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SETTING PRIORITIES FOR CONSERVATION, RESEARCH  
AND MONITORING OF CANADA'S LANDBIRDS

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## ABSTRACT

This document provides the rationale behind a priority-setting system for Canadian landbirds, and gives a summary of results. All data and scores are housed in an accessible database for use by others. The database is intended to be a well-documented, flexible and updatable reference tool; useful for helping to set priorities for research, management and monitoring of all landbirds that breed regularly in Canada. It contains information on two sets of criteria: those pertaining to "Supervisory Responsibility" (i.e. species most characteristic of a region), and those related to "Concern" (rarity, decline, etc.). Lists of results are included here both for the national and provincial level. Supervisory Responsibility lists are ready to use, but Concern lists should be refined further during the priority-setting process. We compare our scheme to existing systems, and give examples showing how the data can be used for a variety of purposes at different geographic scales.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Catherine Rogers constructed the database (with early contributions from Lisa Twolan-Strutt), and wrote the manual that accompanies it. Range data (derived from GIS procedures) were generated by Dawn Grainger and kindly provided by Dan Welsh (Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Region). Thanks to Don Sutherland for providing Nature Conservancy data, to Colleen Hyslop (CWS) for access to the CanBird Database, to Connie Downes (CWS) for trend data, and to Louise Heyming (Bird Studies Canada) for updating some of the range data and for producing the original composite range maps from which the maps in this publication were redrawn.

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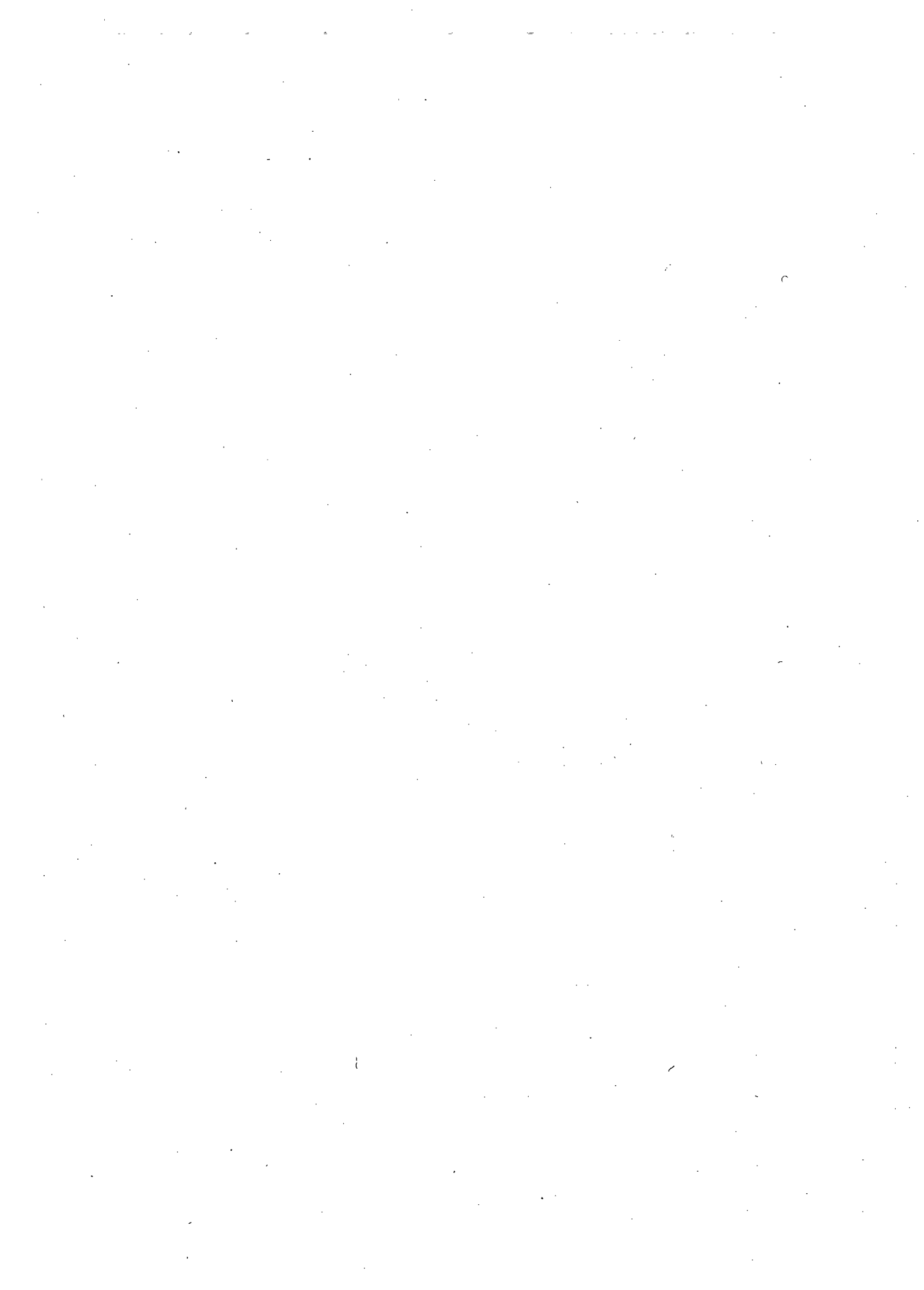
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## INTRODUCTION

Canada has over 420 species of birds breeding within its borders, of which nearly 300 are "landbirds"<sup>a</sup>. Although we would like to know the status of each species and address every concern, we have only limited human and financial resources to apply to monitoring, research and conservation. We therefore need to set priorities for action so that our resources will be used most effectively. Moreover, because critically endangered species cost a great deal of money to conserve, we want a priority-setting system that will focus attention on potential problems before they become full-blown crises.

This document provides the rationale behind a priority-setting system for Canadian landbirds that helps address these issues, and gives a summary of results at the national level. All data and scores are housed in an accessible database for use by others. The database is filled in completely at the national scale and also includes some readily-available data at the provincial level. These materials were prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service as a contribution to Partners in Flight-Canada, a cooperative effort among government, industry, academia and conservation organizations interested in preserving the health and diversity of Canada's birdlife (Appendix I).

<sup>a</sup> In this paper, "landbird" refers to raptors, upland gamebirds, loons, grebes, herons, rails and songbirds; while excluding seabirds, shorebirds and waterfowl. We chose to consider taxonomic groups as a whole, so certain species are not included here as "landbirds" even though they are inland-nesters (e.g. American Woodcock).

## KEY FEATURES OF THIS PRIORITY-SETTING SYSTEM

We can define two, somewhat opposing, kinds of responsibility for Canada's birds that might influence our priorities. One is "supervisory responsibility": the extent to which a species is especially typical of a region, such that we have a special responsibility to ensure that human activities do not have a negative impact upon it. Often, high national priority species in this sense will be widespread and abundant in Canada; nonetheless it is important to recognize that we have a special duty to look after their habitat, because no one else can. This kind of responsibility has been under-emphasized or wholly neglected in most priority-setting schemes to date, usually because of an intentional focus on ranking vulnerable or endangered species. One of the objectives of Partners in Flight-Canada, however, is to detect conservation problems before they become crises (Appendix I). Consideration of "supervisory responsibility" helps us address this goal.

The second kind of responsibility is for species that are highly vulnerable, and might be termed "preservation responsibility". That is, we have a certain responsibility to conserve biodiversity and to restore populations of species that have been depleted. The highest priority species from this point of view are those for which we have high levels of concern because of rarity, very limited distribution, loss of habitat or declining numbers. We may wish to take action on behalf of such species even if we have low supervisory responsibility for them. Throughout this paper the term "concern" will be used in place of "preservation responsibility" for simplicity's sake.

One of the most difficult aspects of developing a priority-setting system is deciding how to balance these two kinds of responsibility. The Canadian lists presented here use the two in tandem, without actually combining them into a single set of ranking scores. Thus, a land manager might be given a list of species for which his area ranks high in "Supervisory Responsibility", with the instruction that he should ensure his land management practices will not have a negative impact on those birds. In addition, he could be given a list of species ranked high on provincial "Concern" lists, to which he should give special consideration if they happen to occur in his area, regardless of degree of Supervisory Responsibility.

A second key feature of our system is that it is deliberately kept simple (incorporating relatively few criteria). We wanted criteria for which data were available on most species, so that all could be compared on an equal footing. Moreover, there is some virtue in having a scoring system that is frankly incomplete. Although general results can be derived from the simple criteria alone, users must consider other factors before setting their own priorities, and the other factors that should be considered may vary according to specific objectives. "Finished" priority lists often annoy potential users who have not been involved in their development, because there is always justifiable criticism about why a particular species ranks above another, and it is therefore all too easy to simply dismiss the results. A contrasting problem is that authoritative-looking lists may be used to direct allocation of resources without first being carefully scrutinized and modified to take other relevant circumstances into account.

To minimise the risk of either of these reactions, we require the user to become involved in refining the initial rankings. Final priorities should only be set after evaluating scores and considering additional criteria, including factors that will vary from user to user (such as finances, logistic capabilities, political pressures and organisational goals). We hope that by becoming involved in the priority-setting process, users will

become more aware both of the value of that process--and of its limitations--in helping to allocate limited resources effectively.

In keeping with this approach, we do not rank species individually, but rather group them into high, medium and low categories. Our information is often too imprecise in any case to justify individual species ranks, and users are effectively forced into refining lists further if they want to make choices among species within a group. The initial lists based on simple criteria narrow the number of species for which additional information must be sought.

Another key feature of our priority-setting scheme is that it assigns Supervisory Responsibility to species that may occur in Canada or a province primarily in the non-breeding season, on the assumption that we are as responsible for protecting migratory stopover and winter habitat as we are for protecting breeding populations.

Our system can be used to help set priorities at several geographic scales. If data on range, abundance and population trend are sufficiently well known for sub-species or genetically-distinct populations, the scheme can be used for them as well.

Data sources often differ among species, and judgements are frequently required as to which are the best data to use for scoring. As the number of criteria considered increases, it becomes more and more difficult for users to judge the reasons for a particular species' ranking, or to assess the quality of the underlying data. For these reasons we felt it crucial to document all sources and make this information available along with actual data and scores, in a database that any user could consult. Appendix II gives some details on the landbird database and how to obtain a copy.

## SCORING CRITERIA

Our scoring system for national-level priority-setting includes the criteria outlined below. Factors similar to these are used in most ranking schemes, although the way they are scored and how they are combined with additional criteria can vary considerably (see section on Context and Elaboration).

### ***Supervisory Responsibility***

Data on the proportion of a species' breeding range in the U.S., Canada and each province or territory is scored *with respect to expected proportion* (given the size of the area being considered). This makes the criterion applicable at any

geographic scale (Table 1). For example, Canada makes up about 50% of the North American land mass, so the "expected" proportion of the North American range of a species, assuming even distribution across the continent, is 50%. A species with 25% of its North American range in Canada would therefore score relatively low on Canadian Supervisory Responsibility, even though the total area of its range in Canada is large. At a different geographic scale, note that Nova Scotia makes up only about 0.5% of Canada; therefore a species with 2% of its Canadian range in that province would rank relatively high in Nova Scotia Supervisory Responsibility (even though the total area of breeding range under consideration is very small).

There are very few species in the landbird fauna which occur in Canada to a lesser extent in the breeding season than at other times of the year, but at the provincial scale there are many such cases. Table 1 explains our assignment of provincial scores for the season at which the species ranks most highly. Species present solely as migrants appear on all output lists, even though a specific Supervisory Responsibility score is not assigned.

We derive scores for North American share of global range, Canadian share of North American range, and provincial share of Canadian range. These scores can be used alone, or can be aggregated to ensure that higher-level concerns are incorporated into local priorities. Some examples follow to illustrate further how this system works.

Imagine that Canada contains equal areas of breeding range for 3 species: one that breeds entirely in Canada, one that has more extensive range in the U.S. than in Canada, and one that is a world-wide breeder. The Supervisory Responsibility score would assign descending scores to these species, respectively, so that the distinctively Canadian species ranks highest and the world-wide breeder is given discounted importance. For example the Crested Myna is an introduced species with most of its North American range in southern British Columbia, earning it a high score for "Canadian share of North American range". However, because only a tiny proportion of the world range is in North America, the "composite score" (see Table 1) for Canadian Supervisory Responsibility is very low.

The beauty of the Supervisory Responsibility scoring system (Table 1) is that it can be taken to smaller geographic scales as well (as long as distribution data are sufficiently good), while retaining a degree of broader scale context. For example, Prothonotary Warbler ranks very high in Ontario Responsibility (because that province has all of Canada's breeding range), but is very low in Canadian Supervisory Responsibility. Its Composite Provincial Responsibility score is therefore medium

(3). This is still higher than for any other province; yet the composite score is lowered enough to remind us that other species nesting in the province which are more "typical" of Ontario (e.g. Veery), deserve at least equal consideration in forest management plans. If Supervisory Responsibility were scored for each ecological zone within the province (as is being done for Ontario), the Prothonotary Warbler would rate a "5" in the Carolinian Forest zone where it occurs, and a "4" in composite score (average of zone score and composite provincial score). Veery, on the other hand, would drop slightly in relative importance for the Carolinian Forest area, because it is found also in several other ecological zones in Ontario. Within the Carolinian Forest zone, therefore, Prothonotary Warbler would rank higher in importance than in the province as a whole. If the scoring could be taken to an even more local level, then the Composite Supervisory Responsibility for Prothonotary Warbler in the few woodlots where it occurs would be higher than for any other species that is more widespread.

Assigning national and provincial Supervisory Responsibility scores by political jurisdiction was done with the recognition that most human regulations affecting birds take place within political boundaries, even though a different approach (e.g. scoring by ecozone) might make more biological sense. However, use of political divisions need not be continued at finer geographic scales (as in the examples given above); and the broad-scale results presented later in this paper do not appear compromised by the approach we have taken.

### **Concern**

The Concern criteria included in the database for all landbirds are as follows (see Table 2 for scoring details):

- 1) Global abundance (rare species rank highest), based on Nature Conservancy data.
- 2) Breadth of breeding range in North America (species with restricted ranges score highest).
- 3) Breadth of wintering range in Western Hemisphere (species with restricted ranges score highest).
- 4) Population trend in Canada (severely declining species rank highest, based on the Breeding Bird Survey when possible).

The first 3 Concern criteria relate to degree of the species' vulnerability to fairly localised disaster (e.g. severe storms or habitat destruction). However, highly vulnerable species may have currently healthy populations, and therefore merit no immediate action other than protection of habitat. The other criterion (population trend) is one of the better indicators that things are going badly for a species, whether it scores highly on the first 3 criteria or not. We therefore give

it an equal weighting to "vulnerability" (average of scores 1-3) when calculating an overall Concern score (Table 2).

These simple criteria result in a preliminary list that in many cases will need further refinement (see next section). The refinement step can be focused first on species that are in the highest categories on the preliminary list, thus reducing time and energy on compiling additional data. If refinement is to be limited to high-ranking categories, however, the underlying data should be examined to ensure that the cut-off point for inclusion in the refinement process is an appropriate one.

### CONTEXT AND ELABORATION

To put our system into context we review some of the most influential existing priority-setting systems for birds, and provide further explanation of the rationale for choosing the criteria and weightings used here.

#### *Other priority ranking schemes*

Most early attempts at priority-setting systems were aimed at identifying species at risk, and considered "concern" criteria alone. The Audubon Society Blue List, for example (e.g. Tate 1986), was devised in the days before standardised trend data were generally available for most landbird species. It polled long-term observers with expertise in the avifauna of a particular region on their impressions of population status for species thought to be at risk. Although subjective, the system focused attention on species that were of range-wide concern, and helped put local declines into a broader-scale perspective.

A series of point systems has been developed to identify species at risk in a less subjective manner. Rabinowitz (1981, Rabinowitz et al. 1986) devised a system that ranked species on breadth of geographic range, degree of habitat specialization and size of local populations. Although designed for plants, the then novel concept of using a point system was taken up by most successors. For example, Reed (1992) used a contingency table scoring format to rank neotropical migrant birds. A key addition to his system was its consideration of threats to the species on both breeding and wintering grounds.

Harper et al. (1996) propose a similar approach to identifying species that will deserve attention under proposed Canadian legislation for endangered species. Their system considers concern criteria alone, and is meant to be used for any taxon (not just birds). Species are categorised as "red" (at risk of extinction), "yellow" (particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events, or "green" (not at risk). The

system is not meant to be used for detailed status assessment and does not include all the factors needed for setting management priorities (such as economic considerations), but leaves these to be addressed during preparation of recovery plans. The concern indicators proposed are similar to those found in most other schemes (population size, population trend, distribution trend, geographic distribution, number of occurrences, threats to the population, and threats to the habitat).

One of the more influential point systems to identify species at risk is that of the Nature Conservancy (Nature Conservancy 1987, 1988; Argus and Pryor 1990, Master 1991). It operates at 3 scales: global, national and sub-national (e.g. state or province), and can be used for species of any taxonomic group. Global scores (G-ranks) and sub-national scores (S-ranks) are the most commonly used. S-ranks can be assigned to species present only as migrants, in winter, etc. While S-ranks are available for all Canadian provinces except the Maritimes, national scores have not yet been developed for Canada by the Nature Conservancy (although unofficial national ranks have been constructed for some species by the Canadian Wildlife Service).

Nature Conservancy scores are often referred to in shorthand as "abundance" scores, because they focus on classifying species into categories from very rare to very common. Nonetheless, the scores also reflect quality and conservation status of the "element occurrences." ("Element occurrences" correspond roughly to breeding locations of individuals in very rare species or to populations in more common species).

Advantages of the Nature Conservancy system include: different geographic scales to scoring, broad and standardised usage, applicability to species in the non-breeding season, and applicability to all taxa (both floral and faunal). Results are thoroughly vetted by experts and are periodically updated. One limitation, however, is the system's focus on extreme rarity, such that the vast majority of species receive low scores.

Certain other schemes designed specifically for threatened and endangered species require details on survivorship, fecundity and recruitment, which are unknown for large numbers of species (e.g. Sparrowe and Wright 1975, Wood and Slater 1983).

All the schemes described thus far are of little use in highlighting species of concern *before* they reach critical status. Millsap et al. (1990) developed a ranking system for Florida vertebrates which considered a broader range of criteria than has been discussed thus far, allowing ranking of species across a much broader range of abundances. It incorporates "biological" criteria (describing concern variables such as abundance, distribution and

life history), but also "action" scores (indicating whether the species' status, distribution and population trend are well known, and whether or not it is already managed). This scheme also recommends post-ranking refinement of priority lists based on criteria not included in the point system, such as taxonomic distinctiveness and proportion of species' range in the state. The latter criterion introduces the concept that priority-setting should consider whether a species is typical enough of an area to be considered of high importance, regardless of its concern status. The system was used to identify habitats deserving special attention (based on number of high-ranking species present).

Partners in Flight-U.S. developed a priority-setting system that built on Millsap et al.'s work (Hunter et al. 1993a, Carter and Barker 1993, Bradley et al. undated). Though originally designed for neotropical migrant birds, it is currently being updated to cover all birds. Biological criteria are divided into global, or "area-independent" factors (i.e. those that are to be used in scoring regardless of the size of the area for which priorities are being set). "Area-dependent" criteria score species according to their status in the area of interest (AI) for priority-setting. Several of Millsap et al.'s (1990) refinement criteria are included directly into the point system (including importance of the AI to a species). The system has been applied to several regions, frequently with minor variations (e.g. Carter and Barker 1993, Hunter et al. 1993b, Smith et al. 1993, Thompson et al. 1993). Resulting priority rankings have often been used to identify habitats of concern, to encourage ecosystem-level (rather than species-specific) management.

Much of the Partners in Flight-U.S. approach was used in the Colorado Vertebrate Ranking system ("COVERS"; Gross 1996). The main significance of this system is that it comes in the form of easy-to-use Windows-based software, allowing the user to check on the data behind the scores, to aggregate scores in different ways and to generate reports of different types. Because the data and documentation are available to the user, the database can be used for a wider variety of purposes than simply to help set priorities.

The trend in development of systems aimed at ranking priorities among species that are not immediately at risk has been towards greater elaboration, and inclusion of more scoring criteria. This makes it difficult for a user to determine why a particular species ranks highly, and concerns arise about the appropriate weighting for each criterion. Some of the most recent ranking systems (ours included) have moved back towards greater simplicity.

Rosenberg and Wells (1995) took a very simple approach to identifying areas of importance for conservation of neotropical migrants in the northeastern U.S. A "responsibility" score was



developed based on share of a species' range (or population) in the region, and a "concern" score based on population trend. Areas with many high responsibility species were termed "Important Geographic Areas" (targets for long-term conservation) and sites with many high concern species were called "Hot Spots" (targets for immediate conservation action). The system focuses less on individual species than most schemes, leaving out many of the criteria that should be considered for distinguishing among them, because it was designed for a different purpose. The main contribution of this scheme is its emphasis on "responsibility" as a criterion for directing conservation activities, as opposed to concern alone. In order to work well, it requires detailed distribution data (e.g. breeding bird atlases).

A system developed for priority-setting in Ontario (Wallace 1995) is essentially a simplified variation of the PIF-U.S. system, modifying some criteria and altering relative weighting. It, too, emphasises "responsibility," and its most unique feature is the introduction of a hierarchical responsibility score that is applicable at several geographic scales.

#### ***Further elaboration of the current scheme***

The system described in this paper draws heavily from its predecessors, and tries to use the best features of each. Its focus is broader than identification of species at risk, as the system is meant to highlight species that deserve attention by conservationists and land managers even though those species may still be widespread and relatively abundant.

We adopt the hierarchical "Supervisory Responsibility" approach of Wallace (1995), and a simplified set of area-independent Concern criteria (derived from Hunter et al. 1993a). The new twist we introduce is the idea of using responsibility and concern scores separately, rather than attempting to find an appropriate relative weighting for them in a combined score. Like Rosenberg and Wells (1995), we give greater weight to population trend than do most other systems; because trend may be the best early warning signal for species that have not yet reached a stage of high vulnerability. We offer most of the "area-dependent" criteria considered by the PIF-U.S. scheme as "refinement criteria" (see below), to be applied at sub-national levels where most conservation action takes place.

The very simple set of Concern criteria that we use here, based only on fairly straightforward and available data, results in a Concern list that is easy for the user to understand. By the same token, this simplicity excludes many criteria that could also be relevant; so Concern lists based on these criteria should be considered as a starting point for further refinement.

Most refinement should take place at the provincial or regional levels where most conservation action takes place, because many of the additional important criteria are specific to the area for which priorities are being set. This procedure should also encourage the people most involved in conservation action to become involved in the setting of detailed priorities for their own activities. As an aid to refinement at sub-national levels, our database includes provincial data on abundance and population trend (Appendix II), and we hope additional data compiled by provinces will be added to the database to make them available to others.

There are numerous criteria that could be considered in refining preliminary Concern lists. Table 3 shows those used by one or another of the major ranking schemes developed to date. The advantages and drawbacks of some of these are discussed here.

Our system includes most of the important broad geographic-scale concern criteria from Table 3 (note that many of the criteria are variations on a theme rather than unique). Many of these criteria have local counterparts; that is, a second score is given for trend etc. in the "area of interest" (AI), or the area for which priorities are being set. We recommend that AI criteria be used in the refinement stage at sub-national scales.

Our system includes scores neither for "threats" nor "specialization" (Table 3). The threat scores in other priority-setting schemes often incorporate some of the same criteria already considered here (e.g. low numbers, declining trend). In order for "threat" status to be a useful, non-redundant component of this ranking scheme, it should be based solely on degree of current or imminent human activities that are known to have a negative impact on the species. For example, agricultural pesticide use in South America is now known to pose a significant threat to Swainson's Hawks. The most effective way to develop threat scores for Canadian species would be to poll experts in each province, then pool their views to derive national scores (as recommended by Harper et al. 1996). In the meantime, we recommend consideration of threat at the AI level.

The "specialization" and "reproductive potential" criteria listed in part A of Table 3 are intended to correspond to concern levels. That is, species which rank highly on these criteria cannot rebuild decimated populations quickly, or they have very specific habitat requirements. In the latter case, however, the specialized habitat may not be in short supply, or may be easy to provide--so a high ranking should not necessarily contribute to a high Concern score. We recommend instead that there be a single criterion indicating need for "early alarm" (listed in Table 3 under part D). Early alarm might be needed for a variety of reasons, including critically low numbers, low reproductive potential, or because extensive time or effort is required to

produce more habitat (e.g. mature forest requiring 60+ years to grow). We could make some informed guesses on the need for early alarm for certain species now, but our knowledge for many others is quite incomplete. We therefore leave this criterion to be considered during the list refinement stage.

Additional refinement criteria consider the state of our knowledge (Table 3, Part C). If there are 2 high concern species with equal scores on all criteria, but the data are very uncertain in one case, it could be argued that higher priority be given to the species whose status is most certain. Some priority-setting systems therefore incorporate uncertainty values into Concern scores. We do not, however, because lack of certainty may in fact be irrelevant to whether or not action is desirable. For example, immediate management might be warranted for a nearly extirpated species even if we are very unsure of trend, abundance, etc.; while for better-off species we may want to wait on taking drastic action until we have better information. Uncertainty for Concern data should contribute to decisions on management priorities in the refinement stage, however, and should also play an important role in setting priorities for research. Scores for uncertainty of trend (Table 4) are included in the database.

A valuable category of uncertainty pertinent to deciding management priorities relates to the state of our knowledge of the factors limiting a population. We have not tried to put this kind of uncertainty into our database either, partly because our assessment would be speculative at best for most species, partly because population limits in one location may well be different than in other areas, and particularly because a prodigious amount of work would be required to do it well. Instead, we suggest that once a group of species has been identified as very high priority, extensive literature search and consultation should be done in order to identify the most appropriate actions for those particular species.

Finally, there are a variety of miscellaneous considerations that should affect our priorities as we refine them, including political considerations, financial realities, prior conservation action and potential interactions of target species with other important flora or fauna (Table 3, Part D). These are items that cannot readily be included in a database, because they vary by species, locality, and the agency that is setting priorities.

The criteria chosen for refining Concern lists may differ according to whether the user is most interested in monitoring, management or research, and choice and weighting of criteria may differ among users. We probably should not worry too much about this, as thoughtfully-constructed Concern lists are likely to be

fairly robust. It should be kept in mind that no scoring system will give the "right" answer for every species, no matter how many criteria are included. Common sense and a good knowledge of the species involved should be brought to the refinement process and to assignment of final priorities.

***Important note***

A priority-setting exercise can quickly degenerate into a lengthy and sometimes contentious affair, with a great many people spending far too much time and effort trying to fine-tune scoring criteria, gathering esoteric information on species that ultimately will be of low importance, or otherwise becoming drowned in "process." Priority-setting should be recognized as a tool rather than an end in itself, and should be completed fairly quickly so that users can get on with the real job of on-the-ground conservation activity.

**IMPORTANCE SCORES FOR CANADIAN LANDBIRDS**

***Canadian Supervisory Responsibility***

Table 5 shows the composite responsibility score and the two scores from which it is derived (proportion of North American range in Canada, and proportion of global range in North America; see Table 1 for explanation of scoring). Also shown is the Preliminary Canadian Concern rank (from Table 6). Species are split into Responsibility categories of 'very high', 'high', 'medium', etc., then each of those groups is divided by Canadian Concern score. Species within each of these sub-groups are listed alphabetically. To find a particular species in this (and other) tables, use the sequence number key in Appendix III.

