



**Montana: From the plains
to the mountains
With Cassia Crossbill extension**

**June 20-25, 2019
Extension: June 25-28, 2019**

**Tour leaders: Adam Sell & Josh Engel
Report by Adam Sell**

Click on links for: [Photo Gallery](#) | [Trip webpage](#)

Montana combines the best of the northern Great Plains with the Mountain West, leading a stunning variety of flora and fauna, with equally stunning scenery. We enjoyed excursions to both arid and lush grasslands, windswept tundra and lush mountain valleys. Sometimes, we visited these habitats on the same day! If variety is the spice of life, we were living it to the fullest. Our group saw a total of 159 species from 48 different families on the main tour, including our main target birds from the grasslands and mountains. The extension to Idaho's South Hills added another 15 unique species, including the sought-after Cassia Crossbill. Not to be outdone, our group also enjoyed seeing 26 species of mammals, including such specialties as Grizzly Bear and Gray Wolf. We cannot wait to be back in this junction of ecosystems again.

Top 5 birds as voted by the group

- 1 (tie). Black Rosy Finch & Mountain Plover**
- 3. American Dipper**
- 4. Williamson's Sapsucker**
- 5. Baird's Sparrow**



Upland Sandpiper. Photo by Tyler Funk.

Day 1, June 20. Arrival to Bozeman, to Harlowton.

After gathering the group together around midday, we made our way to the first stop of the day, but not without enjoying Black-billed Magpies and Common Ravens on the way, which would be a welcomed daily sighting on our tour. We continued to a neighborhood in south Bozeman nestled beneath north end of the Gallatin Range. We visited the feeders of the Jon and Tammy Parker and our first taste of western birds, including Cassin's Finch, Black-headed Grosbeak, Lazuli Bunting, and our only sighting of a pair Evening Grosbeaks. Even with rain, we were able to huddle under the Parker's car port to enjoy our lunch while taking it all in. The stars of the show to many were the 10+ Western Tanagers in every possible plumage. We also had brief looks at a Calliope Hummingbird, and our only American Redstart was seen by some participants.

We then began the journey towards Harlowton, with our first stop being in the higher elevation of the Bridger Mountains at Battle Ridge Campground. Weather continued to be cold, and we even had some light snow. Birding was quiet, but we had our first looks at MacGillivray's Warbler and the local race of Dark-eyed Junco, the "pink-sided" Junco. On our way back to the vans, we had great views of a Canada Jay on top of a spruce tree.

We began our descent from the Bridger Range into open range and rolling hills. It was raining, cold and windy, but we still persisted to Cottonwood Reservoir and were greeted by Eared and Western Grebes, American White Pelican, and numerous Wilson's Phalaropes. We had our first Willet and good scope views of a singing Brewer's Sparrow. Yellow-headed Blackbirds were feeding young along the shore and many ducks were seen despite the difficult fog coming off of the reservoir. Every expected swallow species, except Violet-green, was seen feeding low on the water.

We continued on for our longest drive of about an hour to Harlowton. We had stops for Golden Eagles perched on telephone poles, and a confiding Short-eared Owl that was hunting in front of our vans. Other raptors include Red-tailed Hawk, Northern Harrier, and Swainson's Hawk.

We made it into Harlowton near sunset and, after settling into our rooms, quickly made our way to dinner. The food was excellent and the company even better. Our cantankerous host, however, was unable to enjoy the same level of excitement had by our group. I would like to write it off as a bad day, but a repeat performance the following night proved otherwise. An irascible server was no match for the birds to come, and our group handled it all with lifers and a laugh.

Day 2, June 21. Harlowton area grasslands.

