to Uncommon (in summer) **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Rivers, acequias and drainage ditches, and ponds; riparian forest; they are cavity nesters and will use nest boxes

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Findley (2013) noted that he first saw Wood Ducks in Corrales in 1992 and that since then they have become increasingly common. There are now records for all months of the year (eBird, Findley 2013) and they are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013). There are some specific breeding records: a number of young were observed emerging from a nest box on 8 June 2000 (Findley 2013), broods of 9 and 10 with females on the Clear Ditch in July 2000 (Findley 2013), and juvenile or immature Wood Ducks in the bosque on 14 May, 15 July, and 24 July 2016, the latter with photos (eBird – J Ruth, D Lerwill, NMOS FN – D Lerwill).



Blue-winged Teal *Spatula discors*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Rivers, irrigation ditches, and flooded fields

Records: There are <100 records for Corrales (eBird). The majority are from spring migration (February to May) (eBird), all records from or near the bosque. Findley (2013) reported his records evenly divided between the river and the Clear Ditch. There are about five records from fall migration (late August through end of October), including an unusually large flock of 30–40 that was seen on 20 and 24 October 2018 with photos (eBird – D Lerwill, O Sinkus); there is also an unusual winter record for a single individual on 13 January 2009 (NMOS FN – R Gracey).

Cinnamon Teal *Spatula cyanoptera*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Rivers, ditches, ponds and marshes

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales. The vast majority are from spring migration (mid-February to May) (eBird, Findley 2013); there are <5 records from fall migration (mid-August through mid-September). Most records are for 1–5 individuals, with the two largest records being 9 individuals on 13 March 2016 (eBird – D Krueper) and 12 on 17 August 2019 (eBird – R Bemish). There is also an unusual winter record of one individual on 25 December 2017 (eBird – A Rodgers).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D.

Northern Shoveler *Spatula clypeata*

Status: Transient/
Winter Resident

Abundance: Uncommon (in winter);
Fairly Common (in migration)

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: River and irrigation ditches

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales in winter/spring migration (November to May) (eBird). Most records are for 1–5 individuals; the largest record is for 21 individuals on 14 April 2016 (eBird – B Maley). There are four records from fall migration (mid-August through mid-October) (eBird).

Gadwall *Mareca strepera*

Status: Transient/
Winter Resident

Abundance: Uncommon (in winter);
Fairly Common (in migration)

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Wetlands, rivers, and irrigation ditches

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales in fall/winter/spring (November–May), with the majority of records from December–March (eBird, Findley 2013). In recent years there are <5 records from early fall migration in late September–October (eBird). Most records are for 1–5 individuals; the two records with the highest numbers are for 41 seen on 7 March 2004 (eBird – W Howe), and a surprising 112 on 20 March 2015 (eBird – B Maley). There are only two Gadwall records from the summer in Corrales: one individual on 27 July 1981 (NMOS FN – W Howe); and two individuals on 5 July 2013 (eBird – M Kelly).

American Wigeon *Mareca americana*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Rivers, lakes, marshes and irrigation ditches; graze on nearby wetland-associated uplands

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales in fall/winter/spring (October–May), with the majority of records from December–March (eBird, Findley 2013). Most records are of 1–10 individuals; the records with the largest numbers are for 38 seen on 7 March 2004 (eBird – W Howe) and 35 on 14 November 2012 (eBird – D Hawksworth).



Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Wetlands, rivers, acequias, ponds, lakes.

Records: This is undoubtedly the most common duck found in Corrales throughout the year (eBird, Findley 2013) and there are extensive records. There are a small number of permanent residents that

are known to breed in Corrales (Findley 2013, J Ruth, pers. observ.). During migration and winter, numbers increase considerably.

Mexican Duck *Anas diazi*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Wetlands, rivers, acequias, ponds, lakes

Records: The Mexican Duck was formerly considered by some as a subspecies of Mallard. It was officially split from Mallard in 2020 by the AOS. There are several eBird records prior to the split with descriptions, and three with photos: a male in Corrales on 6 December 2010 with photo (NMOS FN and eBird – M O’Donnell), two on 4/19/2018 with photo (R Bemish, L Bemish). eBird records are from fall/winter/spring (mid-October through mid-May). It can be challenging but not impossible to distinguish them – both male and female Mexican Ducks resemble female Mallards in general plumage, but their tail feathers are grayish-brown rather than white and not curled on the male, and the bill is yellow-green on males and orange on females. There is one report of a Mallard X Mexican Duck hybrid in Corrales with description on 20 October 2018 (eBird – E. Gyllenhaal).

Conservation Status: NMACP Subspecies Conservation List (prior to its split from Mallard as a full species).

Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*

Status: Transient/
Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare (in winter);
Uncommon (in migration) **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: River and irrigation ditches

Records: There are ~25 records for Corrales fall/winter/spring (October to March) (eBird, Hawks Aloft). Findley (2013) reported seeing Northern Pintail in Corrales on 16 occasions over the same general time period, but provides no details about date, year, or numbers. Records are mostly for single individuals, although there are four eBird records for 11–16 individuals.

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (winter); NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Green-winged Teal *Anas crecca*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Rivers, irrigation ditches, and flooded fields

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales for fall/winter/spring (October to May), with the largest numbers of records from December to March. There are a very few records from September. Most records are for 1–10 individuals; however, the two largest records are for a flock of 34 on 9 February 1998 (eBird – C Rustay) and 30 on 3/28/2015 (eBird – R Koehler).

Canvasback *Aythya valisineria*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Prefers deeper water (e.g., lakes) for foraging, but can be seen on the river

Records: There are ~20 winter records for Corrales (January to early March) (eBird, Hawks Aloft). Five of the eBird records throughout February and early March 2013 may represent the same pair of birds seen in the bosque (eBird – R Koehler, M Kelly, W Howe); similarly Hawks Aloft records include birds in the same location on multiple dates in 2008, 2011, and 2015. Most records are for 1–2 individuals. The exceptions in numbers are a record for 6 individuals on 19 February 2016 (eBird – R Koehler) and 5 birds on 3 January 2011 (Hawks Aloft).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Redhead *Aythya americana*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Prefers deeper water (e.g., lakes) for foraging, but can be seen on the river

Records: There are four records for Corrales. Findley (2013) recorded one individual on the river on 20 January 1997; two males were recorded on 11 February 2015 (eBird – V Dargain); 4 individuals on 19 February 2016 (eBird – R Koehler); and one was photographed on 29–30 October 2020 (eBird – B Morris, W Kuehn).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Prefers deeper water (e.g., lakes) for foraging, but can be seen on the river

Records: There are ~25 records for Corrales for fall/winter/spring (mid-October to late April) (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). The majority of records are for 1–5 individuals; the largest number was 13 on 1 March 2013 (eBird – W Howe).

Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Prefers deeper water (e.g., lakes) for foraging, but can be seen on the river

Records: There are 7 or 8 records for Corrales (eBird), depending on whether two records are for the same bird. All records are for 1–5 individuals. All but two records are from winter (January or February) (eBird). The exceptions are records for one individual on 1 May 2011 (eBird – R Koehler) and one on 3–6 November 2020 (eBird – W Kuehn, B Morris).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (winter).

Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Prefers deeper water (e.g., lakes) for foraging, but can be seen on the river

Records: There are ~15 records for Corrales from fall/winter/spring (late October through mid-April) (eBird; Hawks Aloft; Findley 2013). Records are for 1–6 individuals.

Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Prefers deeper water (e.g., lakes) for foraging, but can be seen on the river

Records: There are ~30 winter/spring records for Corrales (December to mid-March) (eBird, Findley 2013). Although eBird shows 30 records, it seems likely that in some cases multiple records on different dates may be the same bird(s). Most records are for 1–3 individuals; the record for the largest number is for 7 individuals seen on 5 December 2020 (eBird – O Siinkus, J Parlapiano).

Hooded Merganser *Lophodytes cucullatus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Rivers

Records: There are 15 records for Corrales from fall/winter/spring (mid-November through early March) (eBird, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–2 individuals and all are from along the river. In addition, there is a female specimen in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 5 November 1982 (MSB:Bird:5300).



Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Rivers

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales from fall/winter/spring (November through April) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Many records were for 1–5 individuals; there are also records for

flocks of 10–25. The two records for the largest numbers are for 55 seen on 3 February 2018 (eBird – multiple observers) and 95 on 19 January 2019 (eBird – C Chappell).

Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Rivers

Records: There are two winter records for Corrales. Four individuals were reported on the river on 15 February 1997 (Findley 2013), and three on 20 January 2018 (eBird – J Paisley). It is worth noting that distinguishing female Red-breasted and Common mergansers from a distance can be a challenge.

Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Rivers, ponds

Records: There are six winter records for Corrales. Two to four individuals were seen on two dates between 30 October and 11 November 2002 (eBird – M Day); one individual on 5 January 2007 (Hawks Aloft); four individuals on 21 January 2006 (eBird – M Day); 2 males on 11 February 2015 (eBird – V Dargain); one seen on 5 November 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus); and seven seen on 28 November 2020 (eBird – P Rogers, O Sinkus et al.).

GALLIFORMES

Odontophoridae (New World Quail)

Scaled Quail *Callipepla squamata*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon
(historically); Rare (at present) **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Arid grasslands, arid shrublands, esp. west of Loma Larga Road

Records: There are <25 eBird records for Corrales from both the bosque and the residential parts of the village. Most records are for 1–2 individuals. Never common in the wooded/bosque portions of Corrales (Findley 2013), they are primarily found in the suburbs west of Corrales Road or Loma Larga. Populations appear to have declined in recent years, while Gambel’s Quail are doing well. They are known to nest in Corrales; at a residence west of Loma Larga, a few pairs nested in the early 2000s. Single individuals were heard calling from 2010–2014 but none since then at this location (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). There continued to be a few reports from Corrales through 2018 (eBird) and one was photographed on 12 June 2020 (Birding New Mexico Facebook site – B V Buckel). On occasion Scaled Quail is known to hybridize with the translocated, established Gambel’s Quail that are now more abundant.

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMACP Species Conservation Level 1 (all seasons).

Gambel's Quail *Callipepla gambelii*

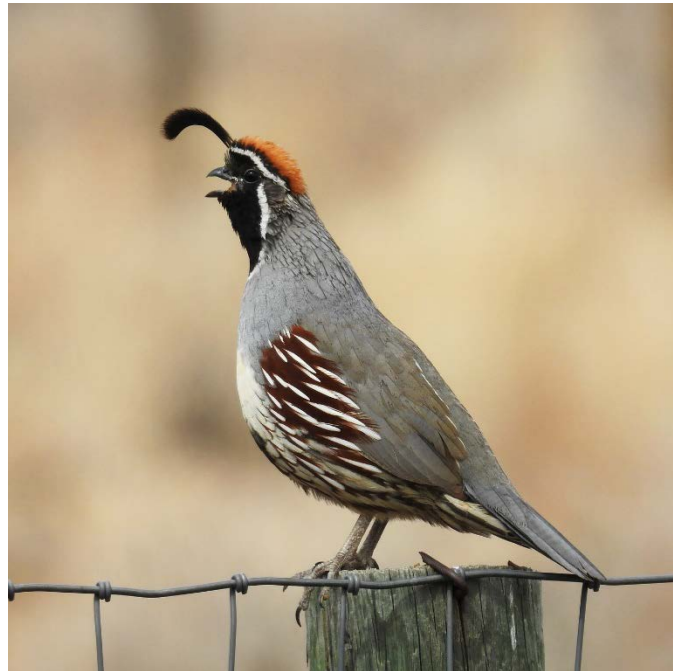
Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Arid shrublands, farmland with shrubby borders and shelterbelts, shrubby habitat on the western edge of the bosque

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales year-round (eBird, Findley 2013). Gambel's Quail are most common west of Loma Larga and in the northern part of the Corrales bosque (eBird). The largest numbers are found in winter when covey size increases substantially; the maximum number in a winter record was 115 individuals in and around a yard west of Loma Larga on 25 December 2014 (eBird – J Ruth). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). As a result, in mid-summer, there are also large family groups with many young birds; maximum number in a record was 49 on 18 July 2016 in a neighborhood west of Loma Larga (eBird – J Ruth). This record included multiple family groups – a crèche of 4 adults with 12 just-hatched young, another crèche of 4 adults with 15 just-hatched, and another adult with 6 half-grown young. A crèche is formed by more than one pair of adults to share care for recently-hatched chicks.



Phasianidae (Partridges, Grouse, Turkeys)

Wild Turkey *Meleagris gallopavo*

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian bosque, woodlands

Records: There are about 50 records for Corrales throughout the year (eBird, Findley 2013). They are most frequently seen in fall/winter/spring. Records are for 1–13 individuals. There is one record of breeding activity: a female with 3 chicks was observed with photos on 7 June 2011 (NMOS FN – W Howe).

The history of Wild Turkeys in Corrales is interesting if somewhat murky. To the best of our knowledge, both Merriam's and Rio Grande subspecies have been transplanted into the central and south-central Rio Grande valley (NMDGF management plan) in areas like Bosque del Apache NWR

and the Rio Grande Nature Center. In addition, both the Santa Ana and Sandia Pueblos have introduced turkeys onto their lands in recent years. According to an article in the former *Bosque Beast* (Aug/Sept 2013) Santa Ana Pueblo introduced Merriam's Turkeys and Sandia Pueblo introduced Rio Grande Turkeys, both sometime before 2010. On occasion these birds make it across the river. The issue is further confused by the fact, also reported by *Bosque Beast*, that hybrid domestic-Rio Grande turkeys have been released into the Corrales bosque at some point. It is notable that the number of eBird records seems to have increased around 2014, which may be a result of infiltration from these nearby reintroduction efforts. Domestic and hybrid turkeys typically display white or whitish outer tail-feathers. Native subspecies can generally be distinguished by feather coloration on lower back and tail margins. Rio Grande turkeys have tan or buff colored rump and tail feather tips, and Merriam's have lighter, ashy-white tipped feathers, and Gould's have almost pure white tail feather margins (NMDGF 2011).

Ring-necked Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus* (INTRODUCED)

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Farmland and other areas with brushy borders and shelterbelts

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales spanning the entire year (eBird). The vast majority of records are for 1–2 individuals. They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013).

PODICIPEDIFORMES

Podicipedidae (Grebes)

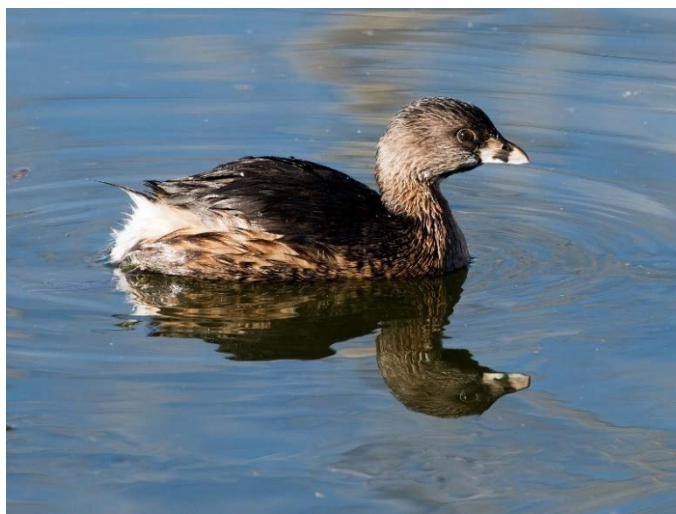
Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Rivers, irrigation ditches, and ponds

Records: There are ~30 records for Corrales primarily from fall/winter/spring (September–March). Most records are for single individuals observed on the river or in the Clear Ditch (eBird, Findley 2013). There are three late spring-summer records: an individual in an irrigated field on 6 May 1994 (Findley 2013), an individual on 5 June 2007 (Hawks Aloft), and an individual on 3 June 2013 (eBird – M Kelly).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).



Eared Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Rivers and ponds

Records: There are four fall/winter/spring records for Corrales. One individual in breeding plumage on the river on 1 April 1994 (Findley 2013); one on 29 April 1995 (eBird – N Cox); one on 11 February 2015 (eBird – V Dargain); and one on 1–4 November 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus, et al.). In addition, there is a female specimen in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 11 May 1966 (MSB:Bird:2995).

Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN.

Western Grebe *Aechmophorus occidentalis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Prefers lakes and reservoirs, will use rivers on occasion

Records: There are a few records for Corrales in fall/winter (mid-October through early December). eBird shows what are at least 5 or 6 records, one on 21 October 1995 (eBird – C Rustay), one on 7 December 2008 (eBird – D Krueper), one on 1 December 2012 (eBird – D Krueper), records of one individual on three dates from 28 November through 3 December 2014 (eBird – multiple observers), one on 27 November 2017 with photo (eBird – G Hanson), and 1–2 birds from 29 October to 5 November 2020 (eBird – multiple observers). Findley (2013) also indicated an unspecified number of records for May and June with no specific data, dates or locations. Birds are seen on the river or in the nearby Harvey Jones Channel when it is flooded.

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (winter) species; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Prefers lakes and reservoirs, will use rivers on occasion

Records: There are two records for Corrales on the river: one on 29 May 1997 (Findley 2013), and one on 1 December 2012 (eBird – D Krueper).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (winter) species; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

COLUMBIFORMES

Columbidae (Pigeons, Doves)

Rock Pigeon *Columba livia* (INTRODUCED)

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Residential/commercial areas

Records: This introduced, feral species is seen regularly in Corrales, frequently perched in large numbers on power or telephone lines. They are presumed to breed here.

Eurasian Collared-Dove *Streptopelia decaocto* (INTRODUCED)

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Urban/suburban settings with access to feeders and other seed sources

Records: This rapidly-spreading introduced species was first recorded in Corrales in 2004. Findley (2013) noted first records from August 2004 and two were recorded on 19 December 2004 on the CBC portion in Corrales (eBird – D Krueper/J Ruth, et al.). There are extensive records for Corrales since that time. Records are for 1–10 individuals (eBird). We were not able to find any records confirming breeding in Corrales, but this seems likely, given that there are now records from every month of the year (eBird, Findley 2013).

Inca Dove *Columbina inca*

Status: Vagrant **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Suburban, residential areas

Records: There are only three records for Corrales. One individual was reported at feeders near the bosque on 7 November 2006 (Findley 2013); one in the bosque on 21 September 2008 (eBird – D Krueper); and one in residential area west of Loma Larga on 3 May 2009 (eBird – D Krueper).

White-winged Dove *Zenaida asiatica*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common to Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian bosque and residential areas

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird, Findley 2013) from throughout the year; they are known to nest in Corrales (J Ruth, pers. observ.). Findley (2013) noted that he first saw this species, which has expanded its range northward in the state, in Corrales in 1998; he reported that they became common starting in 2003. The first eBird record is for a single individual on 15 December 2002 (D Krueper). The species has



increasingly been recorded year-round (eBird, Findley 2013). Because they tend to congregate in flocks in the winter, the records with largest numbers are winter records. As an example, 168 were recorded on 19 December 2010 (eBird – D Krueper); there are regularly winter records for >35 individuals.

Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Most lowland habitat types

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) throughout the year. They are known to nest here (Findley 2013, eBird, J. Ruth, pers. observ.). Some individuals remain year-round, but because they tend to congregate in flocks in the winter, the highest numbers are found in winter.

CUCULIFORMES

Cuculidae (Cuckoos, Roadrunners, Anis)

Greater Roadrunner *Geococcyx californianus* (NEW MEXICO STATE BIRD)

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Prefers arid shrublands away from the river, although also seen in the bosque.

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) in every month of the year (eBird, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–2 individuals. This species is known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013, J Ruth, pers. observ.).



Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*

Status: Summer Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Irregular (historically)
Occasional (at present)

Habitat: Forested riparian bosque with large cottonwoods

Records: A late-arriving summer resident (mid-May to mid-September) in the Corrales bosque, it is known to have nested here historically (Findley 2013). There are no specific breeding records; Findley (2013) reported observing nest-building in June and copulation in July, but did not provide any specific information about year, date, location, or outcome of the nesting attempt. Its status in Corrales has changed dramatically over the last 50 years. Findley (2013) noted that Yellow-billed Cuckoo numbers have declined in Corrales since the 1960s, consistent with patterns throughout the west. This pattern is also consistent with historical data from transects located in the Corrales Bosque. In 1981, 1–5 individuals were observed on three different transects during June and July (Hink & Ohmart data shared by Hawks Aloft). There are only 10 specific records for Corrales in the 21st century (eBird, Hawks Aloft), and Findley (2013) reported that he did not observe any after 1998. With one exception, these 10 records are for single individuals, and there is not more than one record in any one year. The most recent records are for one on 17 June 2016 and one on 13 June 2017 (both records from Hawks Aloft). In addition, there is a specimen (sex unk.) in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales in the summer of 1977 (MSB:Bird:4216).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding). The western Distinct Population Segment of Yellow-billed Cuckoo is listed as Threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (USFWS Endangered and Threatened Species Website), and is on the NMACP Subspecies Conservation List.

CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)

Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Can be seen aerially foraging above most habitats

Records: There are ~100 records for Corrales in spring/summer/fall (mid-May through early October) (eBird, Findley 2013, NMOS FN, Hawks Aloft, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Most records are for 1–5 individuals. Larger numbers have occurred in late summer/early fall: 25 on 4 September 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus, J Parlapiano), 20 on 18 August 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus), and 13 on 18 August 2018 (eBird – M Kelly). There are also three specimens in the UNM MSB that were collected in Corrales, one (sex uncertain) on 8 August 1977 (MSB:Bird:4189), a female on 29 August 1989 (MSB:Bird:6496), and a female on 26 September 1994 (MSB:Bird:18824). There is no evidence of breeding in Corrales (Findley 2013); there is a nesting record for Bernalillo County from June through August 1968 (NMOS FN – J Linn).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMDGF SGCN.

Common Poorwill *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: During migration can be seen on roads at night.

Records: There are six records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Hawks Aloft, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.), all of single individuals. Most records are during spring and fall migration: one individual on 3 October 2005 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.); one on 12 October 2005 (Hawks Aloft); one on 2 October 2008 (eBird – D Krueper); one on 29 October 2011 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.); and one on 26 April 2014 (eBird – J Kitting). There is an unusual winter record on 6 December 2010 (NMOS FN, eBird – D Krueper).