This list is "ready to use", in that no further criteria are needed to establish Supervisory Responsibility (although the quality of underlying data may eventually be improved).

***Preliminary Canadian Concern***

Table 6 (showing Preliminary Canadian Concern Scores) is set up similarly to Table 5. As described in Table 2, the Concern score is the average of the Trend score and a "Vulnerability" score (the latter based on breadth of range and global abundance).

Unlike the Supervisory Responsibility scores, the Concern scores are preliminary, in that data should be scrutinized and other criteria should be considered before acting on the results. For example, only 2 species (Whooping Crane and Bicknell's Thrush)

rate the highest score for "Vulnerability" (although more species might rank highly on this criterion once refinement factors have been considered). Global abundance scores are low for nearly all species, and relatively few species have very narrow ranges, so "vulnerability" scores are generally not as high as "trend" scores. Canadian Concern scores (an average of vulnerability and trend) therefore tend to be highest for species with long-term population declines. However, trend scores often have a greater degree of uncertainty than vulnerability scores, and they need careful scrutiny prior to interpretation. Trend is expressed as average rate of change, but underlying data for equal trends might show cyclic change, a short period of steep change with a long period of relative stability, persistent change, or other patterns. Moreover, there is always a question of the best time period to choose as the basis for a trend score (last 10 vs. 25 years, for example). Trend scores alone are therefore not ideal indicators of concern.

One could, of course, alter the weighting of scores to emphasize "vulnerability" over population trend. This would increase the Concern ranking for Whooping Crane, which, because of its small numbers, should clearly have a higher Concern score than this scheme gives it even though the population is increasing strongly. However, increasing the importance of vulnerability vs. population trend in our scoring system would result in few other species ranking highly, and would fail to draw our attention to many severely declining species that may still be widespread and common--just the ones we should take action on early in order to prevent species from becoming endangered in the first place. This example emphasizes the fact that no point system can be "right" for all species. We should use these lists as a starting point for setting priorities, rather than relying on them to do the whole job for us.

### **Provincial lists**

Tables 7a-7l list the degree of provincial Supervisory Responsibility for each province and territory, as well as preliminary Canadian Concern level and provincial scores for "abundance" and population trend (see Tables 1 and 2 for derivation of provincial scores). We reiterate the notes concerning national tables: the provincial Supervisory Responsibility scores are ready to use, but additional criteria should be considered before calculating Concern scores.

The provincial lists include some species that occur solely as migrants (see Table 1 for explanation). Saskatchewan has no breeding Whooping Cranes or Smith's Longspurs, for example, but the provincial Supervisory Responsibility list reminds us that the province has some level of responsibility for preserving migration stop-over habitat for these birds. The importance

assigned to this activity should depend on additional criteria, such as Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Concern levels, degree to which migration is restricted to narrow routes or specialised habitat, and proportion of the population likely to move through the province.

## SETTING PRIORITIES FOR CONSERVATION, MONITORING AND RESEARCH

### *Conservation*

Even without any refinement, the national lists presented in the previous section can focus our attention on some broad conservation issues that might not otherwise have been noticed, as illustrated by the examples below.

An overlay map of the breeding ranges for species scoring high on Canadian Supervisory Responsibility is shown in Fig. 1. The majority of these species overlap in central latitudes of Canada. Southern areas have fewer species partly because many of the species found in those areas have the majority of their range in the U.S, and partly because many of our high responsibility species are woodland nesters (Fig. 2), especially boreal forest birds. The arctic has few species in general, but a significantly greater proportion of them rank high in Canadian Supervisory Responsibility (Fig. 2). Urban species (as a group) are of significantly lower responsibility to Canadians than are other bird species.

The "hotspots" of diversity in central-western Canada (Fig. 1) may not have any biological significance. First, we would expect high degrees of range overlap at ecozone transitions where different bird assemblages meet (eastern vs. western bird faunas, forest vs. prairie); but such border areas may harbour small populations of many species whose centres of abundance are elsewhere. Second, we need to recall that a high number of species in an area does not necessarily make that area more "important" than one with few species, as the latter area may have a unique avifauna. Finally, Fig. 1 shows only species that scored "high" or "very high" on Canadian Responsibility, with the aim of summarizing a certain subset of results. This should not be taken to imply that species of medium or low Supervisory Responsibility are of little or no importance. Indeed, many medium-score species have half their range in Canada (the amount expected if a species is evenly distributed across North America), and these should probably also be considered "important" when responsibility scores are used as a component of priority-setting. Otherwise, species shared equally with the U.S. risk being ignored by both countries. All three of these caveats on interpretation apply to every overlay map presented in this report.

In winter, most of the species highest in Canadian Supervisory Responsibility are found in the U.S. and Mexico (Fig. 3). This is because nearly 2/3 of our landbird species are short-distance migrants or residents (Fig. 4), and the short-distance migrants are particularly likely to have high Canadian Responsibility scores. This map focuses our attention on the importance of working to protect wintering habitat in the U.S. especially, but also in southern Canada and Mexico, if we are to benefit the landbirds that are most distinctively Canadian.

Species which rank highly on Preliminary Canadian Concern tend to be wide-spread in the U.S. but have only the northern edge of their range in Canada (Fig. 5). Examples include many of the species designated in Canada as Endangered, Threatened or Vulnerable. Effective conservation of most high Concern species will require a high degree of American involvement, because activities in Canada can only have minimal effect on the species as a whole.

Wintering range of the species of high Preliminary Concern are concentrated in the southern U.S. and in Mexico (Fig. 6), suggesting a more southerly focus for work on winter range preservation if we are more interested in high Concern species than in those of high Canadian Supervisory Responsibility (compare Fig. 6 to Fig. 3).

Average preliminary Concern scores did not differ significantly according to migratory category or breeding habitat. Instead, there were a few high Concern species in every grouping, suggesting multiple causes of Concern that may require species-specific research to identify.

Preliminary Concern scores were not good at picking out species designated by COSEWIC as Vulnerable, Threatened or Endangered in Canada (although mean Concern scores were significantly higher for COSEWIC species than for other landbirds). In part this is because COSEWIC considers endangerment in Canada alone, while our Concern scores take a broader view of North American (and even world) status. Better concordance is expected between provincial Concern lists and species designated as provincially-endangered.

Species ranking high both on Supervisory Responsibility and Preliminary Canadian Concern are of especially high importance to Canadians, and several taxonomic groups stand out as having more of these species than others (Table 8). The species with high ranks on both lists include a group of northern-nesting and open-country birds (e.g. Sprague's and American Pipit, Clay-colored, Harris', Sharp-tailed and White-throated Sparrow, Smith's

Longspur and Snow Bunting; see Tables 5 and 6). The spatial pattern in the overlay map of breeding season ranges for these species (Fig. 7) shows that all jurisdictions in Canada have a role to play in conservation of this subset of important species, although there is a concentration of them in the west. (As noted earlier, particular "hotspots" may not be especially significant.) In winter, the largest degree of overlap among the high Responsibility/high Concern species is in southern California and coastal Texas (Fig. 8).

Another way of using the Supervisory Responsibility and Concern lists together is to produce report cards on status of species in a jurisdiction. For example, 80% of the approximately 100 species with high Canadian Responsibility scores have medium or low Canadian Concern rankings, suggesting that Canada's landbirds as a whole are doing quite well. Similar reports for eozones should give us a more realistic view of ecosystem health than reports based on endangered species alone.

The results presented above provide an overview of the species and geographic areas that stand out as being important to Canadians. For more detailed results, especially to identify the specific species within each highly-ranked group that deserve most immediate action, lists should be refined further. The refinement criteria chosen might vary according to the goals of the user, however, and it is important to think about the objectives of the particular priority-setting exercise before diving in. Extra information may often be required for only a small set of species out of the entire complement. For some purposes no refinement will be necessary at all: e.g. our ready-to-use provincial Supervisory Responsibility lists might be combined with existing provincial lists of endangered species to set priorities for action within that group.

### **Monitoring**

Table 9 lists those landbirds with less than ideal monitoring which also rank highly on Supervisory Responsibility or Preliminary Canadian Concern. This list should be refined further, beginning with evaluation of the data sources used. In some cases there may be higher-quality sources than those cited in the database (e.g. surveys of Sandhill Cranes by wildlife managers, as opposed to the Christmas Bird Count data used here). Many of the species that have less than half their breeding range sampled by the Breeding Bird Survey (our main source of data) may be well-sampled by migration monitoring programs, and we might decide to accept Christmas Bird Count trends based on >500 counts as being of sufficiently good quality that no additional monitoring is necessary. Power analysis and other techniques should be used to determine whether the surveys we



believe are adequately monitoring species actually are able to do so with target levels of precision. Finally, our scoring system for trend (Table 2) assigns some importance to large but non-significant trends (in order to draw attention to species that potentially are declining strongly even if our data are poor); but an additional level of "uncertainty" should be assigned to such trends.

The species that stand out from Table 9 as lacking good coverage by any broad-scale monitoring program include arctic-nesters (not surprisingly), and secretive and/or widely-dispersed species such as owls and rails. These gaps have been recognised before, and certain special surveys are already under development to monitor owls and marsh birds in general (Dept. of Environment 1994). We should evaluate these programs with Supervisory Responsibility and Concern scores in mind, to decide whether any species-specific surveys might be warranted.

Similar analyses of provincial Responsibility and Concern lists could guide more local decisions on whether or how much to improve monitoring programs.

### **Research**

The data summaries and maps presented earlier suggest some general research topics that may deserve high priority because they affect a wide variety of high importance species. For example, a high proportion of the species for which Canada has high responsibility co-occur in the boreal forest (Figs. 1 and 2), suggesting that research on the effects of forest management on birds is especially important for Canada. Similarly, species of high Concern are concentrated in areas affected by agricultural and urban development, and we need much more research on practical mitigation of human impacts. Many of the species groups of high Concern/high Responsibility (Table 8) are probably affected by agricultural practices on migration stopover and wintering areas; another potentially important area of research.

For the most part, identification of more species-specific research priorities will take place after refinement of Concern lists to determine which species are most deserving of immediate action. In that process, and in development of action plans, data gaps will become obvious. The priority put on filling these gaps should depend on the relative priorities of the species themselves.

## CONCLUSIONS

The results, database and suggestions for refinement of scores at sub-national levels are intended as a helpful and flexible tool that can be used for a wide variety of purposes and at several geographic scales. Whether or not our system is adopted in whole by others, however, we hope that the discussion presented in this document will stimulate careful thought about definitions of species "importance", so that whatever priority-setting process is chosen will be appropriate to project goals.

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**Table 1. Supervisory Responsibility: scoring system**

1)	Proportion of North American breeding range (population) in Canada <sup>a</sup>	Score
	≤20%	1
	>20%-40%	2
	>40%-60%	3
	>60%-80%	4
	>80%	5

2)	Proportion of global range (or population, if data are better) in temperate North America (U.S. and Canada)	Score
	Peripheral/accidental	0.1
	<25%	0.5
	>25%	1

3) Composite score for **Canadian Supervisory Responsibility:**  
(Score 1) X (Score 2)

Multiplication of the 2 scores downplays the importance of species that have little of their global range in North America. The point system for score 2 is scaled so that peripheral species will always have the lowest composite score, but will not fall off the list entirely. We assign undiminished responsibility for any species with greater than about 25% of the world range in this continent, just as if the species occurred nowhere else. This approach assumes that North Americans have full responsibility for maintaining the substantial population on this continent, regardless of what is happening to the species elsewhere.

4)	Proportion of Canadian range in a province, scaled to size of province. (P=% of Canadian land mass occupied by the province)	Score
	≤0.5 times P	1
	>0.5-1.0 times P	2
	>1.0-1.5 times P	3
	>1.5-2.0 times P	4
	>2.0 times P	5
	Species present only as a migrant	999

P for Canadian provinces and territories:

British Columbia	9.56	New Brunswick	0.74
Alberta	6.66	Nova Scotia	0.56
Saskatchewan	6.57	Newfoundland/Labrador	4.08
Manitoba	6.55	Prince Edward Island	0.06
Ontario	10.77	Yukon Territory	4.86
Quebec	15.52	Northwest Territories	34.05

For example, P for Ontario is 10.77. Substituting into the formula above, the scoring scale for Ontario would be:

≤5.39	1
>5.39-10.77	2
>10.77-16.16	3
>16.16-21.54	4
>21.54	5
Species present only as a a migrant	999

Thus, a species with 4% of the Canadian range in Ontario would be scored "1", and a species with 18% of the Canadian range in Ontario would score "4".

Some species are present in provinces to a greater extent in the non-breeding season than as breeders. For these, we have assigned scores based on the proportion of the Canadian wintering range that is in each province (and have noted this in database documentation). Those species present only as migrants, or for which there is no information on proportion of Canadian range in the province, are given the score '999' so that they appear on all lists that are generated (to remind us we have some level of responsibility), but with an unrealistically high score that reminds us we have no actual data on the level of that responsibility.

5) Composite score for **Provincial Supervisory Responsibility:**  
Average of scores 3 and 4

This composite ensures that provincial scores reflect national responsibilities.

The same hierarchical procedure can be done for sub-provincial jurisdictions. For example, GIS technology can be used to determine the proportion of a province made up by each ecoregion, and the proportion of each species' range in each ecoregion (breeding bird atlas are particularly useful here). Using the same procedure as for score 4, a Supervisory Responsibility score can be calculated for each ecoregion, and then a Composite score

can be derived by averaging the latter with score 5 (to ensure that the species' importance is put into a broader perspective).

All scores in this paper are based on the best-available data on current breeding and wintering ranges, but some users may wish to consider historic status. Thus, if a species was once found throughout southern Canada but has been largely eradicated there as a result of human activity, perhaps the Supervisory Responsibility score should reflect the historic range. In practice, such scores will be difficult to calculate with any certainty, because to do so would require knowledge of the historic range throughout North America, and severe declines in one area are likely to have been paralleled by declines elsewhere. The simplest way to deal with the issue may simply be to refine the preliminary scores by adding "1" to the Supervisory Responsibility score of any species that once had a much more extensive range in the area for which priorities are being set.

- <sup>a</sup> Where there are good data on population density, we base Canadian Supervisory Responsibility scores on estimated proportion of population in each area instead of on proportion of range (see database documentation for details). Provincial scores, however, were calculated solely on the basis of range.

Table 2. Preliminary Canadian Concern: scoring system

1)	Global Abundance (Based on Nature Conservancy National Heritage Program ratings, Master 1991).	Score
	Abundant (Nature Conservancy rank G5)	1
	Common, including locally abundant (NC rank G4)	2
	Uncommon to fairly common, including locally common (NC rank G3)	3
	Rare to uncommon, including locally fairly common (NC rank G2)	4
	Very rare, including locally uncommon (NC rank G1)	5
2)	Breadth of breeding range in North America	Score
	Very widespread: equivalent to >76% of U.S. and Canada (i.e. 14,654,759 sq.km.)	1
	Widespread: equivalent to 51-75% of U.S. and Canada (9,834,113-14,654,759 sq.km)	2
	Intermediate: equivalent to 26-50% of U.S. and Canada (5,013,471-9,834,113 sq.km)	3
	Local: equivalent to 11-25% of U.S. and Canada (2,121,083-5,013,471 sq.km)	4
	Very local: equivalent to $\leq$ 10% of U.S. and Canada ( $\leq$ 2,121,083 sq km.)	5
	Absent (present only in non-breeding season)	missing
3)	Breadth of wintering range in Western Hemisphere: Scored as above using total area criteria.	
4)	Composite "Vulnerability" score: average of non-missing values for scores 1, 2 and 3.	
5)	Population trend in Canada. Scored on longest run of good monitoring data available (25-35 years for the monitoring programs most cited in our database). Some users may prefer to assign scores based on trend for the most recent 10 years, or longer-term historical change.	Score
	No data	missing
	Statistically-significant increase of $\geq$ 3%/yr; OR, in absence of count data, a well-documented very large increase (e.g. on order of historic change of House Finch)	1



Statistically-significant increase of 1-3%/yr; OR non-significant increase of $\geq 3\%/yr^a$ ; OR well-documented modest increase without count data; OR poorly-documented major increase	2
Nonsignificant trend (with adequate sampling) of -3 to 3%/yr; OR significant trend of -1% to 1%/yr; OR (in absence of data) other evidence of relatively stable populations;	3
Statistically-significant decrease of -1 to -3%/yr; OR non-significant decrease of $\geq 3\%/yr^a$ ; OR well-documented modest decrease without count data; OR poorly-documented major decrease	4
Statistically-significant decrease of $\geq -3\%$ per yr; OR well-documented very large decrease without count data	5

If trend data are missing for Canada but available for North America, the latter trend is used (and is noted in the database documentation).

- 6) **Composite Preliminary Canadian Concern score:**  
Average of non-missing values for scores 4 and 5.
- 7) Provincial Concern indicators (see Table 7)
  - a) Provincial abundance.  
Based on Nature Conservancy National Heritage Program ratings. Scoring scale same as for "G-ranks" (Score 1, above) except substituting "S-ranks". Serves as an indicator of vulnerability within the province.
  - b) Population trend in province.  
Scoring scale same as for Canadian trends (Score 5, above).

<sup>a</sup> It can be argued that a non-significant trend should be scored as "3", regardless of magnitude. We scored them as shown here to err on the side of caution in highlighting declining species. However, significance of trend should be scrutinized carefully when refining Concern scores, along with pattern of trend over time and agreement with trends in other part of range.

Table 3. Annotated list of criteria considered by priority-setting schemes.

All schemes reviewed in this paper use some sub-set of the criteria listed here, in a wide variety of combinations and using different scoring scales. Some criteria with different names are combined here under a title that reflects the essence of what is being considered. The abbreviation "AI" stands for "Area of interest", meaning the criterion score reflects status in the specific area for which priorities are being set.

Asterisks indicate criteria used to construct the lists presented in this paper. Note that many of the criteria excluded from the current scheme are either redundant, more suited for regional than national priorities, or require data that for many species are very difficult to gather. (In the latter case, the issue arises as to what scores to assign species with no data, so that all may be ranked in one comparison.)

A. Concern criteria (biological variables)

"Trend" criteria

\*Population trend in AI

Population trend at higher geographic scales

Agreement between population trends at different scales

Details of trend (long-vs. short-term, pattern over time, etc.)

Trend in global distribution (useful as a substitute for population trend when no other data are available, although population decline could occur with no change in range)

Trend in AI distribution (see above)

Proportion of suitable habitat occupied (overlaps somewhat with criteria on trend in population and in distribution)

"Vulnerability" criteria

\*Global abundance

AI abundance

Global concentration at a few sites (to some degree taken into account already in the Global abundance score)

\*Breadth of breeding/wintering range

Threats on global breeding/winter range (depending on scheme, considers one or more of the following: past rate of habitat loss, current/future threats to habitat, non-habitat-related threats such as exposure to pollutants or hunting, sensitivity to exotic or invasive organisms, sensitivity to human impact, immediacy of threat, species specialization)

Threats in AI (as above)

Immediacy of threat (globally or in AI; sometimes taken into account in threat score)

Specialization (of diet, nest site, etc.) which could limit ability to adapt to changing landscape. (Included in "threat" criterion by PIF-U.S.; covered in part by the much simpler "early action" criterion listed below under "other considerations")

Reproductive potential (age of first breeding and clutch size, related to speed of response to management. Notes as above for "specialization")

Largest population in global range (already accounted for to some degree by Global abundance and higher-level trend data; or, if largest population is in AI, redundant)

Condition of largest global population (see above)

#### B. Supervisory responsibility, or importance of area criteria

\*Proportion of range (or population) in AI relative to expected (appropriate across all geographic scales)

Proportion of range/population in AI (using this criterion, small AI's are always "unimportant" for most species)

Proportion of AI in species' range (for small AI's, most species score highly)

Number of equivalent AI's in which the species occurs (i.e. if AI is a province, score reflects number of other provinces in which species occurs)

#### C. Knowledge criteria

Certainty of data used for ranking (separate scores for each ranking criterion)

Knowledge of factors limiting AI population

#### D. Other considerations important in priority-setting

Current listing status at AI/national/international level. (e.g. labelling as Endangered Species)

AI management already in place?

Number/size of protected areas already in place in AI

Taxonomic distinctiveness

Importance (positive or negative) to other species of interest

Economic importance of decrease or increase

Necessity for especially early action (see text)

\*Proportion of non-breeding range (or population) in AI

Other factors (including political, economic and logistic considerations, and particular goals of agency)

**Table 4. Uncertainty for population trend: scoring system**

The population trend scores themselves (Table 2) reflect a degree of certainty that the trend is biologically important. The uncertainty scores below reflect the quality of the trend sources used in our database.

	Score
Trend based on standardized survey with statistical reliability and sufficient sample size for analysis (generally, Breeding Bird Survey with at least 15 routes and at least half of Canadian range regularly sampled); but also some species-specific surveys (usually of very rare species)	1
Trend based on semi-standardized survey (generally Christmas Bird Count); OR on expert opinion with good degree of certainty; OR less than half of Canadian range sampled by Breeding Bird Survey	3
No data; OR expert opinion very uncertain; OR only tiny portion of Canadian range sampled	5

For some species, we used North American (rather than Canadian) trend, because the species' range barely extends into Canada and no specifically Canadian trend data were available. For these, Trend Uncertainty codes were based on the North American trend.

Scores of "1" may be too low for species with high variance in BBS (power analyses are needed); and scores of 3 may be too high for species with less than one-half their range sampled by BBS (i.e. if population changes could be shown to be range-wide). Scores of "5" are the most important for our purposes, however, and should be robust.

**Table 5. Canadian Supervisory Responsibility scores.** (See Appendix III for Latin names and to find the sequence number for a particular species in this and following tables.)

Sequence Number	Species	Canadian Supervisory Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Canadian Concern rank <sup>b</sup>	Canadian share of North American range	North American share of global range
<u>Very high</u>					
1	Bicknell's Thrush	5	VH??	5	1
2	Blackpoll Warbler	5	H	5	1
3	Boreal Chickadee	5	H	5	1
4	Clay-colored Sparrow	5	H	5	1
5	Harris's Sparrow	5	H	5	1
6	Horned Grebe	5	H	5	1
7	Rusty Blackbird	5	H	5	1
8	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	5	H	5	1
9	White-throated Sparrow	5	H	5	1
10	Yellow-billed Loon	5	H?	5	1
11	Yellow Rail	5	H	5	1
12	Bay-breasted Warbler	5	M	5	1
13	Canada Warbler	5	M	5	1
14	Cape May Warbler	5	M	5	1
15	Common Loon	5	M	5	1
16	Connecticut Warbler	5	M	5	1
17	Gray Jay	5	M	5	1
18	Lapland Longspur	5	M	5	1
19	Le Conte's Sparrow	5	M	5	1
20	Magnolia Warbler	5	M	5	1
21	Mourning Warbler	5	M	5	1
22	Northern Hawk Owl	5	M?	5	1
23	Palm Warbler	5	M	5	1
24	Philadelphia Vireo	5	M	5	1
25	Red-throated Loon	5	M	5	1
26	Sandhill Crane	5	M	5	1
27	Snowy Owl	5	M	5	1
28	Spruce Grouse	5	M	5	1
29	Swamp Sparrow	5	M	5	1
30	Tennessee Warbler	5	M	5	1
31	White-winged Crossbill	5	M?	5	1
32	Whooping Crane	5	M	5	1
33	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	5	M	5	1
34	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	M	5	1
<u>High</u>					
35	Blue Grouse	4	VH	4	1
36	Sprague's Pipit	4	VH	4	1
37	American Coot	4	H	4	1
38	American Pipit	4	H	4	1
39	American Tree Sparrow	4	H	4	1
40	Black Swift	4	H	4	1
41	Northwestern Crow	4	H	4	1
42	Purple Finch	4	H	4	1
43	Rufous Hummingbird	4	H	4	1
44	Smith's Longspur	4	H?	4	1
45	Snow Bunting	4	H	4	1
46	Alder Flycatcher	4	M	4	1
47	American Bittern	4	M	4	1
48	American Redstart	4	M	4	1
49	Black-throated Green Warbler	4	M	4	1

Table 5 (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Canadian Supervisory Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Canadian Concern rank <sup>b</sup>	Canadian share of North American range	North American share of global range
50	Bohemian Waxwing	4	M	4	1
51	Boreal Owl	4	M?	4	1
52	Common Redpoll	4	M	4	1
53	Fox Sparrow	4	M	4	1
54	Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	M	4	1
55	Gray-cheeked Thrush	4	M?	4	1
56	Great Gray Owl	4	M	4	1
57	Gyr Falcon	4	M	4	1
58	Hoary Redpoll	4	M	4	1
59	Least Flycatcher	4	M	4	1
60	Northern Goshawk	4	M	4	1
61	Northern Shrike	4	M	4	1
62	Orange-crowned Warbler	4	M	4	1
63	Pacific Loon	4	M	4	1
64	Pine Grosbeak	4	M	4	1
65	Pine Siskin	4	M	4	1
66	Red Crossbill	4	M	4	1
67	Red-necked Grebe	4	M	4	1
68	Rock Ptarmigan	4	M	4	1
69	Rough-legged Hawk	4	M	4	1
70	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	M	4	1
71	Ruffed Grouse	4	M	4	1
72	Savannah Sparrow	4	M	4	1
73	Sharp-tailed Grouse	4	M	4	1
74	Short-eared Owl	4	M	4	1
75	Sora	4	M	4	1
76	Swainson's Thrush	4	M	4	1
77	Three-toed Woodpecker	4	M	4	1
78	Tree Swallow	4	M	4	1
79	White-crowned Sparrow	4	M	4	1
80	Wilson's Warbler	4	M	4	1
81	Winter Wren	4	M	4	1
82	Bald Eagle	4	L	4	1
83	Merlin	4	L	4	1
84	Osprey	4	L	4	1
85	Black-backed Woodpecker	4	L	4	1
86	Evening Grosbeak	4	L	4	1
87	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	L	4	1
88	Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	L	4	1
89	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	L	4	1
90	Common Raven	4	VL	4	1
<u>Medium</u>					
91	Baird's Sparrow	3	H	3	1
92	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	3	H	3	1
93	Golden-crowned Sparrow	3	H	3	1
94	McCown's Longspur	3	H	3	1
95	Olive-sided Flycatcher	3	H	3	1
96	Vaux's Swift	3	H	3	1
97	Veery	3	H	3	1
98	White-tailed Ptarmigan	3	H	3	1
99	American Crow	3	M	3	1
100	American Robin	3	M	3	1
101	Bank Swallow	3	M	3	1
102	Barred Owl	3	M	3	1