With an early morning start, we grabbed our coffee from a local gas station and made our way north to the open prairies of the Judith Gap area. We started our morning on Oka Road, and quickly connected with many of our prairie targets, including Long-billed Curlew, Sprague's

Pipit, Chestnut-collared Longspur, McCown's Longspur, and Baird's Sparrow. We continued south from Oka Road along Old Gap Road and continued to have great encounters with open range species despite some cooler temps. Open water areas had very close views of Wilson's Phalaropes, and we had great looks at a soaring Ferruginous Hawk. On the mammal front, we had a great time watching a Coyote being dive-bombed by a Northern Harrier and Short-eared Owl, a Red Fox outside of a den with kits, and a distant family group of Yellow-bellied Marmots. After lunch in town, we made our way south of Harlowton to more lush grasslands in search of other target species. A few miles in on Cremer Road, and the group stopped to watch a flock of Long-billed Curlews go by, but we noticed some smaller shorebirds mixed in. They were a pair Marbled Godwits! While getting the godwits in the scope, we saw an Upland Sandpiper flying in to land on a nearby post. It ended up being a pair of Upland Sandpipers, and we enjoyed spending time with both species as they sang and displayed, as well as more common denizens of the area, such as Vesper Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow and Western Meadowlark. Driving back into town, a participant noticed a grouse-like bird on the side of the road. After carefully turning around, we had brief views of a somewhat unexpected Sharp-tailed Grouse as it flew deeper in the roadside grasses.

We ended the evening birding a local park in town, Chief Joseph Park. Despite stronger winds, and rain to end the count, we added some new species, including good views of the "red-shafted" Northern Flicker and a roosting Common Nighthawk.



Highlights from birding the grasslands around Harlowtown (clockwise from top left): McCown's Longspur, Sprague's Pipit, Long-billed Curlew, Baird's Sparrow. Photos by Tyler Funk.

Day 3, June 22. Harlowton to Red Lodge.

Another 6:30 AM start and we were on our way west to bird the sagebrush habitat of Emory Road just north of the town of Lavina. It was another cold, windy start, but the birds showed off. We had close looks at Lark Buntings and Loggerhead Shrike and our first views of Sage Thrasher. One van also had excellent views of Brewer's Sparrow. We stopped for breakfast next to a prairie dog colony and enjoyed a meal while watching the resident Burrowing Owls.

After leaving Emory Road, we began birding our way towards the town of Billings. Our first stop was unexpected, as we noticed a fluddle with American Avocets with a decent area to pull over. This fluddle, just north of the town of Broadview, proved to be an excellent stop! It was here that we had our best looks at Cinnamon Teal and an interesting Cinnamon Teal x Blue-winged Teal hybrid. It was great to see so many of our regular migrant waterfowl on their breeding grounds, including Northern Shoveler (with young), Gadwall, American Wigeon, Canvasback and Redhead. We also had our first looks at Franklin's Gulls, including a swarm of them over the road.