APODIFORMES

Apodidae (Swifts)

Black Swift *Cypseloides niger*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Can be seen flying over most habitats in migration

Records: There are three records for Corrales in late spring/early summer migration. Findley (2013) reported a flock of ten on 7 June 1993; a flock of 11 were reported over the bosque on 13 June 2010 (eBird – D Krueper), and a single individual was observed on 9 June 2018 with photos (eBird – D Buckley).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-R; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1(breeding).

Chimney/Vaux's Swift *Chaetura pelagica/vauxi* *

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Can be seen flying over most habitats in migration

Records: There are two *Chaetura* swift records for Corrales in spring. Findley (2013) reported two *Chaetura* swifts at the Alameda Bridge (presumably north of the bridge given the focus of his publication) on 26 May 1962, and noted that Chimney Swift was the most likely ID. One Chimney Swift (a small dark swift) was reported in Corrales on 8 May 1983 (NMOS FN – S and D Huntington).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

White-throated Swift *Aeronautes saxatalis*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Aerial foragers over any habitat

Records: There are about a dozen records for Corrales, all but one during spring migration (mid-March through early June) (NMOS FN; eBird; Findley 2013). There is one fall record of 2–3 individuals seen on two occasions between 23 September and 1 October 2017 (eBird – B Morris). Most records are for 1–5 individuals, but an estimated 100 individuals were observed in a flock over the river on 14 April 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus).



Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)

Black-chinned Hummingbird *Archilochus alexandri*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Abundant **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian bosque, arid habitat in residential areas away from the river; frequents hummingbird feeders.

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales where it is the most common and most numerous hummingbird species. It is known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Records are from spring/summer/fall (early April through late October) (eBird, Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). The records are usually for 1–20 individuals. But, due to their abundance in the bosque, the two records for the largest numbers along bosque trails are for 75 individuals on 11 July 2010 (eBird – D Hawksworth), and 94 individuals on 4 May 2014 (eBird – D Krueper, J Ruth).

Anna’s Hummingbird *Calypte anna*

Status: Vagrant **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Desertscrub, open woodlands, residential areas

Records: There is a single record with photo for Corrales. The single worn individual was observed on 28 September 2019 (eBird – R Bemish).

Calliope Hummingbird *Selasphorus calliope*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare to Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Desertscrub, riparian woodlands, residential areas; frequents hummingbird feeders

Records: There are >150 records for Corrales (Hawks Aloft, NMOS FN, eBird, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.), with the vast majority (>100) from Hawks Aloft surveys in the bosque. Records are for 1–3 individuals during fall migration (mid-July through late September) (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-R.

Rufous Hummingbird *Selasphorus rufus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Desertscrub, riparian woodlands, residential areas; frequents hummingbird feeders.

Records: There are at least 150 records for Corrales, and with one exception, all are from fall migration (early July through late September) (eBird, Findley 2013), with a few later records in October (eBird, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Most records are for 1–2 individuals; the two records with the largest numbers are for six individuals on 14 September 2008 (eBird – W Howe) and nine on 12 August 2017 (eBird – J Ruth, D Krueper). The spring migration route is largely to the west of New Mexico, but they are occasionally observed here, and on 4 May 2008 one was reported in the Corrales bosque (eBird – D Krueper).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D.



Broad-tailed Hummingbird *Selasphorus platycercus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Primarily seen at hummingbird feeders or heard flying over

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) during spring migration (mid-April through early June) and fall migration (early August into early October). There are ~20 summer records from July (eBird). It is worth noting that males produce a distinctive high trill in flight, but the observer must be careful to distinguish it from the similar, more metallic flight trill produced by Rufous Hummingbird.

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-R; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

GRUIFORMES

Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules, Coots)

Virginia Rail *Rallus limicola*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Marshes, river edges, other wetland areas

Records: There are four records for Corrales. One individual was seen on 24 November 2008 (eBird – R Koehler); one was seen and photographed on 21 December 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus). There are also two female specimens at the UNM MSB, one collected in Corrales on 25 April 1996 (MSB:Bird:21119), and one collected on 2 July 2005 (MSB:Bird:24855).

Sora *Porzana carolina*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Marshes, river edges, in cattail patches along irrigation ditches in migration

Records: There are eight records for Corrales during fall migration (mid-August through late-September) (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013). Two of these records are for dead birds, one found by the Corrales interior drain (Findley 2013) and one found along Old Church Road (J Ruth/ D Krueper, pers. observ.). Two recent records include one on 31 August 2019 with photos (eBird – D Lerwill) and six reports of one to two individuals from 13–21 September 2020 in the same stretch of the Clear Ditch with photo (eBird – R Bemish and others); one of the two was identified as a juvenile.

American Coot *Fulica americana*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Aquatic habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) during fall/winter/spring (early November through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). The vast majority of records are for 1–15 individuals (eBird). There are just a few fall records (late August through October) (eBird, Findley 2013).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Gruidae (Cranes)

Sandhill Crane *Antigone canadensis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Forages in fields and pastures, roosts on sand bars in the river

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Most records are from fall/winter/spring (mid-October through mid-March) (eBird, Findley 2013). The earliest records are from 23 September 2012 (eBird – D Hawksworth) and 28 September 2018 (eBird - M Kelly, A Rodgers). The latest records are for 29 March 2015 (eBird – J Ruth) and 4 April 2015 (J Ruth, pers. observ.). There are frequently records for several hundred individuals. The record with the largest number was for over 3200 individuals on 2 November 1991 (NMOS FN – T Brownell) and over 2200 individuals on 15 February 2014 (J Ruth, pers. observ.); both were flocks in migration overhead.



Whooping Crane *Grus americana*

Status: Transient (from experimental flock – historically)

Abundance: Very Rare (historically)

Frequency: Occasional (historically)

Habitat: Forages with Sandhill Cranes in fields and pastures, roosts on river sand bars

Records: There are a number of records for Corrales, but they are all presumably from the experimental flock that never became established in Gray’s Lake, Idaho. One was recorded flying over Corrales on 19 November 1991 (NMOS FN – T Brownell). Findley (2013) reported observing 1–5 individuals per year in the years spanning 1976 through 1999; the 5 were seen in 1984. This number is consistent with reports from the Bosque del Apache NWR area of 1–8 individuals across approximately the same time frame, with 7–8 reported in 1985 and 1988 respectively (eBird). There are no records from Corrales after 1999. Observers should be aware that there are occasional records of leucistic Sandhill Cranes which have been mistaken for Whooping Cranes; for example, there was a leucistic Sandhill Crane at Bosque del Apache NWR on 30 October 2015 (NMOS FN – GK Froelich).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-R. Listed as Endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, as well as in the State of New Mexico.

CHARADRIIFORMES

Recurvirostridae (Stilts, Avocets)

Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Marshes, lakes, sometimes in rivers during migration

Records: There are only two records for Corrales. Findley (2013) reported one individual in flooded fields on 12 April 2002. 10 individuals were seen flying over the Corrales bosque on 23 August 2015 (eBird – B Morris).

American Avocet *Recurvirostra americana*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Marshes, lakes, sometimes in rivers during migration

Records: There are ~20 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). All records are from the river or bosque during spring migration (mid-March through early June) and late fall migration/winter (November and December). Records are for 1–16 individuals.

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Charadriidae (Lapwings, Plovers)

Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident
with some Summer Residents **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Mudflats, riverbanks, fields; nests in open, flat areas with minimal vegetation including river sandbars

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). The vast majority of the records are from the Corrales bosque from fall/winter/spring (early September through mid-May) (eBird). Most records are for 1–2 individuals, although there is one record for 14 individuals on 7 October 1993 (eBird – C Rustay) and another for 36 individuals on 8 October 2015 (eBird – D Craig). There are a number of summer records – 11 records from



June, 7 from July, and 6 from August (eBird). Findley (2013) notes that he has records for every month of the year in Corrales, and he suggests that Killdeer may nest in Corrales, on the river islands. However, we found no specific records documenting breeding.

Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Mudflats and shores

Records: There are only two records for Corrales both in the same year – one individual at the Harvey Jones Channel on 4 May 2008 (eBird – D Krueper), and two individuals at the same location on 17 May (eBird – R Koehler).

Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Mudflats and shoreline

Records: There is a single record for Corrales - one individual on 6 May 1984 (NMOS FN – D Stahlecker).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; USSCPP Species of High Concern.

Long-billed Curlew *Numenius americanus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Grasslands, river banks and islands, and fields

Records: There are eight records for Corrales, all single individuals during spring migration (mid-April through mid-May (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013).

Conservation Status: USSCPP Species of High Concern; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Mudflats, river banks and islands, and wet fields

Records: There are two records for Corrales. One individual was recorded on 13 September 1986 (NMOS FN – W Howe), and four individuals were observed with a photo on 10 September 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus).

Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Mudflats and shores

Records: There are at least four records for Corrales (eBird). Two individuals were seen on 10 May 2006 (eBird – S Drilling). There were 2–17 individuals recorded on three dates from 26 April through 4 May 2008 (eBird – D Krueper), 2 individuals were reported on 24 August 2008 (eBird – D Krueper), and one was reported on 24 April 2020 (eBird – W Kuehn).

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Marshes and mudflats

Records: There is a single report for Corrales; one late migrant on 15 May 2017 (eBird – A Rodgers).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; USSCPP Species of High Concern.

Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Mudflats and shorelines

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. One individual was reported on 26 August 2014 (eBird – J Mosley).

Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Mudflats and shorelines

Records: There ten records for Corrales (eBird, Findley 2013). Half are from fall migration (early October–early November) (eBird, Findley 2013), the other half from spring migration (late March through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–4 individuals, but 8 were observed on 8 May 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus).

American Woodcock *Scolopax minor* *

Status: Vagrant **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands

Records: There are three confirmed records for Corrales. A single individual was seen from 12 December 2012 to 8 January 2013 with photo (NMOS FN – J Findley, Findley 2013). Another individual was seen on 12 October 2019 with photo (eBird - W Egelhoff, V Davis). An individual was discovered along the Clear Ditch during the Albuquerque Christmas Bird Count and seen/photographed by multiple observers on 20 December 2020 (eBird – mult. observ.).

Conservation Status: USSCPP Species of High Concern.

Wilson's Snipe *Gallinago delicata*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Marshes, wetlands, most often seen along irrigation ditches

Records: There are ~40 records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft). These records are from fall/winter/spring (late August through mid-April) (eBird, Findley 2013). Records are for 1–2 individuals, and they are frequently reported multiple times over several months. In addition, there is a female specimen in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 19 January 1998 (MSB:Bird:21178).

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident, with some Winter Residents **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular (in migration and summer); Irregular (in winter)

Habitat: River banks, mud flats, and islands

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales, the majority of which are for spring migration (late March through late May), and fall migration (early August through late September) (eBird). The records are for 1–10 individuals, and almost all are from the Corrales bosque. There are quite a few summer records (June through early August) (eBird); Findley (2013) also noted that they were frequently seen from May through July. In fact, breeding in Corrales has been confirmed in recent years: an adult and a very young chick were observed on a river island on 21 July 2013 (NMOS FN, eBird – W Howe), and a pair were observed on a river island from 11 June 2020 until 2 chicks, fresh off the nest, were observed on 15 July (eBird - O Sinkus). Since 1999 have been seven winter records (late October–early March) (eBird, NMOS FN).

Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Riverbanks, mudflats and islands

Records: There are <25 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird). Records are from the bosque during spring migration (late April to mid-May) and fall migration (mid-August to mid-September). Most records are for single individuals. However, a group of 8 individuals were seen on 22 April 2018 (eBird – A Rodgers).

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

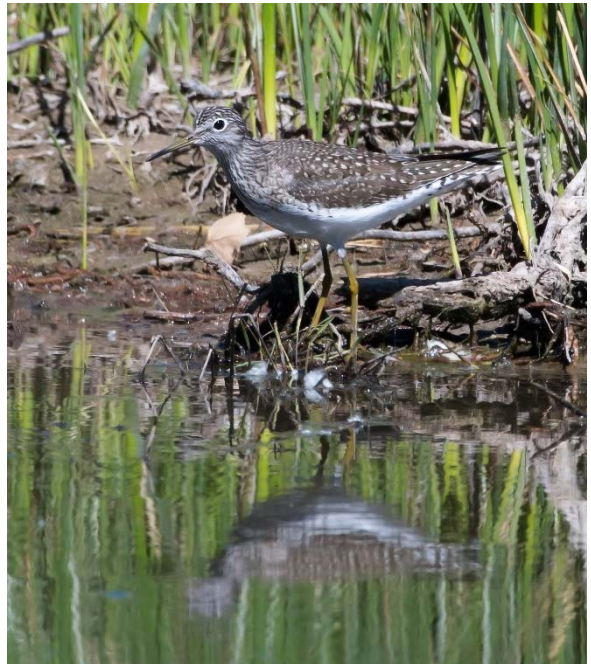
Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Mudflats and shorelines

Records: There are <10 eBird reports of Lesser Yellowlegs for Corrales. All reports, but one, are from fall migration (early September through late October); the exception is one individual observed on 6 July 2020 (eBird – W Kuehn). This species is difficult to distinguish from Greater Yellowlegs, depending on the view, although calls are distinctive. Even some of the photos provided by observers in eBird do not, in our opinion, provide clear evidence that these were Lesser rather than Greater Yellowlegs. However, we do not have sufficient evidence to confirm or discount such reports, so we simply summarize them here. This being said, this species does pass through here on migration, as evidenced by photo-documentation at nearby sites.



Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; USSCPP Species of High Concern.

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitats: Lakes, marshes, shores, including riparian banks

Records: There are three migration records for Corrales. Findley (2013) reported two records: five individuals on 21 April 1994, and six on 8 October 1994. Thirteen were seen along the river on 30 April 2020 (eBird – C Hayes).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch ListD; USSCPP Species of High Concern.

Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Mudflats, shores, marshes, islands in rivers

Records: There are <25 records for Corrales. Four are from spring migration (late March to late April (eBird, Findley 2013). The rest are from fall migration (late August through late October) (eBird). There was also an unusual winter record of one individual on 14 December 2008 (NMOS FN, eBird –

D Krueper). See the note above regarding the difficulties in distinguishing Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs.

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (winter).

Wilson's Phalarope *Phalaropus tricolor*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Still water in lakes and ponds; other still water in migration, such as the standing water at the Harvey Jones Channel

Records: There are only two records for Corrales, and these may be for the same small flock – four to six individuals were seen at the Harvey Jones Channel on 25 and 26 April 2008 (eBird – M Kelly, D Krueper).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Laridae (Gulls, Terns, Skimmers)

Bonaparte's Gull *Chroicocephalus philadelphia*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs, and rivers

Records: There are three records for Corrales. One first-winter-plumaged bird on the river on 9 October 2005 (Findley 2013), two individuals on 30 April 2011 (eBird – S Vinson), and three on 28 March 2016 (eBird – B Maley).

Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs, and rivers

Records: There are ~35 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN). With one exception, all records are for spring migration (late March through mid-May) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–50 individuals; the two largest records are for 112 individuals seen on 1 May 1993 (NMOS FN, eBird – C Rustay) and 207 on 24 April 2013 (eBird – J Joseph). There is an unusual winter record for a single individual seen along the river from the Alameda Bridge to the Harvey Jones Channel from 5 January to 5 February 2012 with photos (NMOS FN – W Howe, J Parmeter with photos; eBird – D Krueper).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D.



Mew Gull *Larus canus* *

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs, and rivers

Records: There are only two records for Corrales, both for single individuals in late winter. Records are for the southern part of the bosque, near the Alameda Bridge where they frequented the larger flocks of Ring-billed Gulls. An adult was seen from 11 February through 3 March 2015 with photos (eBird – W Maley), and there was an individual on 15 March 2019 with photos (eBird – D Buckley).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs and rivers; roosts on river sandbars and islands; seen regularly on sandbars north of Alameda Bridge in winter

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) for this most common of gulls to be seen. Records are for the winter (mid-November through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013) and include records for one to several hundred individuals (eBird). The two largest records are for 598 on 16 March 2019 (eBird – D Hawksworth) and 750 individuals on 19 February 2015 (eBird – B Maley). There are two unusually early records of 16 individuals on 14 August 2016 (eBird – A Warner, J Joseph) and one on 10 August 2019 (eBird – O Sinkus). There are also several October records (eBird, Findley 2013).

California Gull *Larus californicus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs and rivers; roosts on river islands and sandbars, frequently among more numerous Ring-billed Gulls

Records: There are at least seven records for Corrales. These records are for one or two individuals and all are from fall/winter/spring (early October to mid-March) (NMOS FN, eBird).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (winter).

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs and rivers; roosts on river islands and sandbars, frequently among more numerous Ring-billed Gulls

Records: There are eight records for Corrales of 1–2 birds in winter/early spring (late November through mid-March) (eBird).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (winter).

Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides* *

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs and rivers; roosts on river islands and sand bars

Records: In 2017 the AOS merged the former Thayer's Gull with the Iceland Gull, now considering Thayer's as a subspecies. The two records for Corrales are for the Thayer's subspecies. Records are for single individuals in winter (January through mid-February) (eBird). One individual reported from 25 January 2009 (eBird – D Krueper); one first-winter individual from 18 January through 5 February 2012 (eBird - H Taliaferro, D Krueper).

Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus**

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs and rivers; roosts on river islands and sand bars

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. One bird was recorded flying northwest of the Alameda Bridge over the Corrales bosque on 1 December 2012 (eBird – D Krueper)

Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus* *

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs and rivers; roosts on river islands and sand bars

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. An adult was seen on 4 January 2014 flying north over the Corrales bosque (eBird – A Bankert).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Reservoirs, lakes and ponds; sometimes on rivers in migration/winter

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. One individual was reported on 7 June 1964 (NMOS FN – J Findley, Findley 2013).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Forster's Tern *Sterna forsteri*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Lakes and reservoirs; sometimes on rivers during migration

Records: There are three records for Corrales during spring and fall migration. One individual was seen on 26 May 1994 (Findley 2013); one on 19 October 2007 (Findley 2013), and one on 18 August 2018 (eBird – A Rodgers).



GAVIIFORMES

Gaviidae (Loons)

Common Loon *Gavia immer*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs and rivers

Records: There is a single winter record for Corrales: one individual was seen on the river adjacent to the Corrales bosque on 29 November 2015 (eBird – B Morris).

SULIFORMES

Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)

Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Aquatic habitats, open water on river

Records: There are ~100 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Hawks Aloft). These records are from spring/summer/fall (late March to early October); there is an unusual winter record of an

individual on 27 December 2013 (eBird – T Collins). Findley (2013) noted that they could be observed in Corrales in most months and showed peak records in April through June. Most records are for 1–6 individuals; the one exception is a flock of 24 individuals seen flying over the river and bosque on 24 April 2011 (eBird – M Kelly).

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Aquatic habitats, open water on river

Records: Prior to 2020, there were perhaps 10 records for Corrales from spring/summer/fall (March through September); it is likely that in some cases multiple records represent the same group of birds. This species appears to be expanding northward in the state. The first record for Corrales was four individuals on 3 June 1995 (NMOS FN – J Parmeter, J Oldenettel). A number of records of individuals are not separately described here. Notable are the following: up to four individuals were reported in Corrales from 24 April–15 May 2011 with photos (NMOS FN and eBird – W Howe and D Krueper); one to three individuals were reported with photos on six dates from 11 March through 18 August 2019 (eBird – multiple observers). The most northerly breeding for this species was established at Tingley Beach, Albuquerque, Bernalillo County in April–May 2017 (NMOS FN – D Hawksworth). An indication of the movement of Neotropic Cormorants into the stretch of the Middle Rio Grande including the Corrales Bosque Preserve are at least 60 eBird reports of 1–7 individuals in Corrales in 2020; these clearly do not represent 60 different individuals but rather the significant increase in sightings.

Conservation Status: Threatened in the State of New Mexico (BISON-M); NMDGF SGCN.

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae (Pelicans)

American White Pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Lakes, reservoirs, rivers less frequently

Records: There are ~10 records for Corrales about evenly divided between spring (late April to early June) and fall migration (early September to early October) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Half of these records are for 1–3 individuals; the others are for flocks of 14–25.

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (winter).

Ardeidae (Herons, Bitterns, Egrets)

American Bittern *Botaurus lentiginosus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Aquatic habitats, marshes and irrigation ditches

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. One bird was observed on 15 November 2020 along the Clear Ditch (eBird – O Sinkus, W Kuehn).

Great Blue Heron *Ardea herodias*

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Aquatic habitats along river and in irrigation ditches; also ponds

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). They can be seen in all months of the year (eBird, Findley 2013), with peaks in winter (December through March) (eBird, Findley 2013) and a secondary peak in summer from July through September (eBird). The majority of eBird records are for 1–3 individuals; the two records with the maximum numbers are 13 seen along the river on 3 February 2018 (eBird – multiple observers), and 14 individuals in a kettle overhead circling north on 30 March 2018 (eBird – B Morris). Findley (2013) noted that as many as a dozen or more have been observed in winter on river islands. Records are from the river or bosque (eBird, Findley 2013), although on occasion they may be seen flying over other parts of Corrales (J. Ruth, pers. observ.). There are no breeding records for Corrales. Over the last 20 years, they have been documented breeding at Bosque del Apache NWR, San Marcial, and Quates Lake (NMOS FN DB); these are probably the closest breeding spots.



Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Aquatic habitats, marshes, shores along river

Records: There are ~50 records for Corrales; records are from the spring/summer/fall (April through October) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). There is one unusual winter record of an individual on 12 January 2007 (Hawks Aloft). All records are for 1–3 individuals and are from the Corrales bosque, the

Clear Ditch or the Interior Drain. There are no breeding records for Corrales; Great Egrets have been documented breeding in the last 15 years at Elephant Butte Lake State Park, Bosque del Apache NWR, San Marcial, and Quates Lake in New Mexico (NMOS FN DB); these are probably the closest breeding spots.