Table 5 (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Canadian Supervisory Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Canadian Concern rank <sup>b</sup>	Canadian share of North American range	North American share of global range
103	Belted Kingfisher	3	M	3	1
104	Black-and-white Warbler	3	M	3	1
105	Blackburnian Warbler	3	M	3	1
106	Bobolink	3	M	3	1
107	Brown Creeper	3	M	3	1
108	Chestnut-sided Warbler	3	M	3	1
109	Chipping Sparrow	3	M	3	1
110	Dark-eyed Junco	3	M	3	1
111	Eastern Phoebe	3	M	3	1
112	European Starling	3	M	3	1
113	Golden Eagle	3	M	3	1
114	Hammond's Flycatcher	3	M	3	1
115	Hermit Thrush	3	M	3	1
116	Long-eared Owl	3	M	3	1
117	MacGillivray's Warbler	3	M	3	1
118	Nashville Warbler	3	M	3	1
119	Northern Flicker	3	M	3	1
120	Northern Saw-whet Owl	3	M?	3	1
121	Northern Waterthrush	3	M	3	1
122	Ovenbird	3	M	3	1
123	Red-breasted Sapsucker	3	M	3	1
124	Song Sparrow	3	M	3	1
125	Vesper Sparrow	3	M	3	1
126	Warbling Vireo	3	M	3	1
127	American Kestrel	3	L	3	1
128	Black-capped Chickadee	3	L	3	1
129	Cedar Waxwing	3	L	3	1
130	Great Horned Owl	3	L	3	1
131	Hairy Woodpecker	3	L	3	1
132	Northern Harrier	3	L	3	1
133	Red-eyed Vireo	3	L	3	1
134	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	L	3	1
135	Solitary Vireo	3	L	3	1
136	Yellow Warbler	3	L	3	1
<u>Low</u>					
137	American Dipper	2	H	2	1
138	Black-throated Blue Warbler	2	H	2	1
139	Calliope Hummingbird	2	H	2	1
140	Chestnut-collared Longspur	2	H	2	1
141	Eared Grebe	2	H	2	1
142	American Goldfinch	2	M	2	1
143	Barn Swallow	2	M	2	1
144	Black-billed Cuckoo	2	M	2	1
145	Black-billed Magpie	2	M	3	0.5
146	Brewer's Blackbird	2	M	2	1
147	Brewer's Sparrow	2	M	2	1
148	Broad-winged Hawk	2	M	2	1
149	Brown-headed Cowbird	2	M	2	1
150	Clark's Grebe	2	M?	2	1
151	Cliff Swallow	2	M	2	1
152	Common Yellowthroat	2	M	2	1
153	Dusky Flycatcher	2	M	2	1
154	Eastern Kingbird	2	M	2	1
155	Gray Partridge	2	M	2	1
156	House Sparrow	2	M	2	1

Table 5 (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Canadian Supervisory Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Canadian Concern rank <sup>b</sup>	Canadian share of North American range	North American share of global range
157	Mountain Bluebird	2	M	2	1
158	Northern Oriole	2	M	2	1
159	Northern Pygmy-Owl	2	M?	2	1
160	Pied-billed Grebe	2	M	2	1
161	Red-winged Blackbird	2	M	2	1
162	Rock Dove	2	M	2	1
163	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	M	2	1
164	Rosy Finch	2	M	2	1
165	Sedge Wren	2	M	2	1
166	Swainson's Hawk	2	M	2	1
167	Townsend's Solitaire	2	M	2	1
168	Townsend's Warbler	2	M	2	1
169	Varied Thrush	2	M	2	1
170	Virginia Rail	2	M	2	1
171	Western Grebe	2	M	2	1
172	Western Tanager	2	M	2	1
173	Western Wood-Pewee	2	M	2	1
174	Whip-poor-will	2	M	2	1
175	Willow Ptarmigan	2	M?	4	0.5
176	Yellow-headed Blackbird	2	M	2	1
177	Downy Woodpecker	2	L	2	1
178	Great Blue Heron	2	L	2	1
179	House Wren	2	L	2	1
180	Mountain Chickadee	2	L	2	1
181	Northern Wheatear	2	L	3	0.5
182	Pileated Woodpecker	2	L	2	1
183	Red-tailed Hawk	2	L	2	1
184	Violet-green Swallow	2	L	2	1
<u>Very low</u>					
185	Chukar	1	VH	1	0.5
186	Crested Myna	1	VH	4	0.1
187	Eurasian Skylark	1	VH	3	0.1
188	Henslow's Sparrow	1	VH	1	1
189	Spotted Owl	1	VH	1	1
190	Anna's Hummingbird	1	H	1	1
191	Band-tailed Pigeon	1	H	1	1
192	Black-throated Gray Warbler	1	H	1	1
193	Blue-winged Warbler	1	H	1	1
194	Brown Thrasher	1	H	1	1
195	Bushtit	1	H	1	1
196	California Quail	1	H	1	1
197	Canyon Wren	1	H	1	1
198	Cerulean Warbler	1	H	1	1
199	Chimney Swift	1	H	1	1
200	Chuck-will's-widow	1	H	1	1
201	Common Grackle	1	H	1	1
202	Dickcissel	1	H	1	1
203	Eastern Meadowlark	1	H	1	1
204	Eastern Wood-Pewee	1	H	1	1
205	Flammulated Owl	1	H?	1	1
206	Gray Catbird	1	H	1	1
207	Hutton's Vireo	1	H	1	1
208	King Rail	1	H	1	1
209	Lark Bunting	1	H	1	1
210	Least Bittern	1	H	1	1



Table 5 (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Canadian Supervisory Responsibility	Canadian Concern rank <sup>b</sup>	Canadian share of North American range	North American share of global range
211	Lewis's Woodpecker	1	H	1	1
212	Little Blue Heron	1	H	1	1
213	Loggerhead Shrike	1	H	1	1
214	Mountain Quail	1	H	1	1
215	Northern Bobwhite	1	H	1	1
216	Prairie Warbler	1	H	1	1
217	Prothonotary Warbler	1	H	1	1
218	Pygmy Nuthatch	1	H	1	1
219	Red-naped Sapsucker	1	H	1	1
220	Sage Grouse	1	H	1	1
221	Sage Thrasher	1	H	1	1
222	Siberian Tit	1	H?	2	0.5
223	Wood Thrush	1	H	1	1
224	Acadian Flycatcher	1	M	1	1
225	Barn Owl	1	M?	1	0.5
226	Bewick's Wren	1	M	1	1
227	Black-chinned Hummingbird	1	M	1	1
228	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	M	1	0.5
229	Black-headed Grosbeak	1	M	1	1
230	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	1	M	1	1
231	Blue Jay	1	M	1	1
232	Burrowing Owl	1	M	1	0.5
233	Carolina Wren	1	M	1	1
234	Cassin's Finch	1	M	1	1
235	Cattle Egret	1	M	1	0.1
236	Common Moorhen	1	M	1	0.5
237	Common Poorwill	1	M	1	1
238	Cooper's Hawk	1	M	1	1
239	Eastern Bluebird	1	M	1	1
240	Eastern Screech-Owl	1	M	1	1
241	Field Sparrow	1	M	1	1
242	Golden-winged Warbler	1	M	1	1
243	Grasshopper Sparrow	1	M	1	1
244	Great Crested Flycatcher	1	M	1	1
245	Great Egret	1	M	1	0.5
246	Green-backed Heron	1	M	1	1
247	Hooded Warbler	1	M	1	1
248	Horned Lark	1	M	1	1
249	Indigo Bunting	1	M	1	1
250	Lark Sparrow	1	M	1	1
251	Louisiana Waterthrush	1	M	1	1
252	Northern Cardinal	1	M	1	1
253	Northern Mockingbird	1	M	1	1
254	Northern Parula	1	M	1	1
255	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	M	1	1
256	Orchard Oriole	1	M	1	1
257	Pine Warbler	1	M	1	1
258	Prairie Falcon	1	M	1	1
259	Purple Martin	1	M	1	1
260	Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	M	1	1
261	Red-headed Woodpecker	1	M	1	1
262	Red-shouldered Hawk	1	M	1	1
263	Ring-necked Pheasant	1	M	1	1
264	Rock Wren	1	M	1	1
265	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	1	M	1	1
266	Rufous-sided Towhee	1	M	1	1

Table 5 (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Canadian Supervisory Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Canadian Concern rank <sup>b</sup>	Canadian share of North American range	North American share of global range
267	Say's Phoebe	1	M	1	1
268	Scarlet Tanager	1	M	1	1
269	Steller's Jay	1	M	1	1
270	Tufted Titmouse	1	M	1	1
271	Western Bluebird	1	M	1	1
272	Western Kingbird	1	M	1	1
273	Western Meadowlark	1	M	1	1
274	Western Screech-Owl	1	M	1	1
275	White-breasted Nuthatch	1	M	1	1
276	White-eyed Vireo	1	M	1	1
277	White-headed Woodpecker	1	M	1	1
278	White-throated Swift	1	M	1	1
279	Wild Turkey	1	M	1	1
280	Williamson's Sapsucker	1	M	1	1
281	Willow Flycatcher	1	M	1	1
282	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	M	1	1
283	Yellow-breasted Chat	1	M	1	1
284	Yellow-throated Vireo	1	M	1	1
285	Clark's Nutcracker	1	L	1	1
286	Common Nighthawk	1	L	1	1
287	Ferruginous Hawk	1	L	1	1
288	Gray Flycatcher	1	L	1	1
289	House Finch	1	L	1	1
290	Lazuli Bunting	1	L	1	1
291	Marsh Wren	1	L	1	1
292	Mourning Dove	1	L	1	1
293	Peregrine Falcon	1	L	2	0.5
294	Snowy Egret	1	L	1	1
295	Turkey Vulture	1	L	1	1
296	Western Flycatcher	1	L	1	1
297	Yellow Wagtail	1	L?	1	0.5

<sup>a</sup> Calculated as described in Table 1. Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> Concern rank from Table 6. "VH" = very high (Concern score = 5), "H" = high (score=4), "M" = medium (score=3), "L" = low (score=2), "VL" = very low (score=1).

Table 6. Preliminary Canadian Concern scores

Sequence Number	Species	Supervisory Canadian Concern score <sup>a</sup>	Responsibility rank <sup>b</sup>	Trend score	Vulnerability score <sup>c</sup>
<u>Very High</u>					
1	Bicknell's Thrush	5??	VH	?	5?
2	Blue Grouse	5	H	5	4
3	Sprague's Pipit	5	H	5	4
4	Chukar	5	VL	5	4
5	Crested Myna	5	VL	5	4
6	Eurasian Skylark	5	VL	5	4
7	Henslow's Sparrow	5	VL	5	4
8	Spotted Owl	5	VL	5	4
<u>High</u>					
9	Blackpoll Warbler	4	VH	5	2
10	Boreal Chickadee	4	VH	5	2
11	Clay-colored Sparrow	4	VH	4	3
12	Harris's Sparrow	4	VH	4	4
13	Horned Grebe	4	VH	4	3
14	Rusty Blackbird	4	VH	5	3
15	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	4	VH	3	4
16	White-throated Sparrow	4	VH	4	3
17	Yellow-billed Loon	4?	VH	?	4
18	Yellow Rail	4	VH	3	4
19	American Coot	4	H	5	2
20	American Pipit	4	H	4	3
21	American Tree Sparrow	4	H	4	3
22	Black Swift	4	H	4	4
23	Northwestern Crow	4	H	3	4
24	Purple Finch	4	H	4	3
25	Rufous Hummingbird	4	H	3	4
26	Smith's Longspur	4?	H	3?	4
27	Snow Bunting	4	H	4	3
28	Baird's Sparrow	4	M	3	4
29	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	4	M	4	4
30	Golden-crowned Sparrow	4	M	3	4
31	McCown's Longspur	4	M	4	4
32	Olive-sided Flycatcher	4	M	4	3
33	Vaux's Swift	4	M	3	4
34	Veery	4	M	4	3
35	White-tailed Ptarmigan	4	M	3	4
36	American Dipper	4	L	5	3
37	Black-throated Blue Warbler	4	L	3	4
38	Calliope Hummingbird	4	L	3	4
39	Chestnut-collared Longspur	4	L	3	4
40	Eared Grebe	4	L	4	3
41	Anna's Hummingbird	4	VL	3	4
42	Band-tailed Pigeon	4	VL	5	3
43	Black-throated Gray Warbler	4	VL	3	4
44	Blue-winged Warbler	4	VL	3	4
45	Brown Thrasher	4	VL	4	3
46	Bushtit	4	VL	4	3
47	California Quail	4	VL	3	4
48	Canyon Wren	4	VL	4	3
49	Cerulean Warbler	4	VL	5	3
50	Chimney Swift	4	VL	5	3
51	Chuck-will's-widow	4	VL	4	3
52	Common Grackle	4	VL	4	3

Table 6 (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Supervisory Canadian Concern score <sup>a</sup>	Responsibility rank <sup>b</sup>	Trend score	Vulnerability score <sup>c</sup>
53	Dickcissel	4	VL	4	3
54	Eastern Meadowlark	4	VL	5	3
55	Eastern Wood-Pewee	4	VL	4	3
56	Flammulated Owl	4?	VL	3?	4
57	Gray Catbird	4	VL	4	3
58	Hutton's Vireo	4	VL	3	4
59	King Rail	4	VL	4	3
60	Lark Bunting	4	VL	4	3
61	Least Bittern	4	VL	4	3
62	Lewis's Woodpecker	4	VL	4	3
63	Little Blue Heron	4	VL	3	4
64	Loggerhead Shrike	4	VL	5	2
65	Mountain Quail	4	VL	3	4
66	Northern Bobwhite	4	VL	4	3
67	Prairie Warbler	4	VL	4	3
68	Prothonotary Warbler	4	VL	4	3
69	Pygmy Nuthatch	4	VL	3	4
70	Red-naped Sapsucker	4	VL	3	4
71	Sage Grouse	4	VL	3	4
72	Sage Thrasher	4	VL	3	4
73	Siberian Tit	4?	VL	?	4
74	Wood Thrush	4	VL	4	3
<u>Medium</u>					
75	Bay-breasted Warbler	3	VH	3	3
76	Canada Warbler	3	VH	3	3
77	Cape May Warbler	3	VH	2	3
78	Common Loon	3	VH	2	3
79	Connecticut Warbler	3	VH	3	3
80	Gray Jay	3	VH	3	2
81	Lapland Longspur	3	VH	3	3
82	Le Conte's Sparrow	3	VH	2	4
83	Magnolia Warbler	3	VH	3	3
84	Mourning Warbler	3	VH	3	3
85	Northern Hawk Owl	3?	VH	3?	2
86	Palm Warbler	3	VH	3	3
87	Philadelphia Vireo	3	VH	3	3
88	Red-throated Loon	3	VH	3	3
89	Sandhill Crane	3	VH	3	3
90	Snowy Owl	3	VH	3	3
91	Spruce Grouse	3	VH	3	2
92	Swamp Sparrow	3	VH	3	3
93	Tennessee Warbler	3	VH	3	3
94	White-winged Crossbill	3?	VH	3?	2
95	Whooping Crane	3	VH	1	5
96	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	3	VH	3	3
97	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	3	VH	3	3
98	Alder Flycatcher	3	H	3	3
99	American Bittern	3	H	3	3
100	American Redstart	3	H	3	3
101	Black-throated Green Warbler	3	H	3	3
102	Bohemian Waxwing	3	H	3	3
103	Boreal Owl	3?	H	3?	2
104	Common Redpoll	3	H	3	2
105	Fox Sparrow	3	H	3	3

Table 6 (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Supervisory Canadian Concern score <sup>a</sup>	Responsibility rank <sup>b</sup>	Trend score	Vulnerability score <sup>c</sup>
106	Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	H	3	2
107	Gray-cheeked Thrush	3?	H	3?	3
108	Great Gray Owl	3	H	3	2
109	Gyr Falcon	3	H	3	3
110	Hoary Redpoll	3	H	3	2
111	Least Flycatcher	3	H	3	3
112	Northern Goshawk	3	H	3	2
113	Northern Shrike	3	H	3	3
114	Orange-crowned Warbler	3	H	3	3
115	Pacific Loon	3	H	3	3
116	Pine Grosbeak	3	H	3	2
117	Pine Siskin	3	H	3	2
118	Red Crossbill	3	H	3	2
119	Red-necked Grebe	3	H	2	3
120	Rock Ptarmigan	3	H	3	3
121	Rough-legged Hawk	3	H	3	3
122	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	3	H	3	2
123	Ruffed Grouse	3	H	4	2
124	Savannah Sparrow	3	H	3	2
125	Sharp-tailed Grouse	3	H	3	2
126	Short-eared Owl	3	H	4	2
127	Sora	3	H	3	2
128	Swainson's Thrush	3	H	3	2
129	Three-toed Woodpecker	3	H	3	2
130	Tree Swallow	3	H	3	3
131	White-crowned Sparrow	3	H	4	2
132	Wilson's Warbler	3	H	3	3
133	Winter Wren	3	H	3	2
134	American Crow	3	M	3	2
135	American Robin	3	M	3	2
136	Bank Swallow	3	M	3	2
137	Barred Owl	3	M	3	2
138	Belted Kingfisher	3	M	3	2
139	Black-and-white Warbler	3	M	3	3
140	Blackburnian Warbler	3	M	3	3
141	Bobolink	3	M	4	2
142	Brown Creeper	3	M	3	2
143	Chestnut-sided Warbler	3	M	3	3
144	Chipping Sparrow	3	M	3	2
145	Dark-eyed Junco	3	M	3	2
146	Eastern Phoebe	3	M	3	3
147	European Starling	3	M	4	1
148	Golden Eagle	3	M	3	2
149	Hammond's Flycatcher	3	M	3	3
150	Hermit Thrush	3	M	2	3
151	Long-eared Owl	3	M	4	2
152	MacGillivray's Warbler	3	M	3	3
153	Nashville Warbler	3	M	3	3
154	Northern Flicker	3	M	4	2
155	Northern Saw-whet Owl	3?	M	3?	2
156	Northern Waterthrush	3	M	3	2
157	Ovenbird	3	M	3	3
158	Red-breasted Sapsucker	3	M	2	4
159	Song Sparrow	3	M	4	2
160	Vesper Sparrow	3	M	3	3

Table 6 (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Supervisory Canadian Concern score <sup>a</sup>	Responsibility rank <sup>b</sup>	Trend score	Vulnerability score <sup>a</sup>
161	Warbling Vireo	3	M	2	3
162	American Goldfinch	3	L	3	2
163	Barn Swallow	3	L	4	1
164	Black-billed Cuckoo	3	L	3	3
165	Black-billed Magpie	3	L	3	2
166	Brewer's Blackbird	3	L	3	2
167	Brewer's Sparrow	3	L	2	3
168	Broad-winged Hawk	3	L	3	2
169	Brown-headed Cowbird	3	L	4	2
170	Clark's Grebe	3?	L	3?	3
171	Cliff Swallow	3	L	3	2
172	Common Yellowthroat	3	L	3	2
173	Dusky Flycatcher	3	L	3	3
174	Eastern Kingbird	3	L	3	2
175	Gray Partridge	3	L	3	3
176	House Sparrow	3	L	4	1
177	Mountain Bluebird	3	L	3	3
178	Northern Oriole	3	L	3	3
179	Northern Pygmy-Owl	3?	L	3?	3
180	Pied-billed Grebe	3	L	4	1
181	Red-winged Blackbird	3	L	3	2
182	Rock Dove	3	L	3	2
183	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	3	L	3	3
184	Rosy Finch	3	L	3	3
185	Sedge Wren	3	L	2	3
186	Swainson's Hawk	3	L	3	3
187	Townsend's Solitaire	3	L	3	3
188	Townsend's Warbler	3	L	3	3
189	Varied Thrush	3	L	3	3
190	Virginia Rail	3	L	3	3
191	Western Grebe	3	L	3	3
192	Western Tanager	3	L	3	3
193	Western Wood-Pewee	3	L	3	2
194	Whip-poor-will	3	L	3	3
195	Willow Ptarmigan	3?	L	3?	2
196	Yellow-headed Blackbird	3	L	2	3
197	Acadian Flycatcher	3	VL	3	3
198	Barn Owl	3?	VL	3?	2
199	Bewick's Wren	3	VL	3	3
200	Black-chinned Hummingbird	3	VL	3	3
201	Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	VL	3	2
202	Black-headed Grosbeak	3	VL	3	3
203	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	3	VL	2	3
204	Blue Jay	3	VL	3	2
205	Burrowing Owl	3	VL	4	2
206	Carolina Wren	3	VL	3	3
207	Cassin's Finch	3	VL	3	3
208	Cattle Egret	3	VL	3	3
209	Common Moorhen	3	VL	3	2
210	Common Poorwill	3	VL	2	3
211	Cooper's Hawk	3	VL	3	3
212	Eastern Bluebird	3	VL	3	3
213	Eastern Screech-Owl	3	VL	2	3
214	Field Sparrow	3	VL	3	3
215	Golden-winged Warbler	3	VL	1	4

Table 6 (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Supervisory Canadian Concern score <sup>a</sup>	Responsibility rank <sup>b</sup>	Trend score	Vulnerability score <sup>c</sup>
216	Grasshopper Sparrow	3	VL	3	3
217	Great Crested Flycatcher	3	VL	3	3
218	Great Egret	3	VL	3	2
219	Green-backed Heron	3	VL	3	3
220	Hooded Warbler	3	VL	3	3
221	Horned Lark	3	VL	3	2
222	Indigo Bunting	3	VL	3	3
223	Lark Sparrow	3	VL	3	3
224	Louisiana Waterthrush	3	VL	3	3
225	Northern Cardinal	3	VL	3	3
226	Northern Mockingbird	3	VL	3	2
227	Northern Parula	3	VL	3	3
228	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	3	VL	2	3
229	Orchard Oriole	3	VL	3	3
230	Pine Warbler	3	VL	3	3
231	Prairie Falcon	3	VL	3	3
232	Purple Martin	3	VL	3	2
233	Red-bellied Woodpecker	3	VL	3	3
234	Red-headed Woodpecker	3	VL	3	3
235	Red-shouldered Hawk	3	VL	3	3
236	Ring-necked Pheasant	3	VL	3	3
237	Rock Wren	3	VL	3	3
238	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	3	VL	3	3
239	Rufous-sided Towhee	3	VL	3	2
240	Say's Phoebe	3	VL	3	3
241	Scarlet Tanager	3	VL	3	3
242	Steller's Jay	3	VL	2	3
243	Tufted Titmouse	3	VL	3	3
244	Western Bluebird	3	VL	3	3
245	Western Kingbird	3	VL	2	3
246	Western Meadowlark	3	VL	4	2
247	Western Screech-Owl	3	VL	2	3
248	White-breasted Nuthatch	3	VL	3	2
249	White-eyed Vireo	3	VL	3	3
250	White-headed Woodpecker	3	VL	1	4
251	White-throated Swift	3	VL	3	3
252	Wild Turkey	3	VL	2	3
253	Williamson's Sapsucker	3	VL	2	4
254	Willow Flycatcher	3	VL	3	3
255	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	3	VL	3	2
256	Yellow-breasted Chat	3	VL	3	3
257	Yellow-throated Vireo	3	VL	3	3
<u>Low</u>					
258	Bald Eagle	2	H	1	3
259	Black-backed Woodpecker	2	H	2	2
260	Evening Grosbeak	2	H	2	2
261	Lincoln's Sparrow	2	H	1	2
262	Merlin	2	H	2	2
263	Osprey	2	H	2	2
264	Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	H	1	2
265	Yellow-rumped Warbler	2	H	2	2
266	American Kestrel	2	M	3	1
267	Black-capped Chickadee	2	M	2	2
268	Cedar Waxwing	2	M	2	2

Table 6 (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Supervisory Canadian Concern score <sup>a</sup>	Responsibility rank <sup>b</sup>	Trend score	Vulnerability score <sup>c</sup>
269	Great Horned Owl	2	M	3	1
270	Hairy Woodpecker	2	M	2	2
271	Northern Harrier	2	M	3	1
272	Red-eyed Vireo	2	M	2	2
273	Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	M	3	1
274	Solitary Vireo	2	M	1	3
275	Yellow Warbler	2	M	2	2
276	Downy Woodpecker	2	L	2	2
277	Great Blue Heron	2	L	2	2
278	House Wren	2	L	2	2
279	Mountain Chickadee	2	L	1	3
280	Northern Wheatear	2	L	2	2
281	Pileated Woodpecker	2	L	1	2
282	Red-tailed Hawk	2	L	2	2
283	Violet-green Swallow	2	L	1	3
284	Clark's Nutcracker	2	VL	1	3
285	Common Nighthawk	2	VL	3	1
286	Ferruginous Hawk	2	VL	1	3
287	Gray Flycatcher	2	VL	1	3
288	House Finch	2	VL	1	2
289	Lazuli Bunting	2	VL	1	3
290	Marsh Wren	2	VL	1	3
291	Mourning Dove	2	VL	2	2
292	Peregrine Falcon	2	VL	1	2
293	Snowy Egret	2	VL	2	2
294	Turkey Vulture	2	VL	1	2
295	Western Flycatcher	2	VL	1	3
296	Yellow Wagtail	2?	VL	?	2
<u>Very low</u>					
297	Common Raven	1	H	1	1

<sup>a</sup> Scores calculated as described in Table 2. All fractional scores rounded to nearest integer. Question mark indicates missing data or score based on partial data.

<sup>b</sup> Supervisory Responsibility from Table 5. "VH" = very high (Supervisory Responsibility score = 5), "H" = high (score=4), "M" = medium (score=3), "L" = low (score=2), "VL" = very low (score=1).



Table 7. Provincial Supervisory Responsibility scores and indicators of concern.