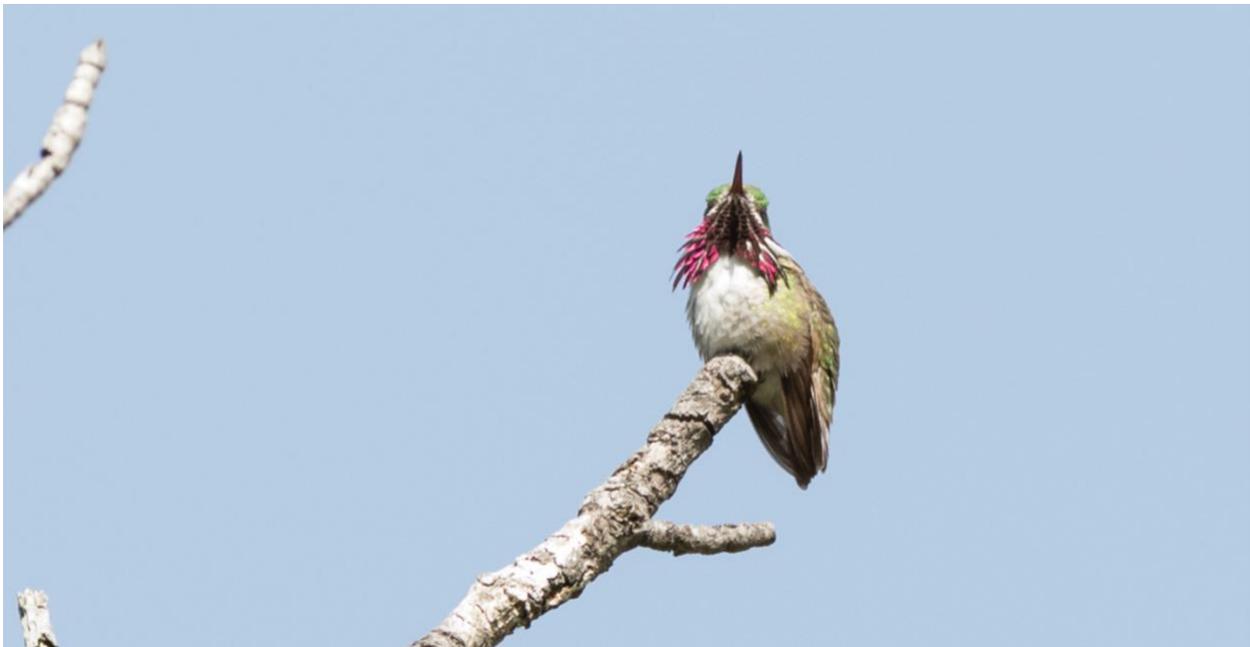
Wilson's Phalarope. Photo by Josh Engel.

Next, we visited the Spidel Waterfowl Production Area. We weren't able to get close due to road conditions, but were able to scope from atop a small hill. Waterfowl numbers staggering and difficult to estimate. We quickly noticed multiple flocks of White-faced Ibis, our main targets, and also had our only Black-crowned Night-Herons for the main tour.

After picking up lunch in Billings, we had our meal at Pictograph Cave State Park and enjoyed some leisurely birding afterwards. The weather had warmed up, and we had entered new

habitat, so trip birds were coming fast. We had great looks at White-throated Swift, Say's Phoebe, Rock Wren, Lazuli Bunting, and Spotted Towhee. While taking in the view from the top, Tyler Funk spotted a Prairie Falcon headed along the ridgeline. How fitting! As we were leaving, we found a pair of Peregrine Falcons feeding on a fresh kill along a cliffside. While enjoying the Peregrines, we heard and eventually saw a Canyon Wren. Other stops on the way out gave way to great views of Yellow-breasted Chat and Lark Sparrow.

By the evening, we had made it to Red Lodge, which would serve as our base to enter the Beartooth Mountain region. We had time before dinner to do a little birding, so we made a stop at Nichol's Creek, which includes foothill habitat we had not yet explored on this tour. We quickly came upon a cooperative Dusky Flycatcher, and at least two male Calliope Hummingbirds perched high on exposed tree limbs. Further down the trail, we had great views of Red-naped Sapsuckers, and even watched one feeding from some sap holes in a small aspen. We then ventured down to Palisades Campground Road and quickly came up with our staked-out Green-tailed Towhee which posed nicely in a small pine for all to see. A great meal was had in a private room, and we retired to our rooms in the Yodeler Inn to prepare for another early morning and heading up into the Beartooth Mountains.



Calliope Hummingbird. Photo by Tyler Funk.

Day 4, June 23. Beartooth and Pryor Mountains.

On this morning, we were greeted with beautiful weather and fresh mountain air. We began by making our way to the base of the Beartooth Mountains, with our first stop being at the Parkside Campground. We started at a bridge over fast-flowing creek and within seconds, our target bird flew in and landed on a rock no more than 20 feet out in perfect light. The American Dipper was a lifer for many in the group, and it even was carrying food for a nest it had under

the bridge. Hiking around the trails, we continued to pick up new birds, including scope views of Hammond's Flycatcher, Lincoln's Sparrow, and Mountain Chickadee.