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Aquatic habitats, river banks, acequias and irrigation drains

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN); records are from spring/summer/fall (mid-April through early October) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–2 individuals although there were at least four records of six individuals (eBird) and one record for 14 individuals along the river (eBird – A Rodgers and one other observer). There are no breeding records for Corrales. There is a colonial waterbird rookery at Bosque Farms south of Isleta where Snowy Egrets (17 nests on 10 June 2010 – NMOS FN – J Liddell), Black-crowned Night-Herons, and Cattle Egrets breed (eBird – 13 June 2016 – J Joseph, A Warner). There is also a site described as Albuquerque South Valley where the same species breed (at least 6 Snowy Egret nests on 12 June 2010 – NMOS FN – J Liddell). These are likely the closest nesting spots.

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Pastures, marshes, still standing water, flooded pastures

Records: There are ~75 records for Corrales (eBird) during the summer (mid-May to mid-August) (eBird, Findley 2013). Findley (2013) also indicates small numbers in April. Most records are for 1–10 individuals, but there are several larger records in recent years – there are three records for 18–75 between 21 May and 25 June 2019 with photos (eBird – O Sinkus, G Hanson, D Lerwill). Records are from the bosque as well as agricultural fields and pastures. Findley (2013) indicated that they have been seen in Corrales only in the last 2 decades. There are no breeding records for Corrales. There is a colonial waterbird rookery at Bosque Farms south of Isleta where Cattle Egrets (33 nests on 10 June 2010 – NMOS FN – J Liddell), Black-crowned Night-Herons, and Snowy Egrets breed (eBird – 13 June 2016 – J Joseph, A Warner), and a site described as Albuquerque South Valley where the same species breed (at least 7 Cattle Egret nests on 12 June 2010 – NMOS FN – J Liddell). These are likely the closest nesting spots.

Green Heron *Butorides virescens*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Aquatic habitats, wetlands, river edges, irrigation ditches

Records: There are about 50 records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft, NMOS FN) during spring/summer/fall (mid-April through mid-October) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). There have been several unusual winter records – one on 29 December 1968 (NMOS FN – J Durrie, and Findley

2013), one on 8 January 2001 (NMOS FN – H Schwartz), and one immature seen from 18–21 December 2011 with photos (W Howe, D Krueper). All records are for 1–3 individuals. We are not aware of any breeding records for Corrales. In addition, there is a female specimen in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 10 June 2010 (MSB:Bird:30981).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Aquatic habitats, wetlands; frequently seen flying up or down river or roosting in trees in or near the bosque

Records: There are more than 100 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Hawks Aloft surveys, Findley 2013), most records during spring/summer/fall (late-March through mid-September). There are about a dozen winter records (December through February) (eBird, Hawks Aloft). Three active nests were reported from 1–30 June 2002 at a site in Rio Rancho (NMOS FN – W Howe). In addition, there is a colonial waterbird rookery at Bosque Farms south of Isleta where Black-crowned Night-Herons (17 nests on 10 June 2010 – NMOS FN – J Liddell), Snowy Egrets, and Cattle Egrets breed (eBird – 13 June 2016 – J Joseph, A Warner), and a site described as Albuquerque South Valley where the same species breed (three Black-crowned Night-Heron nests on 12 June 2010 – NMOS FN – J Liddell). These are likely the closest nesting spots.

Threskiornithidae (Ibises, Spoonbills)

White-faced Ibis *Plegadis chihi*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Wetlands and flooded areas, sandbars in the river

Records: There are <50 records for Corrales (eBird, D Krueper, pers. observ.). Most records are for spring migration (mid-April to mid-June); there are a smaller number of fall migration records (mid-August through mid-October). Findley (2013) also observed them in March and November, with no information provided about specific dates or numbers. Records are from one individual to flocks of a maximum of 50 individuals on 27 May 2019 (eBird – D Lerwill).



CATHARTIFORMES

Cathartidae (New World Vultures)

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Will circle in the air above all habitat types; roosts in large trees.

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) during spring/summer/fall (mid-March through early October) (eBird, Findley 2013). The majority of records are for 1–4 individuals but the maximum is a record of 105 in migration on 22 March 2017 (eBird – J Ruth, D Krueper). There is also an unusual winter record for 4 January 2001 (NMOS FN – R Gracey). Findley (2013) stated that he had no breeding records for Corrales, and we did not find any specific breeding records in eBird.

ACCIPITRIFORMES

Pandionidae (Osprey)

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Rivers, large bodies of water

Records: There are over 100 records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft). Most are during spring migration (late March to early June) (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). There are a smaller number of records from fall migration (late August through September) (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Although this species normally breeds in the northern part of the state, a pair constructed and tended a nest in April–May 2017 at Albuquerque’s North Diversion Channel outfall (formerly Tramway Wetlands), Bernalillo County, across the river with photos (NMOS FN, eBird – mult. observ.). A pair was documented building and occupying the same nest area in April and May, and two adults feeding a fledgling on 10 September, 2020 (eBird – M Michelson). This is well with foraging distance of the Corrales bosque.



Accipitridae (Hawks, Kites, Eagles)

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Forages over a wide variety of arid habitats

Records: There are only five winter records for Corrales. A single individual recorded in Corrales during the CBC in December 2003 (R Gracey), 1–2 individuals seen over the bosque from 12–18 February 2017 (eBird – A Rodgers, T Emons), one on 15 March 2018 (eBird - D Krueper, J Ruth), one on 23 December 2018 (eBird – A Rodgers), and one on 3 February 2019 (eBird – A Rodgers).

Northern Harrier *Circus hudsonius*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Forages primarily over open country and marshes, but occasionally along the river

Records: There are about 100 records for Corrales (eBird). Almost all are for 1–2 individuals over the Corrales bosque during fall/winter/spring (mid-September through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). An early male was observed on 17 August 2020 (eBird – J Ruth) and Findley (2013) also indicated records for August but did not provide data about numbers or dates.

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian forests, deciduous woodlots, suburban backyards and parks, and occasionally shrublands

Records: There are about 150 records for Corrales (eBird). Most records are for 1–2 individuals; most are from the Corrales bosque in fall/winter/spring (September through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). There are two unusual summer records: one individual seen on 19 July 2017 (eBird – A Rodgers), and two on 21 July 2018 with photo (eBird – R Bemish). They are known to frequent the vicinity of feeders, where they pursue other birds (Findley 2013).

Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperii*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Primarily riparian woodlands, but relatively commonly in suburban areas with large trees

Records: There are extensive records for this most common resident raptor in Corrales (eBird; Findley 2013; Hawks Aloft) and they are known to nest in Corrales (NMOS FN/DB, eBird, Hawks Aloft, J Ruth, pers. observ.). Hawks Aloft documented that the density of nesting Cooper's Hawks in

the Corrales Bosque is higher than any of their other study sites along the Middle Rio Grande (Hawks Aloft 2017). This hawk is a talented hunter of birds and frequents the vicinity of feeders.

Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Lowland forested habitats such as bosque woodlands; rarely seen at this low elevation

Records: Notoriously difficult to identify and large female Cooper's Hawks are frequently mis-identified as Northern Goshawks. There are eight records for single individuals in Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird) during the winter (November through April). One on 29 December 1968 (NMOS FN – J Findley and J Durrie); one on 15 April 1981 (NMOS FN – W Howe); one on 22 February 2007 (Hawks Aloft), one in the Corrales bosque on 20 April 2009 (eBird – D Krueper); one on 26 February 2014 (Hawks Aloft), one soaring above a residential area in Corrales with other raptor species on 12 March 2016 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.), what is likely a single individual seen multiple times in the same bosque location from 1 November – 30 December 2018 with multiple photos (eBird – M Baumann, D Buckley, L and R Bemish); and a young bird with photo on 2 April 2020 (eBird – R Bemish). Findley (2013) reported 8 additional records, with dates, for Corrales between 1966 and 1994 during the same time of year; this included an individual carrying a Northern Flicker on 21 February 1970 (Findley 2013).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Rivers and reservoirs; perches in riparian woodlands

Records: Findley (2013) noted he did not see any Bald Eagles in Corrales in the 1960s or 1970s, but that they became regular winter visitors in the late 1980s. Since then there have been extensive records for Corrales (eBird). All are winter records for 1–3 individuals from late November through mid-March (eBird; Findley 2013).

Conservation Status: Threatened in the State of New Mexico (BISON-M); NMDGF SGCN.

Mississippi Kite *Ictinia mississippiensis*

Status: Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Nests in large deciduous trees in rural and semiurban areas in the RGV; will forage above riparian bosque, fields, open arid shrublands and suburban areas

Records: Status in Corrales has changed in the 21st century. Findley (2013) reported that he had only 7 records for Corrales before 2000, the first on 28 May 1966 (NMOS FN – Findley); since 2000 they have been regular summer residents in Corrales. There are more than 150 records since then (eBird, Hawks Aloft) in spring/summer/fall (early May through mid-September). There are probably several

pairs nesting in Corrales, but because they are such notable birds, there are many records of the same individuals. There are also multiple breeding records for nests and fledglings (eBird, Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.).

Common Black Hawk *Buteogallus anthracinus*

Status: Summer Resident

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands

Records: In recent years, appears to be moving further north in the state, resulting in about 8 records for Corrales. One individual was recorded with photo on 30 March 2018 (eBird – B Morris), there are five records of an individual foraging above the Corrales bosque from 28 March through 18 May 2019 with multiple photos (eBird – B Morris, E Clark, R and L Bemish), and an individual on 25 September 2019 with photo (eBird – B Morris). In 2020, a pair was observed circling above the river on 21 March 2020 with photos (eBird – R Bemish). There were about 15 records of one individual from late March through the end of June 2020 (eBird), and 5 records of a single individual again in September 2020 (eBird).



Conservation Status: Threatened in New Mexico (BISON-M); NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Harris's Hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus*

Status: Vagrant

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Desertshrub, and occasionally riparian corridors near desert

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. One individual was reported in Corrales and nearby Bernalillo from 18–27 August 1981 (NMOS FN – K McClymonds and T Weaver). This represented an extreme northern record for the state at the time (Bednarz in Cartron (2010)). However, since the publication of that book, there have been a number of records further north in New Mexico and into southern Colorado (eBird). This includes an individual seen on 19–22 November 2011 just across the Rio Grande on the Sandia Pueblo Route 313, Sandoval County (eBird – W Howe).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Red-shouldered Hawk *Buteo lineatus* *

Status: Vagrant

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodlands

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. One individual with photo was seen in Corrales on 16 December 1984 (NMOS FN – D and S Huntington).

Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo platypterus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Forested riparian corridors

Records: There are about sixteen records for Corrales, with the majority from spring migration (late April to mid-May); there are five records from fall migration (all in the month of September). It is possible that some of these records may have been for the same bird seen near the same time. With one exception, these records have been for single individuals. The exception is a record of two individuals (an adult and juvenile light phase) photographed on 30 September 2020 (eBird – H Taliaferro, V Davis, J Ruth, D Krueper).

Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Open country with scattered trees, including desertscrub; also riparian woodlands adjacent to open areas; forages/migrates over many different habitat types

Records: There are at least 150 records for Corrales (eBird). Most are for 1–2 individuals during spring migration (mid-April to late May), and during fall migration (mid-August to early October) (eBird). Since about 2010, there have been an increasing number of summer records from June and July (eBird); in 2018 and 2019 there have been multiple records of two individuals from early June through July (eBird). In May 2020 a Swainson's Hawk nest was documented in Corrales (Hawks Aloft).

Zone-tailed Hawk *Buteo albonotatus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodlands; broader range of habitats during migration

Records: There is a single record for Corrales; an individual reported on 5 April 2020 (eBird – C Currie).

Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Forages primarily over open country

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Most records are for 1–2 individuals; the vast majority of records are for fall/winter/spring (mid-September through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). There are about twenty eBird summer records (June through August). Findley (2013) also noted some records for June–August, but stated that he had no breeding records for Corrales; similarly Hawks Aloft (2017) has not documented any nests on any of their sites along the Middle Rio Grande.



Rough-legged Hawk *Buteo lagopus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Open grassland, desertscrub

Records: Neither NMOS FN nor eBird have records for Corrales. Findley (2013) reported 4 records for single individuals: 16 February 1964; 21 April 1993; 3 February 1994; and 31 October 2016. In addition, a single individual was seen soaring over a residential area with several other migrating raptors on 12 March 2016 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.).

Ferruginous Hawk *Buteo regalis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Open grassland habitats, will forage/migrate above many habitat types

Records: There are only six winter records for Corrales (mid-December through mid-March) (eBird, Findley 2013). All records are for single individuals.

STRIGIFORMES

Tytonidae (Barn Owls)

Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Nests/roosts in abandoned buildings, holes in cliff faces; forages widely in open habitat

Records: There are about a dozen records for Corrales (eBird, Findley 2013, Hawks Aloft, D Krueper/J Ruth, pers. observ.), both in/near the bosque and up away from the river. Although a resident species, the records for Corrales are from spring/summer/fall (mid-February through mid-September) (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013, Hawks Aloft, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). All, but one, are for single individuals. In addition, there is a female specimen in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 12 July 1990 (MSB:Bird:7525). There are no specific breeding records for Corrales, but it is possible.

Strigidae (Typical Owls)

Western Screech-Owl *Megascops kennicottii*

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Forested riparian bosque; will use arid shrubland with sufficient tall trees; can often be seen roosting in cavities or nest boxes in winter

Records: There are approximately 50 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Hawks Aloft, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). They are known to nest in Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013); a secondary cavity nester, they will readily use nest boxes (Findley 2013; J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). They are seen year-round and have been observed in the bosque and in residential areas away from the river (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.).

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).



Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus*

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Forested riparian bosque, and more open land with sufficient large trees; will forage widely throughout all habitats

Records: There are more than 150 records for Corrales (eBird, Findley 2013, D Krueper/J Ruth, pers. observ.). They are seen year-round (Findley 2013, eBird), and are known to nest in Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft 2017, Findley 2013). Have been recorded incubating eggs or with nestlings or fledglings from February through May (Findley 2013); there are some specific breeding records: an adult with three downy young on 25 April 1999 (eBird – C Rustay); a recently-fledged young owl being mobbed by crows on 11 July 2010 (eBird – D Hawksworth), and a family with two fledged owlets became the neighborhood celebrities along the Sandoval Lateral near Dixon Road from March through May 2020 (eBird – multiple observ.).

Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*

Status: Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon

Frequency: Regular, recently more Irregular

Habitat: Arid shrubland and arroyos in the western part of Corrales; nest in burrows in the walls of sandy arroyos and other holes (e.g. culverts and burrows made by mammals)

Records: There are <20 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Although most leave Corrales in autumn, a few have remained over winter in past years (Findley 2013, NMOS FN, eBird). Specific winter records from an arroyo west of Loma Larga include one individual throughout the winter of 2005–2006 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.); two individuals from 1 December 2008 through 28 February 2009 (NMOS FN – D Krueper, J Ruth); two from December 2009 through February 2010 (NMOS FN – D Krueper, J Ruth). In addition, there are two specimens in the UNM MSB, a male that was collected in Corrales on 7 June 1993 (MSB:Bird:19078), and a female on 19 March 1995 (MSB:Bird:18750). They are known to nest in Corrales; there is a specific breeding record for a family group of 5 in an arroyo west of Loma Large in the summer of 2009 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Consistent with declines statewide, records for Corrales seem to have declined, with no records found after 2010.



Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (winter).

Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*

Status: Summer Resident

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands

Records: There are nine records for Corrales, from spring/summer/fall (mid-May through early October) (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft). However, what is notable is that four of these records documented a nest and/or nestlings/fledglings (NMOS FN, eBird). An adult with three young was reported on 13 May 1976 (NMOS FN – D Leal); five fledglings, and on another occasion an adult with three downy young, were reported from 15 May through 30 June 1982 (NMOS FN – D and S Huntington); an adult with three recently-branched young were reported with photos on 12 June 2005 (eBird – D Krueper), and an adult at a nest was reported from 1 March through 31 May 2007 (NMOS FN – G Garber). In addition, there are two specimens in the UNM MSB, a male that was collected in Corrales on 18 July 1992 (MSB:Bird:9814), and a female collected in Corrales on 14 October 1992 (MSB:Bird:19066)..

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (winter) species; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Grasslands and other open habitat

Records: There is a single fall record for Corrales; one individual on 8 October 2007 (Hawks Aloft).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (winter).

Northern Saw-whet Owl *Aegolius acadicus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Forested lowlands

Records: There are four records for Corrales during fall/winter. A dead individual was found in the bosque on 15 February 1964 (Findley 2013 – male specimen located at UNM MSB; MSB:Bird:2361); one individual with photo from 11–15 January 1982 (NMOS FN – D Huntington, V Hink, et al.); one individual heard on 24 August 1994 (Findley 2013); and one individual on 19 September 2015 (eBird – J Paisley). In addition, there is another specimen, a female, in the Museum of Southwestern Biology that was collected in Corrales on 21 March 2007 (MSB:Bird:26617).

CORACIIFORMES

Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)

Belted Kingfisher *Ceryle alcyon*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon (in **Frequency:** Regular
apparent Summer Resident migration/winter), Rare (in summer)

Habitat: Rivers and irrigation ditches

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). There are records in Corrales for every month of the year (eBird; Findley 2013). Most records are from fall/winter/spring (eBird); there are about a dozen eBird records from summer (June–July). Findley (2013) recorded similar annual patterns. Most are records for 1–2 individuals; there is one record of 4 individuals on 21 June 2009 (eBird – D Krueper). Almost all records are from the bosque or irrigation ditches, but they are occasionally seen elsewhere. One was observed being pursued by a Cooper’s Hawk through a residential area west of Loma Larga (J Ruth, pers. observ.). We did not find any specific records for nesting in Corrales, but it is possible.

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

PICIFORMES

Picidae (Woodpeckers)

Lewis's Woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and orchards

Records: There are <30 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft). About half of the records are from fall/winter (late August through February) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013); another ten are from spring (early March to late May) (eBird, NMOS FN). There are only a few records from the summer: one individual from 1 June–30 July 1964 (NMOS FN – J Findley) and one from 1 June–30 November 1966 (NMOS FN – J Findley); and Findley (2013) noted that he had records throughout the summer but no evidence of nesting. Most records are for 1–2 individuals (eBird, NMOS FN), but there was one record for six individuals from 7 January to 13 February 1972 (NMOS FN – D Delollis). Findley (2013) stated that Lewis's Woodpecker used to be more common in Corrales and his records showed that there was a marked decline following the 1960s.



Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 1 (all seasons).

Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Rare to Uncommon **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Riparian forests and woodlands

Records: There are <10 specific records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Findley (2013) reported that numbers have declined in Corrales since the 1960s and 1970s. A specimen (sex unknown) collected in Corrales on 26 August 1963 is located in the UNM MSB (Findley 2013; MSB:Bird:2332). Although all specific records are for single individuals, Findley (2013) suggested that they may have nested in the Manierre Burn area of the bosque in 1971 following the fire damage. All records are from early June through mid-September (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). After the early 1970s, records are only for single individuals on single dates, although an individual was reported in the northern bosque on 8 June 2008 (eBird – D Krueper), and Findley (2013) reported a bird on Corrales Road on 4 August 2008.

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Acorn Woodpecker *Melanerpes formicivorus*

Status: Vagrant **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are two records for Corrales. One individual was reported on 30 June 1996 (Findley 2013) and a single individual was recorded with photos on 31 August 2020 (eBird – J Ruth).

Williamson’s Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: Prior to 2020 there only three specific fall records for Corrales: a single female was reported from the bosque on 7 September 2009 (eBird – D Krueper), one on 26 September 2009 (eBird – D Hawksworth), and a single male on 22 September 2018 with photo (eBird – D Lerwill). In addition, two were reported on 21 May 2011 (eBird – L Stone). However, 2020 appears to have been an active year; as of the end of October, there were reports on ten days of 1–2 individuals (both male and female reported) between 22 August and 4 October 2020 (eBird). It is not possible to determine exactly how many individuals were represented by these records. Findley (2013) noted multiple records with no specific dates or numbers, also mostly females during fall migration (August–October, and December).

Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus varius*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands or other wooded habitats

Records: There are only two records for Corrales, both from the winter. One was seen on 11 December 1993 (NMOS FN – T Brownell), and an immature on 24 November 2013 with photo (NMOS FN – C Ramotnik).

Red-naped Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus nuchalis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are about 35 specific records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). More than half of the records are from fall migration (September through October); a smaller number from spring migration (mid-February through April). There are only three winter records (December through January), and there is one unusual summer record: one individual on 3 June 2014 (eBird – M Shoop).

Downy Woodpecker *Dryobates pubescens*

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, and other forested habitat; primary cavity nesters

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) from every month of the year. They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013); there are specific breeding records: one adult at a nest cavity with 1 nestling on 17 May 2012 (eBird – D Hawksworth), two adults with nest cavity and screaming nestlings getting ready to fledge on 26 May 2014 (eBird – W Howe); an adult being chased by two fledged young begging on 6 June 2016 (eBird – B Morris). In comparison with Ladder-backed Woodpeckers, Downy Woodpeckers are more common in the bosque and other wooded habitats. Findley (2013) noted that this species was not seen as frequently in the 1960s and 1970s, and suggested this was a result of increases in wooded habitat in the bosque in more recent decades.

Ladder-backed Woodpecker *Dryobates scalaris*

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Desertscrub habitats, forested and shrubby riparian habitats, and other wooded residential areas; primary cavity nesters

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales from all months of the year (eBird, Findley 2013). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013); there are several specific breeding records: a pair at a nest cavity where the male was excavating on 1 March 2016 (eBird - J Ruth); a pair entering and cleaning out a cavity on 30 March 2018 (eBird – B Morris); and 1–2 recently-fledged young were observed at feeders on 29–30 May 2020 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). eBird records are from both residential areas and the bosque, but as Findley (2013) noted, they prefer open habitats away from the river where they are the most common woodpecker, while Downy Woodpeckers are more common in the bosque.

Hairy Woodpecker *Dryobates villosus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident
recent Summer Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, other forested habitat

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird); historically these have been primarily in fall/winter/spring (early August through late May) (eBird; Findley 2013). Most records are from the bosque or other wooded habitats and most are for 1–2 individuals (eBird). Historically there had been few summer records (eBird; Findley 2013) and Findley (2013) noted that he had no breeding records for Corrales. Prior to 2009, there are no eBird records for Hairy Woodpecker in Corrales in summer (June through August). The last decade appears to show some change in this seasonal status. From 2009–2013 there were a



number of records of individuals in June and August; from 2014–2020 there have been records of two birds, and there is one specific breeding record (likely the first for Corrales): on 31 May 2014, an adult male, a female of unknown age, and an immature male were observed as a family group (eBird – W Howe).

Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident; a few Summer Residents **Abundance:** Common (in migration/ winter); Uncommon (in summer) **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, other forested habitats, yards with large trees; primary cavity nesters

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Although there are records for all months of the year (eBird; Findley 2013), the large majority of records are for fall/winter/spring (September through May) (eBird, Findley 2013), many of which are migratory individuals. Of all the eBird records for Corrales, only perhaps 20% are from June–August. They are known, however, to nest in Corrales during May through July (Findley 2013). The largest number observed in a single record were during fall migration: 25 on 20 September 2009 (eBird – D Krueper) and 29 on 15 December 2013 (eBird – D Krueper). Although Flickers here are of the red-shafted form, there are several records of the yellow-shafted form in Corrales: one on 23 February 1982 (NMOS FN – W Howe, et al.); one in Corrales on 14 December 2008 during the Albuquerque CBC (W Howe); one on 29 October 2011 (D Krueper, pers. observ.); and one on 27 October 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus). In addition, there are two records of hybrid (Yellow-shafted X Red-shafted) birds: one on 23 March 2015 (eBird – anon.) and one on 31 October 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus).

FALCONIFORMES

Falconidae (Caracaras, Falcons)

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Open habitats; cavity nester and will use nest boxes

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird; Findley 2013). Most of the records are for 1–2 individuals (eBird) and are recorded throughout the year (eBird; Findley 2013). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013), and there are several specific eBird breeding records: a pair interacting at, and entering, a nest cavity from 4 to 18 May 2014 (eBird - D Krueper, J Ruth), a pair interacting at the same nest cavity on 22 March 2015 (eBird - D Krueper, J Ruth), an adult carrying food on 30 April 2016 (eBird – D Buckley), and a pair with 2 recently fledged young on 9 July 2019 (eBird – J Ruth, D Krueper).



Merlin *Falco columbarius*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Open habitats, riparian woodlands, and other residential areas

Records: There are ~35 records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). Most records are for single individuals from December through March; with single records for September, October, and November (eBird; Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013; J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.).

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Forages over most habitats, esp. riparian areas; requires cliffs (or cliff-like structures like tall buildings) for breeding.

Records: There are about 30 records for Corrales. The majority are for fall/winter/spring, although there are records for all months except January and June (eBird, Hawks Aloft, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.) There are five more unusual summer records for July and August (eBird).

Conservation Status: Threatened in the State of New Mexico (BISON-M); NMDGF SGCN.

Prairie Falcon *Falco mexicanus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Open country at lower/middle elevations in migration/winter.

Records: There are ~20 records for Corrales (eBird; Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). The majority of those records are from fall/winter/spring (October through May) (eBird; Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). There are two records from September (eBird; Findley 2013), and three unusual summer records from June and July (eBird, Findley 2013). In addition, there is a female specimen in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 23 January 2002 (MSB:Bird:23120).

PASSERIFORMES

Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers)

Ash-throated Flycatcher *Myiarchus cinerascens*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, other wooded habitats, desertscrub; cavity nester will use nest boxes

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). They are present in spring/summer/fall (mid-April through the end of August) (eBird, Findley 2013). There is a later fall migration record for one individual on 23 September 2012 (eBird – D Hawksworth). Most records are for 1–4 individuals but as many as 10–17 have been observed in the bosque (eBird). Although most common and abundant in the bosque (eBird), they are observed in other wooded habitats and open areas (Findley 2013; J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013; J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). There are specific breeding records: three recently fledged young chasing an adult were reported on 7 June 2017 (eBird – R Koehler), and a pair used a nestbox west of Loma Larga in 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, and 2013. Observations included carrying nest material and food into the box, begging calls from inside, removal of fecal sacs, and fledging of young (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.) Adults are extremely secretive and appeared to move fledglings almost as soon as they left the box (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.).



Cassin's Kingbird *Tyrannus vociferans*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitat

Records: There are ~40 specific records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.), most for 1–2 individuals. These records are almost exclusively from spring and fall migration, with similar numbers of records for spring (mid-April through mid-June; eBird, NMOS FN) and fall (early August through end of September; eBird, NMOS FN); there are two late fall migration records – one in a residential area west of Loma Larga on 3 October 2010 and another in the same area calling on 18 October 2015 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.) There are two summer eBird records from July (4 on 27 July 2008 – D Krueper, and one 25 July 2020 – O Sinkus), and no records of nesting in Corrales (eBird, Findley 2013).

Western Kingbird *Tyrannus verticalis*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Open habitats; more often seen away from the bosque

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). They are found here spring/summer/fall (mid-April through the end of September) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–5 individuals (eBird), but there is an astonishing record of a flock of 63 individuals in the bosque along

the river on 8 September 2012 (eBird – W Howe). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013); we were not able to find any specific eBird breeding records.

Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Riparian woodland edges and other wooded habitats

Records: There are eight specific records for Corrales, from summer/fall (early June through early September) (NMOS FN, eBird). Perhaps the most notable record is for an adult with “full-grown young” on 31 July 1962 (Findley 2013); it’s unclear whether this means recently-independent young, or first-year bird. We would like to see documentation of breeding before considering this species a Summer Resident in Corrales.

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are about 125 records for Corrales (eBird) during spring migration (late April to early June) and fall migration (August through September) (NMOS FN; eBird). Most records are for 1–2 individuals; the record with the largest number reported 8 on 24 May 2019 (L and R Bemish). There is one unusual summer record of an individual reported on 4 July 2016 (eBird – N Comparato).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Western Wood-Pewee *Contopus sordidulus*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) during spring/summer/fall (late April through very early October) (eBird, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–5 individuals, although the two records with the largest numbers in a single record are for 16 individuals on 15 May 2011 (eBird – D Krueper) and 15 on 8 September 2016 (eBird – D Lerwill). Findley (2013) indicated they were scarce or inconspicuous in July and eBird has <20 July records. They are presumed to nest in Corrales; although we were not able to find any specific eBird breeding records. Findley (2013) reported observing an adult feeding a young Brown-headed Cowbird on 26 June 1964, which indicates that the adult had nested in the area.



Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, esp. willow habitats with surface water

Records: There are about 80 records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft). These records are for spring migration (late April through mid-June) and fall migration (mid-August through mid-September) (eBird, Hawks Aloft). Most records are for 1–2 individuals; the largest number for a single record were 4 on 18 May 2008 (eBird – D Krueper). The status of Willow Flycatcher in Corrales may change in the future. In 2011–2012, the Army Corps of Engineers funded habitat restoration in the Corrales Bosque Preserve that included the creation of several willow swales which have grown into the kind of habitat preferred for breeding. In fact, 65% of the Corrales records occurred since 2010 and the three summer records occurred since 2010: one on 22 July 2011 (Hawks Aloft), one on 16 June 2016 (Hawks Aloft), and 8 July 2019 (eBird – V Davis).

Conservation Status: The Southwest subspecies (*E.t. extimus*) is listed as Endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, as well as in the State of New Mexico (BISON-M). New Mexico is at the core of this subspecies' breeding range, and critical habitat has been designated along the Rio Grande north and south of the Corrales bosque. During migration, other subspecies likely pass through Corrales. The Southwest subspecies is an NMDGF SGCN and on the NMACP Subspecies Conservation List.

Least Flycatcher *Empidonax minimus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There are three records for Corrales. One individual in spring migration on 25 April 1982 (NMOS FN – C Hunter), one on 8 May 2011 (D Krueper, pers. observ.), and one in fall migration on 6–7 October 2013 (eBird – C Rustay, S Drilling, D Hawksworth).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Hammond's Flycatcher *Empidonax hammondii*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There are ~65 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, D Krueper, pers. observ.) from spring migration (late April to mid-May) and in fall migration (late August to mid-October). Most records are for 1–2 individuals, but 7 were observed on 3 May 2009 (eBird – D Krueper). Given the difficulty in distinguishing them from Dusky Flycatchers, there are additional eBird records reported as Hammond’s/Dusky flycatchers.



Gray Flycatcher *Empidonax wrightii*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are ~60 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013). The majority are from spring migration (mid-April to mid-May; NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013); there are less than 10 fall migration records (mid-August through late September) (eBird). Most records are for 1–2 individuals, but ten were reported on 27 April 2008 (eBird – D Krueper).

Dusky Flycatcher *Empidonax oberholseri*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are ~100 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird). The majority are from spring migration (first half of April through end of May), with <20 from fall migration (end of August through last half of October) (eBird; NMOS FN). There is one unusual apparent winter record for an individual on 26 December 2010 (NMOS FN – JB Vaughn).

Pacific-slope Flycatcher *Empidonax difficilis* *

Status: Transient, but poorly understood

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: riparian woodland and other wooded habitats

Records: There is only one record for Corrales. One individual was observed calling on 3 September 2002 (NMOS FN – D Krueper). This record was accepted by the NMBRC.

Say's Phoebe *Sayornis saya*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Desertscrub, shrubby woodland edges, and along irrigation ditches and the river; frequently builds nests in human-built structures (e.g., eaves beneath porch roofs)

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) in all months of the year, although they are less common in winter (November–February) (eBird, Findley 2013). There are records for both the bosque and residential areas (eBird, Findley 2013). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013, J Ruth, pers. observ.).



Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

Status: Vagrant **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. One individual was observed on 1 September 1990 (NMOS FN – K B Ostyn).

Laniidae (Shrikes)

Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional
(in recent years)

Habitat: Open lowlands, desertscrub

Records: Surprisingly, there are no specifically documented records for Loggerhead Shrike with numbers and dates in eBird or NMOS FN for Corrales. However, Findley (2013) summarized 38 records from the 1960s as mostly from late summer, fall and winter. He did not provide any data about dates, years, or locations. He also noted no records from the 1970s or 1980s, and only 6 records from the 1990s or later.

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Northern Shrike *Lanius borealis*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Open woodland, desertscrub

Records: There are no eBird or NMOS FN records for Corrales. However, Findley (2013) reports a dead individual (window kill) was found in Corrales on 22 December 1988; the female specimen resides in the UNM MSB (specimen MSB 6274). In addition, UNM MSB has another Corrales specimen, a window-killed male dated 20 February 2018 (specimen MSB 49481).

Vireonidae (Vireos)

White-eyed Vireo *Vireo griseus* *

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands with shrubby understory

Records: There are three records for Corrales from spring migration: one from 11–13 June 1994 (NMOS FN – C Black, J Parmeter, L Gorbet); one from 25 May–3 June 2007 (Hawks Aloft, NMOS FN – T Fetz); and one on 3 June 2009 (Hawks Aloft).

Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii*

Status: Summer Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual (in past),
perhaps becoming Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands

Records: The status of this southern New Mexico species has changed in Corrales in recent years. Prior to 2014 there was a single record for Corrales – one individual on 21 September 2008 (eBird – D Krueper). However, on 30–31 May 2014 a singing male was observed in the bosque and an active pair were observed with photos through June (NMOS FN – G Garber, W Howe, D Krueper et al.). This pair produced one or more fledglings in the southern portion of the Corrales bosque, observed with photo on 10 July 2014 (NMOS FN – W Maley), confirming nesting for Corrales. Hawks Aloft also observed 1–2 individuals from 3 June through 28 August 2014. This is the northernmost confirmed breeding in the Rio Grande Valley. One to two individuals were recorded in the same location from 21 April through 14 August 2015 (eBird – multiple observers, Hawks Aloft). One to two individuals were observed in the south end of the bosque from 14 April through 1 August 2016 with photos (NMOS FN, eBird – multiple observers, Hawks Aloft). We did not find any records for Corrales from 2017 to the present (late 2020).

Conservation Status: Threatened in the State of New Mexico (BISON-M); NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Yellow-throated Vireo *Vireo flavifrons*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Riparian and other wooded habitats

Records: There are two records for Corrales in spring migration. One was seen on 22 April 2007 (NMOS FN, eBird – C Rustay, S Drilling), and a singing male was seen/heard with photos on 18 May 2014 (NMOS FN, eBird – D Krueper, J Ruth).

Cassin's Vireo *Vireo cassinii*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There are ~45 records for Corrales from both spring migration (mid-April to end of May) and fall migration (mid-August to mid-October) (eBird, Hawks Aloft). Records are for 1–2 individuals and all are from the bosque. There is one unusual summer record from 26 July 2013 (Hawks Aloft).

Plumbeous Vireo *Vireo plumbeus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitat

Records: There are ~75 records for Corrales (eBird). All records are from spring migration (mid-April to early June) and fall migration (early August to late September). There is one late migrant or summer record from 13 June 2010 (eBird – D Krueper), but no nesting records for Corrales.

Philadelphia Vireo *Vireo philadelphicus* *

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodland

Records: There is a single record for Corrales for one individual on 3 September 2001 (NMOS FN – W Howe).

Warbling Vireo *Vireo gilvus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Records are for both spring migration (mid-April to mid-June) and fall migration (early August to early October) (eBird, NMOS FN; Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–6 individuals, but the record with the largest number is for 16 individuals seen on both 9 and 16 May 2010 (eBird – D Krueper). There is one unusual summer record of two individuals on 13 July 2016 (eBird – B Morris).



Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Riparian woodland and other forested habitats

Records: There are at least seven records for Corrales from spring migration (mid-May through early June), and fall migration (mid-August through early September). All records are for single individuals. There is one summer record of an individual on 2 July 1982 (NMOS FN – W Howe, et al.).

Corvidae (Crows, Jays, Ravens)

Pinyon Jay *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*

Status: Vagrant **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Woodland habitats; can be seen flying over multiple habitats

Records: There are seven specific records for Corrales. Given that the records are spread throughout the year, we list all seven here: one individual on 6 December 2010 (eBird – C Inigo), one on 8 May 2011 (eBird – D Krueper), one on 15 June 2012 (Hawks Aloft), one on 13 June 2013 (Hawks Aloft), a flock of 15 on 20 April 2019 (eBird – E Gyllenhaal), a flock of 8 on 22 September 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus), and a single individual on 25 September 2020 (eBird – J Ruth, D Krueper). Findley (2013) summarized his records, indicating an additional 17 observations in Corrales, with no specific dates or numbers: one record was in April and the rest were in fall (August through October).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 1 (all seasons).

Steller's Jay *Cyanocitta stelleri*

Status: Irruptive **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, other forested habitats, as well as feeders

Records: There are <100 records for Corrales. Records are for the winter months in invasion years (late September/early October through late May) (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013). Records range from 1–2 individuals to large flocks; the record with the largest number is for 37 birds on 16 December 2007 (NMOS FN – W Howe, D Krueper). Winters in which there have been noticeable invasions in Corrales include the winters of 2002/2003, 2007/2008, 2012/2013, 2017/2018, with small numbers recorded in other winters (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013).

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Blue Jay *Cyanocitta cristata*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There are <15 records for Corrales, combining likely same individuals from different record sources. All are from fall/winter/spring (mid-October to mid-May) (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013). Records are for 1–3 individuals. In addition, there is a male specimen in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 28 October 1994 (MSB:Bird:18903).

Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay *Aphelocoma woodhouseii*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular to Regular

Habitat: Shrubby habitats and open woodland habitat

Records: In 2016 the AOS split the Western Scrub-Jay species complex into the Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay and the California Scrub-Jay. There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) from both before and after the split. Given that New Mexico falls completely within the Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay range, we consider historical records (prior to 2016) to also represent this species. Records are for fall/winter/spring (mid-August through mid-May) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–5 individuals, but the record with the largest number is for 15 individuals in the bosque on 15 December 2002 (eBird – D Krueper). Although there are no nesting records (Findley 2013) and he indicated no June or July records, there are two other July records: one individual was recorded on 28 July 2010 west of Loma Larga (D Krueper, pers. observ.), and one 12 July 2014 (eBird – J Ruth, pers. observ.). These are likely vagrant, non-breeding individuals.



Conservation Status: NMACP Species
Conservation Level 1 (all seasons).

Clark's Nutcracker *Nucifraga columbiana*

Status: Vagrant **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Forested habitats

Records: There is a single record of one individual reported on 20 March 2018 (eBird – A Rodgers).

Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Black-billed Magpie *Pica hudsonia*

Status: Vagrant

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Riparian forest

Records: There are about 40 specific records for Corrales (NMOS FN; eBird; Hawks Aloft surveys), all are in fall/winter/spring (early September through late May) (eBird; NMOS FN; Hawks Aloft; Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–2 individuals, but an astonishing 68–101 individuals were observed in early September 1992 (NMOS FN – T Brownell). In recent years there appear to be multiple observations of what might be the same individuals in 2002, 2018/2019, and 2019/2020 (eBird). There is also an unusual series of summer/fall records of up to 7 individuals seen with photos from 18 August through the end of November 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus, et al.).

American Crow *Corvus brachyrhynchos*

Status: Permanent Resident/
Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Abundant (in migration/
winter); Uncommon (in summer)

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Can be seen in all habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). They are seen in all months of the year, but the vast majority of records and individuals are from fall/winter/spring (October through May). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013), and there is a record of nesting or breeding activities on 22 May 1982 (NMOS FN - D and S Huntington). Hundreds of crows are regularly seen throughout the winter and an amazing 2975 were recorded in a continuous flock flying south along the Rio Grande on 14 November 2012 (eBird – D Hawksworth). Findley (2013) noted that West Nile Virus, to which American Crows are particularly susceptible, became prevalent in New Mexico in 2003 and crow numbers plummeted by 2005, only showing substantial recovery by 2010, which is consistent with eBird which contains only 5 separate American Crow records in Corrales for 2005.

Chihuahuan Raven *Corvus cryptoleucus*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Rare to Uncommon

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Can be seen in or flying over most habitats

Records: Notoriously difficult to distinguish from Common Ravens in the absence of direct visual comparisons (Findley 2013, J Ruth, pers. observ.), they are undoubtedly found here, but individual records should be viewed with caution. There are ~35 records for Corrales (NMOS Field Notes, eBird, Findley 2013); the majority are for 1–2 individuals between February and October. The record for the largest number is for 15 individuals on 27 April 2008 (eBird – D Krueper). Given their scarcity in northern New Mexico in winter, there are a notable 5 December records for Corrales; one individual on 20–21 December 2009 (NMOS FN – W Howe), one on 19 December 2010 (NMOS FN, eBird – W Howe), one on 16 December 2012 (eBird – W Howe), one on 15 December 2013 (eBird – D Krueper), and one on 17 December 2017 (D Krueper, J Ruth). We were not able to find any records that documented nesting in Corrales.

Common Raven *Corvus corax*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon (summer); Common (winter) **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Can be seen in or flying over all Corrales habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). They can be seen in any month of the year but the largest number of records are from winter/spring (December through May) (eBird, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–4 individuals, but a record of 40 individuals was reported on 4 April 2015 (eBird – S Smith); the next largest record is for 14 on 28 August 2008 (eBird – D Krueper). There are a small number of summer records (late June through early August), and there are two confirmed nesting records for Corrales: a nest in the bosque with three young on 17 May 1993, and fledged young in vicinity on 4-5 June (Findley 2013); and an adult being followed by two recently fledged young with photo on 11 July 2018 (eBird – B Morris).

Alaudidae (Larks)

Horned Lark *Eremophila alpestris*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Open grassland and pastures; plowed fields

Records: Seen surprisingly infrequently in Corrales (~15 records from eBird, Hawks Aloft). With one exception, records are from fall/winter/spring (October through March) (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). Some of these records are from winter flocks, ranging in size from 20 to 110 individuals. There is one unusual summer record of a single individual seen on 30 July 2016 (eBird – Central New Mexico Audubon birding group). Findley (2013) noted that they were more abundant on the West Mesa, beyond Corrales boundaries; he also noted that with habitat change in the village (loss of open, winter fallow fields), observations declined substantially after the mid-1990's.

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Hirundinidae (Swallows)

Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Forages above river and irrigation ditches and at times across most open habitats; nests in holes in sand banks in arroyos and along rivers



Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). These records occur in spring/summer/fall (mid-April through early September) (eBird). A large number of these records are for 1–5 individuals, but eBird records range up to 40 to 50 individuals. A notable record was for over 100 individuals counted flying north to south along the river before/during/after passage of a weather front on 12 May 2020 (eBird – H Taliaferro). Bank Swallows are known to nest in Corrales (NMOS FN – Findley, Findley 2013, and J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Various colonies at different sites in Corrales have existed and been destroyed or abandoned (primarily due to housing development or flood control activities) over the years from 1964–2006 (Findley 2013). Findley (2013) recorded the presence of a new colony of about 150 individuals in 2006 with adults observed feeding young; he also noted that observations in Corrales declined since about 2001. A colony of an estimated 500 adults was

documented in the Montoyas Arroyo on the border between Corrales and Rio Rancho, with adults feeding young and photos on 12–19 July 2015 (D Krueper, pers. observ.); 64 were reported on 4 July 2019, including active nest cavities in the bank that continues to be modified for bank stabilization (eBird – C Hayes); 50, presumably foraging, were reported in the Corrales bosque near Romero Road on 5 July 2019 (eBird – O Sinkus, L Bemish).



Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Tree Swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Can be seen foraging above river, irrigation ditches and other open habitats.

Records: There are <50 records for Corrales (eBird; NMOS FN), all from the Corrales bosque. The vast majority of those records are from spring migration (April through early June) (eBird, Findley 2013). There are five records from fall migration (mid-August to early September) (eBird), and two unusual summer records of four and two individuals on 26 June and 3 July 2016 respectively (eBird – D Lerwill). Most records are for 1–10 individuals, but in migration, larger flocks can be observed. On 27 April 2008, 75 were observed (eBird – D Krueper) and on 1 May 2016, 50 were observed (eBird – R Koehler).

Violet-green Swallow *Tachycineta thalassina*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Can be seen foraging above the river, irrigation ditches and other open habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). The vast majority of records are during spring migration (April through early June) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). There are a small number of records during fall migration (mid-August to mid-September) (eBird). Because they are migrants, records range from single individuals to larger flocks; some of the largest single records include 200 individuals seen on 8 June 1964 (NMOS FN – J Findley); 200 on 17 May 2009 (eBird – D Krueper); 175 on 19 and 25 April 1999 (eBird - C Rustay et al.), and 175 on 1 May 2011 (eBird – W Howe). They are often seen in mixed flocks with other migrating swallow species. There are six unusual summer records of 1–7 individuals from late June through late July (eBird).