Table 7a. British Columbia.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
1	Horned Grebe	5	5	5	H	3	1
2	American Coot	5	5	4	H	4	1
3	Black Swift	5	5	4	H	4	2
4	Blue Grouse	5	5	4	VH	4	1
5	Bohemian Waxwing	5	5	4	M	3	1
6	Evening Grosbeak	5	5	4	L	1	1
7	Fox Sparrow	5	5	4	M	3	1
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	5	5	4	M	3	1
9	Great Gray Owl	5	5	4	M	3	2
10	Northern Shrike	5	5 W	4	M	3	2
11	Northwestern Crow	5	5	4	H	3	1
12	Orange-crowned Warbler	5	5	4	M	3	1
13	Pine Siskin	5	5	4	M	3	1
14	Purple Finch	5	5	4	H	3	1
15	Red Crossbill	5	5	4	M	3	1
16	Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	5	4	L	1	1
17	Red-necked Grebe	5	5	4	M	3	2
18	Rough-legged Hawk	5	5 W	4	M	3	4
19	Rufous Hummingbird	5	5	4	H	3	1
20	Snow Bunting	5	5 W	4	H	4	2
21	Winter Wren	5	5	4	M	3	1
22	Barred Owl	4	5	3	M	3	1
23	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	4	5	3	H	3	1
24	Golden-crowned Sparrow	4	5	3	H	3	1
25	Hammond's Flycatcher	4	5	3	M	3	1
26	MacGillivray's Warbler	4	5	3	M	3	1
27	Nashville Warbler	4	5	3	M	1	2
28	Northern Saw-whet Owl	4	5	3	M?	3	1
29	Red-breasted Sapsucker	4	5	3	M	2	1
30	Song Sparrow	4	5	3	M	3	1
31	Vaux's Swift	4	5	3	H	3	2
32	Veery	4	5	3	H	3	2
33	Warbling Vireo	4	5	3	M	3	1
34	White-tailed Ptarmigan	4	5	3	H	3	1
35	American Dipper	4	5	2	H	5	1
36	Barn Swallow	4	5	2	M	3	1
37	Black-billed Magpie	4	5	2	M	3	1
38	Brewer's Blackbird	4	5	2	M	3	1
39	Brewer's Sparrow	4	5	2	M	2	2
40	Brown-headed Cowbird	4	5	2	M	3	1
41	Calliope Hummingbird	4	5	2	H	3	1
42	Clark's Grebe	4	5	2	M?	3	?
43	Common Yellowthroat	4	5	2	M	3	1
44	Dusky Flycatcher	4	5	2	M	3	1
45	Eared Grebe	4	5	2	H	4	2
46	Mountain Bluebird	4	5	2	M	4	2
47	Mountain Chickadee	4	5	2	L	2	1
48	Northern Pygmy-Owl	4	5	2	M?	3	2
49	Pileated Woodpecker	4	5	2	L	2	2
50	Red-winged Blackbird	4	5	2	M	3	1
51	Rock Dove	4	5	2	M	3	?
52	Rosy Finch	4	5	2	M	3	1
53	Swainson's Hawk	4	5	2	M	3	3

Table 7a. British Columbia (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
54	Townsend's Solitaire	4	5	2	M	3	1
55	Townsend's Warbler	4	5	2	M	3	1
56	Varied Thrush	4	5	2	M	3	1
57	Violet-green Swallow	4	5	2	L	2	1
58	Western Grebe	4	5	2	M	3	5
59	Western Tanager	4	5	2	M	3	1
60	Western Wood-Pewee	4	5	2	M	4	1
61	Yellow-headed Blackbird	4	5	2	M	3	2
62	American Pipit	4	4	4	H	4	1
63	American Redstart	4	4	4	M	3	2
64	Bald Eagle	4	4	4	L	1	3
65	Black-backed Woodpecker	4	4	4	L	2	1
66	Boreal Owl	4	4	4	M?	3	2
67	Common Redpoll	4	4 W	4	M	3	2
68	Northern Goshawk	4	4	4	M	3	5
69	Osprey	4	4	4	L	3	2
70	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	4	4	M	3	1
71	Ruffed Grouse	4	4	4	M	5	1
72	Sora	4	4	4	M	1	1
73	Swainson's Thrush	4	4	4	M	3	1
74	Three-toed Woodpecker	4	4	4	M	3	1
75	Tree Swallow	4	4	4	M	3	1
76	White-crowned Sparrow	4	4	4	M	3	1
77	Wilson's Warbler	4	4	4	M	3	1
78	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	4	4	L	3	1
79	American Kestrel	4	4	3	L	3	1
80	Bank Swallow	4	4	3	M	3	1
81	Belted Kingfisher	4	4	3	M	3	1
82	Black-capped Chickadee	4	4	3	L	4	1
83	Brown Creeper	4	4 W	3	M	3	2
84	Cedar Waxwing	4	4	3	L	3	1
85	Chipping Sparrow	4	4	3	M	3	1
86	Dark-eyed Junco	4	4	3	M	3	1
87	European Starling	4	4	3	M	5	?
88	Golden Eagle	4	4	3	M	3	2
89	Great Horned Owl	4	4	3	L	3	1
90	Hairy Woodpecker	4	4	3	L	3	1
91	Hermit Thrush	4	4	3	M	3	1
92	Long-eared Owl	4	4	3	M	4	2
93	Northern Flicker	4	4	3	M	4	1
94	Northern Harrier	4	4	3	L	2	2
95	Olive-sided Flycatcher	4	4	3	H	5	1
96	Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	4	3	L	3	1
97	Yellow Warbler	4	4	3	L	3	1
98	Blackpoll Warbler	4	3	5	H	5	1
99	Boreal Chickadee	4	3	5	H	4	1
100	Common Loon	4	3	5	M	1	2
101	Gray Jay	4	3	5	M	3	1
102	Northern Hawk Owl	4	3	5	M?	3	2
103	Philadelphia Vireo	4	3	5	M	2	4
104	Sandhill Crane	4	3	5	M	3	?
105	Spruce Grouse	4	3	5	M	3	1
106	Tennessee Warbler	4	3	5	M	4	1
107	White-winged Crossbill	4	3	5	M?	4	1
108	American Bittern	4	3	4	M	4	3

Table 7a. British Columbia (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
109	Common Raven	4	3	4	VL	1	1
110	Gyrfalcon	4	3 W	4	M	3	3
111	Hoary Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M	3	?
112	Least Flycatcher	4	3	4	M	3	1
113	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	3	4	L	2	1
114	Merlin	4	3	4	L	2	2
115	Pine Grosbeak	4	3 W	4	M	3	1
116	Rock Ptarmigan	4	3 W	4	M	3	1
117	Savannah Sparrow	4	3	4	M	3	1
118	Sharp-tailed Grouse	4	3	4	M	4	2
119	Short-eared Owl	4	3	4	M	5	4
120	Clay-colored Sparrow	4	2	5	H	1	2
121	Rusty Blackbird	4	2	5	H	5	1
122	White-throated Sparrow	4	2	5	H	3	1
123	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	4	2	5	M	3	3
124	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4	2	5	M	3	1
125	Anna's Hummingbird	3	5	1	H	3	2
126	Band-tailed Pigeon	3	5	1	H	5	2
127	Barn Owl	3	5	1	M?	3	3
128	Bewick's Wren	3	5	1	M	3	2
129	Black-chinned Hummingbird	3	5	1	M	3	3
130	Black-headed Grosbeak	3	5	1	M	3	2
131	Black-throated Gray Warbler	3	5	1	H	3	2
132	Burrowing Owl	3	5	1	M	4	5
133	Bushtit	3	5	1	H	4	1
134	Canyon Wren	3	5	1	H	4	3
135	Cassin's Finch	3	5	1	M	3	1
136	Clark's Nutcracker	3	5	1	L	2	1
137	Common Nighthawk	3	5	1	L	3	2
138	Common Poorwill	3	5	1	M	2	2
139	Cooper's Hawk	3	5	1	M	3	2
140	Crested Myna	3	5	1	VH	5	?
141	Eurasian Skylark	3	5	1	VH	5	?
142	Flammulated Owl	3	5	1	H?	3	3
143	Grasshopper Sparrow	3	5	1	M	3	4
144	House Finch	3	5	1	L	1	1
145	Hutton's Vireo	3	5	1	H	3	3
146	Lark Sparrow	3	5	1	M	3	3
147	Lazuli Bunting	3	5	1	L	1	2
148	Lewis's Woodpecker	3	5	1	H	4	3
149	Marsh Wren	3	5	1	L	2	1
150	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	3	5	1	M	2	1
151	Peregrine Falcon	3	5	1	L	1	4
152	Prairie Falcon	3	5	1	M	3	4
153	Pygmy Nuthatch	3	5	1	H	3	2
154	Red-naped Sapsucker	3	5	1	H	3	1
155	Rock Wren	3	5	1	M	3	2
156	Sage Thrasher	3	5	1	H	3	5
157	Say's Phoebe	3	5	1	M	3	2
158	Spotted Owl	3	5	1	VH	5	5
159	Steller's Jay	3	5	1	M	2	1
160	Western Bluebird	3	5	1	M	3	2
161	Western Flycatcher	3	5	1	L	1	?
162	Western Kingbird	3	5	1	M	3	1
163	Western Meadowlark	3	5	1	M	3	2

Table 7a. British Columbia (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
164	Western Screech-Owl	3	5	1	M	2	3
165	White-breasted Nuthatch	3	5	1	M	3	2
166	White-headed Woodpecker	3	5	1	M	1	4
167	White-throated Swift	3	5	1	M	3	3
168	Williamson's Sapsucker	3	5	1	M	2	3
169	Willow Flycatcher	3	5	1	M	2	1
170	Yellow-breasted Chat	3	5	1	M	3	?
171	Cliff Swallow	3	4	2	M	3	1
172	Downy Woodpecker	3	4	2	L	3	1
173	Eastern Kingbird	3	4	2	M	3	1
174	House Sparrow	3	4	2	M	5	?
175	Red-tailed Hawk	3	4	2	L	1	1
176	Gray Catbird	3	4	1	H	3	2
177	Northern Mockingbird	3	4	1	M	3	?
178	Purple Martin	3	4	1	M	3	5
179	Ring-necked Pheasant	3	4	1	M	3	?
180	Rufous-sided Towhee	3	4	1	M	3	1
181	American Crow	3	3	3	M	3	1
182	American Robin	3	3	3	M	3	1
183	Northern Waterthrush	3	3	3	M	3	1
184	Red-eyed Vireo	3	3	3	L	4	2
185	Solitary Vireo	3	3	3	L	1	1
186	Vesper Sparrow	3	3	3	M	3	2
187	American Goldfinch	3	3	2	M	3	1
188	House Wren	3	3	2	L	2	1
189	Northern Oriole	3	3	2	M	2	1
190	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	3	3	2	M	3	2
191	Willow Ptarmigan	3	3	2	M?	3	1
192	Alder Flycatcher	3	2	4	M	1	1
193	American Tree Sparrow	3	2	4	H	4	2
194	Gray-cheeked Thrush	3	2	4	M?	3	2
195	Bobolink	3	2	3	M	2	3
196	Ovenbird	3	2	3	M	3	2
197	Bay-breasted Warbler	3	1	5	M	3	4
198	Cape May Warbler	3	1	5	M	2	4
199	Connecticut Warbler	3	1	5	M	1	4
200	Le Conte's Sparrow	3	1	5	M	1	2
201	Magnolia Warbler	3	1	5	M	4	1
202	Palm Warbler	3	1	5	M	3	3
203	Red-throated Loon	3	1	5	M	3	1
204	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	3	1	5	H	3	5
205	Snowy Owl	3	1 W	5	M	3	?
206	Swamp Sparrow	3	1	5	M	3	2
207	Black-throated Green Warbler	3	1	4	M	3	3
208	Pacific Loon	3	1	4	M	3	2
209	Smith's Longspur	3	1	4	H?	3	3
210	Mourning Dove	2	3	1	L	4	1
211	Turkey Vulture	2	3	1	L	1	3
212	Great Blue Heron	2	2	2	L	3	3
213	Pied-billed Grebe	2	2	2	M	3	1
214	Virginia Rail	2	2	2	M	3	2
215	Green-backed Heron	2	2	1	M	3	3
216	Horned Lark	2	2	1	M	3	1
217	Black-and-white Warbler	2	1	3	M	3	2
218	Eastern Phoebe	2	1	3	M	3	?

Table 7a. British Columbia (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
219	Gray Partridge	2	1	2	M	3	?
220	Northern Wheatear	2	1	2	L	?	?
221	Blue Jay	1	1	1	M	3	2
222	Common Grackle	1	1	1	H	5	2
223	Canada Warbler	?	? M	5	M	3	3
224	Mourning Warbler	?	? M	5	M	3	2
225	Chestnut-sided Warbler	?	? M	3	M	3	?
226	Black-billed Cuckoo	?	? M	2	M	3	?
227	Broad-winged Hawk	?	? M	2	M	3	?
228	Black-crowned Night-Heron	?	? M	1	M	3	?
229	California Quail	?	? U	1	H	3	?
230	Chukar	?	? U	1	VH	5	?
231	Ferruginous Hawk	?	? M	1	L	1	5
232	Gray Flycatcher	?	? U	1	L	1	3
233	Loggerhead Shrike	?	? M	1	H	4	?
234	Mountain Quail	?	? U	1	H	3	?
235	Northern Bobwhite	?	? M	1	H	4	?
236	Sage Grouse	?	? M	1	H	3	?
237	Wild Turkey	?	? M	1	M	2	?
238	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	?	? M	1	M	3	?

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

<sup>e</sup> Provincial trend score (details in Table 1).

<sup>f</sup> Provincial "abundance" score (details in Table 2).

Table 7b. Alberta

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
1	Bay-breasted Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	?
2	Cape May Warbler	5	5	5	M	2	4
3	Clay-colored Sparrow	5	5	5	H	4	?
4	Connecticut Warbler	5	5	5	M	1	?
5	Horned Grebe	5	5	5	H	3	?
6	Le Conte's Sparrow	5	5	5	M	1	?
7	Magnolia Warbler	5	5	5	M	4	2
8	Philadelphia Vireo	5	5	5	M	2	?
9	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	5	5	5	H	3	?
10	Snowy Owl	5	5 W	5	M	3	?
11	Tennessee Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	?
12	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	5	5	M	3	?
13	American Bittern	5	5	4	M	4	2
14	American Coot	5	5	4	H	5	?
15	American Redstart	5	5	4	M	3	?
16	American Tree Sparrow	5	5 W	4	H	4	?
17	Black-throated Green Warbler	5	5	4	M	3	?
18	Bohemian Waxwing	5	5	4	M	3	3
19	Evening Grosbeak	5	5	4	L	1	?
20	Least Flycatcher	5	5	4	M	2	?
21	Orange-crowned Warbler	5	5	4	M	1	1
22	Pine Siskin	5	5	4	M	3	?
23	Purple Finch	5	5	4	H	3	?
24	Red Crossbill	5	5	4	M	3	?
25	Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	5	4	L	1	?
26	Red-necked Grebe	5	5	4	M	2	1
27	Rough-legged Hawk	5	5 W	4	M	3	?
28	Sharp-tailed Grouse	5	5	4	M	4	2
29	Snow Bunting	5	5 W	4	H	4	?
30	Sora	5	5	4	M	3	?
31	Sprague's Pipit	5	5	4	VH	5	2
32	Winter Wren	5	5	4	M	3	?
33	Canada Warbler	5	4	5	M	3	?
34	Mourning Warbler	5	4	5	M	3	?
35	Palm Warbler	5	4	5	M	3	?
36	Swamp Sparrow	5	4	5	M	3	?
37	White-throated Sparrow	5	4	5	H	3	?
38	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	5	4	5	M	3	3
39	American Crow	4	5	3	M	3	?
40	American Kestrel	4	5	3	L	3	?
41	Baird's Sparrow	4	5	3	H	3	?
42	Black-and-white Warbler	4	5	3	M	3	?
43	Black-capped Chickadee	4	5	3	L	2	?
44	Cedar Waxwing	4	5	3	L	1	?
45	Eastern Phoebe	4	5	3	M	3	?
46	Long-eared Owl	4	5	3	M	4	?
47	MacGillivray's Warbler	4	5	3	M	3	?
48	McCown's Longspur	4	5	3	H	4	?
49	Northern Saw-whet Owl	4	5 W	3	M?	3	?
50	Ovenbird	4	5	3	M	3	?
51	Red-eyed Vireo	4	5	3	L	2	?
52	Solitary Vireo	4	5	3	L	3	1
53	Song Sparrow	4	5	3	M	5	?
54	Veery	4	5	3	H	4	1
55	Vesper Sparrow	4	5	3	M	2	?

Table 7b. Alberta (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
56	Warbling Vireo	4	5	3	M	1	?
57	American Goldfinch	4	5	2	M	1	?
58	Barn Swallow	4	5	2	M	2	?
59	Black-billed Cuckoo	4	5	2	M	3	3
60	Black-billed Magpie	4	5	2	M	3	?
61	Brewer's Blackbird	4	5	2	M	3	?
62	Brewer's Sparrow	4	5	2	M	2	?
63	Brown-headed Cowbird	4	5	2	M	3	?
64	Chestnut-collared Longspur	4	5	2	H	3	?
65	Clark's Grebe	4	5	2	M?	3	?
66	Common Yellowthroat	4	5	2	M	2	?
67	Downy Woodpecker	4	5	2	L	3	?
68	Eared Grebe	4	5	2	H	4	?
69	Eastern Kingbird	4	5	2	M	3	?
70	Gray Partridge	4	5	2	M	3	?
71	House Sparrow	4	5	2	M	3	?
72	House Wren	4	5	2	L	1	?
73	Mountain Bluebird	4	5	2	M	2	?
74	Mountain Chickadee	4	5	2	L	2	?
75	Northern Oriole	4	5	2	M	3	?
76	Pied-billed Grebe	4	5	2	M	5	?
77	Pileated Woodpecker	4	5	2	L	2	2
78	Red-winged Blackbird	4	5	2	M	3	?
79	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4	5	2	M	3	?
80	Swainson's Hawk	4	5	2	M	3	?
81	Western Grebe	4	5	2	M	3	3
82	Western Tanager	4	5	2	M	1	?
83	Western Wood-Pewee	4	5	2	M	1	?
84	Yellow-headed Blackbird	4	5	2	M	4	?
85	Alder Flycatcher	4	4	4	M	3	?
86	Black-backed Woodpecker	4	4	4	L	2	3
87	Common Redpoll	4	4 W	4	M	3	?
88	Fox Sparrow	4	4	4	M	3	?
89	Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	4	4	M	3	1
90	Great Gray Owl	4	4	4	M	3	2
91	Gyr Falcon	4	4 W	4	M	3	?
92	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	4	4	L	1	?
93	Northern Goshawk	4	4 W	4	M	3	2
94	Northern Shrike	4	4 W	4	M	3	?
95	Osprey	4	4	4	L	3	2
96	Pine Grosbeak	4	4 W	4	M	3	?
97	Ruffed Grouse	4	4	4	M	3	?
98	Swainson's Thrush	4	4	4	M	1	?
99	Tree Swallow	4	4	4	M	2	?
100	Wilson's Warbler	4	4	4	M	3	?
101	Bank Swallow	4	4	3	M	2	?
102	Barred Owl	4	4	3	M	3	3
103	Belted Kingfisher	4	4	3	M	3	1
104	Bobolink	4	4	3	M	3	3
105	Brown Creeper	4	4 W	3	M	3	3
106	Chestnut-sided Warbler	4	4	3	M	3	4
107	Chipping Sparrow	4	4	3	M	3	?
108	European Starling	4	4	3	M	3	?
109	Golden Eagle	4	4	3	M	3	3
110	Great Horned Owl	4	4	3	L	3	?

Table 7b. Alberta (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
111	Hairy Woodpecker	4	4	3	L	3	?
112	Hermit Thrush	4	4	3	M	3	1
113	Northern Flicker	4	4	3	M	4	?
114	Northern Harrier	4	4	3	L	3	1
115	Olive-sided Flycatcher	4	4	3	H	2	1
116	Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	4	3	L	3	2
117	Yellow Warbler	4	4	3	L	3	?
118	Blackpoll Warbler	4	3	5	H	5	?
119	Boreal Chickadee	4	3	5	H	4	1
120	Common Loon	4	3	5	M	1	3
121	Gray Jay	4	3	5	M	2	1
122	Lapland Longspur	4	3 W	5	M	3	?
123	Northern Hawk Owl	4	3	5	M?	3	3
124	Rusty Blackbird	4	3	5	H	5	?
125	Sandhill Crane	4	3	5	M	2	?
126	Spruce Grouse	4	3	5	M	3	?
127	White-winged Crossbill	4	3	5	M?	2	?
128	Whooping Crane	4	3	5	M	1	5
129	Yellow Rail	4	3	5	H	3	5
130	Bald Eagle	4	3	4	L	1	2
131	Black Swift	4	3	4	H	4	5
132	Boreal Owl	4	3	4	M?	3	3
133	Hoary Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M	3	?
134	Merlin	4	3	4	L	2	2
135	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	3	4	M	2	1
136	Savannah Sparrow	4	3	4	M	2	?
137	Short-eared Owl	4	3	4	M	5	1
138	Three-toed Woodpecker	4	3	4	M	3	?
139	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	3	4	L	2	?
140	Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	5	1	M	2	3
141	Black-headed Grosbeak	3	5	1	M	3	4
142	Blue Jay	3	5	1	M	3	?
143	Brown Thrasher	3	5	1	H	4	1
144	Burrowing Owl	3	5	1	M	4	?
145	Clark's Nutcracker	3	5	1	L	2	?
146	Common Grackle	3	5	1	H	5	?
147	Common Nighthawk	3	5	1	L	3	?
148	Cooper's Hawk	3	5	1	M	3	2
149	Ferruginous Hawk	3	5	1	L	1	?
150	Grasshopper Sparrow	3	5	1	M	4	?
151	Gray Catbird	3	5	1	H	3	?
152	Great Crested Flycatcher	3	5	1	M	2	4
153	Lark Bunting	3	5	1	H	1	?
154	Lark Sparrow	3	5	1	M	3	?
155	Lazuli Bunting	3	5	1	L	1	3
156	Lewis's Woodpecker	3	5	1	H	4	?
157	Loggerhead Shrike	3	5	1	H	4	3
158	Marsh Wren	3	5	1	L	1	?
159	Mourning Dove	3	5	1	L	3	?
160	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	3	5	1	M	3	3
161	Prairie Falcon	3	5	1	M	3	2
162	Purple Martin	3	5	1	M	3	?
163	Red-naped Sapsucker	3	5	1	H	3	?
164	Ring-necked Pheasant	3	5	1	M	3	?
165	Rock Wren	3	5	1	M	3	?



Table 7b. Alberta (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
166	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	3	5	1	M	3	?
167	Rufous-sided Towhee	3	5	1	M	3	?
168	Sage Grouse	3	5	1	H	3	?
169	Say's Phoebe	3	5	1	M	3	?
170	Turkey Vulture	3	5	1	L	1	?
171	Western Kingbird	3	5	1	M	3	?
172	Western Meadowlark	3	5	1	M	3	?
173	White-breasted Nuthatch	3	5	1	M	3	?
174	White-throated Swift	3	5	1	M	3	?
175	Williamson's Sapsucker	3	5	1	M	2	?
176	Willow Flycatcher	3	5	1	M	2	3
177	Yellow-breasted Chat	3	5	1	M	3	?
178	Broad-winged Hawk	3	4	2	M	3	1
179	Calliope Hummingbird	3	4	2	H	3	4
180	Cliff Swallow	3	4	2	M	4	?
181	Great Blue Heron	3	4	2	L	2	3
182	Northern Pygmy-Owl	3	4	2	M?	3	3
183	Red-tailed Hawk	3	4	2	L	1	?
184	Violet-green Swallow	3	4	2	L	2	3
185	Virginia Rail	3	4	2	M	3	4
186	American Robin	3	3	3	M	2	?
187	Dark-eyed Junco	3	3	3	M	1	?
188	Northern Waterthrush	3	3	3	M	2	?
189	White-tailed Ptarmigan	3	3	3	H	3	3
190	Dusky Flycatcher	3	3	2	M	3	?
191	Townsend's Solitaire	3	3	2	M	3	?
192	Townsend's Warbler	3	3	2	M	3	?
193	Common Raven	3	2	4	VL	3	1
194	Rufous Hummingbird	3	2	4	H	3	?
195	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	3	2	3	H	3	?
196	Golden-crowned Sparrow	3	2	3	H	3	?
197	Red-throated Loon	3	1	5	M	3	?
198	American Pipit	3	1	4	H	4	?
199	Blue Grouse	3	1	4	VH	4	?
200	Gray-cheeked Thrush	3	1	4	M?	3	?
201	Pacific Loon	3	1	4	M	3	?
202	Rock Ptarmigan	3	1 W	4	M	3	?
203	White-crowned Sparrow	3	1	4	M	2	?
204	Steller's Jay	2	3	1	M	2	5
205	Western Flycatcher	2	3	1	L	1	?
206	American Dipper	2	2	2	H	5	?
207	Rock Dove	2	2	2	M	2	?
208	Rosy Finch	2	2	2	M	3	?
209	Varied Thrush	2	2	2	M	4	?
210	Cassin's Finch	2	2	1	M	3	5
211	Common Poorwill	2	2	1	M	2	?
212	Horned Lark	2	2	1	M	3	?
213	Northern Mockingbird	2	2	1	M	3	?
214	Hammond's Flycatcher	2	1	3	M	3	3
215	Nashville Warbler	2	1	3	M	1	5
216	Willow Ptarmigan	2	1	2	M?	3	5
217	Eastern Bluebird	1	1	1	M	3	?
218	Peregrine Falcon	1	1	1	L	1	?
219	Harris's Sparrow	?	? M	5	H	4	?
220	Smith's Longspur	?	? M	4	H?	3	?
221	Blackburnian Warbler	?	? M	3	M	3	?

Table 7b. Alberta (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
222	Sedge Wren	?	? M	2	M	3	4
223	Black-throated Gray Warbler	?	? M	1	H	3	?
224	Chimney Swift	?	? M	1	H	5	?
225	Eastern Screech-Owl	?	? M	1	M	2	?
226	House Finch	?	? M	1	L	1	?
227	Indigo Bunting	?	? M	1	M	3	?
228	Northern Parula	?	? M	1	M	3	?
229	Pine Warbler	?	? M	1	M	3	?
230	Red-headed Woodpecker	?	? M	1	M	3	?
231	Western Bluebird	?	? M	1	M	3	?
232	Wild Turkey	?	? M	1	M	2	?

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

<sup>e</sup> Provincial trend score (details in Table 1).

<sup>f</sup> Provincial "abundance" score (details in Table 2).

Table 7c. Saskatchewan.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
1	Bay-breasted Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	2
2	Canada Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	1
3	Cape May Warbler	5	5	5	M	2	2
4	Clay-colored Sparrow	5	5	5	H	3	1
5	Connecticut Warbler	5	5	5	M	2	4
6	Horned Grebe	5	5	5	H	4	1
7	Lapland Longspur	5	5 W	5	M	3	?
8	Le Conte's Sparrow	5	5	5	M	3	2
9	Mourning Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	1
10	Palm Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	1
11	Philadelphia Vireo	5	5	5	M	2	2
12	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	5	5	5	H	3	1
13	Snowy Owl	5	5 W	5	M	3	?
14	Yellow Rail	5	5	5	H	3	3
15	American Coot	5	5	4	H	4	1
16	American Tree Sparrow	5	5 W	4	H	4	1
17	Black-throated Green Warbler	5	5	4	M	3	2
18	Bohemian Waxwing	5	5 W	4	M	3	2
19	Least Flycatcher	5	5	4	M	1	1
20	Rough-legged Hawk	5	5 W	4	M	3	?
21	Sharp-tailed Grouse	5	5	4	M	4	1
22	Snow Bunting	5	5 W	4	H	4	?
23	Sprague's Pipit	5	5	4	VH	3	2
24	Swamp Sparrow	5	4	5	M	2	1
25	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	5	4	5	M	3	1
26	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	4	5	M	4	1
27	Baird's Sparrow	4	5	3	H	3	3
28	Black-and-white Warbler	4	5	3	M	1	1
29	Black-capped Chickadee	4	5	3	L	3	1
30	Blackburnian Warbler	4	5	3	M	3	2
31	Bobolink	4	5	3	M	3	1
32	Cedar Waxwing	4	5	3	L	3	1
33	Chestnut-sided Warbler	4	5	3	M	2	1
34	Eastern Phoebe	4	5	3	M	3	1
35	Golden Eagle	4	5 W	3	M	3	2
36	Long-eared Owl	4	5	3	M	4	1
37	McCown's Longspur	4	5	3	H	4	2
38	Ovenbird	4	5	3	M	4	1
39	Red-eyed Vireo	4	5	3	L	3	1
40	Solitary Vireo	4	5	3	L	3	1
41	Song Sparrow	4	5	3	M	4	1
42	Vesper Sparrow	4	5	3	M	3	1
43	Warbling Vireo	4	5	3	M	2	1
44	American Goldfinch	4	5	2	M	3	1
45	Black-billed Cuckoo	4	5	2	M	3	1
46	Black-billed Magpie	4	5	2	M	4	1
47	Brewer's Blackbird	4	5	2	M	4	1
48	Broad-winged Hawk	4	5	2	M	3	2
49	Brown-headed Cowbird	4	5	2	M	3	1
50	Chestnut-collared Longspur	4	5	2	H	2	1
51	Clark's Grebe	4	5	2	M?	3	5
52	Eared Grebe	4	5	2	H	3	1
53	Eastern Kingbird	4	5	2	M	3	1
54	Gray Partridge	4	5	2	M	3	?
55	Great Blue Heron	4	5	2	L	5	3
56	House Sparrow	4	5	2	M	4	?