We made our way up the winding roads of the Beartooth Pass to have breakfast at the Rock Creek overlook, which is just beneath treeline. When pulling into the parking lot, we were instantly bombarded by the local Uinta Chipmunks and Golden-mantled Ground-squirrels looking for handouts. A few shy Yellow-bellied Marmots were around, but stayed on the edges. We picked out a few Clark's Nutcrackers on a ridge across the road, and eventually had them right overhead for excellent looks. A Townsend's Solitaire was singing and displaying at the end of the overlook sidewalk, and was even singing in flight.



Clark's Nutcracker. Photo by Tyler Funk.

We continued our way up the Beartooth Pass above treeline to search for our main target. Yesterday, we learned that due to significant snow and drifting, the pass was closed at the state line. Luckily, we still had plenty of habitat to search and within minutes, we found some flocks of Black Rosy-Finches moving around. We had good looks, but not the best. On the way out, we finally found a confiding male that allowed everyone to have great scope views of this rugged bird. Other birds around the area were American Pipit and White-crowned Sparrow.

After a wonderful lunch in Red Lodge, we made our way southeast to arid sage fields and the juniper-laden canyons of the Pryor Mountains. We first went to a location that was previously scouted for Mountain Plover, and spent nearly an hour striking out at the spot. We decided to move up the road and noticed the habitat continued to improve. After a few more agonizing minutes, we heard participant Mike Thelen exclaim, "I've got the bird!" to the relief of all. This was a main target for many on the trip and we enjoyed spending some time with this hardy plover after a long search. Peeling away from the plover we made our way to Bear Canyon and enjoyed hiking among the juniper-lined ridges. Mountain Bluebirds were at the start of the

hike and we soon were taking in a Gray Flycatcher, which barely finds its way into Montana in these remote canyons. Another bird with a very isolated range in Montana is Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. We spent some time observing the bird and noting the differences both visually and vocally from our eastern counterparts. We slowly began making our way back and searching the endless sage for any Greater Sage Grouse and Sagebrush Sparrow, but we struck out. We did enjoy more looks of Sage Thrashers and Brewer's Sparrows, including one thrasher carrying food. After a good meal at Carbon Fork, we were ready for a good night's sleep in preparation for lot of miles and mammals.

Day 5, June 24. Red Lodge to Gardiner, via Yellowstone National Park.

We were given the good news in the morning that the Beartooth Pass was open, allowing us to access Yellowstone on our originally planned route. As we made our way up, we were met some drifting snow and limited visibility. It was still safe enough drive and we all got a photo on top of the pass at over 11,000 feet before making our decent. While waiting on the other side of the pass for the gate to re-open from plowing the pass, we had breakfast and did some birding. We saw our first Wyoming Clark's Nutcracker's and some local Mountain Bluebirds were even sitting on the plow equipment.



American Dipper. Photo by Josh Engel.

Our first real stop was at Beartooth Lake, where the half-open (in June!) lake yielded a Common Merganser, and a Spotted Sandpiper resting on ice. The highlight of this stop was a Great-horned Owl nest with two adorable, downy-covered young. We also heard some American Pika on the rocks across the road.

We made our final stop in Cooke City before entering the Lamar Valley. Although just a bathroom break, we still managed some birds, including our only Stellar's Jay for the trip. Other good ones were multiple Canada Jays, Mountain Chickadee, Cassin's Finch, and Red Crossbill.

Entering into the Lamar Valley of Yellowstone is like entering into an America of the past, where wildlife still abounds. It was no different on this beautiful day. We took our time driving through the most popular sections, and stopping at different locations where the potential for mammal sightings were high. We had great luck. At our first prolonged stop among the hundreds of American Bison, we picked out a lone Gray Wolf. It was a dark individual with a tracking collar. We also found a Black Bear trying to sneak through the woods across the valley. Another stop yielded a female Grizzly Bear on the side of hill with two cubs in tow. We also had some close looks at Bighorn Sheep and Elk. Birding was excellent too. When we weren't distracted by mammals, we picked up some new birds for the trip including Barrow's Goldeneye and Harlequin Duck. A hike along the Slough Creek Trail was a highlight for the group and we enjoyed watching a of a pair of Williamson's Sapsuckers visiting an active nesting site. We also had great views of the more common western species like Western Tanager, Dusky Flycatcher, Lincoln's Sparrow, MacGillivray's Warbler, and "Audubon's" Yellow-rumped Warbler.