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular
(in migration); Uncommon (in summer)

Habitat: Can be seen foraging above the river, irrigation ditches and other open habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). The vast majority of records are during spring migration (mid-March through late June) (eBird, Findley 2013). There are <20 records during fall migration (mid-August through late September) (eBird), and ~15 summer records (July through mid-August) (eBird). Unlike some of the other swallow species, most records are for 1–5 individuals, although there are a few exceptions – there are three records of at least 25 individuals on 27 April 2008 (eBird – D Krueper), 17 May 2013 (eBird – V Dern), and 20 May 2018 (eBird – A Rodgers, D Lerwill). We assume, based on multiple observations of adults entering and exiting nest cavities, that they nest in Corrales (NMOS FN – J. Findley, Findley 2013).

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Forages across open water and other open habitats; builds mud cup nests on human-built structures

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird), from spring/summer/fall (late March through late September) (eBird, NMOS FN) and Findley (2013) also indicated a few records for October. There is an unusual winter record for two individuals on 3 January 2001 (NMOS FN – R Gracey). Most records are for 1–10 individuals, but 57 individuals were observed in migration on 3 September 2011 (eBird – W Howe). Known to nest in Corrales, especially favoring nest sites on farm buildings and houses that offer nearby sources of mud for construction (Findley 2013).



Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Forages over the river and irrigation ditches, and at street intersections; builds round mud nests on the undersides of bridges

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). These records are for spring/summer/fall (early April through mid-September) and report 1–60 individuals (eBird). They have had a nest colony beneath the Alameda Bridge since the 1960's (Findley 2013) and presumably the majority of summer observations for Corrales are from that colony and others near the North Diversion Channel outlet across the river. On 3 July 2016 an estimate of 125 was made in the southern end of the Corrales Bosque Preserve near the Alameda Bridge colony (eBird – D Buckley). In early May 2019 a series of observers at the Alameda Bridge variously estimated the population at 50–100 individuals (eBird – S and N Cox, H White, S Hunter).

Paridae (Chickadees, Titmice)

Black-capped Chickadee *Poecile atricapillus*

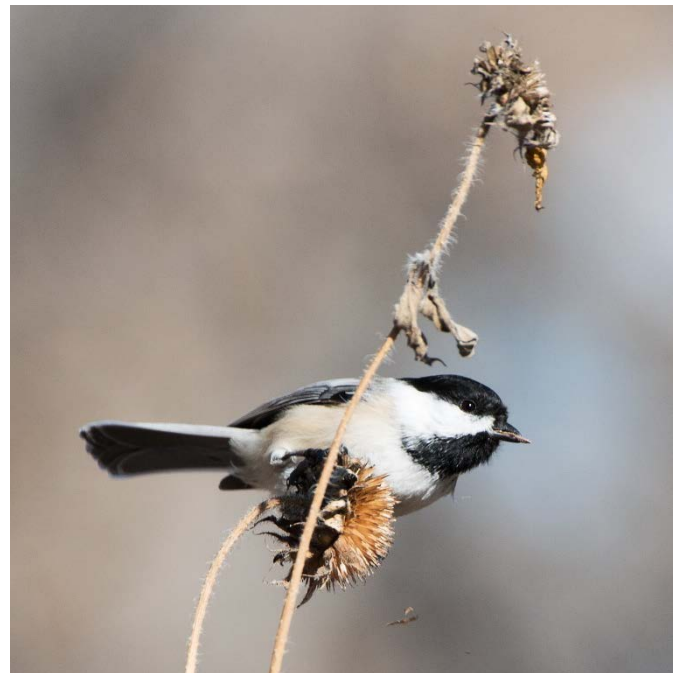
Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitat; nest in cavities; frequents feeders

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird), in all months of the year. Findley (2013) reported that they were uncommon in Corrales from the 1960s through the 1980s (when they were seen primarily in winter), and became more common year-round after that. He suggested that this was because the bosque became more forested during that time, providing more preferred habitat. Although recorded throughout the year, the majority of eBird records are from fall/winter/spring; this is likely because, as a cavity nester, they are less frequently seen during the breeding season. Most records are for 1–10 individuals. They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013; J. Ruth, pers. observ.); there are some specific breeding records: an adult carrying food on 13 May 2001 (eBird – C Rustay), a pair with two fledglings on 11 July 2010 (eBird – D Hawksworth), an adult bringing food to a nest on 26 May 2014 (eBird – W Howe), and an adult gathering nest material on 11 June 2016 (eBird – K Herzenberg).



Known to hybridize with Mountain Chickadees (Grava et al. 2012). Visual indications of a hybrid include a very narrow or partial white supercilium (eyebrow) similar but less obvious than a Mountain

and a stronger buff wash on the flanks more like a Black-capped. There are a number of records of hybrids in the Corrales bosque: one individual on 21 March 2004 (NMOS FN – W Howe); one on 7 June 2009 (D Krueper/J Ruth, pers. observ.), two individuals on 19 December 2010 with photos (NMOS FN – W Howe); one individual on 30 October 2011 (D Krueper/J Ruth, pers. observ.); one on 17 February 2014 (D Krueper/J Ruth, pers. observ.); and one on 16 December 2014 (eBird – B Maley).

Mountain Chickadee *Poecile gambeli*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats; frequents feeders

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). The vast majority of these records are from fall/winter/spring (October through May). Most records are for 1–5 individuals; the record for the largest number was for 10 individuals on 20 December 2009 (eBird – D Krueper). There are about 35 summer records (June through September) (eBird, NMOS FN). Findley (2013) noted that this species had increased in Corrales from the 1990's to the present, likely because of the increased forest cover in the bosque. See the Black-capped Chickadee account for information about hybridization.

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits, Bushtits)

Bushtit *Psaltriparus minimus*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands with shrubby understory, desertscrub; frequents feeders

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird), although Findley (2013) noted that Bushtits were almost unknown in Corrales before 1990 – only five of his multiple records predated 1990. Records occur in all months of the year and most are for 1–20 individuals. They commonly travel in large family groups or flocks (Findley 2013; J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.), and we counted 33 in a single flock on 4 July 2015 (J Ruth, pers. observ.) The largest number recorded was 78 counted on 16 December 2001 in Corrales during the Albuquerque CBC (eBird – D Krueper). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.) There are also multiple specific breeding records (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.).

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Sittidae (Nuthatches)

Red-breasted Nuthatch *Sitta canadensis*

Status: Irruptive **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are ~75 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN). These records are all for 1–2 individuals and occur primarily during fall/winter/spring (mid-August through May) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Most records are from the bosque, but individuals are regularly recorded in the residential portions of Corrales.

White-breasted Nuthatch *Sitta carolinensis*

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats; nest in cavities; frequent feeders



Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird), although Findley (2013) noted that prior to the 1990s, they were uncommon in Corrales, increasing in frequency afterward. This is perhaps due to increased forest cover in the bosque as Findley suggested for other species. Records occur for all months of the year, and range from 1–16 individuals. They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.); there are a couple specific breeding records: two bringing food to a cavity nest hole on 16 May 2010 (eBird – W Howe), an adult entering a nest

hole where young were giving begging calls on 26 April 2016 (eBird – B Morris).

Pygmy Nuthatch *Sitta pygmaea*

Status: Irruptive

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Forested habitats

Records: There are only two records for Corrales: one on 9 September 2017 (eBird – A Rodgers), and one on 30 September 2018 (eBird – C Rustay).

Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Certhiidae (Creepers)

Brown Creeper *Certhia americana*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN). Most are for 1–2 individuals, although there is one record of 9 seen on 2 March 2003 (eBird – W Howe). Records occur during fall/winter/spring (early September through mid-April) (eBird, Findley 2013). There is one unusual

summer record of an individual on 7 June 2017 (eBird – R Koehler). Although they typically nest in montane coniferous forests, there is recent documentation of breeding in the Middle Río Grande bosque south of Albuquerque (Cartron et al. 2008). These authors suggested that early September lowland records may represent lowland breeders since there are few credible records of early fall arrival in the lowlands. However, Findley (2013) reported three early September records from 10–20 September, and there are 6 records from 2004 to 2018 for September (eBird – W Howe, C Rustay, A Rodgers). Given the level of birding effort in the Corrales bosque and the lack of records for May–July, it seems most likely to us that these September records represent early fall elevational migrants and not evidence of breeding in Corrales (Findley 2013, J Ruth, pers. observ.).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Troglodytidae (Wrens)

Rock Wren *Salpinctes obsoletus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Rocky hillsides and arroyos

Records: There are about a dozen records for Corrales (eBird, Findley 2013). With one exception, the records are from fall migration or dispersal (end of August through early October) (eBird, Findley 2013). The exception is a winter record of one individual on 12 December 2010 (eBird – D Krueper). Records are for 1–4 individuals.

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands with shrubby understory

Records: There are at least 100 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, D Krueper, pers. observ.). Most records are for 1–2 individuals but there are two records for 5 individuals. Records are during spring migration (early April through mid-June) and during fall migration (mid-August through the end of October) (eBird, Findley 2013). In addition, there is a specimen (sex unknown) in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 8 September 1996 (MSB:Bird:13505).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Pacific Wren *Troglodytes pacificus* *

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Thick edge vegetation, esp. along the Clear Ditch

Records: The historical Winter Wren complex was split into Pacific Wren and Winter Wren (as well as Eurasian Wren – now *Troglodytes troglodytes*) in 2010 by AOS. The Pacific Wren, as split, is much rarer in Corrales than the Winter Wren. Prior to the split there are only four records for either Pacific or Winter Wren in Corrales. Two of these were, or might have been, Pacific: an individual identified as Pacific/Winter Wren on 22 November 2008 (eBird – R Koehler), and another identified as Pacific on 27 December 2009 (eBird – D Krueper). Since the split, there are about 5 specifically identified records of Pacific Wren for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft). All records are for single individuals during winter (late October through February). Because of the rarity of this bird, multiple records in a single winter are likely the same individual.

Winter Wren *Troglodytes hiemalis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Thick edge vegetation, esp. along the Clear Ditch

Records: The historical Winter Wren complex was split into Pacific Wren and Winter Wren (as well as Eurasian Wren – now *Troglodytes troglodytes*) in 2010 by AOS. The Winter Wren, as split, is much more common in Corrales than the Pacific Wren (SO Williams – NMOS Field Notes). Prior to the split there are only four records for either Winter or Pacific Wren in Corrales. Two of these were most likely Winter: one identified as Winter on 27 December 2009 (eBird – D Krueper), and one (possibly the same bird) identified as Winter on 28 December 2009 (eBird – C Lunblad). Since the split, there are ~20 records for Corrales, although these data are extremely difficult to summarize as it requires assumptions about how many of the records represent different birds and how far a bird will move along the bosque or Clear Ditch. The vast majority of records are for single individuals between early November and March; there are a few records that indicate there were 2 individuals in the Corrales bosque over some winters. All records are from the bosque.



Marsh Wren *Cistothorus palustris*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Marshes and reed beds, esp. cattails along irrigation ditches and the river

Records: There are about 50 records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). The records are for fall/winter/spring (late September through early May) (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). An early migrant was reported on 20 August 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus). All records are for 1–2 individuals and most are from the Corrales bosque and Clear Ditch, a few from field edges (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013).

Cinclidae (Dippers)

American Dipper *Cinclus mexicanus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Aquatic habitats with running water in streams and acequias

Records: There are three records for Corrales, all for single individuals in the bosque (in either the Clear Ditch or the Sandoval Lateral). One was seen on 2 March 2008 (eBird – R Koehler), one was seen by multiple observers with photos from 13 December 2013 through 31 January 2014 (NMOS FN, eBird), and one was seen from 29 October through 6 November 2017 with photos (eBird – J Cheek).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (all seasons).

Regulidae (Kinglets)

Golden-crowned Kinglet *Regulus satrapa*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are only a few records for Corrales: four individuals were reported on 6 October 1981 (Hawks Aloft); one individual in the bosque on 15 October 2002 (eBird – D Krueper); three on 17 April 2011 (eBird – D Krueper); 1–2 individuals on 5 days from 14 to 27 September and again, or a different individual, on 7 November 2017 (eBird - A Rodgers); and 3 on 27 October 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet *Regulus calendula*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats; will visit suet feeders

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird), from fall/winter/spring (mid-August through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). Most records are from the bosque, but some are from residential areas. Most are for 1–3 individuals, but over twenty were recorded on two occasions – 21 on 16 December 2001 (eBird – D Krueper), and 22 on 30 October 2005 (eBird – C Rustay). There is one unusual summer record of an individual on 30 June 2019 (eBird – B Morris).

Turdidae (Thrushes)

Eastern Bluebird *Sialia sialis*

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common (in migration/winter); Uncommon (in summer)

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Open habitats and shrubby woodland edges; cavity nesters; will use nest boxes.

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird, Findley 2013). Historically, they were primarily winter residents or transients in migration, but they have more recently become summer residents as well. Findley (2013) reported that observation frequency increased since 1990. The vast majority of records are from the bosque and most are for 1–5 individuals, but there are some records of larger flocks during the winter – the records with the largest numbers are for 40 individuals on 29 March 2009 (eBird – D Krueper) and a “conservative estimate” of 50 on 24 December 2016 (eBird – B Morris). The majority of records are during fall/winter/spring (early October through end of March) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). However, there are >120 records (eBird) from April through August and in the last 15 years breeding in Corrales has been documented. On 7 March 2004, an adult was inspecting potential nest cavities (NMOS FN – W Howe); in 2009 adults were observed inspecting cottonwood cavities on 29 March, feeding young in a cavity on 20 April, and two fledged juveniles were seen on 17 May (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.); and an adult was observed feeding a begging fledgling on 14 August 2015 (eBird – D Hawksworth).



Western Bluebird *Sialia mexicana*

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Open habitat and shrubby woodland edges

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird, Findley 2013). Until recent years, all the records were during fall/winter/spring (mid-August through late May) (eBird, Findley 2013). However, in recent years they have become permanent residents with breeding records. On 18 August 2013 an adult male was seen feeding two fledglings (NMOS FN, eBird – W Howe), on 26 May 2014 an adult pair was seen with three spotted young (NMOS FN, eBird – W Howe). In recent years (2016–2019) adults have been observed feeding nestling in cavities or begging fledglings each year in the bosque (NMOS FN, eBird).

Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Mountain Bluebird *Sialia currucoides*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Open habitat and scrubby woodland edges

Records: There are ~30 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Hawks Aloft, pers. observ.), all during fall/winter (October through to March). Most of these records are for 1–10 individuals but 100 individuals were reported on 7 March 1971 (NMOS FN – D Leal) and 54 were reported on 11 January 1982 (Hawks Aloft/Hink & Ohmart). Findley (2013) also noted an additional 27 records with unspecified numbers or dates but indicated that they were for fall and winter.

Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Townsend's Solitaire *Myadestes townsendi*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Forested habitats

Records: There are <30 records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft), and an additional unspecified number from Findley (2013). The majority of records are from fall/winter (mid-September through early February). There are a smaller number of records from April (eBird; Findley 2013); Findley also reported observations from March. There is one unusual summer record of an individual on 30 July 2008 (Hawks Aloft).

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).



Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are about ten records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). Most are for single individuals in the bosque during spring migration (late April through mid-May) (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013), but there are three fall records (late September to first half of October) (eBird, NMOS FN, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013).

Hermit Thrush *Catharus guttatus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands with shrubby understory

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Although most records are for 1–5 individuals, larger numbers are occasionally observed; the record for the largest number is for 25 individuals on 27 April 2008 (eBird – D Krueper). The vast majority of records are during fall/winter/spring (early September through late May) (eBird, Findley 2013). However, there is one record for an individual on 12 June 2011 (eBird – R Koehler).

American Robin *Turdus migratorius*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Common (in migration/
/winter); Uncommon (in summer) **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, other forested habitats, and residential areas; flocks frequent trees with fruit like pyracantha, Russian olive, New Mexican olive, junipers

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird), in both the bosque and residential areas. They can be observed throughout the year, although they are most frequent and numerous during fall/winter/spring (early September through late May) (eBird, Findley 2013). However, there are about 150 eBird records for June–August, and they are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–100 individuals, but in some winters they can be seen in huge numbers; the records with the largest numbers are for the Corrales portion of the Albuquerque CBC in two years - 630 on 15 December 2002 (eBird – D Krueper), and 845 on 20 December 2009 (eBird – D Krueper).

Varied Thrush *Ixoreus naevius* *

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Shrubby understory in riparian woodlands and along irrigation ditches

Records: There are three records for Corrales. One individual was seen on 7 November 2006 (NMOS FN – T Brownell), and a single female was observed by many people from 28 November through 4 December 2010 with photos (NMOS FN, eBird – C Lundblad et al.). A single male was seen and photographed from 21 October 2020 through the end of the month (eBird – multiple observers).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.



Mimidae (Mockingbirds, Thrashers)

Gray Catbird *Dumetella carolinensis*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands; only in the densest thickets, such as New Mexico olive

Records: There are <100 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN), all in the Corrales bosque. Almost all records are during spring/summer/fall (late April through October) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). There is no confirmed nesting in Corrales but given that multiple territories have been documented in multiple years (as many as 8 territories in the northern part of the bosque in both 2008 and 2010 (D Krueper, pers. observ.), we can assume that they nest here (Findley 2013). There are several records that are likely unusual single over-wintering individuals in several years: from 5 December 2010 through 6 March 2011 (NMOS FN, eBird – D Hawksworth, W Howe, et al.), another one seen from 18 December 2016 through 28 January 2017 with photo (NMOS FN, eBird – D Lerwill, A Rodgers), and another on 17 December 2017 with photos (eBird – D Krueper, J Ruth).

Curve-billed Thrasher *Toxostoma curvirostre*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Desertscrub; frequently nest in chollas

Records: There are extensive records for this most common thrasher species in Corrales (eBird), spread throughout the year (eBird, Findley 2013, J Ruth, pers. observ.). Because they prefer desertscrub habitat, at least half of the records are from outside the bosque in the western part of Corrales. They are known to nest in Corrales (Ruth 2009; eBird - J Ruth – with photos from multiple years). This is an example of a relatively common species in Corrales that is under-represented by eBird records because most birders spend their time in the bosque, which does not represent preferred habitat.



Brown Thrasher *Toxostoma rufum*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands with dense thickets, other shrubby, wooded habitats

Records: There are ~35 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft). With exceptions mentioned below, these records are for single individuals during winter (late October through April) (eBird, Hawks Aloft). There are multiple records from the following winters: 1999/2000, 2000/2001, 2001/2002, 2013/2014, 2015/2016, and 2016/2017, as well as individual winter records that did not span years (eBird, Hawks Aloft). The chronology of these records seems to indicate an individual that

remains for some part of the winter, and perhaps returns in subsequent winters. Of course, the full range of years suggests that this could not be a single individual for this long. Among these records is one for two individuals in the Corrales bosque on 26 January through 22 February 2016 (Hawks Aloft), which is likely the same as the 1–2 individuals recorded on multiple dates from 10 February through 2 April 2016 (eBird – D Buckley); and an individual from 3 February through 8 April 2020 (eBird – multiple observers). There are two unusual summer records: three individuals observed in the bosque on 15 August 2012 (Hawks Aloft), and one on 3 June 2016 (Hawks Aloft).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Crissal Thrasher *Toxostoma crissale*

Status: Vagrant

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Desertscrub

Records: There are <10 records for Corrales, both from the bosque and in suburban areas away from the river. Five of these records are for single individuals in fall migration/dispersion (late August through mid-November). There are two summer records: one singing male west of Loma Larga from 1 June through 31 July 2003 (NMOS FN – D Krueper); and one or two were observed in the bosque on 21 June 2008 (NMOS FN – D Krueper). There are also two unusual winter records: one on 10 January 2016 (eBird – D Buckley), and a surprising report of three individuals in the bosque on 11 February 2015 (eBird – V Dargain). There is no evidence of breeding in Corrales and we therefore consider this species a vagrant in Corrales, although there are summer residents nearby in the Rio Rancho area and Sandia foothills.

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Sage Thrasher *Oreoscoptes montanus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Desertscrub, similar scrubby habitat

Records: There are six records for Corrales during fall migration. One individual was seen on 4 September 1966 (NMOS FN – J Findley), one individual was reported on 16 October 2006 in the bosque (eBird – H Butts), one on 17 August 2008 (D Krueper, pers. observ.), and one on 11 September 2019 (eBird – J Dominguez). In addition, Findley (2013) reported seeing one individual for five days in September 2002, and seeing five individuals on an unnamed day in October 2003. There is one unusual winter record of an individual seen on 24 December 2018 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.).

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (winter) species; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Northern Mockingbird *Mimus polyglottos*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Uncommon
(in recent years)

Frequency: Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and desertscrub

Records: There are ~50 records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft, personal observation). Findley (2013) noted that they were rather common in Corrales in the 1960s but have become much more uncommon since then; he suggested this might be due to changes in land use and habitat in the village. The vast majority of records are from spring/summer (April through the beginning of September) (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). Findley (2013) referred to nesting observations and presumably they at least nested in Corrales historically. He also noted that in the 1960s they were even seen in winter, and he had unspecified records (without dates or years) for all months of the year except March. There are a couple unusually late recent records from the bosque: one to three individuals reported from 18 September through 15 October 2017 (eBird – A Rodgers) and one on 10 November 2017 (eBird – G Hanson). Although most eBird records are from the bosque (likely because birders concentrate there), they are also found in residential areas away from the river. Consistent with Findley’s observation that most of his records for the 1990s and 2000s were west of Loma Larga, we have 7 records from 2005–2018 from our neighborhood west of Loma Larga, one early record is from 19 March 2005, 5 are from the month of May, and one from 7–11 August 2018, with no evidence that these migrants stayed to breed (J Ruth and D Krueper, pers. observ.).