Table 7c. Saskatchewan (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
57	House Wren	4	5	2	L	2	1
58	Mountain Bluebird	4	5	2	M	3	1
59	Northern Oriole	4	5	2	M	1	1
60	Pied-billed Grebe	4	5	2	M	4	1
61	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4	5	2	M	2	1
62	Sedge Wren	4	5	2	M	3	1
63	Swainson's Hawk	4	5	2	M	3	2
64	Virginia Rail	4	5	2	M	3	2
65	Western Grebe	4	5	2	M	3	1
66	Western Tanager	4	5	2	M	1	1
67	Western Wood-Pewee	4	5	2	M	1	1
68	Whip-poor-will	4	5	2	M	3	3
69	Yellow-headed Blackbird	4	5	2	M	1	1
70	Alder Flycatcher	4	4	4	M	3	1
71	American Bittern	4	4	4	M	5	2
72	American Redstart	4	4	4	M	3	1
73	Evening Grosbeak	4	4 W	4	L	2	1
74	Great Gray Owl	4	4	4	M	3	3
75	Orange-crowned Warbler	4	4	4	M	1	1
76	Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	4 W	4	L	1	1
77	Red-necked Grebe	4	4	4	M	2	1
78	Ruffed Grouse	4	4	4	M	3	1
79	Sora	4	4	4	M	3	1
80	American Crow	4	4	3	M	5	1
81	American Kestrel	4	4	3	L	3	1
82	Bank Swallow	4	4	3	M	4	1
83	Brown Creeper	4	4 W	3	M	3	1
84	Chipping Sparrow	4	4	3	M	4	1
85	Hairy Woodpecker	4	4	3	L	2	1
86	Northern Saw-whet Owl	4	4 W	3	M?	3	1
87	Veery	4	4	3	H	3	1
88	Yellow Warbler	4	4	3	L	2	1
89	Magnolia Warbler	4	3	5	M	3	1
90	Rusty Blackbird	4	3	5	H	5	1
91	Sandhill Crane	4	3	5	M	2	?
92	Tennessee Warbler	4	3	5	M	3	1
93	White-throated Sparrow	4	3	5	H	3	1
94	Bald Eagle	4	3	4	L	1	2
95	Black-backed Woodpecker	4	3	4	L	2	2
96	Common Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M	3	1
97	Fox Sparrow	4	3	4	M	3	1
98	Gyr Falcon	4	3 W	4	M	3	?
99	Hoary Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M	3	?
100	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	3	4	L	1	1
101	Merlin	4	3	4	L	3	2
102	Northern Goshawk	4	3	4	M	3	2
103	Northern Shrike	4	3 W	4	M	3	5
104	Osprey	4	3	4	L	2	2
105	Pine Grosbeak	4	3 W	4	M	3	?
106	Pine Siskin	4	3	4	M	3	1
107	Red Crossbill	4	3	4	M	3	1
108	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	3	4	M	2	1
109	Savannah Sparrow	4	3	4	M	2	1
110	Short-eared Owl	4	3	4	M	4	2
111	Swainson's Thrush	4	3	4	M	2	1

Table 7c. Saskatchewan (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
112	Tree Swallow	4	3	4	M	3	1
113	Wilson's Warbler	4	3	4	M	3	1
114	Winter Wren	4	3	4	M	3	2
115	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	3	4	L	2	1
116	Blackpoll Warbler	4	2	5	H	5	1
117	Boreal Chickadee	4	2	5	H	4	1
118	Common Loon	4	2	5	M	3	1
119	Gray Jay	4	2	5	M	2	1
120	Northern Hawk Owl	4	2	5	M?	3	3
121	Spruce Grouse	4	2	5	M	3	1
122	White-winged Crossbill	4	2	5	M?	2	1
123	Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	5	1	M	2	1
124	Blue Jay	3	5	1	M	3	1
125	Brown Thrasher	3	5	1	H	3	1
126	Burrowing Owl	3	5	1	M	4	3
127	Chimney Swift	3	5	1	H	5	3
128	Common Grackle	3	5	1	H	4	1
129	Common Poorwill	3	5	1	M	2	3
130	Dickcissel	3	5	1	H	4	5
131	Ferruginous Hawk	3	5	1	L	1	2
132	Grasshopper Sparrow	3	5	1	M	4	2
133	Gray Catbird	3	5	1	H	3	1
134	Great Crested Flycatcher	3	5	1	M	2	1
135	Indigo Bunting	3	5	1	M	3	2
136	Lark Bunting	3	5	1	H	4	1
137	Lark Sparrow	3	5	1	M	3	1
138	Lazuli Bunting	3	5	1	L	1	1
139	Loggerhead Shrike	3	5	1	H	4	2
140	Marsh Wren	3	5	1	L	1	1
141	Mourning Dove	3	5	1	L	1	1
142	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	3	5	1	M	3	1
143	Orchard Oriole	3	5	1	M	3	2
144	Prairie Falcon	3	5	1	M	3	2
145	Purple Martin	3	5	1	M	3	1
146	Ring-necked Pheasant	3	5	1	M	2	?
147	Rock Wren	3	5	1	M	3	1
148	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	3	5	1	M	3	1
149	Rufous-sided Towhee	3	5	1	M	2	1
150	Sage Grouse	3	5	1	H	3	3
151	Say's Phoebe	3	5	1	M	3	1
152	Turkey Vulture	3	5	1	L	1	2
153	Western Kingbird	3	5	1	M	3	1
154	Western Meadowlark	3	5	1	M	4	1
155	Wild Turkey	3	5	1	M	2	?
156	Willow Flycatcher	3	5	1	M	3	2
157	Yellow-breasted Chat	3	5	1	M	3	1
158	Barn Swallow	3	4	2	M	3	1
159	Common Yellowthroat	3	4	2	M	3	1
160	Downy Woodpecker	3	4	2	L	3	1
161	Red-tailed Hawk	3	4	2	L	2	1
162	Red-winged Blackbird	3	4	2	M	3	1
163	Townsend's Solitaire	3	4 W	2	M	3	?
164	Black-headed Grosbeak	3	4	1	M	3	2
165	Common Nighthawk	3	4	1	L	5	1
166	Cooper's Hawk	3	4	1	M	3	2

Table 7c. Saskatchewan (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
167	American Robin	3	3	3	M	1	1
168	Belted Kingfisher	3	3	3	M	2	1
169	Dark-eyed Junco	3	3	3	M	3	1
170	European Starling	3	3	3	M	5	?
171	Great Horned Owl	3	3	3	L	3	1
172	Hermit Thrush	3	3	3	M	3	1
173	Northern Flicker	3	3	3	M	4	1
174	Northern Harrier	3	3	3	L	4	1
175	Northern Waterthrush	3	3	3	M	4	1
176	Olive-sided Flycatcher	3	3	3	H	2	1
177	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	3	3	L	3	2
178	Cliff Swallow	3	3	2	M	1	1
179	Pileated Woodpecker	3	3	2	L	2	2
180	Rock Dove	3	3	2	M	3	?
181	Boreal Owl	3	2	4	M?	3	1
182	Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	2	4	M	3	2
183	Purple Finch	3	2	4	H	3	1
184	Three-toed Woodpecker	3	2	4	M	3	2
185	Barred Owl	3	2	3	M	3	3
186	MacGillivray's Warbler	3	2	3	M	3	2
187	Nashville Warbler	3	2	3	M	4	1
188	Harris's Sparrow	3	1	5	H	4	1
189	Red-throated Loon	3	1	5	M	3	5
190	Common Raven	3	1	4	VL	3	1
191	Gray-cheeked Thrush	3	1	4	M?	3	2
192	Pacific Loon	3	1	4	M	3	?
193	Rock Ptarmigan	3	1 W	4	M	3	?
194	White-crowned Sparrow	3	1	4	M	2	1
195	Eastern Bluebird	2	3	1	M	3	2
196	Eastern Screech-Owl	2	3	1	M	2	3
197	Eastern Wood-Pewee	2	3	1	H	4	2
198	Northern Mockingbird	2	3	1	M	3	?
199	Brewer's Sparrow	2	2	2	M	2	2
200	Horned Lark	2	2	1	M	4	1
201	Red-naped Sapsucker	2	2	1	H	3	5
202	White-breasted Nuthatch	2	2	1	M	3	1
203	Violet-green Swallow	2	1	2	L	1	2
204	Willow Ptarmigan	2	1 W	2	M?	3	?
205	Field Sparrow	1	1	1	M	3	?
206	Green-backed Heron	1	1	1	M	3	5
207	White-throated Swift	1	1	1	M	3	?
208	Whooping Crane	?	? M	5	M	1	5
209	American Pipit	?	? M	4	H	4	?
210	Smith's Longspur	?	? M	4	H?	3	?
211	Black-throated Blue Warbler	?	? M	2	H	3	4
212	Dusky Flycatcher	?	? M	2	M	3	2
213	Rosy Finch	?	? U	2	M	3	2
214	Townsend's Warbler	?	? M	2	M	3	?
215	Anna's Hummingbird	?	? M	1	H	3	?
216	Cattle Egret	?	? M	1	M	3	5
217	Chukar	?	? U	1	VH	5	?
218	Great Egret	?	? M	1	M	3	5
219	Little Blue Heron	?	? U	1	H	3	5
220	Northern Cardinal	?	? M	1	M	3	?
221	Peregrine Falcon	?	? M	1	L	1	?

Table 7c. Saskatchewan (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
222	Red-headed Woodpecker	?	? M	1	M	2	5
223	Sage Thrasher	?	? M	1	H	3	4
224	Scarlet Tanager	?	? M	1	M	3	5
225	Snowy Egret	?	? U	1	L	2	5
226	Yellow-throated Vireo	?	? M	1	M	3	?

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

<sup>e</sup> Provincial trend score (details in Table 1).

<sup>f</sup> Provincial "abundance" score (details in Table 2).

Table 7d. Manitoba.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
1	Clay-colored Sparrow	5	5	5	H	3	1
2	Connecticut Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	2
3	Horned Grebe	5	5	5	H	4	1
4	Le Conte's Sparrow	5	5	5	M	3	2
5	Mourning Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	1
6	Palm Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	1
7	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	5	5	5	H	3	2
8	Swamp Sparrow	5	5	5	M	1	1
9	Yellow Rail	5	5	5	H	3	2
10	Sprague's Pipit	5	5	4	VH	3	2
11	Canada Warbler	5	4	5	M	4	1
12	Cape May Warbler	5	4	5	M	1	1
13	Harris's Sparrow	5	4	5	H	4	1
14	Magnolia Warbler	5	4	5	M	3	1
15	Snowy Owl	5	4 W	5	M	3	?
16	Tennessee Warbler	5	4	5	M	2	1
17	White-throated Sparrow	5	4	5	H	3	1
18	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	5	4	5	M	3	1
19	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	4	5	M	4	1
20	Baird's Sparrow	4	5	3	H	3	3
21	Blackburnian Warbler	4	5	3	M	3	1
22	Eastern Phoebe	4	5	3	M	3	1
23	Chestnut-collared Longspur	4	5	2	H	2	2
24	Gray Partridge	4	5	2	M	3	?
25	Great Blue Heron	4	5	2	L	3	3
26	Pied-billed Grebe	4	5	2	M	4	1
27	Sedge Wren	4	5	2	M	3	1
28	Whip-poor-will	4	5	2	M	3	2
29	Yellow-headed Blackbird	4	5	2	M	2	1
30	Alder Flycatcher	4	4	4	M	4	1
31	American Bittern	4	4	4	M	4	2
32	Black-throated Green Warbler	4	4	4	M	3	1
33	Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	4	4	M	2	1
34	Great Gray Owl	4	4	4	M	3	3
35	Least Flycatcher	4	4	4	M	3	1
36	Orange-crowned Warbler	4	4	4	M	3	1
37	Sharp-tailed Grouse	4	4	4	M	3	2
38	Smith's Longspur	4	4	4	H?	3	2
39	Sora	4	4	4	M	4	1
40	American Crow	4	4	3	M	4	1
41	Bank Swallow	4	4	3	M	3	1
42	Cedar Waxwing	4	4	3	L	3	1
43	Chestnut-sided Warbler	4	4	3	M	2	1
44	Chipping Sparrow	4	4	3	M	3	1
45	Nashville Warbler	4	4	3	M	4	1
46	Ovenbird	4	4	3	M	3	1
47	Solitary Vireo	4	4	3	L	3	1
48	Song Sparrow	4	4	3	M	3	1
49	Yellow Warbler	4	4	3	L	3	1
50	Bay-breasted Warbler	4	3	5	M	3	1
51	Blackpoll Warbler	4	3	5	H	5	1
52	Boreal Chickadee	4	3	5	H	3	1
53	Common Loon	4	3	5	M	3	1
54	Gray Jay	4	3	5	M	3	1
55	Northern Hawk Owl	4	3	5	M?	3	2
56	Philadelphia Vireo	4	3	5	M	3	1



Table 7d. Manitoba (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
57	Rusty Blackbird	4	3	5	H	3	1
58	Sandhill Crane	4	3	5	M	4	?
59	Spruce Grouse	4	3	5	M	3	1
60	White-winged Crossbill	4	3	5	M?	3	1
61	American Coot	4	3	4	H	4	1
62	American Redstart	4	3	4	M	3	1
63	American Tree Sparrow	4	3	4	H	4	1
64	Bald Eagle	4	3	4	L	1	2
65	Black-backed Woodpecker	4	3	4	L	3	2
66	Bohemian Waxwing	4	3	4	M	3	1
67	Boreal Owl	4	3	4	M?	3	2
68	Common Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M	3	1
69	Fox Sparrow	4	3	4	M	3	1
70	Gray-cheeked Thrush	4	3	4	M?	3	1
71	Gyr Falcon	4	3 W	4	M	3	?
72	Hoary Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M	3	2
73	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	3	4	L	1	1
74	Merlin	4	3	4	L	3	2
75	Northern Goshawk	4	3	4	M	3	2
76	Osprey	4	3	4	L	1	2
77	Pine Grosbeak	4	3	4	M	3	1
78	Red-necked Grebe	4	3	4	M	2	1
79	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	3	4	M	1	1
80	Ruffed Grouse	4	3	4	M	5	1
81	Savannah Sparrow	4	3	4	M	3	1
82	Short-eared Owl	4	3	4	M	4	3
83	Snow Bunting	4	3 W	4	H	4	?
84	Swainson's Thrush	4	3	4	M	2	1
85	Three-toed Woodpecker	4	3	4	M	3	2
86	Tree Swallow	4	3	4	M	3	1
87	Wilson's Warbler	4	3	4	M	3	1
88	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	3	4	L	1	1
89	Brown Thrasher	3	5	1	H	3	1
90	Burrowing Owl	3	5	1	M	4	5
91	Chimney Swift	3	5	1	H	5	2
92	Cooper's Hawk	3	5	1	M	3	3
93	Dickcissel	3	5	1	H	4	?
94	Eastern Screech-Owl	3	5	1	M	2	3
95	Indigo Bunting	3	5	1	M	3	2
96	Orchard Oriole	3	5	1	M	3	2
97	Red-headed Woodpecker	3	5	1	M	2	1
98	Scarlet Tanager	3	5	1	M	3	4
99	Turkey Vulture	3	5	1	L	1	3
100	Western Kingbird	3	5	1	M	1	1
101	Wild Turkey	3	5	1	M	2	?
102	Yellow-throated Vireo	3	5	1	M	3	3
103	Broad-winged Hawk	3	4	2	M	3	2
104	Eared Grebe	3	4	2	H	3	2
105	House Sparrow	3	4	2	M	5	?
106	Pileated Woodpecker	3	4	2	L	2	2
107	Virginia Rail	3	4	2	M	3	2
108	Blue Jay	3	4	1	M	2	1
109	Common Grackle	3	4	1	H	3	1
110	Common Nighthawk	3	4	1	L	3	1
111	Eastern Wood-Pewee	3	4	1	H	4	2

Table 7d. Manitoba (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
112	Grasshopper Sparrow	3	4	1	M	3	3
113	Great Crested Flycatcher	3	4	1	M	3	2
114	Lark Bunting	3	4	1	H	4	4
115	Lark Sparrow	3	4	1	M	3	2
116	Loggerhead Shrike	3	4	1	H	4	3
117	Marsh Wren	3	4	1	L	2	1
118	Northern Mockingbird	3	4	1	M	3	4
119	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	3	4	1	M	3	2
120	Western Meadowlark	3	4	1	M	3	2
121	American Kestrel	3	3	3	L	1	1
122	American Robin	3	3	3	M	1	1
123	Barred Owl	3	3	3	M	3	3
124	Belted Kingfisher	3	3	3	M	2	1
125	Black-and-white Warbler	3	3	3	M	1	1
126	Black-capped Chickadee	3	3	3	L	3	1
127	Brown Creeper	3	3 W	3	M	3	1
128	Dark-eyed Junco	3	3	3	M	5	1
129	European Starling	3	3	3	M	3	?
130	Golden Eagle	3	3	3	M	3	?
131	Great Horned Owl	3	3	3	L	3	1
132	Hairy Woodpecker	3	3	3	L	3	1
133	Hermit Thrush	3	3	3	M	2	2
134	Long-eared Owl	3	3	3	M	4	2
135	Northern Flicker	3	3	3	M	4	1
136	Northern Harrier	3	3	3	L	3	1
137	Northern Saw-whet Owl	3	3	3	M?	3	2
138	Northern Waterthrush	3	3	3	M	5	1
139	Olive-sided Flycatcher	3	3	3	H	2	1
140	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	3	3	L	3	1
141	Veery	3	3	3	H	3	1
142	Vesper Sparrow	3	3	3	M	3	1
143	American Goldfinch	3	3	2	M	3	1
144	Barn Swallow	3	3	2	M	3	1
145	Black-billed Cuckoo	3	3	2	M	4	2
146	Brewer's Blackbird	3	3	2	M	1	1
147	Clark's Grebe	3	3	2	M?	3	5
148	Cliff Swallow	3	3	2	M	4	1
149	Common Yellowthroat	3	3	2	M	3	1
150	Downy Woodpecker	3	3	2	L	3	1
151	Eastern Kingbird	3	3	2	M	3	1
152	House Wren	3	3	2	L	3	1
153	Northern Oriole	3	3	2	M	4	1
154	Red-tailed Hawk	3	3	2	L	3	1
155	Red-winged Blackbird	3	3	2	M	3	1
156	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	3	3	2	M	3	1
157	Western Grebe	3	3	2	M	3	3
158	Common Raven	3	2	4	VL	2	1
159	Evening Grosbeak	3	2	4	L	3	1
160	Northern Shrike	3	2	4	M	3	2
161	Pine Siskin	3	2	4	M	3	1
162	Purple Finch	3	2	4	H	3	1
163	Red Crossbill	3	2	4	M	3	?
164	Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	2	4	L	3	1
165	White-crowned Sparrow	3	2	4	M	4	1
166	Winter Wren	3	2	4	M	3	1

Table 7d. Manitoba (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
167	Bobolink	3	2	3	M	3	2
168	Red-eyed Vireo	3	2	3	L	3	1
169	Warbling Vireo	3	2	3	M	3	1
170	Lapland Longspur	3	1	5	M	3	1
171	Red-throated Loon	3	1	5	M	3	3
172	American Pipit	3	1	4	H	4	1
173	Pacific Loon	3	1	4	M	3	2
174	Rock Ptarmigan	3	1 W	4	M	3	?
175	Rough-legged Hawk	3	1	4	M	3	3
176	Black-crowned Night-Heron	2	3	1	M	2	2
177	Eastern Bluebird	2	3	1	M	3	2
178	Ferruginous Hawk	2	3	1	L	1	3
179	Golden-winged Warbler	2	3	1	M	1	4
180	Gray Catbird	2	3	1	H	3	1
181	Mourning Dove	2	3	1	L	2	1
182	Northern Parula	2	3	1	M	2	3
183	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	2	3	1	M	3	2
184	Pine Warbler	2	3	1	M	3	4
185	Ring-necked Pheasant	2	3	1	M	4	?
186	White-breasted Nuthatch	2	3	1	M	3	1
187	Black-billed Magpie	2	2	2	M	3	1
188	Brown-headed Cowbird	2	2	2	M	3	1
189	Mountain Bluebird	2	2	2	M	3	2
190	Rock Dove	2	2	2	M	3	?
191	Swainson's Hawk	2	2	2	M	1	3
192	Western Wood-Pewee	2	2	2	M	3	2
193	Willow Ptarmigan	2	2 W	2	M?	3	1
194	Horned Lark	2	2	1	M	5	1
195	Least Bittern	2	2	1	H	4	4
196	Purple Martin	2	2	1	M	3	1
197	Field Sparrow	1	1	1	M	3	?
198	Lazuli Bunting	1	1	1	L	1	?
199	Rufous-sided Towhee	1	1	1	M	3	3
200	Say's Phoebe	1	1	1	M	3	4
201	Willow Flycatcher	1	1	1	M	3	3
202	Yellow-breasted Chat	1	1	1	M	3	?
203	Whooping Crane	?	? M	5	M	1	?
204	Western Tanager	?	? M	2	M	3	?
205	Cattle Egret	?	? M	1	M	3	?
206	Eastern Meadowlark	?	? M	1	H	5	?
207	Great Egret	?	? M	1	M	3	4
208	Green-backed Heron	?	? M	1	M	3	?
209	Little Blue Heron	?	? U	1	H	3	?
210	Northern Cardinal	?	? M	1	M	3	?
211	Peregrine Falcon	?	? M	1	L	1	5
212	Prairie Falcon	?	? M	1	M	3	?
213	Red-bellied Woodpecker	?	? M	1	M	3	?
214	Rock Wren	?	? M	1	M	3	?
215	Snowy Egret	?	? U	1	L	2	?
216	Wood Thrush	?	? M	1	H	4	?
217	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	?	? M	1	M	3	?

- <sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.
- <sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.
- <sup>c</sup> From Table 5.
- <sup>d</sup> From Table 6.
- <sup>e</sup> Provincial trend score (details in Table 1).
- <sup>f</sup> Provincial "abundance" score (details in Table 2).

Table 7e. Ontario.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
1	Bay-breasted Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	1
2	Canada Warbler	5	5	5	M	4	1
3	Cape May Warbler	5	5	5	M	1	1
4	Clay-colored Sparrow	5	5	5	H	3	2
5	Connecticut Warbler	5	5	5	M	2	2
6	Lapland Longspur	5	5 W	5	M	3	2
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	5	5	5	M	3	2
8	Magnolia Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	1
9	Mourning Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	1
10	Palm Warbler	5	5	5	M	3	1
11	Snowy Owl	5	5 W	5	M	3	?
12	Swamp Sparrow	5	5	5	M	3	1
13	Yellow Rail	5	5	5	H	3	3
14	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	5	5	M	3	1
15	American Bittern	5	5	4	M	1	2
16	Black-throated Green Warbler	5	5	4	M	3	1
17	Least Flycatcher	5	5	4	M	4	1
18	Pine Siskin	5	5 W	4	M	2	1
19	Philadelphia Vireo	5	4	5	M	3	1
20	Tennessee Warbler	5	4	5	M	2	1
21	White-throated Sparrow	5	4	5	H	3	1
22	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	5	4	5	M	3	1
23	Barred Owl	4	5	3	M	3	2
24	Black-and-white Warbler	4	5	3	M	2	1
25	Blackburnian Warbler	4	5	3	M	3	1
26	Bobolink	4	5	3	M	3	2
27	Brown Creeper	4	5	3	M	3	1
28	Chestnut-sided Warbler	4	5	3	M	3	1
29	Nashville Warbler	4	5	3	M	3	1
30	Northern Saw-whet Owl	4	5	3	M?	3	2
31	Ovenbird	4	5	3	M	3	1
32	Solitary Vireo	4	5	3	L	3	1
33	Black-billed Cuckoo	4	5	2	M	3	2
34	Black-throated Blue Warbler	4	5	2	H	3	1
35	Broad-winged Hawk	4	5	2	M	3	1
36	Great Blue Heron	4	5	2	L	1	1
37	Pied-billed Grebe	4	5	2	M	3	2
38	Pileated Woodpecker	4	5	2	L	1	2
39	Rock Dove	4	5	2	M	3	?
40	Sedge Wren	4	5	2	M	2	2
41	Virginia Rail	4	5	2	M	3	2
42	Whip-poor-will	4	5	2	M	3	1
43	Alder Flycatcher	4	4	4	M	3	1
44	American Coot	4	4	4	H	4	3
45	American Redstart	4	4	4	M	3	1
46	American Tree Sparrow	4	4 W	4	H	4	1
47	Bald Eagle	4	4	4	L	1	3
48	Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	4	4	M	2	1
49	Great Gray Owl	4	4	4	M	3	3
50	Purple Finch	4	4	4	H	3	1
51	Red Crossbill	4	4	4	M	3	1
52	Ruffed Grouse	4	4	4	M	3	1
53	Sharp-tailed Grouse	4	4	4	M	3	2
54	Sora	4	4	4	M	3	2
55	Winter Wren	4	4	4	M	3	1

Table 7e. Ontario (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
56	American Crow	4	4	3	M	3	1
57	American Kestrel	4	4	3	L	2	2
58	Bank Swallow	4	4	3	M	2	1
59	Black-capped Chickadee	4	4	3	L	2	1
60	Cedar Waxwing	4	4	3	L	3	1
61	Eastern Phoebe	4	4	3	M	3	1
62	Golden Eagle	4	4 W	3	M	3	5
63	Hairy Woodpecker	4	4	3	L	3	1
64	Long-eared Owl	4	4	3	M	4	2
65	Northern Waterthrush	4	4	3	M	3	1
66	Olive-sided Flycatcher	4	4	3	H	5	1
67	Red-eyed Vireo	4	4	3	L	3	1
68	Song Sparrow	4	4	3	M	3	1
69	Veery	4	4	3	H	3	1
70	Vesper Sparrow	4	4	3	M	3	1
71	Yellow Warbler	4	4	3	L	2	1
72	Boreal Chickadee	4	3	5	H	3	1
73	Common Loon	4	3	5	M	3	1
74	Gray Jay	4	3	5	M	3	1
75	Northern Hawk Owl	4	3	5	M?	3	3
76	Rusty Blackbird	4	3	5	H	3	1
77	Sandhill Crane	4	3	5	M	4	?
78	Spruce Grouse	4	3	5	M	3	1
79	White-winged Crossbill	4	3	5	M?	4	1
80	Black-backed Woodpecker	4	3	4	L	3	2
81	Boreal Owl	4	3	4	M?	3	2
82	Common Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M	3	2
83	Evening Grosbeak	4	3	4	L	3	1
84	Gyr Falcon	4	3 W	4	M	3	?
85	Hoary Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M	3	?
86	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	3	4	L	1	1
87	Merlin	4	3	4	L	2	2
88	Northern Goshawk	4	3	4	M	3	2
89	Northern Shrike	4	3 W	4	M	3	3
90	Orange-crowned Warbler	4	3	4	M	3	2
91	Osprey	4	3	4	L	1	2
92	Pine Grosbeak	4	3 W	4	M	3	2
93	Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	3	4	L	3	1
94	Rough-legged Hawk	4	3 W	4	M	3	5
95	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	3	4	M	3	1
96	Savannah Sparrow	4	3	4	M	4	1
97	Short-eared Owl	4	3	4	M	4	4
98	Snow Bunting	4	3 W	4	H	4	?
99	Swainson's Thrush	4	3	4	M	3	1
100	Three-toed Woodpecker	4	3	4	M	3	2
101	Tree Swallow	4	3	4	M	3	1
102	Wilson's Warbler	4	3	4	M	3	1
103	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	3	4	L	3	1
104	Blackpoll Warbler	4	2	5	H	5	2
105	Horned Grebe	4	2	5	H	4	5
106	Acadian Flycatcher	3	5	1	M	3	4
107	Barn Owl	3	5	1	M?	3	5
108	Blue Jay	3	5	1	M	3	1
109	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	3	5	1	M	2	2
110	Blue-winged Warbler	3	5	1	H	3	2