After spending some time at Mammoth Hot Springs, we made our way to Swan Lake, where we came across the lake's namesake pair of non-introduced Trumpeter Swans. Other species include Eared Grebe, Northern Pintail and a calling Sora. A few stops along the way out gave us a surprise Franklin's Gull among the rocks of the Gardiner River. Tired, but elated, we had a great dinner across the street from our hotel in Gardiner.



Great Horned Owl with chicks. Photo by Josh Engel.

Day 6, June 25. Gardiner to Bozeman to Idaho Falls. End of main tour; start of extension.

Before heading off for our flights, we made a few more stops at riparian locations while heading north along the Yellowstone River. The birding was good in the morning. We enjoyed seeing Violet-green Swallows, Least Flycatcher, Western Wood-Pewee, Spotted Towhee and even more Western Tanagers. We made an impromptu roadside stop when we spotted some more swans. They ended up being another pair of Trumpeter Swans, and while enjoying them we also had point blank views of Yellow-headed Blackbirds feeding young and a cooperative “Western” Marsh Wren that allowed for scope views. We continued our way back to Bozeman and said our goodbyes while savoring our last looks at the mountain ranges that had been our constant companions on every skyline. It was a great trip with a fun group, marvelous scenery, and excellent birding and mammal experiences.



We saw both Black (pictured here) and Grizzly Bear during our day in Yellowstone. Photo by Tyler Funk.

After dropping off the departing group at the airport and grabbing some lunch, those heading on to the extension continued southwest and began the trek to Twin Falls, Idaho. Along the way we had a few stops that gave us some new birds. Our first stop along Henry’s Fork gave us close views of flycatching Franklin’s Gulls and Brewer’s Blackbirds. Another stop yielded another Trumpeter Swan and a family group of Bufflehead. A final stop amongst the sage didn’t give up our target Sagebrush Sparrow, but gave us some good looks at Loggerhead Shrike and Sage Thrasher.

We made it into Twin Falls near dusk and after dinner and checking into the hotel, we mustered whatever energy we had left to make it into the Sawtooth National Forest to search for some night species. Driving through the agriculture fields on our way to higher elevation, we enjoyed an abundance of Swainson’s Hawks that seemed to be on every post along our drive. As we

entered the canyon and began gaining some elevation, we had to hit the breaks to allow a female Moose and her calf cross the road in the now failing light.

It was finally dark by the time we reached the entrance of Porcupine Springs Campgrounds. We heard some distant Common Poorwills, and with some light playback, we had an individual fly right over our heads, allowing for good looks with a flashlight. We spent the rest of the evening walking around the campground, and we heard a minimum three Flammulated Owls, but were unable to coax any out into the open. Tired from a long day, we made our way back to Twin Falls for some rest before making our way back up into the Sawtooth region in the morning.

CASSIA CROSSBILL EXTENSION

Day 7, June 26. South Hills and Idaho Falls, Idaho.

After a hearty breakfast, we began our trip back into the South Hills of Sawtooth National Forest. Along the route, we had two California Quail cross the road into a soybean field. A few stops in campgrounds in the canyon along Rock Creek gave us our first "Slate-colored" Fox Sparrows and brief views of Yellow-breasted Chat and Say's Phoebe. We also had another Moose at higher elevation near Pettit Campground.