Sturnidae (Starlings)

European Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* (INTRODUCED)

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Most habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) from all months of the year. They nest in cavities, often expelling native species. The records with the largest numbers are during winter from November through February (eBird; Findley 2013). There are commonly counts of several hundred, but the two records with the largest numbers are 1397 on 15 December 2002 (eBird – D Krueper) and 2703 on 17 December 2006 (eBird – D Krueper – Corrales portion of Albuquerque CBC).

Bombycillidae (Waxwings)

Cedar Waxwing *Bombycilla cedrorum*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident
recent Summer Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common
(in winter); Rare (in summer)

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats; forage in large numbers on trees with fruit, such as pyracantha, Russian olive, and New Mexico olive

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Until recently these records have been largely during fall/winter/spring (late August through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). During the winter, these birds can occur in large flocks, foraging on fruit trees; the largest eBird record was for 85 individuals on 30 November 2014 (eBird - D Krueper, J Ruth), but a feeding flock of 700 was observed in the bosque on 15 May 2005 (NMOS FN – J Ruth). Prior to 2008 there was a single summer record for Corrales – 4 individuals on 3 August 2006 (eBird – B Talbot, C Wolf); there have

been multiple summer records (June through August) since then. 2008 produced the first evidence of breeding in the Corrales bosque; since then there has been evidence of breeding in multiple years. These records include: male courtship-feeding of a female in June 2008, a juvenile with faint streaking on the breast and no waxy tips on secondaries in late August 2008 (NMOS FN – D Krueper), an adult feeding very recent fledglings on 16–18 September 2014 with photos (NMOS FN – D Elder).

Ptilonotidae (Silky-Flycatchers)

Phainopepla *Phainopepla nitens*

Status: Vagrant

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Desert riparian areas, desertscrub

Records: There are four records for Corrales. A male was reported on 18 May 2011 (NMOS FN – J Findley), however, Findley (2013) makes no note of this record. One was reported in the bosque on 7 June 2017 (NMOS FN – R Koehler), on 8 July 2018 a male was photographed west of Loma Larga in Corrales (eBird - J Ruth, D Krueper). From 16–26 August 2018 single individuals were reported in the bosque with photos from the 26th and observers on the 16th reporting it as a female (eBird – W Kuehn, J Lowry, N Ukens, A Rodgers).



Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* (INTRODUCED)

Status: Permanent Resident

Abundance: Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Most habitats, esp. residential/commercial areas; nests in human-built structures

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales. They are found here year-round and are known to nest in Corrales.

Motacillidae (Wagtails, Pipits)

American Pipit *Anthus rubescens*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Pastures, ag fields, sandbars and river edges

Records: There are ~100 records for Corrales (eBird). All of these records are during fall/winter/spring (mid-September through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). Many of these records are for 1–5 individuals, but the largest record is for 46 individuals flying over the bosque on 19 December 2010 (eBird – W Howe).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Fringillidae (Fringilline and Cardueline Finches)

Evening Grosbeak *Coccothraustes vespertinus*

Status: Irruptive **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitats: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats; can be seen flying over most habitats; frequents feeders

Records: There are ~35 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird). These records are from late fall/winter/spring (early October through mid-May) (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–10 individuals, but there are records for 18–26 individuals (NMOS FN, eBird). In addition, there is a male specimen in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 18 April 1990 (MSB:Bird:6704).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

House Finch *Haemorrhous mexicanus*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, desertscrub, residential areas; probably the most frequent visitor to yards with feeders in winter

Records: There are extensive records for this common species in Corrales (eBird). Records are from all months of the year, although they are most conspicuous and abundant in winter (eBird, Findley 2013). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Most records are for 1–50 individuals, but it is not uncommon for the Corrales portion of the Albuquerque CBC to record several hundred individuals (eBird). Photos (next page) are of a male (left) and a female (right).



Cassin's Finch *Haemorhous cassinii*

Status: Irruptive

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats; residential areas with shrubs or trees; frequents feeders in the company of similar-looking House Finches

Records: There are about 60 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird), and Findley (2013) indicated he had records for 15 of the 48 years for which he has complete winter records. Records across all years are during fall/winter/spring (October through early May) (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–10 individuals, with a record of 23 on 11 April 2015 (eBird – D Hawksworth), and 100+ individuals on 1 December 1996 (NMOS FN – W Howe). Notable irruption winters were 1960–61, 1996–97, 2017–2018 and the springs of 2008, 2011, and 2015 (NMOS FN, Findley 2013, eBird).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (winter); NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*

Status: Irruptive

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Forested habitats; primarily recorded flying over multiple habitats

Records: There are eleven records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013); six are from summer (early June through mid-August), three from spring (mid-April through mid-May), and single records each for fall (September) and winter (December). The records range from single individuals to flocks of 6–30.

Pine Siskin *Spinus pinus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Forested habitats, desert scrub, residential areas with cover; frequents feeders

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Most records are for 1–10 individuals and are from fall/winter/spring (early August through late May) (eBird, Findley 2013). There are two unusual summer records: one on 6 June 2016 (eBird – B Morris), and one on 24 July 2016 with photos (eBird – D Lerwill).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (winter).

Lesser Goldfinch *Spinus psaltria*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, other wooded habitats, desertscrub; frequents feeders

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird); records are year-round and found both in the bosque and just as frequently in residential areas. During the winter, records appear equally distributed in the bosque and desertscrub west of the river, while in summer, records are more concentrated in the bosque (eBird, Findley 2013). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013, J Ruth, pers. observ.). There are also specific breeding records: nest-building was observed on 1 September 1990 (NMOS FN – KB Ostyn), and a female was observed feeding 2 recently fledged young on 14 August 2015 (eBird – D Hawksworth).

American Goldfinch *Spinus tristis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats; frequents feeders

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird), both in the bosque and in the suburban portions of town. Most records are for 1–15 individuals, but there are records for as many as 30 (eBird). The majority of records are for fall/winter/spring (early September through mid-May), but there are about 10 summer records from June–August. We are not aware of any evidence of breeding in Corrales.

Calcariidae (Longspurs, Snow Buntings)

Lapland Longspur *Calcarius lapponicus*

Status: Vagrant **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Open grassland and pastures

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. One individual was seen on 27 November 2004 (NMOS FN – J Parmeter).

Chestnut-collared Longspur *Calcarius ornatus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Open grassland and pastures

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. A flock of 20 was observed on 18 February 1981 (NMOS FN – W Howe).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 1(winter).

Passerellidae (New World Sparrows)

Grasshopper Sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Open grasslands and pastures, occasionally scrubby edge habitat

Records: There are two records for Corrales – one was observed on 11 September 1982 (NMOS FN – D and S Huntington), and one was observed with photo on 22 October 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus, J Parlapiano).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 1 (breeding); NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (winter).

Black-throated Sparrow *Amphispiza bilineata*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Desertscrub

Records: There are five records for Corrales, most during spring and fall migration: one individual on 30 March 1968 (Findley 2013), one on 26 August 2002 (Findley 2013), one on 31 March 2008 (eBird – R Koehler), and one on 9 February 2019 (eBird – J Cook). There is an unusual summer record of one individual in the bosque on 7 July 2014 (Hawks Aloft).

Lark Sparrow *Chondestes grammacus*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident
(historically) **Abundance:** Fairly Common
(in migration) **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Open grasslands and shrublands

Records: There are about 100 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN). In recent decades, most records occurred during fall migration (late July through mid-September) with a few during spring migration (April and May) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–10 individuals, but occasionally they are found in flocks during migration; the largest number was 35 on 11 August 2012 (eBird – W Howe). There are at least 7 records from July (eBird); most July records are for 1–4 individuals. Findley (2013) noted that in the 1960s, when open sandy habitat was more common in Corrales, he had many more records and they were found from April through the end of September, and were known to nest here.



Lark Bunting *Calamospiza melanocorys*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Open grasslands, shrubby grasslands, desertscrub

Records: There are 15 records for Corrales (eBird, Findley 2013, J Ruth, pers. observ.). Records are for 1–4 individuals during spring migration (late April through mid-May) and during fall migration (late July through mid-September) (eBird, Findley 2013, J Ruth, pers. observ.).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (winter); NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Chipping Sparrow *Spizella passerina*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Rare (in summer);
Fairly Common (in migration)

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, shrubby habitat along irrigation ditches and forest edges; occasionally forages on the ground beneath bird feeders.

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Until recent years most records were during spring migration (early April through early June), and fall migration (early August through early November) (eBird, Findley 2013). Although most records are for 1–10 individuals, on occasions they occur in larger flocks such as the 100 seen on 27 April 2008 (eBird – D Krueper). There have also been a few unusual winter records: two on 19 December 2004 (NMOS FN – D Krueper); one on 29 January 2006 (NMOS FN – D Krueper), and one on 16 December 2007 (NMOS FN – D Krueper, J Ruth, C Ramotnik). Findley (2013) reported an adult with two newly-fledged young on 30 June 1996. Since 2008 there are about 30 summer records from June and July in Corrales. In 2008, one was observed in association with a nest in shrubby habitat on the west side of the Clear Ditch from 22 June–20 July 2008 (NMOS FN - D Krueper, W Howe); on 22 July an adult was observed feeding juveniles. The following year, in the same general location, multiple singing males were observed from 20 April–3 May 2009, and a pair was building a nest on 3 May 2009

photos, the majority of records for Corrales (perhaps 70%) are for the red form; another 25% slate-colored; and the rest unassigned.

American Tree Sparrow *Spizelloides arborea*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Weedy or shrubby areas

Records: There are 10 records for Corrales, all during the winter (early November through mid-February) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Most are for 1–3 individuals but the record for 21 December 2014 through 28 January 2015 with photos from north of the Alameda Bridge notes up to six individuals (NMOS FN – W Maley, M Hilchey).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (winter).

Dark-eyed Junco *Junco hyemali*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands with shrubby understory, shrubby edge habitats along irrigation ditches, residential areas; forages on the ground beneath feeders



Records: This is another of the most common species seen at feeders in Corrales in the winter. There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Records are during fall/winter/spring (mid-September through late May) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Because it is a flocking bird, there are frequent records of up to 50 birds and in some years, there are large numbers; the largest daily record is for 286 individuals on 16 December 2001 (eBird - D Krueper). There is one unusual summer record – 4 were reported on 18 July 2013 (eBird – T Schwaab). When the form of Dark-eyed Junco is reported in the record, the most common in Corrales are Oregon and Pink-sided (eBird, Findley 2013); among flocks of these forms are sometimes a few Gray-headed and occasionally a single individual of the Slate-colored race. Neither eBird nor NMOS FN includes any Corrales records for the White-winged form,

the rarest in the state; however, Findley (2013) called White-winged an extreme rarity in Corrales, but provides no specific numbers or dates. Photos above depict Oregon (left) and Gray-headed (right).

Of interest because its distribution is not well understood, and because it doesn't fit into the usually recognized forms, is the *cismontanus* subspecies. It looks a bit like a Slate-colored form but with a darker-looking hood and must be carefully distinguished from the Oregon form by lack of reddish wash on flanks or back). There are five eBird records for *cismontanus* in Corrales and we have had individuals at our feeders west of Loma Larga (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Keeping records of this subspecies would supplement the limited data available.

White-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia leucophrys*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodland with shrubby understory, desertscrub, residential areas; regularly seen at feeders

Records: This is one of the most common native sparrow species in Corrales in winter and there are extensive records (eBird). Almost all records are during fall/winter/spring (early September through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). There are two unusual early summer records – 3 individuals on 2 June 1981 (NMOS FN – E Hayes), and one on 10 June 2008 (NMOS FN – D Krueper). Photos depict an adult/after hatch year individual (left) and a first winter/hatch year bird (right).



Golden-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia atricapilla*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Shrubby habitat; can be seen at feeders

Records: There are <15 records for Corrales, all for 1–2 individuals from fall/winter/spring (mid-October through April) (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Records are from both the bosque and residential areas.

Harris's Sparrow *Zonotrichia querula*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Shrubby habitat; can be observed at feeders

Records: There are ~20 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013); given the rarity of this species, we assume that multiple records from a single winter likely represent the same individual(s). All records are for 1–2 individuals during late fall/winter/spring (late October through late April) (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D.

White-throated Sparrow *Zonotrichia albicollis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Dense shrub thickets along irrigation ditches and the edge of riparian forest; will also come in to feeders with seed on the ground and surrounding shrub thickets.

Records: There are >100 specific dated records for Corrales (eBird), which are difficult to separate due to birders searching out the same reported individuals. Records are during fall/winter/spring (late September through early May) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Records are usually for individuals (eBird). The record with the largest number was for 7 individuals on December 2012 (eBird – J Miller). They come in two color forms: white-striped (photo) and tan-striped, referring to the color of the crown and lateral crown stripe.



1–3
24

Sagebrush Sparrow *Artemisiospiza nevadensis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Desertscrub

Records: The historical Sage Sparrow complex (*Amphispiza belli*) was split in 2013 by AOS into Sagebrush Sparrow, which is the species found here, and Bell's Sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli*). There are three records for Corrales since the split, all from fall 2020. A single individual was seen and photographed by multiple observers on 30 September 2020 (eBird – B Morris), 22 October 2020 (eBird – C Harris), and 1–4 November 2020 (eBird – J Ruth et al.); these could be different migrating individuals or possibly the same bird. In addition, two eBird records prior to the split are classified as

Sagebrush Sparrow: one on 8 February 2008 (R Koehler), and one on 28 February 2009 (D Hawksworth). In addition, there is a surprising (perhaps doubtful?) record for 43 Sage Sparrows seen on 26 December 1965 (NMOS FN – J Findley); Findley (2013) mentioned this date but did not provide confirming numbers or other details.

Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Vesper Sparrow *Pooecetes gramineus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Open grasslands and shrubby grasslands

Records: There are almost 30 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Hawks Aloft) and Findley (2013) indicated an unspecified small number of additional records. Most records are during fall migration (mid-August through early October), with two spring records during April and May (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013). There is one unusual winter record for an individual on 21 January 2006 (eBird – M Day). Most of these records are for 1–2 individuals, but 19 were seen on 18 September 1966 (NMOS FN – J Findley), and 75 were seen at the Harvey Jones Channel on 17 August 2008 (eBird – D Krueper).

Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Grasslands and other open habitats

Records: There are ten specific records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft). All are for single individuals, and most records are from fall/winter/spring (mid-September through early April) (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft – Hink & Ohmart data). There is one unusual summer record for an individual on 15 July 2011 (Hawks Aloft). Findley (2013) indicated a few additional records but did not provide specifics or dates.

Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Shrubby habitats near water, esp. along the Clear Ditch

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Records are during fall/winter/spring (early September through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). There is one unusual summer record of three individuals on 23 June 2019 (eBird – O Sinkus). The vast majority of records are from the

bosque, and the majority of those bosque records are from the shrubby habitat along the Clear Ditch and other drainage and irrigation ditches nearby.



Lincoln's Sparrow *Melospiza lincolnii*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon (in migration); Rare (in winter) **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Shrubby woodland edges and shrubby thickets along irrigation ditches

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN), the vast majority in the bosque. Most records are from fall (September through October) and spring (April through May) migration; there are a smaller number of winter records (November through March) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–5 individuals; however, fall 2020 was a strikingly big year for this species with numerous records for 10–15 individuals.

Swamp Sparrow *Melospiza georgiana*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Marshes and other thick growth near water

Records: There are ~30 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013), all from the bosque. All records are for 1–2 individuals during late fall/winter/spring (mid-October through early May) (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013).

Canyon Towhee *Melospiza fusca*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Desertscrub

Records: There are <30 records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft, and J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). Records are all during fall/winter/spring (mid-August through late April) (eBird, Hawks Aloft, J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ., Findley 2013). All eBird records are from the bosque, but this may be biased by where most birders go in Corrales; our personal observations (~10 records, JRuth/D

Krueper) are all from desertscrub habitat in a residential neighborhood west of Loma Larga. There is one unusual summer record from the bosque for 5 July 2007 (Hawks Aloft).

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Rufous-crowned Sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Desertscrub, arroyos and hillsides with dense shrubs

Records: There are three fall/winter records for Corrales: one individual was seen on 23 December 1967 (NMOS FN – J Findley), although Findley (2013) did not mention this record. One juvenile (still quite streaked on breast) was seen in the northern bosque on 20 September 2009 (eBird – D Krueper), and two were reported for 16 February 2020 (eBird – P Benavides).

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Green-tailed Towhee *Pipilo chlorurus*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Shrubby thickets along irrigation ditches, shrubby edge habitats and residential properties with shrubby thickets; forage on the ground beneath feeders

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft, NMOS FN). The vast majority of these records are during fall migration (mid-August through mid-October) and spring migration (mid-April through early June) (eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013, D Krueper, pers. observ.). There is one unusual winter record of an individual on 18 December 1988 (NMOS FN – L Gorbet) and two unusual summer records: an individual on 18 July 2002 (NMOS FN – D Krueper) and one on 6 July 2006 (Hawks Aloft.) In recent years (since 2015) there have been three early spring records from mid-March (eBird).

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (all seasons).

Spotted Towhee *Pipilo maculatus*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands with shrubby understory, other shrubby habitats away from river in winter; forage on the ground below feeders

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) throughout the year. They are one of the most common birds in the bosque; most records are for 1–20 individuals, but at the height of their singing in early summer there are a number of records for 40–50 individuals (eBird). There are multiple nesting records for Corrales (NMOS FN – W Howe, eBird – D Hawksworth, Findley 2013). Our personal observations over the last 10 years suggest an expansion into residential areas away from the river due to increased vegetative cover (eBird - J Ruth/D Krueper, and pers. observ.). In fact, in 2020 we observed a family group with at least one recently fledged young in a yard west of Loma Larga for the first time.



Icteriidae (Yellow-breasted Chats)

Yellow-breasted Chat *Icteria virens*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands with shrubby understory

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird), all from the bosque. Records are from spring/summer/fall (very late April through mid-September) (eBird; Findley 2013). There is one unusually late fall record of an individual on 30 October 2002 (eBird – M Day). Most records are for 1–10 individuals. But the maximum records are for 33 individuals on 21 June 2009, and several records for 25 individuals, all part of point-count surveys in the northern part of the bosque (north of the Harvey Jones Channel) (eBird – D Krueper). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013), but given its extremely cryptic behavior, we found no specific breeding records in eBird.

Icteridae (Blackbirds)

Yellow-headed Blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Marshes, and a broader range of habitats in migration

Records: There are <30 records for Corrales (eBird, Findley 2013). The majority of records are during fall migration (early August through late October), with a smaller number during spring migration (mid-April through mid-May) (eBird, Findley 2013). The majority of records are for 1–2 individual, but they can be observed in larger flocks - 40 individuals on 13 September 2015 (eBird – M Anderson), 40 on 24 October 2018 (eBird – O Sinkus), and 62 on 8 September 2019 (eBird – O Sinkus).

Eastern Meadowlark *Sturnella magna*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Grasslands

Records: There are three records for Corrales, all during spring migration. Four individuals were seen on 14 April 2002 (eBird – D Krueper), one on 24 April 2011 and one on 15 May 2011 (eBird – D Krueper). An additional individual was observed, photographed and identified as Eastern on 8 October 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus); however, to our eyes this photo is more indicative of a Western than Eastern Meadowlark (esp. the brown cheek/auricular patch).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Western Meadowlark *Sturnella neglecta*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Grassland and other open habitats

Records: There are <50 specific records for Corrales in recent years (eBird, Hawks Aloft). These records are primarily during spring migration (mid-March through mid-May), with a lesser number from fall migration (late September and early October). There are five records from summer (June and July) for 1–3 individuals; there are also three unusual winter records: two individuals on 2 January 2007 and one on 22 February 2007 (Hawks Aloft), and 20 individuals on 27 December 2019 with photos (eBird – L Syssocki-Smith). There are also two male specimens in the UNM MSB that were collected in Corrales on 29 March 1981 (MSB:Bird:5095) and on 28 April 1990 (MSB:Bird:6746). Findley (2013) reported that this species was seen relatively commonly throughout the year in the 1960s and he confirmed nesting – having found a nest with 5 eggs on 11 June 1962. He reported that, possibly due to habitat change, records have declined substantially so that by the 1990s observations were much less frequent. Findley's observations are consistent with historical Hink & Ohmart survey data provided by Hawks Aloft. During 1981 and 1982, they recorded multiple records for 1–6 individuals during almost all months of the year; the exceptions were single records for November and January, and no records from August or September (Hawks Aloft).

Hooded Oriole *Icterus cucullatus*

Status: Vagrant

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodland

Records: There is a single unusual record for Corrales – two males were seen on 5 May 1973 (NMOS FN – R Teuber).

Streak-backed Oriole *Icterus pustulatus* *

Status: Vagrant

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Forested riparian habitat

Records: The first confirmed record of Streak-backed Oriole for the state was an immature individual observed in Corrales from 9–28 December 2000 with photos (NMOS FN, eBird – J Parmeter, J Oldenettel, S Cox, etc.). Findley (2013) also reported an individual at a Corrales feeding station that he observed and photographed from 20–28 January 1999. Apparently, this record was not submitted and/or accepted as confirmed for the state.

Bullock's Oriole *Icterus bullockii*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Common (in migration); Uncommon (in summer)

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodland, other forested habitats

Records: There are extensive specific records for Corrales (eBird). Records are during spring and fall migration, with a smaller number of summer records (late April through mid-September) (eBird, Findley 2013). There are ~25 summer records from June and July (eBird), and Findley (2013) confirmed that they breed in Corrales. Most records are for 1–5 individuals but in migration larger numbers can be seen; the largest number is 14 seen on 9 May 2010 (eBird – D Krueper). There is an unusual winter record of an individual male on 26 December 1965 (NMOS FN – J Findley).



Baltimore Oriole *Icterus galbula* *

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodlands

Records: There are no NMOS FN records for Corrales, or for Sandoval County. There are also no eBird records for Corrales. Findley (2013) reported observing one individual on 26 May 1996 but provided no further documentation. However, there is a male specimen in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 28 May 1994 (MSB:Bird:18530).

Scott's Oriole *Icterus parisorum*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Riparian woodlands in migration

Records: There are about a dozen records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013). All are for 1–2 individuals during spring migration (late April through mid-July). There is no evidence that they breed in Corrales.