Table 7e. Ontario (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
111	Brown Thrasher	3	5	1	H	5	1
112	Carolina Wren	3	5	1	M	3	3
113	Cerulean Warbler	3	5	1	H	5	3
114	Chimney Swift	3	5	1	H	5	1
115	Chuck-will's-widow	3	5	1	H	4	5
116	Common Moorhen	3	5	1	M	3	3
117	Cooper's Hawk	3	5	1	M	3	2
118	Dickcissel	3	5	1	H	4	?
119	Eastern Bluebird	3	5	1	M	3	2
120	Eastern Meadowlark	3	5	1	H	5	1
121	Eastern Screech-Owl	3	5	1	M	2	1
122	Eastern Wood-Pewee	3	5	1	H	3	1
123	Field Sparrow	3	5	1	M	3	1
124	Golden-winged Warbler	3	5	1	M	1	2
125	Gray Catbird	3	5	1	H	3	1
126	Great Crested Flycatcher	3	5	1	M	3	1
127	Green-backed Heron	3	5	1	M	3	2
128	Henslow's Sparrow	3	5	1	VH	5	5
129	Hooded Warbler	3	5	1	M	3	3
130	House Finch	3	5	1	L	1	1
131	Indigo Bunting	3	5	1	M	3	1
132	King Rail	3	5	1	H	4	4
133	Least Bittern	3	5	1	H	4	3
134	Louisiana Waterthrush	3	5	1	M	3	3
135	Northern Bobwhite	3	5	1	H	4	5
136	Northern Cardinal	3	5	1	M	3	1
137	Northern Mockingbird	3	5	1	M	3	3
138	Northern Parula	3	5	1	M	2	2
139	Orchard Oriole	3	5	1	M	3	?
140	Pine Warbler	3	5	1	M	3	1
141	Prairie Warbler	3	5	1	H	4	3
142	Prothonotary Warbler	3	5	1	H	4	5
143	Red-bellied Woodpecker	3	5	1	M	3	3
144	Red-headed Woodpecker	3	5	1	M	3	3
145	Red-shouldered Hawk	3	5	1	M	3	2
146	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	3	5	1	M	3	1
147	Rufous-sided Towhee	3	5	1	M	3	2
148	Scarlet Tanager	3	5	1	M	3	1
149	Tufted Titmouse	3	5	1	M	3	4
150	White-eyed Vireo	3	5	1	M	3	4
151	Wild Turkey	3	5	1	M	2	3
152	Wood Thrush	3	5	1	H	4	1
153	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	3	5	1	M	3	2
154	Yellow-throated Vireo	3	5	1	M	3	2
155	American Goldfinch	3	4	2	M	3	1
156	Barn Swallow	3	4	2	M	3	1
157	Common Yellowthroat	3	4	2	M	3	1
158	Downy Woodpecker	3	4	2	L	3	1
159	Eastern Kingbird	3	4	2	M	3	1
160	House Sparrow	3	4	2	M	4	?
161	House Wren	3	4	2	L	3	1
162	Northern Oriole	3	4	2	M	3	1
163	Red-tailed Hawk	3	4	2	L	3	1
164	Red-winged Blackbird	3	4	2	M	3	1
165	Bewick's Wren	3	4	1	M	3	?

Table 7e. Ontario (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
166	Common Grackle	3	4	1	H	5	1
167	Common Nighthawk	3	4	1	L	3	2
168	Grasshopper Sparrow	3	4	1	M	3	2
169	Mourning Dove	3	4	1	L	1	1
170	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	3	4	1	M	3	1
171	Purple Martin	3	4	1	M	3	2
172	Turkey Vulture	3	4	1	L	1	2
173	White-breasted Nuthatch	3	4	1	M	3	1
174	American Robin	3	3	3	M	2	1
175	Belted Kingfisher	3	3	3	M	4	1
176	Chipping Sparrow	3	3	3	M	3	1
177	Dark-eyed Junco	3	3	3	M	5	1
178	European Starling	3	3	3	M	4	?
179	Great Horned Owl	3	3	3	L	3	1
180	Hermit Thrush	3	3	3	M	1	1
181	Northern Flicker	3	3	3	M	4	1
182	Northern Harrier	3	3	3	L	3	2
183	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	3	3	L	3	2
184	Brown-headed Cowbird	3	3	2	M	5	1
185	Cliff Swallow	3	3	2	M	3	1
186	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	3	3	2	M	5	1
187	Common Raven	3	2	4	VL	1	1
188	Red-necked Grebe	3	2	4	M	2	3
189	Smith's Longspur	3	2	4	H?	3	2
190	Harris's Sparrow	3	1	5	H	4	?
191	Red-throated Loon	3	1	5	M	3	5
192	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	3	1	5	H	3	2
193	American Pipit	3	1	4	H	4	2
194	Bohemian Waxwing	3	1 W	4	M	3	3
195	Fox Sparrow	3	1	4	M	3	2
196	Gray-cheeked Thrush	3	1	4	M?	3	3
197	Pacific Loon	3	1	4	M	3	3
198	Rock Ptarmigan	3	1 W	4	M	3	?
199	White-crowned Sparrow	3	1	4	M	4	2
200	Loggerhead Shrike	2	3	1	H	3	4
201	Marsh Wren	2	3	1	L	3	2
202	Brewer's Blackbird	2	2	2	M	2	2
203	Gray Partridge	2	2	2	M	3	?
204	Willow Ptarmigan	2	2 W	2	M?	3	2
205	Lark Sparrow	2	2	1	M	3	?
206	Ring-necked Pheasant	2	2	1	M	5	?
207	Western Meadowlark	2	2	1	M	3	2
208	Willow Flycatcher	2	2	1	M	3	1
209	Warbling Vireo	2	1	3	M	1	1
210	Clark's Grebe	2	1	2	M?	3	?
211	Eared Grebe	2	1	2	H	4	?
212	Western Grebe	2	1	2	M	3	?
213	Yellow-headed Blackbird	2	1	2	M	2	3
214	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	1	1	M	3	3
215	Horned Lark	1	1	1	M	3	2
216	Yellow-breasted Chat	1	1	1	M	3	?
217	Whooping Crane	?	? M	5	M	1	?
218	Sprague's Pipit	?	? M	4	VH	5	?
219	Black-billed Magpie	?	? M	2	M	3	3
220	Cattle Egret	?	? M	1	M	3	?



Table 7e. Ontario (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
221	Great Egret	?	? M	1	M	3	4
222	Little Blue Heron	?	? U	1	H	3	?
223	Peregrine Falcon	?	? M	1	L	1	?
224	Snowy Egret	?	? U	1	L	2	?
225	Western Kingbird	?	? M	1	M	1	5

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

<sup>e</sup> Provincial trend score (details in Table 1).

<sup>f</sup> Provincial "abundance" score (details in Table 2).

Table 7f. Quebec.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
1	Bicknell's Thrush	5	5	5	VH??	?	?
2	Blackpoll Warbler	5	4	5	H	5	2
3	Canada Warbler	5	4	5	M	3	2
4	Snowy Owl	5	4 W	5	M	3	3
5	Brown Creeper	4	4	3	M	3	1
6	Bay-breasted Warbler	4	3	5	M	2	2
7	Boreal Chickadee	4	3	5	H	4	1
8	Common Loon	4	3	5	M	1	1
9	Gray Jay	4	3	5	M	3	1
10	Magnolia Warbler	4	3	5	M	1	2
11	Mourning Warbler	4	3	5	M	3	2
12	Northern Hawk Owl	4	3	5	M?	3	3
13	Rusty Blackbird	4	3	5	H	4	2
14	Spruce Grouse	4	3	5	M	3	1
15	Swamp Sparrow	4	3	5	M	3	2
16	Tennessee Warbler	4	3	5	M	2	2
17	White-throated Sparrow	4	3	5	H	3	1
18	White-winged Crossbill	4	3	5	M?	4	1
19	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	4	3	5	M	1	2
20	Alder Flycatcher	4	3	4	M	3	2
21	American Bittern	4	3	4	M	3	2
22	American Redstart	4	3	4	M	3	2
23	American Tree Sparrow	4	3	4	H	4	1
24	Black-backed Woodpecker	4	3	4	L	3	1
25	Black-throated Green Warbler	4	3	4	M	3	1
26	Boreal Owl	4	3	4	M?	3	2
27	Common Raven	4	3	4	VL	2	1
28	Evening Grosbeak	4	3	4	L	3	1
29	Gray-cheeked Thrush	4	3	4	M?	3	2
30	Gyr Falcon	4	3 W	4	M	3	3
31	Hoary Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M	3	5
32	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	3	4	L	3	2
33	Merlin	4	3	4	L	2	2
34	Northern Goshawk	4	3	4	M	3	2
35	Osprey	4	3	4	L	2	2
36	Pine Grosbeak	4	3	4	M	5	1
37	Pine Siskin	4	3	4	M	2	1
38	Purple Finch	4	3	4	H	3	1
39	Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	3	4	L	1	1
40	Rough-legged Hawk	4	3	4	M	3	2
41	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	3	4	M	3	1
42	Savannah Sparrow	4	3	4	M	4	1
43	Short-eared Owl	4	3	4	M	4	2
44	Swainson's Thrush	4	3	4	M	3	2
45	Three-toed Woodpecker	4	3	4	M	3	2
46	White-crowned Sparrow	4	3	4	M	4	1
47	Wilson's Warbler	4	3	4	M	3	2
48	Winter Wren	4	3	4	M	3	1
49	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	3	4	L	3	1
50	Cape May Warbler	4	2	5	M	2	2
51	Connecticut Warbler	4	2	5	M	2	3
52	Lapland Longspur	4	2	5	M	3	2
53	Palm Warbler	4	2	5	M	3	2
54	Philadelphia Vireo	4	2	5	M	3	2
55	Yellow Rail	4	2	5	H	3	4

Table 7f. Quebec (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
56	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4	2	5	M	3	1
57	Common Moorhen	3	5	1	M	3	3
58	Eastern Meadowlark	3	5	1	H	5	2
59	Acadian Flycatcher	3	4	1	M	3	?
60	Eastern Bluebird	3	4	1	M	1	2
61	Green-backed Heron	3	4	1	M	3	3
62	Northern Cardinal	3	4	1	M	3	2
63	Red-shouldered Hawk	3	4	1	M	3	2
64	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	3	4	1	M	3	5
65	American Robin	3	3	3	M	3	1
66	Barred Owl	3	3	3	M	3	2
67	Belted Kingfisher	3	3	3	M	3	1
68	Dark-eyed Junco	3	3	3	M	3	1
69	European Starling	3	3	3	M	4	?
70	Golden Eagle	3	3	3	M	3	4
71	Great Horned Owl	3	3	3	L	3	2
72	Hermit Thrush	3	3	3	M	3	1
73	Northern Flicker	3	3	3	M	4	1
74	Northern Waterthrush	3	3	3	M	3	2
75	Olive-sided Flycatcher	3	3	3	H	3	2
76	Ovenbird	3	3	3	M	3	1
77	Vesper Sparrow	3	3	3	M	5	2
78	Yellow Warbler	3	3	3	L	3	1
79	American Goldfinch	3	3	2	M	3	1
80	Black-billed Cuckoo	3	3	2	M	3	2
81	Downy Woodpecker	3	3	2	L	1	1
82	Rock Dove	3	3	2	M	1	?
83	Willow Ptarmigan	3	3 W	2	M?	3	1
84	American Pipit	3	2	4	H	4	1
85	Bald Eagle	3	2	4	L	1	4
86	Common Redpoll	3	2 W	4	M	3	1
87	Fox Sparrow	3	2	4	M	3	1
88	Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	2	4	M	2	1
89	Northern Shrike	3	2	4	M	3	2
90	Orange-crowned Warbler	3	2	4	M	3	3
91	Red Crossbill	3	2	4	M	3	3
92	Rock Ptarmigan	3	2	4	M	3	2
93	Ruffed Grouse	3	2	4	M	3	1
94	Snow Bunting	3	2 W	4	H	4	2
95	Sora	3	2	4	M	3	2
96	Tree Swallow	3	2	4	M	3	1
97	American Crow	3	2	3	M	2	1
98	American Kestrel	3	2	3	L	3	1
99	Bank Swallow	3	2	3	M	5	1
100	Black-and-white Warbler	3	2	3	M	2	1
101	Black-capped Chickadee	3	2	3	L	1	1
102	Blackburnian Warbler	3	2	3	M	3	2
103	Bobolink	3	2	3	M	5	2
104	Cedar Waxwing	3	2	3	L	1	1
105	Chestnut-sided Warbler	3	2	3	M	3	2
106	Chipping Sparrow	3	2	3	M	3	1
107	Hairy Woodpecker	3	2	3	L	1	1
108	Long-eared Owl	3	2	3	M	4	2
109	Nashville Warbler	3	2	3	M	3	1
110	Northern Harrier	3	2	3	L	3	2

Table 7f. Quebec (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
111	Northern Saw-whet Owl	3	2	3	M?	3	2
112	Red-eyed Vireo	3	2	3	L	2	2
113	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	2	3	L	3	2
114	Solitary Vireo	3	2	3	L	1	2
115	Song Sparrow	3	2	3	M	3	1
116	Veery	3	2	3	H	3	2
117	Clay-colored Sparrow	3	1	5	H	3	3
118	Le Conte's Sparrow	3	1	5	M	2	3
119	Red-throated Loon	3	1	5	M	3	2
120	Sandhill Crane	3	1	5	M	3	?
121	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	3	1	5	H	3	3
122	American Coot	3	1	4	H	5	3
123	Great Gray Owl	3	1	4	M	3	5
124	Least Flycatcher	3	1	4	M	3	2
125	Sharp-tailed Grouse	3	1	4	M	3	3
126	Blue Jay	2	3	1	M	3	1
127	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2	3	1	M	2	4
128	Carolina Wren	2	3	1	M	3	5
129	Common Grackle	2	3	1	H	3	1
130	Common Nighthawk	2	3	1	L	3	2
131	Eastern Screech-Owl	2	3	1	M	2	3
132	Field Sparrow	2	3	1	M	3	3
133	Horned Lark	2	3	1	M	3	1
134	House Finch	2	3	1	L	1	?
135	Northern Parula	2	3	1	M	3	2
136	Wild Turkey	2	3	1	M	2	4
137	Yellow-throated Vireo	2	3	1	M	3	3
138	Barn Swallow	2	2	2	M	4	1
139	Black-throated Blue Warbler	2	2	2	H	3	2
140	Broad-winged Hawk	2	2	2	M	3	1
141	Brown-headed Cowbird	2	2	2	M	5	1
142	Common Yellowthroat	2	2	2	M	3	1
143	Eastern Kingbird	2	2	2	M	3	2
144	Great Blue Heron	2	2	2	L	1	2
145	House Sparrow	2	2	2	M	3	?
146	House Wren	2	2	2	L	3	1
147	Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	2	L	3	2
148	Red-tailed Hawk	2	2	2	L	3	1
149	Red-winged Blackbird	2	2	2	M	3	1
150	Sedge Wren	2	2	2	M	2	5
151	Virginia Rail	2	2	2	M	3	3
152	Whip-poor-will	2	2	2	M	3	2
153	Chimney Swift	2	2	1	H	4	1
154	Eastern Wood-Pewee	2	2	1	H	3	2
155	Gray Catbird	2	2	1	H	5	1
156	Great Crested Flycatcher	2	2	1	M	3	2
157	Henslow's Sparrow	2	2	1	VH	5	5
158	Loggerhead Shrike	2	2	1	H	3	5
159	Mourning Dove	2	2	1	L	1	1
160	Northern Mockingbird	2	2	1	M	3	2
161	Pine Warbler	2	2	1	M	3	3
162	Purple Martin	2	2	1	M	3	2
163	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	2	1	M	3	2
164	Scarlet Tanager	2	2	1	M	3	2
165	White-breasted Nuthatch	2	2	1	M	3	2

Table 7f. Quebec (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>	Prov. S-rank Score <sup>f</sup>
166	Wood Thrush	2	2	1	H	4	2
167	Eastern Phoebe	2	1	3	M	3	2
168	Warbling Vireo	2	1	3	M	3	2
169	Cliff Swallow	2	1	2	M	3	2
170	Gray Partridge	2	1	2	M	3	?
171	Northern Oriole	2	1	2	M	3	2
172	Northern Wheatear	2	1	2	L	?	3
173	Pied-billed Grebe	2	1	2	M	3	2
174	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	1	2	M	3	2
175	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	1	1	M	3	3
176	Brown Thrasher	1	1	1	H	4	2
177	Cerulean Warbler	1	1	1	H	5	5
178	Cooper's Hawk	1	1	1	M	3	4
179	Golden-winged Warbler	1	1	1	M	1	3
180	Grasshopper Sparrow	1	1	1	M	3	3
181	Indigo Bunting	1	1	1	M	3	2
182	Least Bittern	1	1	1	H	4	5
183	Marsh Wren	1	1	1	L	3	3
184	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	1	1	M	3	2
185	Peregrine Falcon	1	1	1	L	1	?
186	Red-headed Woodpecker	1	1	1	M	3	4
187	Rufous-sided Towhee	1	1	1	M	3	3
188	Turkey Vulture	1	1	1	L	1	3
189	Willow Flycatcher	1	1	1	M	3	2
190	Horned Grebe	?	? M	5	H	4	5
191	Bohemian Waxwing	?	? M	4	M	3	5
192	Pacific Loon	?	? M	4	M	3	5
193	Red-necked Grebe	?	? M	4	M	2	5
194	Yellow-headed Blackbird	?	? M	2	M	2	?
195	Cattle Egret	?	? M	1	M	3	5
196	Dickcissel	?	? M	1	H	4	?
197	Great Egret	?	? M	1	M	3	5
198	Little Blue Heron	?	? U	1	H	3	?
199	Louisiana Waterthrush	?	? M	1	M	3	5
200	Ring-necked Pheasant	?	? M	1	M	5	?
201	Snowy Egret	?	? U	1	L	2	?
202	Western Meadowlark	?	? M	1	M	3	5

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

<sup>e</sup> Provincial trend score (details in Table 1).

<sup>f</sup> Provincial "abundance" score (details in Table 2).

Table 7g. New Brunswick.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
1	Bay-breasted Warbler	5	5	5	M	2
2	Bicknell's Thrush	5	5	5	VH??	?
3	Canada Warbler	5	5	5	M	3
4	Cape May Warbler	5	5	5	M	3
5	Lapland Longspur	5	5 W	5	M	3
6	Magnolia Warbler	5	5	5	M	3
7	Mourning Warbler	5	5	5	M	3
8	Palm Warbler	5	5	5	M	3
9	Philadelphia Vireo	5	5	5	M	3
10	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	5	5	5	H	3
11	Snowy Owl	5	5 W	5	M	3
12	Swamp Sparrow	5	5	5	M	3
13	Yellow Rail	5	5	5	H	3
14	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	5	5	M	3
15	American Bittern	5	5	4	M	5
16	American Tree Sparrow	5	5 W	4	H	4
17	Black-backed Woodpecker	5	5	4	L	2
18	Black-throated Green Warbler	5	5	4	M	2
19	Evening Grosbeak	5	5	4	L	2
20	Golden-crowned Kinglet	5	5	4	M	1
21	Least Flycatcher	5	5	4	M	3
22	Northern Shrike	5	5 W	4	M	3
23	Purple Finch	5	5	4	H	3
24	Red Crossbill	5	5	4	M	3
25	Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	5	4	L	1
26	Rough-legged Hawk	5	5 W	4	M	3
27	Snow Bunting	5	5 W	4	H	4
28	Winter Wren	5	5	4	M	3
29	Blackpoll Warbler	5	4	5	H	5
30	Boreal Chickadee	5	4	5	H	5
31	Rusty Blackbird	5	4	5	H	4
32	Tennessee Warbler	5	4	5	M	2
33	White-throated Sparrow	5	4	5	H	5
34	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	5	4	5	M	3
35	Barred Owl	4	5	3	M	3
36	Black-and-white Warbler	4	5	3	M	3
37	Black-capped Chickadee	4	5	3	L	1
38	Blackburnian Warbler	4	5	3	M	1
39	Bobolink	4	5	3	M	3
40	Brown Creeper	4	5	3	M	3
41	Cedar Waxwing	4	5	3	L	1
42	Chestnut-sided Warbler	4	5	3	M	3
43	Eastern Phoebe	4	5	3	M	3
44	Golden Eagle	4	5 W	3	M	3
45	Long-eared Owl	4	5	3	M	4
46	Nashville Warbler	4	5	3	M	3
47	Northern Saw-whet Owl	4	5	3	M?	3
48	Ovenbird	4	5	3	M	3
49	Red-eyed Vireo	4	5	3	L	3
50	Solitary Vireo	4	5	3	L	1
51	Song Sparrow	4	5	3	M	4
52	Veery	4	5	3	H	3
53	Vesper Sparrow	4	5	3	M	5
54	Warbling Vireo	4	5	3	M	3
55	American Goldfinch	4	5	2	M	4

Table 7g. New Brunswick (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
56	Barn Swallow	4	5	2	M	4
57	Black-billed Cuckoo	4	5	2	M	5
58	Black-throated Blue Warbler	4	5	2	H	3
59	Broad-winged Hawk	4	5	2	M	3
60	Brown-headed Cowbird	4	5	2	M	5
61	Common Yellowthroat	4	5	2	M	3
62	Eastern Kingbird	4	5	2	M	3
63	Great Blue Heron	4	5	2	L	3
64	House Sparrow	4	5	2	M	5
65	House Wren	4	5	2	L	3
66	Northern Oriole	4	5	2	M	1
67	Pileated Woodpecker	4	5	2	L	1
68	Rock Dove	4	5	2	M	4
69	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4	5	2	M	3
70	Virginia Rail	4	5	2	M	3
71	Whip-poor-will	4	5	2	M	3
72	Alder Flycatcher	4	4	4	M	3
73	American Redstart	4	4	4	M	3
74	Bald Eagle	4	4	4	L	1
75	Common Redpoll	4	4 W	4	M	3
76	Osprey	4	4	4	L	2
77	Pine Siskin	4	4	4	M	2
78	Ruffed Grouse	4	4	4	M	3
79	Sora	4	4	4	M	3
80	Swainson's Thrush	4	4	4	M	3
81	American Crow	4	4	3	M	2
82	American Kestrel	4	4	3	L	3
83	Bank Swallow	4	4	3	M	3
84	Chipping Sparrow	4	4	3	M	3
85	Hairy Woodpecker	4	4	3	L	3
86	Hermit Thrush	4	4	3	M	2
87	Northern Harrier	4	4	3	L	3
88	Northern Waterthrush	4	4	3	M	3
89	Olive-sided Flycatcher	4	4	3	H	5
90	Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	4	3	L	3
91	Yellow Warbler	4	4	3	L	2
92	Common Loon	4	3	5	M	3
93	Gray Jay	4	3	5	M	3
94	Spruce Grouse	4	3	5	M	3
95	White-winged Crossbill	4	3	5	M?	3
96	Common Raven	4	3	4	VL	3
97	Gyr Falcon	4	3 W	4	M	3
98	Hoary Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M	3
99	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	3	4	L	3
100	Merlin	4	3	4	L	2
101	Northern Goshawk	4	3	4	M	3
102	Pine Grosbeak	4	3 W	4	M	5
103	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	3	4	M	5
104	Savannah Sparrow	4	3	4	M	5
105	Short-eared Owl	4	3	4	M	4
106	Tree Swallow	4	3	4	M	3
107	Wilson's Warbler	4	3	4	M	3
108	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	3	4	L	1
109	Northern Hawk Owl	4	2	5	M?	3
110	Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	5	1	M	3

Table 7g. New Brunswick (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
111	Blue Jay	3	5	1	M	3
112	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	3	5	1	M	2
113	Chimney Swift	3	5	1	H	5
114	Common Grackle	3	5	1	H	3
115	Eastern Bluebird	3	5	1	M	1
116	Eastern Meadowlark	3	5	1	H	5
117	Eastern Wood-Pewee	3	5	1	H	3
118	Gray Catbird	3	5	1	H	3
119	Great Crested Flycatcher	3	5	1	M	3
120	Green-backed Heron	3	5	1	M	3
121	Horned Lark	3	5 W	1	M	3
122	House Finch	3	5	1	L	1
123	Indigo Bunting	3	5	1	M	3
124	Least Bittern	3	5	1	H	4
125	Mourning Dove	3	5	1	L	1
126	Northern Cardinal	3	5	1	M	3
127	Northern Mockingbird	3	5	1	M	3
128	Northern Parula	3	5	1	M	3
129	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	3	5	1	M	2
130	Purple Martin	3	5	1	M	3
131	Red-shouldered Hawk	3	5	1	M	3
132	Ring-necked Pheasant	3	5	1	M	3
133	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	3	5	1	M	3
134	Scarlet Tanager	3	5	1	M	3
135	White-breasted Nuthatch	3	5	1	M	3
136	Wood Thrush	3	5	1	H	4
137	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	3	5	1	M	3
138	Downy Woodpecker	3	4	2	L	1
139	Red-tailed Hawk	3	4	2	L	3
140	Red-winged Blackbird	3	4	2	M	4
141	Common Nighthawk	3	4	1	L	3
142	Peregrine Falcon	3	4 W	1	L	1
143	American Robin	3	3	3	M	3
144	Belted Kingfisher	3	3	3	M	3
145	Dark-eyed Junco	3	3	3	M	3
146	European Starling	3	3	3	M	4
147	Great Horned Owl	3	3	3	L	3
148	Northern Flicker	3	3	3	M	4
149	Cliff Swallow	3	3	2	M	3
150	Pied-billed Grebe	3	3	2	M	4
151	Orange-crowned Warbler	3	2	4	M	3
152	Three-toed Woodpecker	3	2	4	M	3
153	Boreal Owl	3	1	4	M?	3
154	Willow Flycatcher	2	3	1	M	3
155	Cooper's Hawk	2	2	1	M	3
156	Horned Grebe	?	? M	5	H	4
157	Red-throated Loon	?	? M	5	M	3
158	American Coot	?	? M	4	H	5
159	American Pipit	?	? M	4	H	4
160	Bohemian Waxwing	?	? M	4	M	3
161	Fox Sparrow	?	? M	4	M	3
162	Red-necked Grebe	?	? M	4	M	2
163	White-crowned Sparrow	?	? M	4	M	4
164	Gray Partridge	?	? M	2	M	3
165	Sedge Wren	?	? M	2	M	2



Table 7g. New Brunswick (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
166	Brown Thrasher	?	? M	1	H	4
167	Cattle Egret	?	? M	1	M	3
168	Common Moorhen	?	? M	1	M	3
169	Field Sparrow	?	? M	1	M	3
170	Great Egret	?	? M	1	M	3
171	Little Blue Heron	?	? U	1	H	3
172	Loggerhead Shrike	?	? M	1	H	5
173	Marsh Wren	?	? M	1	L	1
174	Red-headed Woodpecker	?	? M	1	M	3
175	Snowy Egret	?	? U	1	L	2
176	Tufted Titmouse	?	? M	1	M	3
177	Turkey Vulture	?	? M	1	L	1
178	Yellow-breasted Chat	?	? M	1	M	3

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

<sup>e</sup> Provincial trend score (details in Table 1).