Our first stop in Lodgepole Pine habitat was the Diamondfield Jack Campground and Picnic Area. Almost immediately after stepping out of the car, we could hear crossbills, and specifically Cassia Crossbills! We soon found a group of them feeding on pinecones on the ground and relished some close views! Our target bird out of the way so quickly, we kept birding the area for other specialties. A stop at Pettit Campground had a Cordilleran Flycatcher on territory, and a short drive into the Shoshone Basin gave us wonderful looks at a family group of Lewis's Woodpeckers at a nest! We enjoyed a picnic lunch at Brockman's Hummingbird feeding station, which is miles from any house. We were curious as to who maintained the remote feeders, but were grateful to enjoy close Calliope, Black-chinned, and Broad-tailed Hummingbirds while we ate. We even had a few more Cassia Crossbills. As we made our way back down into sage country, we had a flyby Prairie Falcon, Wilson's Phalarope, and Green-winged Teal.

After some rest back in Twin Falls, we made an afternoon stop to Dierke's Lake and Shoshone Falls Park. The habitat at Dierke's Lake was much more arid, and the species makeup was slightly different. We enjoyed watching California Quail, Black-chinned Hummingbird, Western Kingbird family groups, and a cooperative Bushtit. We also found a Common Nighthawk roosting close in a tree, and upon further inspection, we found three more! It was also nice to finally have great looks at male and female Bullock's Orioles. The Shoshone Falls were spectacular as they fed into the Snake River, which had the feel of a miniature Grand Canyon. In terms of birds, we had a few squadrons of American White Pelicans, a White-throated Swift coursed past, and we found a Peregrine Falcon being harassed by distant swallows. Dinner was at a wonderful restaurant overlooking the canyon formed by the Snake River, and we enjoyed keeping eBird lists for two locations, as the canyon formed the county line! Despite

being tired after a great meal, the birding wasn't done! The group decided they wanted to take a stab at finding an owl nearby. We checked eBird and found a location near the Canyon Springs Golf Course that looked promising. After making a wrong turn, we decided to try a small sliver of riparian habitat that looked decent. We quickly came across a pair of Western Screech-Owls that came in for close views in the spotlight. A big highlight of the day! At the original locations we were going to try, we struck out on owls. Sometimes, the wrong turn is the right one.



White-throated Swift. Photo by Tyler Funk.

Day 8, June 27. Idaho Falls to Bozeman.

Today was our travel day back to Bozeman, but of course we made plenty of birding stops. Our first was to the Lake Walcott Spillway area. We found good numbers of American White Pelicans and a lone Western Grebe. We later picked out our first Caspian Tern for the trip, but the true highlight was a beautiful adult California Gull, which we were beginning to think was going to be a miss. We also had a mammal highlight with an American Mink crossing the river. After making a quick stop into Blaine County where the highlight was 3 Loggerhead Shrikes, we began to make our way north.

We broke up the long drive with a visit to Camas National Wildlife Refuge. Camas is a wonderful wetland oasis in the middle of arid sage. Driving the wildlife loop, we enjoyed close views of all the expected waterfowl, including Cinnamon Teal, Northern Shoveler, Redhead, Lesser Scaup, Ruddy Duck, and Eared Grebe. We also had close views of other wetland species such as White-faced Ibis, Snowy Egret, and Black-crowned Night-Heron. Yellow-headed Blackbirds far outnumbered Red-winged Blackbirds and we enjoyed hearing the ruckus as hundreds of them sang. Enjoying the wonderful scenery for the rest of the drive, we made it

back to Bozeman in the late evening, just in time for a good meal and a chance to sleep in a little later than usual.

Day 9, June 28. Departure from Bozeman.

Enjoying a slightly later breakfast than usual, we headed out to the agricultural fields around Bozeman to look for Gray Partridge. Although we never connected with one, we enjoyed our final morning birding. Highlights were numerous close views of Swainson's Hawks, including a pair perched together. We later found a pair of Ring-necked Pheasants, and a Wilson's Snipe on a post. Just before heading out to the airport, a Prairie Falcon was spotted overhead carrying prey and we were able to watch it soaring in the scope. We finally forced ourselves away and made it back to the airport to catch our flights. It was a wonderful extension trip with a light-hearted group that enjoyed the ride at every turn. The target birds being found was simply the icing on the cake.