Red-winged Blackbird *Agelaius phoeniceus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident
a few Summer Residents **Abundance:** Common (in migration/
winter); Uncommon (in summer) **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Marshes and wet fields; in winter, frequently roosts in thickets along irrigation ditches

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). The vast majority of eBird records are during fall/winter/spring (early September through mid-May). Most records are for 1–20 individuals, but in winter, there can be large flocks foraging and roosting; the largest flock records are from two years of the Corrales portion of the Albuquerque CBC: 401 individuals on 16 December 2001 and 853 on 14 December 2008. There are ~25 eBird records for the months of June, July, and August, and Findley (2013) said that they have nested in Corrales in small numbers.

Bronzed Cowbird *Molothrus aeneus*

Status: Vagrant **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, parks and residential areas

Records: There is a single record for Corrales. A male and female were observed in the Corrales bosque on 9 May 2015 (NMOS FN, eBird – J Ruth).

Brown-headed Cowbird *Molothrus ater*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and open habitats; forages in open fields and cattle/horse enclosures

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird), the vast majority from the bosque. Records are during spring/summer (mid-April through the end of August) (eBird, Findley 2013). Although most records are for 1–4 individuals, occasionally large flocks are seen; the largest record is for 77 individuals seen on 4 May 2014 (eBird – D Krueper, J Ruth). There is one unusual winter record of three individuals on 19 December 2010 (eBird – W Howe). This species is a nest parasite, placing its eggs in other birds' nests. In Corrales, fledglings have been observed being fed by Western Wood-Pewees, Yellow Warblers, Blue Grosbeaks, and Indigo Buntings (Findley 2013, eBird).

Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus* *

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Open riparian areas, wetlands, acequias

Records: There are three records for Corrales in the winter. One was photographed on 4 November 2017 (NMOS FN, eBird – D Lerwill), one photographed on 21 March 2018 (eBird – B Morris), and one photographed on 28 December 2018 (eBird – D Lerwill).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Brewer's Blackbird *Euphagus cyanocephalus*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Fields, meadows, residential areas

Records: There are ~80 specific records for Corrales (eBird) and Findley (2013) included additional records without details. Records are during fall/winter/spring (mid-September through late May) (eBird, Findley 2013), although Findley (2013) indicated at least a few additional records from July through September. eBird records range from 1–2 individuals up to flocks numbering as many as 80 on 13 October 2018 (eBird – D Lerwill), and 100 on 26 August 2019, an early record (eBird – D Lerwill).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Common Grackle *Quiscalus quiscula*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Broad range of residential habitats and riparian woodlands

Records: There are <30 specific records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird). Most records are during spring migration (early April through end of June) (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013), with a few in fall (mid-October to mid-November) (eBird). Records are for 1–6 individuals (eBird, NMOS FN). There are additional unusual records from August, likely early fall migration – one individual on 31 August 1975 (NMOS FN – J Durrie, P Fitzsimmons), and 5 individuals from 1–31 August 1982 (NMOS FN – J Sterling). Findley (2013) noted that he had additional unspecified records from July through October, and December; however, he noted that he has no records of breeding in Corrales.

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Great-tailed Grackle *Quiscalus mexicanus*

Status: Permanent Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Open habitats and riparian woodlands

Records: There are at least 100 specific records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN <60 records); Findley (2013) reported an additional 136 records but without specific dates and numbers. Most eBird records are from the bosque, although a few were observed in residential areas. The vast majority of records are during winter/spring (mid-November through late May) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013).

However, there are about a dozen eBird records from June–August. Findley (2013) indicated some records for all months of the year except September. Most eBird records are for 1–10 individuals but occasionally larger flocks are seen – 40 were observed on 30 January 2017 (eBird – D Lerwill). Findley (2013) noted the expansion of this species in the state; his first record for Corrales being on 2 June 1963. All but 8 of his 136 records were from the 1990s or later. Although he said he never documented nesting in Corrales, he did observe a begging young bird being fed on 1 August 1994, which eBird considers to be confirmed breeding.

Parulidae (Wood-Warblers)

Ovenbird *Seiurus aurocapilla*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands; prefers open understory to forage

Records: There are six records of single individuals for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird). Five are during spring migration (early May through late June) and one in the fall (early October).

Worm-eating Warbler *Helmitheros vermivorum* *

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodland with thick undergrowth

Records: There is one specific record for Corrales, a single individual in the Corrales bosque on 24 April 2011 (eBird – M Hilchey). In addition, Findley (2013) reported two individuals on two days over the years with no information on date or location.

Northern Waterthrush *Parkesia noveboracensis*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Along the edges of vegetated watercourses (river and irrigation ditches)

Records: There are <50 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN), during spring migration (late April through mid-May) and fall migration (mid-August through late September) (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). As an example of how difficult it is to sort through eBird records to identify how many birds there actually were, from 18 August through 22 September 2020, there were more than 20 records of 1–3 individual Northern Waterthrushes along the Clear Ditch in the Corrales Bosque Preserve between the East Ella and Romero Road entrances. This is fall migration when birds may



Records: There are four specific records for Corrales; all are during fall migration. One individual was seen in Corrales from 14–15 September 1995 (NMOS FN, eBird – T Bulow, M Cromer, ML Arthur, etc.), one was recorded on 4 October 2006 (Hawks Aloft), and one on 13 August 2007 (Hawks Aloft). An individual was seen and photographed by multiple observers along the Clear Ditch from 11–15 September 2020 (eBird). In addition, Findley (2013) reported a record on one day in October over the years, but provides no information about date, year, number, or location.

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D.



Swainson's Warbler *Limnothlypis swainsonii* *

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands

Records: There are two records for Corrales: one in the bosque on 12 May 1994 (NMOS FN – T Brownell); and one singing on 24 April 2011 (NMOS FN – D Krueper).

Tennessee Warbler *Oryothlypis peregrina* *

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are only five specific records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Hawks Aloft). Three are from spring migration: one individual was observed on 5 May 2005 (Hawks Aloft), one on 15 May 2007 (Hawks Aloft), one on 11 May 2019 with photos (eBird – O Sinkus). There are two records from fall migration: one individual was reported on 21 September 1985 (NMOS FN – W Howe and various observers) and one on 3 October 2020 (eBird – H Taliaferro). Findley (2013) also noted observations on two days in September over the years, but provides no information on date, year, number or location.

Orange-crowned Warbler *Leiothlypis celata*

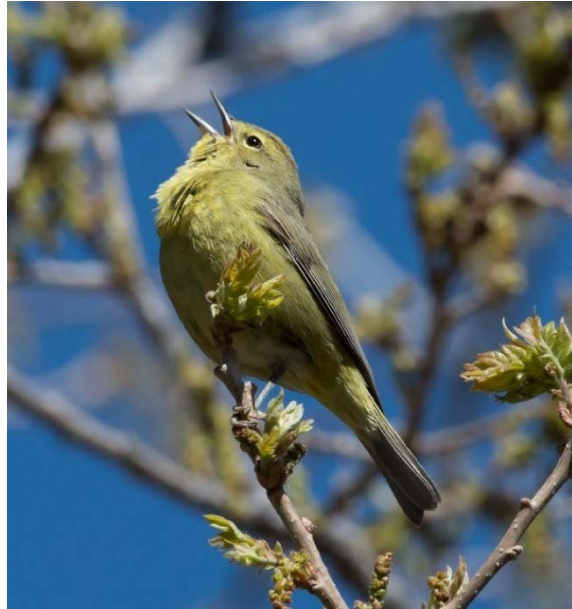
Status: Transient

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) from spring (mid-April to late-May), and fall migration (mid-August to mid-October) (eBird; Findley 2013). There is one unusual early summer record of two individuals on 3 June 2017 (eBird – D Nichols). Most eBird records were for 1–5 individuals, but 16 were recorded on 29 September 2018 (eBird – D Lerwill). The vast majority of records are from the Corrales bosque. However, they are occasionally found in residential areas away from the river (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.).



Lucy's Warbler *Leiothlypis luciae*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** becoming Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands

Records: Historically, Corrales was well north of the range for this species in New Mexico. However, it has recently been expanding its range northward. Single individuals were recorded in the Corrales bosque on 3 April 2007 (Hawks Aloft) and 12 July 2009 (NMOS FN, eBird – D Krueper). One to two individuals were reported from 10–22 April 2017 (eBird – J Ruth, D Krueper), one on 21 June 2018 (D Krueper and J Ruth) and in 2019 there were about 10 records of 1-2 individuals from 6 April to 10 July in the same location in the bosque. In 2020, from early April through beginning of August there are over 75 records throughout the bosque (eBird) reporting 1–4 individuals; several records indicate seeing a possible pair foraging together, and at least one reports 4 singing males on territories about a half mile apart. We are not aware of any documentation of nesting but it seems likely.

Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Nashville Warbler *Leiothlypis ruficapilla*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are <70 records for Corrales, spanning spring migration (mid-April to mid-May) and fall migration (mid-August to mid-October) (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft). These records are for 1–4 individuals. There are two unusually late records; one on 6 October 2019 (eBird – W Kuehn) and one on 1 November 2007 (Hawks Aloft).

Virginia's Warbler *Leiothlypis virginiae*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There are just over 100 records for Corrales (eBird) during spring migration (mid-April to end of May), and fall migration (beginning of August through mid-September) (eBird, Findley 2013). Records are for 1–7 individuals. There are single records for June and July – a record without numbers on 27 June 2016 at a residence near the bosque (eBird – K Haller), and a pair of birds on 19 July 2009 in the bosque (eBird – D Krueper). Findley (2013) also noted records as early as 21 July. There is no evidence, however, of breeding in Corrales. Almost all records are from the Corrales bosque, but on rare occasions they are found in residential areas; one was observed in a yard west of Loma Larga on 13 September 2013 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.).



Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

MacGillivray's Warbler *Geothlypis tolmiei*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Desertscrub and other shrubby habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird, personal observ.), for spring migration (late April to the end of May), and fall migration (mid-August through early October) (eBird, Findley 2013). The vast majority of spring records are for May and fall are for September. There is one unusual summer record of one individual on 27 June 2016 (eBird – D Cuellar). The majority of records are for 1–10 individuals; the records with the largest numbers are for 13 individuals on 8 September 2002 (eBird – C Rustay) and on 15 May 2011 (eBird – D Krueper). Although the large majority of the eBird records are from the bosque, this may underestimate the number that use desertscrub habitat away from the river (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.), simply because most eBird records for Corrales are from the bosque. We find it to be one of the two most common migrating warblers in residential desertscrub habitat.

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Mourning Warbler *Geothlypis philadelphia* *

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodland

Records: There is a single record for Corrales, a singing male in the bosque on 6 June 2011 (NMOS FN, eBird – T Fetz).

Kentucky Warbler *Geothlypis formosa* *

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Riparian forest; prefers dense thickets of undergrowth

Records: There are only two records for Corrales, both in early May, one on 14 May 1982 (NMOS FN – V Hink); and one on 6 May 2002 (NMOS FN – D Krueper).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D.

Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Marshy habitat with cattails and other shrubby habitat along the river and irrigation ditches

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) for spring/summer/fall (end of April through mid-October) (eBird, Findley 2013). There is one unusual late winter record for an individual on 5 March 1994 (eBird – C Rustay). Most records are for 1–5 individuals, although the the record with the largest number is for 20 individuals seen in the bosque on 27 July 2008 (eBird – D Krueper). All eBird records are for the bosque. Findley (2013) stated that they nest along the river.

Hooded Warbler *Setophaga citrina*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Irregular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands; prefers dense thickets

Records: There are about a dozen records for Corrales, all from the bosque. About half are from spring migration (mid-April through late May), and two are from fall migration (first half of September). However, there are a number of summer records: a singing male from 24 May–7 July 1992 (NMOS FN – T Brownell), a male singing from 16 June to 16 July 2002 in the same location (NMOS FN – D Krueper), one individual on 7 June 2004 (Hawks Aloft), one on 10 June 2010 (Hawks Aloft). Almost all records are for single individuals; the two exceptions are two singing males reported 0.2 miles apart on 23 May 2010 with photo of one (NMOS FN, and eBird – W Howe), and two individuals reported on 12 May 2018 (eBird – D Mehlman). We are not aware of any evidence of breeding in Corrales.

American Redstart *Setophaga ruticilla*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Riparian woodland, and other forested habitats

Records: There are ~20 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). A few are from spring migration (late April through late June) and more are from fall migration (late August through early October). There are two unusual summer records: one singing immature male on 20 July 2008 (eBird – W Howe), and one second-year male on 12 July 2009 (eBird – D Krueper). Most recent records are for single individuals, but several earlier records are for multiple individuals, including 5 individuals on 7 September 1975 (NMOS FN – J Durrie). Findley (2013) reported observations on 4 days distributed over August, September, and October over the years, but provided no information about date, year, number or location. In addition, there is a male specimen in the UNM MSB that was collected in Corrales on 31 August 1962 (MSB:Bird:2094).

Northern Parula *Setophaga americana*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, especially in areas with tall trees

Records: There are <10 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird). Most of the records are for spring migration (late March through the end of May). There is one unusual late fall/winter record of an individual on 12 November 1992 (NMOS FN – T Brownell). There are several records that suggest the possibility of a summer resident male. A singing male was reported in the bosque on 25 June 2002 (NMOS FN, eBird – D Krueper), and there are multiple records of a singing male in the bosque with photos from 21 May–20 June 2011 (NMOS FN, eBird – A Gorbet, W Howe, M Kelly, etc.). However, there was no evidence of a second bird or of nesting in Corrales.

Magnolia Warbler *Setophaga magnolia*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Riparian and other forested habitat in migration

Records: There is only one specific record for Corrales; a single individual was seen on 15 May 2011 (D Krueper, pers. observ.). Findley (2013) also noted that he observed this species on two days in August over the years, but provided no information on date, year, number, whether this represents different individuals, or location.

Yellow Warbler *Setophaga petechia*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Fairly Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and willow swales

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). The majority of these records are for spring migration (mid-April to late May) and fall migration (early August to mid-September). Most records were for 1–2 individuals, but there were records with as many as 7 at the peak of migration. Most of the records are from the bosque, but occasionally in migration they are observed in residential areas away from the river. The summer status in Corrales is quite interesting. Findley (2013) reported that in the 1960s they nested in Corrales but in later years (1980–2010) records were for migrants. In

those early years Findley documented at least two nesting records – one on a nest on 16 May 1965, and one feeding a Brown-headed Cowbird chick on 7 August 1966. We are not aware of any more recent records of nesting. However, between 2008 and 2020, there have been almost 30 records in June and July (18 of those in 2020), which suggests the possibility of nesting, although most are records of single singing males. This may not be surprising given that the more cryptic females, if present, are often not observed.

Chestnut-sided Warbler *Setophaga pensylvanica*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands with shrubby understory

Records: There are only four records for Corrales. One individual on 1 May 1993 (NMOS FN, eBird – C Rustay); and one on 12 April 2005 (Hawks Aloft), a singing male was seen from 5–24 June 2007 (NMOS FN, eBird – T Fetz, D Krueper, D Eby-Bosler, etc.). This is most likely the same bird reported by Hawks Aloft on their surveys five times from 5 June through 10 August 2007. Notably on 5 July 2007 two individuals were reported on the same site where one had been reported throughout June (Hawks Aloft). There was a singing male with photos on 17 May 2020 (eBird – O Sinkus).

Blackpoll Warbler *Setophaga striata* *

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There are two records for Corrales: one on 26 October 1990 (NMOS FN – S Baldwin), and one male in the bosque on 13 May 2010 (NMOS FN, eBird – M Hilchey, J Joseph).

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Black-throated Blue Warbler *Setophaga caerulescens*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodlands

Records: There is a single documented record for Corrales; one male was seen and photographed by many observers on 22–23 October 2020 (eBird). In addition, Findley (2013) provided summary data in a table indicating the observation of this species on one day in August and two days in September, but provided no information about date, year, location or other observation details.

Yellow-rumped Warbler *Setophaga coronata*

Status: Transient/Winter Resident **Abundance:** Common **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats, and residential areas

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales in fall/winter/spring (September through late May) (eBird; Findley 2013). Records are mostly for 1–5 individuals, but the records with the largest numbers are for 40–45 on four occasions during the peak of migration – on 1 May 1993 (eBird – C Rustay), on 27 April 2008 (eBird – D Krueper), on 26 April 2016 (eBird – B Morris) and on 30 September 2018 (eBird – C Rustay). eBird allows an observer to report Yellow-rumped Warbler, or Yellow-rumped Warbler (Audubon’s), or Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle). The large majority of records (where subspecies is reported) are for the Audubon’s subspecies, with a smaller number of records for Myrtle. There are 5 unusual summer records (late June through mid-August) (eBird).



Grace’s Warbler *Setophaga graciae*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are three specific records for Corrales: two individuals seen on 22–23 May 1966 (NMOS FN – J Findley); one on 1 May 1993 (NMOS FN, eBird – C Rustay); and one on 2 May 1999 (eBird – C Jensen). Findley (2013) reported observations on three days in the month of May, presumably two of these being the dates in 1966 reported in NMOS Field Notes, but provided no other information about date, year, whether this represents more than one individual, location, or observation details.

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Black-throated Gray Warbler *Setophaga nigrescens*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Uncommon

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands

Records: There are ~30 specific records for Corrales; from spring migration (mid-April to mid-May) and fall migration (late August to mid-September) (eBird; Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). All records are for 1–5 individuals (NMOS FN; eBird, Hawks Aloft); most records are from the bosque but there is at least one record west of Loma Larga on 10 September 2017 (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.). The maximum of five was reported on 14 April 1991 (NMOS FN – B Foy). There are three late summer records for single individuals between 11 August and 29 August in 2006 and 2015 (Hawks Aloft). Findley (2013) reported observations in April, May, August, and September, but provided no information about date, year, location, numbers, or whether these represent different individuals.

Conservation Status: NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Townsend's Warbler *Setophaga townsendi*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There are almost 100 records for Corrales (NMOS FN, eBird, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013). Records are from spring migration (mid-April through early May) and fall migration (mid-August through late October). Almost all records are for 1–2 individuals and most records are from the bosque. However, they are occasionally seen in residential areas away from the river: one in a neighborhood west of Loma Larga on 16 October 2019 and 5 September 2020 (eBird – J Ruth). There is an unusual summer record for 6 July 1981 (NMOS FN – T Weaver).



Black-throated Green Warbler *Setophaga virens*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are two specific records for Corrales: one individual on 14 May 1983 (NMOS FN – S and D Huntington); and one singing male on 8 May 2011 (NMOS FN, eBird – W Howe). Findley (2013) also mentioned a record on one day in October throughout the years but provided no information about date, year, number, or location.

Wilson's Warbler *Cardellina pusilla*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and willow swales, other forested habitats, and desert scrub



Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) from spring migration (mid-April to mid-June) and fall migration (mid-August through early October) (eBird; Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–10 individuals; records with the largest numbers are for 32 on 3 September 2006 (eBird – D Krueper), and 31 on 8 September 2002 (eBird – C Rustay). Most records are for the bosque but this is another species that may be undercounted in residential areas in the desertscrub due to most eBird records being submitted for the bosque. We find it to be one of the two most common warblers in migration passing through the desertscrub habitat west of Loma Larga (J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.)

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline; NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Cardinalidae (Cardinals, Tanagers)

Hepatic Tanager *Piranga flava*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Casual

Habitat: Forested habitats

Records: There are about five records for Corrales (eBird, Hawks Aloft). Three are from spring migration – one individual on 31 May 2004 (Hawks Aloft), one on 20 May 2008 (eBird – D Buckley), and three individuals on 7 May 2017 (eBird – K Scarbrough). Two are from fall migration – one individual on 4 August 2009 (Hawks Aloft) and one on 21 September 2019 (eBird – M Baumann). All records are from the bosque. There is one additional record, which seems highly questionable to us: reports on 9 dates between 13 July and 19 October 2011 in a suburban neighborhood away from the river for 1–7 individuals with no photographic documentation (eBird).

Summer Tanager *Piranga rubra*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats, are sites with large trees

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) for spring/summer/fall (mid-April to early October) (eBird; NMOS FN; Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–5 individuals; the record with the largest number is for 10 on 6 May 2017 (eBird – D Mehlman). Findley (2013) noted they are known to nest in Corrales. There are also four specific records of females feeding fledglings on 26 August 2002 (D. Krueper, pers. observ.), 1 August 2011 (eBird – D Hawksworth), 14 August 2015 (eBird – D Hawksworth), and 11 August 2018 (eBird – B Morris).

Scarlet Tanager *Piranga olivacea* *

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodland

Records: There is a single record for Corrales, one individual recorded on 21 May 1983 (NMOS FN – S and D Huntington).

Western Tanager *Piranga ludoviciana*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other wooded habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird) in spring migration (late April to early June) and fall migration (early August to late September) (eBird; NMOS FN; Findley 2013). However, there about a dozen summer records from mid-June through July (eBird). Most records are for 1–10 individuals but larger numbers have been recorded at the peak of migration. For example, 41 were recorded on 3 September 2006 (eBird, NMOS FN – D Krueper) and mid-May 2010 recorded a massive Western Tanager migrant wave through the Middle Rio Grande Valley (NMOS FN), with 65 recorded in the Corrales bosque on 16 May 2010 (eBird – W Howe).



Northern Cardinal *Cardinalis cardinalis*

Status: Vagrant

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodland

Records: There are, what appear to be two records for a single individual in Corrales. One singing male was observed on 7 May 2006 (NMOS FN, eBird – C Rustay) and an individual was reported on 8 May 2006 (Hawks Aloft), most likely the same bird.

Pyrrhuloxia *Cardinalis sinuatus*

Status: Vagrant

Abundance: Very Rare

Frequency: Accidental

Habitat: Desertscrub and riparian woodlands

Records: There is a single record for Corrales – one individual was seen on 29 December 2013 (NMOS FN, eBird – T Collins).

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (winter).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak *Pheucticus ludovicianus*

Status: Transient

Abundance: Rare

Frequency: Occasional

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are ~25 records for Corrales (eBird, NMOS FN, Hawks Aloft, Findley 2013, C Ramotnik, pers. observ.). Most records are for single individuals; however, two males were observed on 22 May 2009 (C Ramotnik, pers. observ.), and two males were observed in April 2020 (J Hashimoto, pers. observ.). Most records are during spring migration (mid-April through late June) (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013); the exceptions are an individual observed on 10 September 1992 (NMOS FN – A Swain, et al.), one individual reported on 5 August 2005 (Hawks Aloft), and an immature male observed on 7 October 2020 (eBird – B Morris).