Table 7h. Nova Scotia.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
1	Bay-breasted Warbler	5	5	5	M	2
2	Bicknell's Thrush	5	5	5	VH??	?
3	Canada Warbler	5	5	5	M	3
4	Cape May Warbler	5	5	5	M	3
5	Lapland Longspur	5	5 W	5	M	3
6	Magnolia Warbler	5	5	5	M	3
7	Mourning Warbler	5	5	5	M	3
8	Palm Warbler	5	5	5	M	3
9	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	5	5	5	H	3
10	Swamp Sparrow	5	5	5	M	3
11	White-throated Sparrow	5	5	5	H	5
12	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	5	5	M	3
13	American Bittern	5	5	4	M	4
14	American Tree Sparrow	5	5 W	4	H	4
15	Black-backed Woodpecker	5	5	4	L	2
16	Black-throated Green Warbler	5	5	4	M	3
17	Evening Grosbeak	5	5	4	L	2
18	Golden-crowned Kinglet	5	5	4	M	1
19	Northern Shrike	5	5 W	4	M	3
20	Pine Siskin	5	5	4	M	3
21	Purple Finch	5	5	4	H	4
22	Red Crossbill	5	5	4	M	3
23	Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	5	4	L	1
24	Rough-legged Hawk	5	5 W	4	M	3
25	Snow Bunting	5	5 W	4	H	4
26	Sora	5	5	4	M	3
27	Winter Wren	5	5	4	M	3
28	Boreal Chickadee	5	4	5	H	5
29	Gray Jay	5	4	5	M	3
30	Rusty Blackbird	5	4	5	H	5
31	Snowy Owl	5	4 W	5	M	3
32	Spruce Grouse	5	4	5	M	3
33	White-winged Crossbill	5	4	5	M?	2
34	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	5	4	5	M	3
35	American Crow	4	5	3	M	2
36	American Kestrel	4	5	3	L	3
37	Barred Owl	4	5	3	M	2
38	Black-and-white Warbler	4	5	3	M	3
39	Black-capped Chickadee	4	5	3	L	1
40	Blackburnian Warbler	4	5	3	M	1
41	Bobolink	4	5	3	M	5
42	Brown Creeper	4	5	3	M	3
43	Cedar Waxwing	4	5	3	L	1
44	Chestnut-sided Warbler	4	5	3	M	3
45	Eastern Phoebe	4	5	3	M	3
46	Golden Eagle	4	5 W	3	M	3
47	Hairy Woodpecker	4	5	3	L	3
48	Hermit Thrush	4	5	3	M	2
49	Long-eared Owl	4	5	3	M	4
50	Nashville Warbler	4	5	3	M	3
51	Northern Saw-whet Owl	4	5	3	M?	3
52	Ovenbird	4	5	3	M	3
53	Red-eyed Vireo	4	5	3	L	2
54	Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	5	3	L	3
55	Solitary Vireo	4	5	3	L	1

Table 7h. Nova Scotia (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
56	Song Sparrow	4	5	3	M	3
57	Veery	4	5	3	H	3
58	Vesper Sparrow	4	5	3	M	5
59	American Goldfinch	4	5	2	M	3
60	Black-billed Cuckoo	4	5	2	M	5
61	Black-throated Blue Warbler	4	5	2	H	3
62	Broad-winged Hawk	4	5	2	M	3
63	Brown-headed Cowbird	4	5	2	M	5
64	Downy Woodpecker	4	5	2	L	1
65	Eastern Kingbird	4	5	2	M	3
66	Gray Partridge	4	5	2	M	3
67	Great Blue Heron	4	5	2	L	3
68	House Sparrow	4	5	2	M	5
69	Northern Oriole	4	5	2	M	3
70	Pied-billed Grebe	4	5	2	M	3
71	Pileated Woodpecker	4	5	2	L	2
72	Red-tailed Hawk	4	5	2	L	3
73	Red-winged Blackbird	4	5	2	M	3
74	Rock Dove	4	5	2	M	3
75	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4	5	2	M	3
76	Virginia Rail	4	5	2	M	3
77	Whip-poor-will	4	5	2	M	3
78	Bald Eagle	4	4	4	L	3
79	Common Redpoll	4	4 W	4	M	3
80	Gyr Falcon	4	4 W	4	M	3
81	Hoary Redpoll	4	4 W	4	M	3
82	Least Flycatcher	4	4	4	M	3
83	Northern Goshawk	4	4	4	M	3
84	Osprey	4	4	4	L	2
85	Pine Grosbeak	4	4 W	4	M	5
86	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	4	4	M	3
87	Ruffed Grouse	4	4	4	M	3
88	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	4	4	L	2
89	Belted Kingfisher	4	4	3	M	3
90	Dark-eyed Junco	4	4	3	M	3
91	European Starling	4	4	3	M	4
92	Northern Flicker	4	4	3	M	3
93	Blackpoll Warbler	4	3	5	H	5
94	Common Loon	4	3	5	M	1
95	Tennessee Warbler	4	3	5	M	2
96	Alder Flycatcher	4	3	4	M	3
97	American Redstart	4	3	4	M	3
98	Common Raven	4	3	4	VL	3
99	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	3	4	L	3
100	Merlin	4	3	4	L	2
101	Savannah Sparrow	4	3	4	M	4
102	Short-eared Owl	4	3	4	M	4
103	Swainson's Thrush	4	3	4	M	3
104	Tree Swallow	4	3	4	M	3
105	Wilson's Warbler	4	3	4	M	3
106	Yellow Rail	4	2	5	H	3
107	Blue Jay	3	5	1	M	3
108	Chimney Swift	3	5	1	H	5
109	Common Grackle	3	5	1	H	3
110	Eastern Bluebird	3	5	1	M	3

Table 7h. Nova Scotia (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
111	Eastern Wood-Pewee	3	5	1	H	3
112	Gray Catbird	3	5	1	H	3
113	Great Crested Flycatcher	3	5	1	M	3
114	Green-backed Heron	3	5	1	M	3
115	Horned Lark	3	5 W	1	M	5
116	House Finch	3	5	1	L	1
117	Mourning Dove	3	5	1	L	1
118	Northern Mockingbird	3	5	1	M	3
119	Northern Parula	3	5	1	M	3
120	Purple Martin	3	5	1	M	3
121	Ring-necked Pheasant	3	5	1	M	1
122	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	3	5	1	M	3
123	Scarlet Tanager	3	5	1	M	3
124	White-breasted Nuthatch	3	5	1	M	3
125	Willow Flycatcher	3	5	1	M	3
126	Wood Thrush	3	5	1	H	4
127	Barn Swallow	3	4	2	M	4
128	Common Yellowthroat	3	4	2	M	3
129	Common Nighthawk	3	4	1	L	3
130	American Robin	3	3	3	M	3
131	Bank Swallow	3	3	3	M	3
132	Chipping Sparrow	3	3	3	M	3
133	Great Horned Owl	3	3	3	L	3
134	Northern Harrier	3	3	3	L	3
135	Northern Waterthrush	3	3	3	M	3
136	Olive-sided Flycatcher	3	3	3	H	4
137	Yellow Warbler	3	3	3	L	2
138	Cliff Swallow	3	3	2	M	3
139	Fox Sparrow	3	2	4	M	2
140	Boreal Owl	3	1	4	M?	3
141	Least Bittern	2	3	1	H	4
142	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	3	1	M	3
143	House Wren	2	2	2	L	2
144	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2	2	1	M	2
145	Eastern Meadowlark	2	2	1	H	3
146	Grasshopper Sparrow	2	2	1	M	3
147	Horned Grebe	?	? M	5	H	4
148	Northern Hawk Owl	?	? M	5	M?	3
149	Red-throated Loon	?	? M	5	M	3
150	Sandhill Crane	?	? M	5	M	3
151	American Coot	?	? M	4	H	5
152	American Pipit	?	? M	4	H	4
153	Bohemian Waxwing	?	? M	4	M	3
154	Red-necked Grebe	?	? M	4	M	2
155	White-crowned Sparrow	?	? M	4	M	4
156	Sedge Wren	?	? M	2	M	2
157	Black-crowned Night-Heron	?	? M	1	M	3
158	Cattle Egret	?	? M	1	M	3
159	Common Moorhen	?	? M	1	M	3
160	Cooper's Hawk	?	? M	1	M	3
161	Great Egret	?	? M	1	M	3
162	Indigo Bunting	?	? M	1	M	3
163	Little Blue Heron	?	? U	1	H	3
164	Loggerhead Shrike	?	? M	1	H	5
165	Marsh Wren	?	? M	1	L	1

Table 7h. Nova Scotia (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
166	Northern Cardinal	?	? M	1	M	3
167	Peregrine Falcon	?	? M	1	L	1
168	Red-shouldered Hawk	?	? M	1	M	3
169	Snowy Egret	?	? U	1	L	2
170	Turkey Vulture	?	? M	1	L	1

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

<sup>e</sup> Provincial trend score (details in Table 1).

Table 7i. Prince Edward Island.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
1	Bicknell's Thrush	5	5	5	VH??	?
2	Boreal Chickadee	5	5	5	H	5
3	Rusty Blackbird	5	5	5	H	5
4	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	5	5	5	H	3
5	Swamp Sparrow	5	5	5	M	3
6	White-throated Sparrow	5	5	5	H	5
7	White-winged Crossbill	5	5	5	M?	2
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	5	5	M	3
9	American Bittern	5	5	4	M	4
10	American Tree Sparrow	5	5 W	4	H	4
11	Bald Eagle	5	5	4	L	3
12	Black-backed Woodpecker	5	5	4	L	2
13	Black-throated Green Warbler	5	5	4	M	3
14	Boreal Owl	5	5	4	M?	3
15	Common Redpoll	5	5 W	4	M	3
16	Evening Grosbeak	5	5	4	L	2
17	Golden-crowned Kinglet	5	5	4	M	1
18	Gyr Falcon	5	5 W	4	M	3
19	Hoary Redpoll	5	5 W	4	M	3
20	Northern Goshawk	5	5	4	M	3
21	Northern Shrike	5	5 W	4	M	3
22	Osprey	5	5	4	L	2
23	Pine Grosbeak	5	5	4	M	5
24	Pine Siskin	5	5	4	M	3
25	Purple Finch	5	5	4	H	4
26	Red Crossbill	5	5	4	M	3
27	Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	5	4	L	1
28	Rough-legged Hawk	5	5 W	4	M	3
29	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	5	5	4	M	3
30	Ruffed Grouse	5	5	4	M	3
31	Savannah Sparrow	5	5	4	M	4
32	Short-eared Owl	5	5	4	M	4
33	Snow Bunting	5	5 W	4	H	4
34	Sora	5	5	4	M	3
35	Swainson's Thrush	5	5	4	M	3
36	Winter Wren	5	5	4	M	3
37	Yellow-rumped Warbler	5	5	4	L	2
38	American Crow	4	5	3	M	2
39	American Kestrel	4	5	3	L	3
40	American Robin	4	5	3	M	3
41	Belted Kingfisher	4	5	3	M	3
42	Black-capped Chickadee	4	5	3	L	1
43	Brown Creeper	4	5	3	M	3
44	Cedar Waxwing	4	5	3	L	1
45	Dark-eyed Junco	4	5	3	M	3
46	Eastern Phoebe	4	5	3	M	3
47	European Starling	4	5	3	M	4
48	Golden Eagle	4	5 W	3	M	3
49	Hairy Woodpecker	4	5	3	L	3
50	Hermit Thrush	4	5	3	M	2
51	Long-eared Owl	4	5	3	M	4
52	Northern Flicker	4	5	3	M	3
53	Northern Saw-whet Owl	4	5	3	M?	3
54	Olive-sided Flycatcher	4	5	3	H	4
55	Red-eyed Vireo	4	5	3	L	2

Table 7i. Prince Edward Island (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
56	Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	5	3	L	3
57	Song Sparrow	4	5	3	M	3
58	Vesper Sparrow	4	5	3	M	5
59	American Goldfinch	4	5	2	M	3
60	Brown-headed Cowbird	4	5	2	M	5
61	Downy Woodpecker	4	5	2	L	1
62	Gray Partridge	4	5	2	M	3
63	Great Blue Heron	4	5	2	L	3
64	House Sparrow	4	5	2	M	5
65	Pied-billed Grebe	4	5	2	M	3
66	Pileated Woodpecker	4	5	2	L	2
67	Red-tailed Hawk	4	5	2	L	3
68	Red-winged Blackbird	4	5	2	M	3
69	Rock Dove	4	5	2	M	3
70	Virginia Rail	4	5	2	M	3
71	Common Raven	4	4	4	VL	3
72	Gray Jay	4	3	5	M	3
73	Blue Jay	3	5	1	M	3
74	Common Grackle	3	5	1	H	3
75	Horned Lark	3	5	1	M	5
76	Mourning Dove	3	5	1	L	1
77	Ring-necked Pheasant	3	5	1	M	1
78	White-breasted Nuthatch	3	5	1	M	3
79	Spruce Grouse	3	1	5	M	3
80	Bay-breasted Warbler	?	? M	5	M	2
81	Blackpoll Warbler	?	? M	5	H	5
82	Canada Warbler	?	? M	5	M	3
83	Cape May Warbler	?	? M	5	M	3
84	Common Loon	?	? M	5	M	1
85	Horned Grebe	?	? M	5	H	4
86	Lapland Longspur	?	? M	5	M	3
87	Magnolia Warbler	?	? M	5	M	3
88	Palm Warbler	?	? M	5	M	3
89	Philadelphia Vireo	?	? M	5	M	2
90	Red-throated Loon	?	? M	5	M	3
91	Tennessee Warbler	?	? M	5	M	2
92	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	?	? M	5	M	3
93	Alder Flycatcher	?	? M	4	M	3
94	American Coot	?	? M	4	H	5
95	American Pipit	?	? M	4	H	4
96	American Redstart	?	? M	4	M	3
97	Fox Sparrow	?	? M	4	M	2
98	Least Flycatcher	?	? M	4	M	3
99	Red-necked Grebe	?	? M	4	M	2
100	White-crowned Sparrow	?	? M	4	M	4
101	Wilson's Warbler	?	? M	4	M	3
102	Barred Owl	?	? M	3	M	2
103	Black-and-white Warbler	?	? M	3	M	3
104	Blackburnian Warbler	?	? M	3	M	1
105	Bobolink	?	? M	3	M	5
106	Chestnut-sided Warbler	?	? M	3	M	3
107	Chipping Sparrow	?	? M	3	M	3
108	Nashville Warbler	?	? M	3	M	3
109	Northern Harrier	?	? M	3	L	3
110	Northern Waterthrush	?	? M	3	M	3

Table 7i. Prince Edward Island (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>	Prov. Trend Score <sup>e</sup>
111	Ovenbird	?	? M	3	M	3
112	Solitary Vireo	?	? M	3	L	1
113	Veery	?	? M	3	H	3
114	Yellow Warbler	?	? M	3	L	2
115	Barn Swallow	?	? M	2	M	4
116	Black-billed Cuckoo	?	? M	2	M	5
117	Black-throated Blue Warbler	?	? M	2	H	3
118	Cliff Swallow	?	? M	2	M	3
119	Common Yellowthroat	?	? M	2	M	3
120	House Wren	?	? M	2	L	2
121	Northern Oriole	?	? M	2	M	3
122	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	?	? M	2	M	3
123	Black-crowned Night-Heron	?	? M	1	M	3
124	Brown Thrasher	?	? M	1	H	3
125	Chimney Swift	?	? M	1	H	5
126	Common Nighthawk	?	? M	1	L	3
127	Eastern Bluebird	?	? M	1	M	3
128	Eastern Meadowlark	?	? M	1	H	3
129	Eastern Wood-Pewee	?	? M	1	H	3
130	Gray Catbird	?	? M	1	H	3
131	Great Egret	?	? M	1	M	3
132	Loggerhead Shrike	?	? M	1	H	5
133	Northern Parula	?	? M	1	M	3
134	Peregrine Falcon	?	? M	1	L	1
135	Purple Martin	?	? M	1	M	3
136	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	?	? M	1	M	3

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

<sup>e</sup> Provincial trend score (details in Table 1).



Table 7j. Newfoundland.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>
1	Common Redpoll	5	5	4	M
2	Gray-cheeked Thrush	5	5	4	M?
3	Blackpoll Warbler	5	4	5	H
4	Snowy Owl	5	4 W	5	M
5	American Tree Sparrow	4	4	4	H
6	Black-throated Green Warbler	4	4	4	M
7	Fox Sparrow	4	4	4	M
8	Pine Grosbeak	4	4	4	M
9	Rough-legged Hawk	4	4	4	M
10	Boreal Chickadee	4	3	5	H
11	Common Loon	4	3	5	M
12	Gray Jay	4	3	5	M
13	Northern Hawk Owl	4	3	5	M?
14	Red-throated Loon	4	3	5	M
15	Rusty Blackbird	4	3	5	H
16	Spruce Grouse	4	3	5	M
17	White-throated Sparrow	4	3	5	H
18	White-winged Crossbill	4	3	5	M?
19	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	4	3	5	M
20	American Pipit	4	3	4	H
21	Black-backed Woodpecker	4	3	4	L
22	Common Raven	4	3	4	VL
23	Gyrfalcon	4	3 W	4	M
24	Hoary Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M
25	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	3	4	L
26	Merlin	4	3	4	L
27	Northern Goshawk	4	3	4	M
28	Northern Shrike	4	3	4	M
29	Osprey	4	3	4	L
30	Pine Siskin	4	3	4	M
31	Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	3	4	L
32	Rock Ptarmigan	4	3 W	4	M
33	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	3	4	M
34	Savannah Sparrow	4	3	4	M
35	Short-eared Owl	4	3	4	M
36	Three-toed Woodpecker	4	3	4	M
37	White-crowned Sparrow	4	3	4	M
38	Wilson's Warbler	4	3	4	M
39	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	3	4	L
40	Mourning Warbler	4	2	5	M
41	Palm Warbler	4	2	5	M
42	Swamp Sparrow	4	2	5	M
43	Northern Wheatear	3	4	2	L
44	Willow Ptarmigan	3	4	2	M?
45	American Robin	3	3	3	M
46	Belted Kingfisher	3	3	3	M
47	Black-and-white Warbler	3	3	3	M
48	Dark-eyed Junco	3	3	3	M
49	European Starling	3	3	3	M
50	Golden Eagle	3	3	3	M
51	Great Horned Owl	3	3	3	L
52	Northern Flicker	3	3	3	M
53	Northern Waterthrush	3	3	3	M
54	Alder Flycatcher	3	2	4	M
55	American Bittern	3	2	4	M

Table 7j. Newfoundland (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>
56	American Redstart	3	2	4	M
57	Bald Eagle	3	2	4	L
58	Boreal Owl	3	2	4	M?
59	Evening Grosbeak	3	2	4	L
60	Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	2	4	M
61	Orange-crowned Warbler	3	2	4	M
62	Purple Finch	3	2	4	H
63	Red Crossbill	3	2	4	M
64	Ruffed Grouse	3	2	4	M
65	Snow Bunting	3	2 W	4	H
66	Swainson's Thrush	3	2	4	M
67	Tree Swallow	3	2	4	M
68	Winter Wren	3	2	4	M
69	American Crow	3	2	3	M
70	Bank Swallow	3	2	3	M
71	Black-capped Chickadee	3	2	3	L
72	Brown Creeper	3	2	3	M
73	Cedar Waxwing	3	2	3	L
74	Hermit Thrush	3	2	3	M
75	Olive-sided Flycatcher	3	2	3	H
76	Ovenbird	3	2	3	M
77	Red-eyed Vireo	3	2	3	L
78	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	2	3	L
79	Bicknell's Thrush	3	1	5	VH??
80	Lapland Longspur	3	1	5	M
81	Magnolia Warbler	3	1	5	M
82	Philadelphia Vireo	3	1	5	M
83	Tennessee Warbler	3	1	5	M
84	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	3	1	5	M
85	Sora	3	1	4	M
86	Blue Jay	2	3	1	M
87	Horned Lark	2	3	1	M
88	Common Yellowthroat	2	2	2	M
89	Downy Woodpecker	2	2	2	L
90	House Sparrow	2	2	2	M
91	Rock Dove	2	2	2	M
92	American Kestrel	2	1	3	L
93	Chipping Sparrow	2	1	3	M
94	Hairy Woodpecker	2	1	3	L
95	Song Sparrow	2	1	3	M
96	Yellow Warbler	2	1	3	L
97	American Goldfinch	2	1	2	M
98	Barn Swallow	2	1	2	M
99	Brown-headed Cowbird	2	1	2	M
100	Red-winged Blackbird	2	1	2	M
101	Common Grackle	1	1	1	H
102	Bay-breasted Warbler	?	? M	5	M
103	Canada Warbler	?	? M	5	M
104	Cape May Warbler	?	? M	5	M
105	Sandhill Crane	?	? M	5	M
106	Least Flycatcher	?	? M	4	M
107	Red-necked Grebe	?	? M	4	M
108	Blackburnian Warbler	?	? M	3	M
109	Bobolink	?	? M	3	M
110	Nashville Warbler	?	? M	3	M

Table 7j. Newfoundland (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>
111	Northern Harrier	?	? M	3	L
112	Solitary Vireo	?	? M	3	L
113	Veery	?	? M	3	H
114	Cliff Swallow	?	? M	2	M
115	Eastern Kingbird	?	? M	2	M
116	Great Blue Heron	?	? M	2	L
117	Red-tailed Hawk	?	? M	2	L
118	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	?	? M	2	M
119	Virginia Rail	?	? M	2	M
120	Chimney Swift	?	? M	1	H
121	Common Nighthawk	?	? M	1	L
122	Eastern Wood-Pewee	?	? M	1	H
123	Gray Catbird	?	? M	1	H
124	Northern Mockingbird	?	? M	1	M
125	Northern Parula	?	? M	1	M
126	Peregrine Falcon	?	? M	1	L
127	Ring-necked Pheasant	?	? M	1	M
128	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	?	? M	1	M

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

Table 7k. Northwest Territories.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>
1	Harris's Sparrow	5	5	5	H
2	Lapland Longspur	5	5	5	M
3	Red-throated Loon	5	5	5	M
4	Snowy Owl	5	5	5	M
5	Whooping Crane	5	5	5	M
6	Yellow-billed Loon	5	5	5	H?
7	Gyr Falcon	5	5	4	M
8	Hoary Redpoll	5	5	4	M
9	Pacific Loon	5	5	4	M
10	Snow Bunting	5	5	4	H
11	American Pipit	4	4	4	H
12	Rock Ptarmigan	4	4 W	4	M
13	Rough-legged Hawk	4	4	4	M
14	Smith's Longspur	4	4	4	H?
15	Sandhill Crane	4	3	5	M
16	American Tree Sparrow	4	3	4	H
17	Common Raven	4	3	4	VL
18	Common Redpoll	4	3	4	M
19	Northern Shrike	4	3	4	M
20	White-crowned Sparrow	4	3	4	M
21	Common Loon	4	2	5	M
22	Horned Grebe	4	2	5	H
23	White-winged Crossbill	4	2	5	M?
24	Siberian Tit	3	5	1	H?
25	Northern Wheatear	3	4	2	L
26	Peregrine Falcon	3	4	1	L
27	Willow Ptarmigan	3	3	2	M?
28	Bohemian Waxwing	3	2	4	M
29	Fox Sparrow	3	2	4	M
30	Gray-cheeked Thrush	3	2	4	M?
31	Red-necked Grebe	3	2	4	M
32	Savannah Sparrow	3	2	4	M
33	Short-eared Owl	3	2	4	M
34	Three-toed Woodpecker	3	2	4	M
35	American Robin	3	2	3	M
36	Golden Eagle	3	2	3	M
37	Bay-breasted Warbler	3	1	5	M
38	Blackpoll Warbler	3	1	5	H
39	Boreal Chickadee	3	1	5	H
40	Cape May Warbler	3	1	5	M
41	Clay-colored Sparrow	3	1	5	H
42	Connecticut Warbler	3	1	5	M
43	Gray Jay	3	1	5	M
44	Le Conte's Sparrow	3	1	5	M
45	Magnolia Warbler	3	1	5	M
46	Northern Hawk Owl	3	1	5	M?
47	Palm Warbler	3	1	5	M
48	Rusty Blackbird	3	1	5	H
49	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	3	1	5	H
50	Spruce Grouse	3	1	5	M
51	Swamp Sparrow	3	1	5	M
52	Tennessee Warbler	3	1	5	M
53	White-throated Sparrow	3	1	5	H
54	Yellow Rail	3	1	5	H
55	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	3	1	5	M

Table 7k. Northwest Territories (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>
56	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	3	1	5	M
57	Alder Flycatcher	3	1	4	M
58	American Bittern	3	1	4	M
59	American Coot	3	1	4	H
60	American Redstart	3	1	4	M
61	Bald Eagle	3	1	4	L
62	Black-backed Woodpecker	3	1	4	L
63	Black-throated Green Warbler	3	1	4	M
64	Blue Grouse	3	1	4	VH
65	Boreal Owl	3	1	4	M?
66	Evening Grosbeak	3	1	4	L
67	Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	1	4	M
68	Great Gray Owl	3	1	4	M
69	Least Flycatcher	3	1	4	M
70	Lincoln's Sparrow	3	1	4	L
71	Merlin	3	1	4	L
72	Northern Goshawk	3	1	4	M
73	Orange-crowned Warbler	3	1	4	M
74	Osprey	3	1	4	L
75	Pine Grosbeak	3	1	4	M
76	Pine Siskin	3	1	4	M
77	Purple Finch	3	1	4	H
78	Red Crossbill	3	1	4	M
79	Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	1	4	L
80	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	3	1	4	M
81	Ruffed Grouse	3	1	4	M
82	Sharp-tailed Grouse	3	1	4	M
83	Sora	3	1	4	M
84	Swainson's Thrush	3	1	4	M
85	Tree Swallow	3	1	4	M
86	Wilson's Warbler	3	1	4	M
87	Winter Wren	3	1	4	M
88	Yellow-rumped Warbler	3	1	4	L
89	Horned Lark	2	3	1	M
90	Cliff Swallow	2	2	2	M
91	Varied Thrush	2	2	2	M
92	Say's Phoebe	2	2	1	M
93	American Crow	2	1	3	M
94	American Kestrel	2	1	3	L
95	Bank Swallow	2	1	3	M
96	Barred Owl	2	1	3	M
97	Belted Kingfisher	2	1	3	M
98	Black-and-white Warbler	2	1	3	M
99	Black-capped Chickadee	2	1	3	L
100	Cedar Waxwing	2	1	3	L
101	Chipping Sparrow	2	1	3	M
102	Dark-eyed Junco	2	1	3	M
103	Eastern Phoebe	2	1	3	M
104	European Starling	2	1	3	M
105	Golden-crowned Sparrow	2	1	3	H
106	Great Horned Owl	2	1	3	L
107	Hairy Woodpecker	2	1	3	L
108	Hermit Thrush	2	1	3	M
109	Long-eared Owl	2	1	3	M
110	MacGillivray's Warbler	2	1	3	M

Table 7k. Northwest Territories (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>
111	Northern Flicker	2	1	3	M
112	Northern Harrier	2	1	3	L
113	Northern Waterthrush	2	1	3	M
114	Olive-sided Flycatcher	2	1	3	H
115	Ovenbird	2	1	3	M
116	Red-eyed Vireo	2	1	3	L
117	Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	1	3	L
118	Solitary Vireo	2	1	3	L
119	Song Sparrow	2	1	3	M
120	Vesper Sparrow	2	1	3	M
121	Warbling Vireo	2	1	3	M
122	White-tailed Ptarmigan	2	1	3	H
123	Yellow Warbler	2	1	3	L
124	American Dipper	2	1	2	H
125	Barn Swallow	2	1	2	M
126	Black-billed Magpie	2	1	2	M
127	Brewer's Blackbird	2	1	2	M
128	Brown-headed Cowbird	2	1	2	M
129	Common Yellowthroat	2	1	2	M
130	Downy Woodpecker	2	1	2	L
131	Eastern Kingbird	2	1	2	M
132	House Sparrow	2	1	2	M
133	Pied-billed Grebe	2	1	2	M
134	Red-tailed Hawk	2	1	2	L
135	Red-winged Blackbird	2	1	2	M
136	Rosy Finch	2	1	2	M
137	Swainson's Hawk	2	1	2	M
138	Townsend's Solitaire	2	1	2	M
139	Violet-green Swallow	2	1	2	L
140	Western Tanager	2	1	2	M
141	Western Wood-Pewee	2	1	2	M
142	Common Grackle	1	1	1	H
143	Common Nighthawk	1	1	1	L
144	Purple Martin	1	1	1	M
145	Mourning Warbler	?	? M	5	M
146	Philadelphia Vireo	?	? M	5	M
147	Hammond's Flycatcher	?	? M	3	M
148	Great Blue Heron	?	? M	2	L
149	Pileated Woodpecker	?	? M	2	L
150	Rock Dove	?	? M	2	M
151	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	?	? M	2	M
152	Yellow Wagtail	?	? M	1	L?