BIRD LIST. Combined list for main tour and extension. 179 species. Taxonomy follows the Clements/eBird Checklist, 2018 update. Former or alternate English names are in parentheses. (H) = heard only; (E)= extension only; (L) = tour leader only. The global IUCN red list status is listed for threatened and near-threatened species: CR=Critically Endangered, EN=Endangered, VU=Vulnerable, NT=Near-threatened.

Ducks, Geese, and Waterfowl (Anatidae)

Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>
American Wigeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
Bufflehead (E)	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>

Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
New World Quail (Odontophoridae)	
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies (Phasianidae)	
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Grebes (Podicipedidae)	
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>
Pigeons and Doves (Columbidae)	
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Nightjars and Allies (Caprimulgidae)	
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Common Poorwill (E)	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>
Swifts (Apodidae)	
White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>
Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)	
Black-chinned Hummingbird (E)	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus calliope</i>
Rails, Gallinules, and Coots (Rallidae)	
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>
Cranes (Gruidae)	
Sandhill Crane	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>
Stilts and Avocets (Recurvirostridae)	
Black-necked Stilt (E)	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>

American Avocet

Recurvirostra americana

Plovers and Lapwings (Charadriidae)

Killdeer

Charadrius vociferus

Mountain Plover

Charadrius montanus

Sandpipers and Allies (Scolopacidae)

Upland Sandpiper

Bartramia longicauda

Long-billed Curlew

Numenius americanus

Marbled Godwit

Limosa fedoa

Wilson's Snipe

Gallinago delicata

Wilson's Phalarope

Phalaropus tricolor

Spotted Sandpiper

Actitis macularius

Willet

Tringa semipalmata

Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers (Laridae)

Franklin's Gull

Leucophaeus pipixcan

Ring-billed Gull

Larus delawarensis

California Gull (E)

Larus californicus

Caspian Tern (E)

Hydroprogne caspia

Cormorants and Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)

Double-crested Cormorant

Phalacrocorax auritus

Pelicans (Pelecanidae)

American White Pelican

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos

Hérons, Egrets, and Bitterns (Ardeidae)

Great Blue Heron

Ardea herodias

Snowy Egret (E)

Egretta thula

Black-crowned Night-Heron

Nycticorax nycticorax

Ibises and Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)

White-faced Ibis

Plegadis chihi

New World Vultures (Cathartidae)

Turkey Vulture

Cathartes aura

Osprey (Pandionidae)

Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

Hawks, Eagles, and Kites (Accipitridae)

Golden Eagle
 Northern Harrier
 Cooper's Hawk
 Bald Eagle
 Swainson's Hawk
 Red-tailed Hawk
 Ferruginous Hawk

Aquila chrysaetos
Circus hudsonius
Accipiter cooperii
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo jamaicensis
Buteo regalis

Owls (Strigidae)

Flammulated Owl (E)
 Western Screech-Owl (E)
 Great Horned Owl
 Burrowing Owl
 Short-eared Owl

Psilosops flammeolus
Megascops kennicottii
Bubo virginianus
Athene cunicularia
Asio flammeus

Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)

Belted Kingfisher

Megaceryle alcyon

Woodpeckers (Picidae)

Williamson's Sapsucker
 Red-naped Sapsucker
 Lewis's Woodpecker (E)
 Downy Woodpecker
 Hairy Woodpecker (E)
 Northern Flicker

Sphyrapicus thyroideus
Sphyrapicus nuchalis
Melanerpes lewis
Dryobates pubescens
Dryobates villosus
Colaptes auratus

Falcons and Caracaras (Falconidae)

American Kestrel
 Merlin (E)
 Peregrine Falcon
 Prairie Falcon

Falco sparverius
Falco columbarius
Falco peregrinus
Falco mexicanus

Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)