Black-headed Grosbeak *Pheucticus melanocephalus*

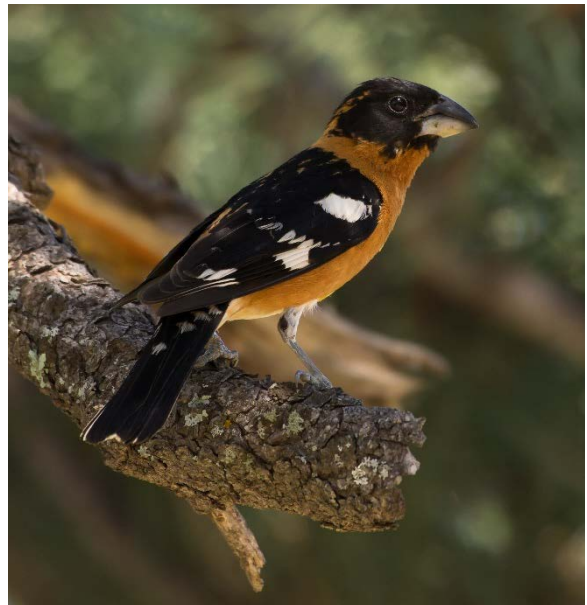
Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodland and other forested habitats

Records: There are extensive specific records for Corrales (eBird). All records are for spring/summer/fall (late April through mid-September) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–10 individuals but the record with the largest number is for 30 individuals observed on 8 May 2011 (eBird – W Howe). They are known to breed in the bosque (Findley 2013, eBird). A specific record of an immature fledgling was observed on 14 August 2015 (eBird – D Hawksworth).



Blue Grosbeak *Passerina caerulea*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident

Abundance: Fairly Common

Frequency: Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, other forested habitats, and shrubby habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Records are from spring/summer/fall (early May through late September), with a few records from early October (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–10 individuals, but the record for the largest number is for 25

individuals on 1 September 2004 (eBird – W Howe). They are known to nest in Corrales (Findley 2013; eBird). Specific breeding records include: a record of three pairs with at least one fledgling each on 16 August 2014 (eBird – D Hawksworth). In addition, there are two records of adults feeding a Brown-headed Cowbird chick on 26 July 2014 and 28 August 2016 (eBird – D Hawksworth), confirming nest parasitism of this species.

Lazuli Bunting *Passerina amoena*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, esp. with a shrub component, and other shrubby/weedy habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Corrales (eBird). Records are from spring/summer/fall (late April through late September) (eBird, NMOS FN), with a few remaining in October (Findley 2013). Most records are for 1–2 individuals; the record with the largest number is for 16 individuals on 3 September 2006 (eBird – D Krueper). They are presumed to nest in Corrales – there are ~75 records from June and July (eBird); a female was observed carrying nest material on 6 June 2016 (eBird – B Morris).

A rather early male Lazuli X Indigo Bunting hybrid was observed in Corrales on 26 March 2000 (NMOS FN – W Howe), a hybrid was reported on 4 June 2005 (eBird – D Buckley), and there was a series of records of a male hybrid from 22 May through 31 July 2011 in the same part of the bosque (likely the same individual) (eBird – W Howe, M Kelly).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Indigo Bunting *Passerina cyanea*

Status: Transient/Summer Resident **Abundance:** Uncommon **Frequency:** Regular

Habitat: Riparian woodlands, esp. with a shrub component, and other shrubby/weedy habitats

Records: There are extensive records for Indigo Bunting (eBird), although less than for Lazuli Bunting. Records are from spring/summer/fall (late April through mid-September) (eBird, NMOS FN, Findley 2013), and are usually for 1–5 individuals. They are presumed to nest in Corrales – there are ~50 records for June and July (eBird), but we found no specific documentation of breeding activity.

Dickcissel *Spiza americana*

Status: Transient **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Occasional

Habitat: Grasslands and a broader range of open grassy habitats

Records: There are about 15 records for Corrales. They are all for 1–2 individuals in fall migration (mid-September through early October) (NMOS FN, eBird, Findley 2013, and J Ruth/D Krueper, pers. observ.).

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

HYPOTHETICAL RECORDS

Tundra Swan *Cygnus columbianus*

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Marshes, rivers, and lakes.

Records: There are no eBird reports for this species in Corrales. There is a single secondhand report of one individual in Corrales on 27 December 1992 (NMOS FN – T Brownell per Rare Bird Alert). Given this uncertainty, we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales. Observers should be aware of the slight possibility of the Trumpeter Swan, which looks quite similar to the Tundra Swan, but is even more unusual for the state.

Scoter species *Melanitta* sp. *

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Prefers deeper water (e.g., lakes) for foraging, but can be seen on the river

Records: There is one record for a Scoter species, an individual seen on the river on 6 May 1994 (Findley 2013). There was no further information or documentation provided. Therefore, given that two of the three scoter species are designated as Review List species by the NMBRC, we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales. The most likely species based on statewide records would be Surf Scoter (*M. perspicillata*).

Groove-billed Ani *Crotophaga sulcirostris* *

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Open country, pastures, orchards

Records: Findley (2013) reported that B Swanson observed one in Corrales on 19 September 1988, but provided no additional documentation, and it is not recorded in NMOS FN. Given the lack of documentation for this Review List species, we consider this a Hypothetical record for Corrales.

Mexican Whip-poor-will *Anastrostomus arizonae*

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Forested habitats

Records: The Whip-poor-will was split by AOS in 2011 into Eastern Whip-poor-will (*A. vociferus*) and Mexican Whip-poor-will. Findley (2013) reported a whip-poor-will in Corrales on 10 October 1970. Based on the distributions of the two species (eBird), if this ID is correct, it would be a Mexican Whip-poor-will. However, given the lack of any other records for the vicinity and no further documentation, we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales.

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-R; NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 1 (breeding).

Rivoli's Hummingbird *Eugenes fulgens*

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Forested habitats

Records: In 2017, the AOS split the Magnificent Hummingbird into Rivoli's Hummingbird and Talamanca Hummingbird (*E. spectabilis*); records for New Mexico are all Rivoli's. Findley (2013) reported an adult male near their house on 30 May 2006. There are no NMOS FN or eBird records for Corrales. There are at least 12 records for Bernalillo County (NMOS Field Notes DB), the majority from the Sandia Mountains; the only two Sandoval County records are from the Jemez Mountains. Given the lack of additional documentation, we consider this to be a Hypothetical record for Corrales.

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation level 2 (breeding)(as Magnificent Hummingbird).

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea* *

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Marshes, edges of the river and irrigation ditches

Records: There is a single report for Corrales, one adult seen on 21 May 1981 (NMOS FN – K McClymonds). Because this is a Review Species for New Mexico and there is no further documentation, we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales.

Conservation Status: NMACP Biodiversity Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* *

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Wetlands and flooded areas; sandbars in river

Records: On 26 May 2014 a Glossy/White-faced Ibis was reported in Corrales (eBird – W Howe), with a note that it was a possible Glossy Ibis, but the observer was not able to confirm. Given this lack of documentation, we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales.

Gray Vireo *Vireo vicinior*

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Woodland habitats

Records: There is a single report for Corrales during spring migration. One individual was reported on 4 May 2018 with photos (eBird – G Hanson). However, to our eyes the resolution of this photo leaves some uncertainty about the ID. Therefore, as this is the only record from any source, we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales.

Conservation Status: Threatened in New Mexico (BISON-M); NMDGF SGCN; NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Hutton's Vireo *Vireo huttoni*

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Woodland habitats

Records: There are no NMOS FN records for Hutton's Vireo in Sandoval or Bernalillo counties and no eBird records north of Socorro in the RGV. However, there is a single report from Corrales. One individual was reported on 26 May 2008 (Hawks Aloft). Given the distribution of this species in the state and the challenges of distinguishing them from Ruby-crowned Kinglets on occasion, we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales.

Purple Martin *Progne subis*

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Forages above water and other open habitats

Records: There are no NMOS FN or eBird records for Corrales. However, Findley (2013) noted two records: two birds on 20 August 1971 and four on 20 August 1978. Given the distribution and lack of wandering behavior away from breeding areas in this species we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales.

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* *

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and other forested habitats

Records: There are no NMOS FN or eBird records for Corrales. In fact, there are no eBird records for Sandoval County, and only one NMOS FN record for Frijoles Canyon in Sandoval County. Findley (2013) reported hearing a Wood Thrush singing on 28 June 1970, but given that no additional data were provided and that this species a Review List species, we consider this a Hypothetical species for Corrales.

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-D.

Bohemian Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus*

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Forested habitat

Records: There are no NMOS FN or eBird records for Corrales, or for Sandoval County for that matter. The closest records from these two sources are from the Sandia Mountains and a couple unusual ones for Albuquerque. Findley (2013), however, reported 200 on 18 February 1962, and 20 on 18 March 1962. We were able to find evidence, in the CBC historical records (National Audubon Society 2020), that the winter of 1961/1962 showed a spike in numbers counted across the United States (including New Mexico), suggesting that this was an irruption winter for this species. With no records from other sources for Corrales, however, we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales.

Conservation Status: PIF Common Bird in Steep Decline.

Olive Warbler *Peucedramus taeniatus*

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Forested habitat

Records: There is only one record for Corrales; a “possible” individual was reported on 12 May 1994 (NMOS FN – T Brownell). However, given that the nearest eBird records are from the Magdalena Mountains west of Socorro, we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales.

Conservation Status: NMACP Species Conservation Level 2 (breeding).

Pine Grosbeak *Pinicola enucleator*

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Rare **Frequency:** Casual

Habitat: Forested habitat

Records: There are no eBird records for Corrales; however, there are three unusual reports for Corrales. A report of four individuals “out of normal habitat” from 6–11 November 1966 (NMOS FN - J Findley). Findley (2013) also reported two questionable late summer records: two seen on 23 August 1989, and six seen on 10 September 1989. Given the unusual nature of these reports, no additional documentation, and the fact that there are no lowland eBird records of from July through October, we consider this to be a hypothetical species for Corrales.

Lawrence’s Goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei* *

Status: Hypothetical **Abundance:** Very Rare **Frequency:** Accidental

Habitat: Riparian woodlands and adjacent desertscrub

Records: There is a single report for Corrales. One individual male was reported from 9–12 March 2005 (NMOS FN – J Kneen). However, given that this is a Review Species for New Mexico and the

apparent lack of photographic documentation, we consider this to be a Hypothetical species for Corrales.

Conservation Status: PIF Yellow Watch List-R.

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INDEX

- Ani, Groove-billed, 115
Avocet, American, 29
Bittern, American, 39
Blackbird, Brewer's, 100
Blackbird, Red-winged, 99
Blackbird, Rusty, 99
Blackbird, Yellow-headed, 96
Bluebird, Eastern, 77
Bluebird, Mountain, 77
Bufflehead, 16
Bunting, Indigo, 114
Bunting, Lark, 88
Bunting, Lazuli, 114
Bushtit, 71
Canvasback, 15
Cardinal, Northern, 112
Catbird, Gray, 80
Chat, Yellow-breasted, 96
Chickadee, Black-capped, 70
Chickadee, Mountain, 71
Collared-Dove, Eurasian, 21
Coot, American, 27
Cormorant, Double-crested, 37
Cormorant, Neotropic, 38
Cowbird, Bronzed, 99
Cowbird, Brown-headed, 99
Crane, Sandhill, 27
Crane, Whooping, 28
Creeper, Brown, 72
Crossbill, Red, 85
Crow, American, 66
Cuckoo, Yellow-billed, 22
Curlew, Long-billed, 30
Dickcissel, 114
Dipper, American, 76
Dove, Eurasian Collared. *See* Collared-Dove, Eurasian
Dove, Inca, 21
Dove, Mourning, 22
Dove, White-winged, 21
Dowitcher, Long-billed, 31
Duck, Mexican, 14
Duck, Ring-necked, 15
Duck, Ruddy, 17
Duck, Wood, 11
Eagle, Bald, 44
Eagle, Golden, 43
Egret, Cattle, 40
Egret, Great, 39
Egret, Snowy, 40
Falcon, Peregrine, 55
Falcon, Prairie, 55
Finch, Cassin's, 85
Finch, House, 84
Flicker, Northern, 54
Flycatcher, Ash-throated, 55
Flycatcher, Cordilleran, 60
Flycatcher, Dusky, 59
Flycatcher, Gray, 59
Flycatcher, Hammond's, 58
Flycatcher, Least, 58
Flycatcher, Olive-sided, 57
Flycatcher, Pacific-slope, 59
Flycatcher, Vermilion, 61
Flycatcher, Willow, 58
Gadwall, 13
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray, 75
Goldeneye, Common, 16
Goldfinch, American, 86
Goldfinch, Lawrence's, 118
Goldfinch, Lesser, 86
Goose, Cackling, 11
Goose, Canada, 11
Goose, Greater White-fronted, 10
Goose, Ross's, 10
Goose, Snow, 10
Goshawk, Northern, 44
Grackle, Common, 100
Grackle, Great-tailed, 100
Grebe, Clark's, 20
Grebe, Eared, 20
Grebe, Pied-billed, 19
Grebe, Western, 20
Grosbeak, Black-headed, 113
Grosbeak, Blue, 113
Grosbeak, Evening, 84
Grosbeak, Pine, 118
Grosbeak, Rose-breasted, 113

Gull, Bonaparte's, 34
 Gull, California, 35
 Gull, Franklin's, 34
 Gull, Glaucous, 36
 Gull, Herring, 35
 Gull, Iceland, 36
 Gull, Lesser Black-backed, 36
 Gull, Mew, 35
 Gull, Ring-billed, 35
 Harrier, Northern, 43
 Hawk, Broad-winged, 46
 Hawk, Common Black, 45
 Hawk, Cooper's, 43
 Hawk, Ferruginous, 47
 Hawk, Harris's, 45
 Hawk, Red-shouldered, 45
 Hawk, Red-tailed, 46
 Hawk, Rough-legged, 47
 Hawk, Sharp-shinned, 43
 Hawk, Swainson's, 46
 Hawk, Zone-tailed, 46
 Heron, Black-crowned Night. *See* Night-Heron,
 Black-crowned
 Heron, Great Blue, 39
 Heron, Green, 40
 Heron, Little Blue, 116
 Hummingbird, Anna's, 25
 Hummingbird, Black-chinned, 25
 Hummingbird, Broad-tailed, 26
 Hummingbird, Calliope, 25
 Hummingbird, Rivoli's, 116
 Hummingbird, Rufous, 26
 Ibis, Glossy, 116
 Ibis, White-faced, 41
 Jay, Blue, 64
 Jay, Pinyon, 64
 Jay, Steller's, 64
 Jay, Woodhouse's Scrub. *See* Scrub-Jay,
 Woodhouse's
 Junco, Dark-eyed, 90
 Kestrel, American, 54
 Killdeer, 29
 Kingbird, Cassin's, 56
 Kingbird, Eastern, 57
 Kingbird, Western, 56
 Kingfisher, Belted, 50
 Kinglet, Golden-crowned, 76
 Kinglet, Ruby-crowned, 76
 Kite, Mississippi, 44
 Lark, Horned, 67
 Longspur, Chestnut-collared, 87
 Longspur, Lapland, 86
 Loon, Common, 37
 Magpie, Black-billed, 66
 Mallard, 13
 Martin, Purple, 117
 Meadowlark, Eastern, 97
 Meadowlark, Western, 97
 Merganser, Common, 16
 Merganser, Hooded, 16
 Merganser, Red-breasted, 17
 Merlin, 55
 Mockingbird, Northern, 81
 Nighthawk, Common, 23
 Night-Heron, Black-crowned, 41
 Nutcracker, Clark's, 65
 Nuthatch, Pygmy, 72
 Nuthatch, Red-breasted, 71
 Nuthatch, White-breasted, 72
 Oriole, Baltimore, 98
 Oriole, Bullock's, 98
 Oriole, Hooded, 97
 Oriole, Scott's, 98
 Oriole, Streak-backed, 97
 Osprey, 42
 Ovenbird, 101
 Owl, Barn, 47
 Owl, Burrowing, 49
 Owl, Great Horned, 48
 Owl, Long-eared, 49
 Owl, Northern Saw-whet, 50
 Owl, Short-eared, 50
 Owl, Western Screech. *See* Screech-Owl,
 Western
 Parula, Northern, 107
 Pelican, American White, 38
 Pewee, Western Wood. *See* Wood-Pewee,
 Western
 Phainopepla, 83
 Phalarope, Wilson's, 34
 Pheasant, Ring-necked, 19
 Phoebe, Black, 60
 Phoebe, Eastern, 60
 Phoebe, Say's, 61
 Pigeon, Rock, 21
 Pintail, Northern, 14

Pipit, American, 84
 Plover, Semipalmated, 30
 Poorwill, Common, 23
 Pyrrhuloxia, 112
 Quail, Gambel's, 18
 Quail, Scaled, 17
 Rail, Virginia, 27
 Raven, Chihuahuan, 66
 Raven, Common, 67
 Redhead, 15
 Redstart, American, 106
 Roadrunner, Greater, 22
 Robin, American, 79
 Sandpiper, Baird's, 30
 Sandpiper, Least, 31
 Sandpiper, Pectoral, 31
 Sandpiper, Solitary, 32
 Sandpiper, Spotted, 32
 Sandpiper, Western, 31
 Sapsucker, Red-naped, 52
 Sapsucker, Williamson's, 52
 Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied, 52
 Scaup, Lesser, 15
 Scoter species, 115
 Screech-Owl, Western, 48
 Scrub-Jay, Woodhouse's, 65
 Shoveler, Northern, 12
 Shrike, Loggerhead, 61
 Shrike, Northern, 61
 Siskin, Pine, 86
 Snipe, Wilson's, 32
 Solitaire, Townsend's, 78
 Sora, 27
 Sparrow, American Tree, 90
 Sparrow, Black-throated, 87
 Sparrow, Brewer's, 89
 Sparrow, Chipping, 88
 Sparrow, Clay-colored, 89
 Sparrow, Fox, 89
 Sparrow, Golden-crowned, 91
 Sparrow, Grasshopper, 87
 Sparrow, Harris's, 92
 Sparrow, House, 83
 Sparrow, Lark, 87
 Sparrow, Lincoln's, 94
 Sparrow, Rufous-crowned, 95
 Sparrow, Sagebrush, 92
 Sparrow, Savannah, 93
 Sparrow, Song, 93
 Sparrow, Swamp, 94
 Sparrow, Vesper, 93
 Sparrow, White-crowned, 91
 Sparrow, White-throated, 92
 Starling, European, 82
 Stilt, Black-necked, 29
 Swallow, Bank, 67
 Swallow, Barn, 69
 Swallow, Cliff, 70
 Swallow, Northern Rough-winged, 69
 Swallow, Tree, 68
 Swallow, Violet-green, 68
 Swan, Tundra, 115
 Swift, Black, 24
 Swift, Chimney/Vaux's, 24
 Swift, White-throated, 24
 Tanager, Hepatic, 111
 Tanager, Scarlet, 112
 Tanager, Summer, 111
 Tanager, Western, 112
 Teal, Blue-winged, 12
 Teal, Cinnamon, 12
 Teal, Green-winged, 14
 Tern, Black, 36
 Tern, Forster's, 37
 Thrasher, Brown, 80
 Thrasher, Crissal, 81
 Thrasher, Curve-billed, 80
 Thrasher, Sage, 81
 Thrush, Hermit, 78
 Thrush, Swainson's, 78
 Thrush, Varied, 79
 Thrush, Wood, 117
 Towhee, Canyon, 94
 Towhee, Green-tailed, 95
 Towhee, Spotted, 95
 Turkey, Wild, 18
 Vireo, Bell's, 62
 Vireo, Cassin's, 63
 Vireo, Gray, 116
 Vireo, Hutton's, 117
 Vireo, Philadelphia, 63
 Vireo, Plumbeous, 63
 Vireo, Red-eyed, 64
 Vireo, Warbling, 63
 Vireo, White-eyed, 62
 Vireo, Yellow-throated, 62

Vulture, Turkey, 42
 Warbler, Black-and-white, 102
 Warbler, Blackpoll, 108
 Warbler, Black-throated Blue, 108
 Warbler, Black-throated Gray, 109
 Warbler, Black-throated Green, 110
 Warbler, Blue-winged, 102
 Warbler, Chestnut-sided, 108
 Warbler, Golden-winged, 102
 Warbler, Grace's, 109
 Warbler, Hooded, 106
 Warbler, Kentucky, 106
 Warbler, Lucy's, 104
 Warbler, MacGillivray's, 105
 Warbler, Magnolia, 107
 Warbler, Mourning, 105
 Warbler, Nashville, 104
 Warbler, Olive, 118
 Warbler, Orange-crowned, 103
 Warbler, Prothonotary, 102
 Warbler, Swainson's, 103
 Warbler, Tennessee, 103
 Warbler, Townsend's, 110
 Warbler, Virginia's, 105
 Warbler, Wilson's, 110
 Warbler, Worm-eating, 101
 Warbler, Yellow, 107
 Warbler, Yellow-rumped, 108
 Waterthrush, Northern, 101
 Waxwing, Bohemian, 117
 Waxwing, Cedar, 82
 Whimbrel, 30
 Whip-poor-will, Mexican, 115
 Wigeon, American, 13
 Willet, 33
 Woodcock, American, 31
 Woodpecker, Acorn, 52
 Woodpecker, Downy, 53
 Woodpecker, Hairy, 53
 Woodpecker, Ladder-backed, 53
 Woodpecker, Lewis's, 51
 Woodpecker, Red-headed, 51
 Wood-Pewee, Western, 57
 Wren, Bewick's, 75
 Wren, Carolina, 75
 Wren, House, 73
 Wren, Marsh, 74
 Wren, Pacific, 73
 Wren, Rock, 73
 Wren, Winter, 74
 Yellowlegs, Greater, 33
 Yellowlegs, Lesser, 33
 Yellowthroat, Common, 106