Western Wood-Pewee
 Willow Flycatcher (E)
 Least Flycatcher
 Hammond's Flycatcher
 Gray Flycatcher
 Dusky Flycatcher
 Cordilleran Flycatcher (E)

Contopus sordidulus
Empidonax traillii
Empidonax minimus
Empidonax hammondii
Empidonax wrightii
Empidonax oberholseri
Empidonax occidentalis

Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>

Shrikes (Laniidae)

Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
-------------------	----------------------------

Vireos, Shrike-Babblers, and Erpornis (Vireonidae)

Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
----------------	---------------------

Crows, Jays, and Magpies (Corvidae)

Canada Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica hudsonia</i>
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>

Larks (Alaudidae)

Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

Swallows (Hirundinidae)

Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>

Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice (Paridae)

Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Poecile gambeli</i>

Long-tailed Tits (Aegithalidae)

Bushtit (E)	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

Nuthatches (Sittidae)

Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>

Wrens (Troglodytidae)

Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>
-----------	-----------------------------

Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>

Dippers (Cinclidae)

American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

Kinglets (Regulidae)

Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
----------------------	--------------------------

Thrushes and Allies (Turdidae)

Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>

Mockingbirds and Thrashers (Mimidae)

Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Sage Thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>

Starlings (Sturnidae)

European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
-------------------	-------------------------

Wagtails and Pipits (Motacillidae)

American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>
Sprague's Pipit (VU)	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>

Waxwings (Bombycillidae)

Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
---------------	----------------------------

Finches, Euphonias, and Allies (Fringillidae)

Evening Grosbeak (VU)	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>
Black Rosy-Finch (EN)	<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>
Cassin's Finch (E)	<i>Haemorhous cassinii</i>
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Cassia Crossbill	<i>Loxia sinesciuris</i>
Pine Siskin	<i>Spinus pinus</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>

Longspurs and Snow Buntings (Calcariidae)

Chestnut-collared Longspur (VU)	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>
McCown's Longspur	<i>Rhynchophanes mccownii</i>

New World Sparrows (Passerellidae)

Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Brewer's Sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Lark Bunting	<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>
Fox Sparrow (E)	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Baird's Sparrow	<i>Centronyx bairdii</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>
Green-tailed Towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>

Yellow-breasted Chat (Icteriidae)

Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
----------------------	-----------------------

Troupials and Allies (Icteridae)

Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>
Bullock's Oriole (E)	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>

New World Warblers (Parulidae)

Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>
Orange-crowned Warbler (E)	<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>

Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>

Cardinals and Allies (Cardinalidae)

Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>

Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)

House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
---------------	--------------------------

MAMMAL LIST. Combined list for main tour and extension. 26 species. As there is no standardized list of English mammal names, the names used here are ones in common usage (alternate names are in parentheses). (H) = heard only; (L) = tour leader only. The global IUCN red list status is listed for threatened and near-threatened species: CR=Critically Endangered, EN=Endangered, VU=Vulnerable, NT=Near-threatened.

Canidae

Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Gray (Timber) Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>

Mustelidae

American Mink (E)	<i>Neovison vison</i>
-------------------	-----------------------

Ursidae

American Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
Grizzly (Brown) Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>

Antilocapridae

Pronghorn (Antelope)	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>
----------------------	------------------------------

Bovidae

American Bison	<i>Bison bison</i>
Mountain Goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>
Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>

Cervidae

Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>
-------	--------------------

Elk	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Leporidae	
White-tailed Jackrabbit (E)	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>
Desert Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>
Ochotonidae	
American Pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>
Cricetidae	
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Erethizontidae	
North American Porcupine (E)	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>
Sciuridae	
Golden Mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Callospermophilus lateralis</i>
Arizona Black-tailed Prairie Dog	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>
Yellow-bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>
Hidden Forest (Uinta) Chipmunk	<i>Neotamias umbrinus</i>
Bryant's Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Uinta Ground Squirrel	<i>Urocitellus armatus</i>
Richardson's Ground Squirrel	<i>Urocitellus richardsonii</i>