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

Table 71. Yukon Territory.

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>
1	Horned Grebe	5	5	5	H
2	American Pipit	5	5	4	H
3	American Tree Sparrow	5	5	4	H
4	Blue Grouse	5	5	4	VH
5	Bohemian Waxwing	5	5	4	M
6	Common Redpoll	5	5	4	M
7	Fox Sparrow	5	5	4	M
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	5	5	4	M?
9	Great Gray Owl	5	5	4	M
10	Gyr Falcon	5	5	4	M
11	Northern Shrike	5	5	4	M
12	Pacific Loon	5	5	4	M
13	Red-necked Grebe	5	5	4	M
14	Smith's Longspur	5	5	4	H?
15	White-crowned Sparrow	5	5	4	M
16	Blackpoll Warbler	5	4	5	H
17	Boreal Chickadee	5	4	5	H
18	Northern Hawk Owl	5	4	5	M?
19	Rusty Blackbird	5	4	5	H
20	Spruce Grouse	5	4	5	M
21	Golden-crowned Sparrow	4	5	3	H
22	Hammond's Flycatcher	4	5	3	M
23	White-tailed Ptarmigan	4	5	3	H
24	American Dipper	4	5	2	H
25	Dusky Flycatcher	4	5	2	M
26	Mountain Bluebird	4	5	2	M
27	Northern Wheatear	4	5	2	L
28	Rosy Finch	4	5	2	M
29	Swainson's Hawk	4	5	2	M
30	Townsend's Solitaire	4	5	2	M
31	Varied Thrush	4	5	2	M
32	Violet-green Swallow	4	5	2	L
33	Western Wood-Pewee	4	5	2	M
34	Alder Flycatcher	4	4	4	M
35	Bald Eagle	4	4	4	L
36	Boreal Owl	4	4	4	M?
37	Least Flycatcher	4	4	4	M
38	Lincoln's Sparrow	4	4	4	L
39	Orange-crowned Warbler	4	4	4	M
40	Osprey	4	4	4	L
41	Pine Grosbeak	4	4	4	M
42	Rock Ptarmigan	4	4 W	4	M
43	Ruffed Grouse	4	4	4	M
44	Sharp-tailed Grouse	4	4	4	M
45	Swainson's Thrush	4	4	4	M
46	Three-toed Woodpecker	4	4	4	M
47	Tree Swallow	4	4	4	M
48	Wilson's Warbler	4	4	4	M
49	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	4	4	L
50	American Kestrel	4	4	3	L
51	Bank Swallow	4	4	3	M
52	Belted Kingfisher	4	4	3	M
53	Chipping Sparrow	4	4	3	M
54	Golden Eagle	4	4	3	M
55	MacGillivray's Warbler	4	4	3	M

Table 71. Yukon Territory (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>
56	Northern Flicker	4	4	3	M
57	Northern Harrier	4	4	3	L
58	Northern Waterthrush	4	4	3	M
59	Olive-sided Flycatcher	4	4	3	H
60	Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	4	3	L
61	Yellow Warbler	4	4	3	L
62	Common Loon	4	3	5	M
63	Gray Jay	4	3	5	M
64	White-winged Crossbill	4	3	5	M?
65	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4	3	5	M
66	Black-backed Woodpecker	4	3	4	L
67	Common Raven	4	3	4	VL
68	Hoary Redpoll	4	3 W	4	M
69	Merlin	4	3	4	L
70	Northern Goshawk	4	3	4	M
71	Pine Siskin	4	3	4	M
72	Red Crossbill	4	3	4	M
73	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	3	4	M
74	Rufous Hummingbird	4	3	4	H
75	Savannah Sparrow	4	3	4	M
76	Short-eared Owl	4	3	4	M
77	Sandhill Crane	4	2	5	M
78	Tennessee Warbler	4	2	5	M
79	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	4	2	5	M
80	Peregrine Falcon	3	5	1	L
81	Say's Phoebe	3	5	1	M
82	Siberian Tit	3	5	1	H?
83	Yellow Wagtail	3	5	1	L?
84	Black-billed Magpie	3	4	2	M
85	Brewer's Sparrow	3	4	2	M
86	Red-tailed Hawk	3	4	2	L
87	Willow Ptarmigan	3	4 W	2	M?
88	Horned Lark	3	4	1	M
89	American Robin	3	3	3	M
90	Dark-eyed Junco	3	3	3	M
91	Great Horned Owl	3	3	3	L
92	Hairy Woodpecker	3	3	3	L
93	Hermit Thrush	3	3	3	M
94	Barn Swallow	3	3	2	M
95	Cliff Swallow	3	3	2	M
96	Townsend's Warbler	3	3	2	M
97	American Redstart	3	2	4	M
98	Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	2	4	M
99	Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	2	4	L
100	Snow Bunting	3	2	4	H
101	Black-capped Chickadee	3	2	3	L
102	Brown Creeper	3	2	3	M
103	European Starling	3	2	3	M
104	Bay-breasted Warbler	3	1	5	M
105	Cape May Warbler	3	1	5	M
106	Clay-colored Sparrow	3	1	5	H
107	Lapland Longspur	3	1	5	M
108	Magnolia Warbler	3	1	5	M
109	Palm Warbler	3	1	5	M
110	Red-throated Loon	3	1	5	M



Table 71. Yukon Territory (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Provincial Responsibility <sup>a</sup>	Provincial Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Canadian Concern <sup>d</sup>
111	Snowy Owl	3	1	5	M
112	White-throated Sparrow	3	1	5	H
113	American Coot	3	1	4	H
114	Northwestern Crow	3	1	4	H
115	Purple Finch	3	1	4	H
116	Rough-legged Hawk	3	1	4	M
117	Sora	3	1	4	M
118	Winter Wren	3	1	4	M
119	Common Yellowthroat	2	2	2	M
120	Downy Woodpecker	2	2	2	L
121	Red-winged Blackbird	2	2	2	M
122	Black-and-white Warbler	2	1	3	M
123	Long-eared Owl	2	1	3	M
124	Northern Saw-whet Owl	2	1	3	M?
125	Ovenbird	2	1	3	M
126	Red-breasted Sapsucker	2	1	3	M
127	Solitary Vireo	2	1	3	L
128	Song Sparrow	2	1	3	M
129	Warbling Vireo	2	1	3	M
130	Mountain Chickadee	2	1	2	L
131	Rock Dove	2	1	2	M
132	Western Tanager	2	1	2	M
133	Common Nighthawk	1	1	1	L
134	Steller's Jay	1	1	1	M
135	Western Screech-Owl	1	1	1	M
136	Harris's Sparrow	?	? M	5	H
137	Le Conte's Sparrow	?	? M	5	M
138	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	?	? M	5	H
139	Swamp Sparrow	?	? M	5	M
140	Yellow-billed Loon	?	? M	5	H?
141	American Bittern	?	? M	4	M
142	Barred Owl	?	? M	3	M
143	Brown-headed Cowbird	?	? M	2	M
144	Eastern Kingbird	?	? M	2	M
145	Great Blue Heron	?	? M	2	L
146	Pied-billed Grebe	?	? M	2	M
147	Pileated Woodpecker	?	? M	2	L
148	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	?	? M	1	M

<sup>a</sup> Average of scores for Composite Canadian Supervisory Responsibility and Provincial Responsibility (details in Table 1). Fractional scores rounded to nearest integer.

<sup>b</sup> "W" indicates calculation based on winter range (see Table 1). Other codes: "M" indicates species present mainly as a migrant, "U" indicates species is present as a breeder but specific data on proportion of Canadian range or population in province are not in database.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>d</sup> From Table 6.

Table 8. Average Canadian Concern and Responsibility scores for taxonomic groups. Bold indicates average scores of 3.0 or more on both criteria.

Taxonomic group <sup>a</sup>	N of Species <sup>b</sup>	Average Responsibility Score	Average Canadian Concern
<b>CRANES</b>	2	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>LOONS</b>	4	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>LONGSPURS*</b>	5	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Waxwings	2	3.5	2.5
<b>SPARROWS*</b>	23	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Finches	12	3.2	2.9
<b>PIPITS</b>	3	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>CREEPER</b>	1	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>KINGFISHER</b>	1	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Warblers*	37	2.9	3.1
Rails	6	2.8	3.5
Grebes	6	2.8	3.3
Owls	15	2.7	3.1
Thrushes	16	2.6	3.1
Corvids	8	2.6	2.7
Hawks	13	2.6	2.5
Falcons	5	2.6	2.4
Shrikes	2	2.5	3.5
Parids	6	2.5	3.1
Vireos	7	2.4	2.8
Grouse	15	2.3	3.6
Swifts	4	2.2	3.7
Woodpeckers	14	2.2	2.8
Flycatchers	17	2.1	3.0
Swallows	7	2.1	2.8
Starlings	2	2.0	4.0
Dipper	1	2.0	4.0
Blackbirds*	11	2.0	3.2
Nuthatches	3	2.0	3.0
Hummingbirds	5	1.8	3.6
Wrens	8	1.6	2.8
Cuckoos	2	1.5	3.0
Tanagers*	2	1.5	3.0
Herons	9	1.4	3.0
Grosbeaks*	3	1.3	3.0
Doves	3	1.3	3.0
Frogmouths	4	1.2	3.0
Larks	2	1.0	4.0
Bushtit	1	1.0	4.0
Mimids	4	1.0	3.7
Buntings*	4	1.0	3.2
Barn Owl	1	1.0	3.0
Vulture	1	1.0	2.0

<sup>a</sup> Taxa are families, except that Emberizidae is broken into smaller groups (indicated with asterisks)

<sup>b</sup> Number of species in taxon that are included in the Canadian Landbird Database.

Table 9. Preliminary priority list for additional monitoring information<sup>a</sup>

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Concern <sup>c</sup>	Canadian Population trend score <sup>d</sup>
1	Bicknell's Thrush	VH	VH??	?
2	Blackpoll Warbler	VH	H	5
3	Boreal Chickadee	VH	H	5
4	Clay-colored Sparrow	VH	H	4
5	Harris's Sparrow	VH	H	4
6	Horned Grebe	VH	H	4
7	Rusty Blackbird	VH	H	5
8	White-throated Sparrow	VH	H	4
9	Yellow Rail	VH	H	3
10	Yellow-billed Loon	VH	H?	?
11	Bay-breasted Warbler	VH	M	3
12	Canada Warbler	VH	M	3
13	Cape May Warbler	VH	M	2
14	Common Loon	VH	M	2
15	Connecticut Warbler	VH	M	3
16	Gray Jay	VH	M	3
17	Lapland Longspur	VH	M	3
18	Le Conte's Sparrow	VH	M	2
19	Magnolia Warbler	VH	M	3
20	Mourning Warbler	VH	M	3
21	Northern Hawk Owl	VH	M?	3?
22	Palm Warbler	VH	M	3
23	Red-throated Loon	VH	M	3
24	Sandhill Crane	VH	M	3
25	Snowy Owl	VH	M	3
26	Spruce Grouse	VH	M	3
27	Swamp Sparrow	VH	M	3
28	Tennessee Warbler	VH	M	3
29	White-winged Crossbill	VH	M?	3?
30	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	VH	M	3
31	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	VH	M	3
32	Blue Grouse	H	VH	5
33	American Pipit	H	H	4
34	American Tree Sparrow	H	H	4
35	Black Swift	H	H	4
36	Northwestern Crow	H	H	3
37	Purple Finch	H	H	4
38	Rufous Hummingbird	H	H	3
39	Smith's Longspur	H	H?	3?
40	Snow Bunting	H	H	4
41	Alder Flycatcher	H	M	3
42	American Redstart	H	M	3
43	Black-throated Green Warbler	H	M	3
44	Bohemian Waxwing	H	M	3
45	Boreal Owl	H	M?	3?
46	Common Redpoll	H	M	3
47	Fox Sparrow	H	M	3
48	Golden-crowned Kinglet	H	M	3
49	Gray-cheeked Thrush	H	M?	3?
50	Great Gray Owl	H	M	3
51	Gyr Falcon	H	M	3
52	Hoary Redpoll	H	M	3
53	Least Flycatcher	H	M	3
54	Northern Goshawk	H	M	3
55	Northern Shrike	H	M	3
56	Orange-crowned Warbler	H	M	3

Table 9. (continued)

Sequence Number	Species	Composite Canadian Responsibility <sup>b</sup>	Composite Canadian Concern <sup>c</sup>	Canadian Population trend score <sup>d</sup>
57	Pacific Loon	H	M	3
58	Pine Grosbeak	H	M	3
59	Pine Siskin	H	M	3
60	Red Crossbill	H	M	3
61	Red-necked Grebe	H	M	2
62	Rock Ptarmigan	H	M	3
63	Rough-legged Hawk	H	M	3
64	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	H	M	3
65	Ruffed Grouse	H	M	4
66	Savannah Sparrow	H	M	3
67	Sharp-tailed Grouse	H	M	3
68	Short-eared Owl	H	M	4
69	Sora	H	M	3
70	Swainson's Thrush	H	M	3
71	Three-toed Woodpecker	H	M	3
72	Tree Swallow	H	M	3
73	White-crowned Sparrow	H	M	4
74	Wilson's Warbler	H	M	3
75	Winter Wren	H	M	3
76	Bald Eagle	H	L	1
77	Black-backed Woodpecker	H	L	2
78	Lincoln's Sparrow	H	L	1
79	Merlin	H	L	2
80	Osprey	H	L	2
81	Red-breasted Nuthatch	H	L	1
82	Yellow-rumped Warbler	H	L	2
83	Common Raven	H	VL	1
84	Golden-crowned Sparrow	M	H	3
85	Olive-sided Flycatcher	M	H	4
86	Vaux's Swift	M	H	3
87	White-tailed Ptarmigan	M	H	3
88	American Dipper	L	H	5
89	Eared Grebe	L	H	4
90	Eurasian Skylark	VL	VH	5
91	Spotted Owl	VL	VH	5
92	Black-throated Gray Warbler	VL	H	3
93	Flammulated Owl	VL	H?	3?
94	Red-naped Sapsucker	VL	H	3
95	Siberian Tit	VL	H?	?

<sup>a</sup> Table includes species with "High" or "Very High" Canadian Responsibility or preliminary Canadian Concern scores which have a trend uncertainty score of 3 or 5 (see Table 4).

<sup>b</sup> From Table 5.

<sup>c</sup> From Table 6.

<sup>d</sup> See Table 2 for details on trend scores.

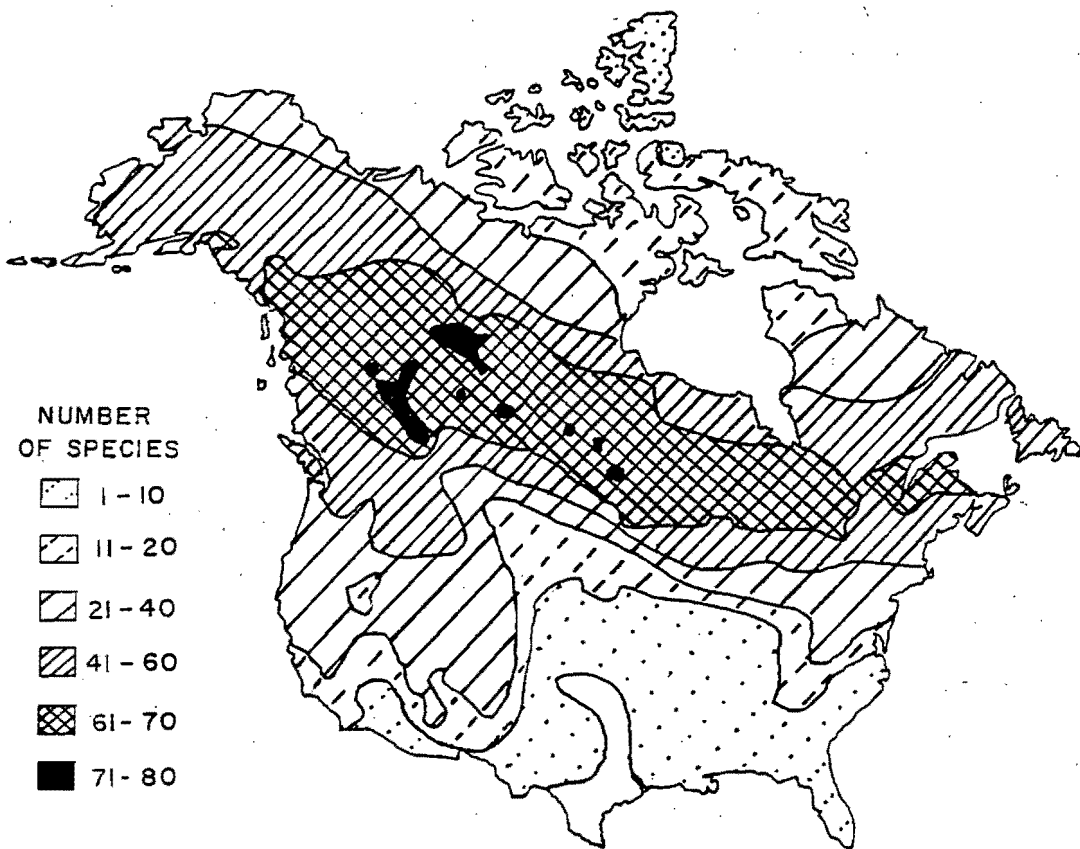


Figure 1. Overlap of breeding ranges of the 99 species with High or Very High Composite Canadian Responsibility. (All original maps prepared using GIS. The simplified, somewhat more generalized maps presented here were adapted from the originals by smoothing boundaries.)

## Canadian Responsibility Scores

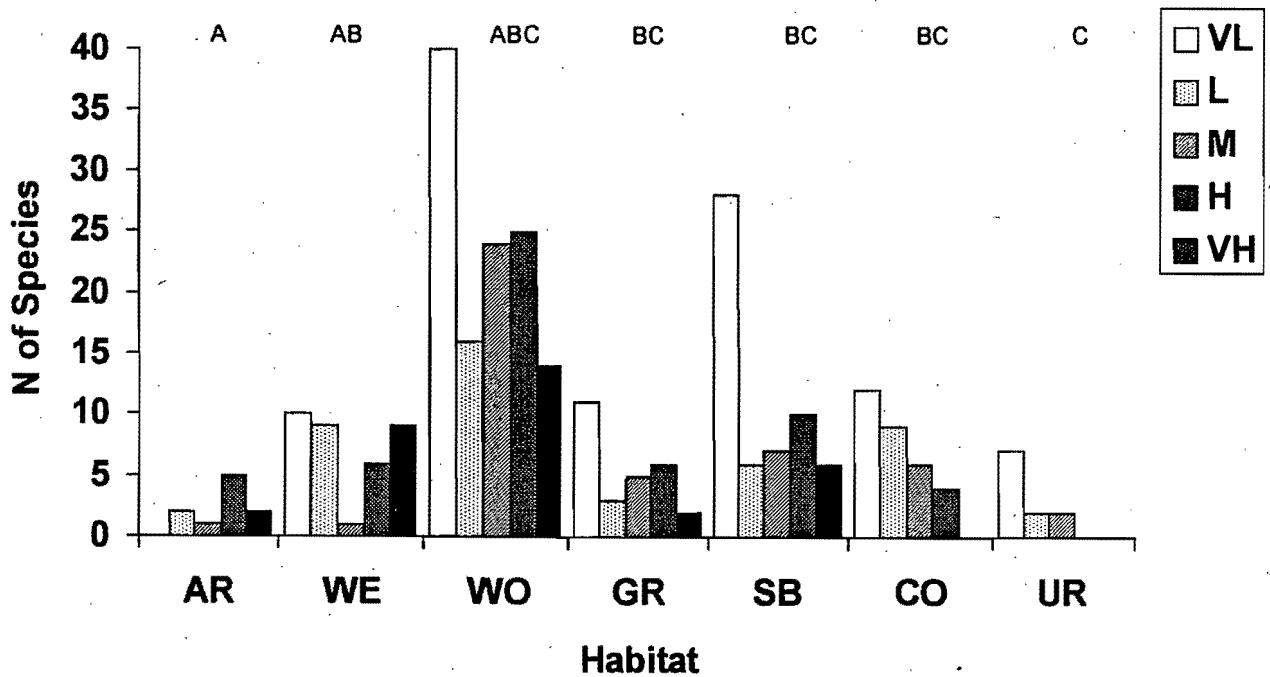


Figure 2. Distribution of Composite Canadian Responsibility scores according to breeding habitat. AR=arctic, WE=wetland, WO=woodland, GR=grassland, SB=scrub, CO=cosmopolitan, UR=urban. Species classified according to Peterjohn and Sauer (1993), with a few modifications and additions by the author. Groups sharing a letter (across the top of the graph) have mean scores that are not significantly different (and vice versa; Tukey's Studentized Range Test).

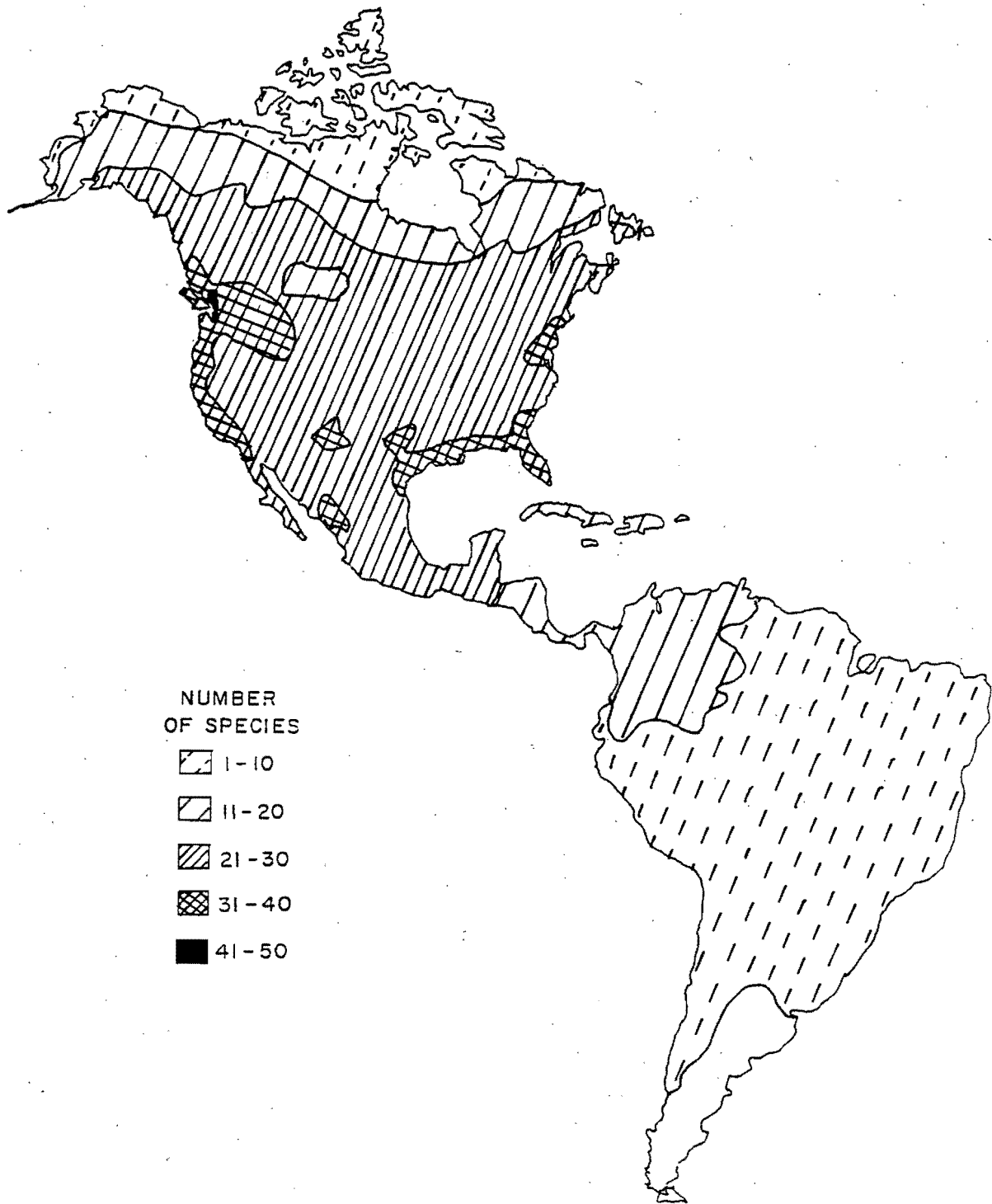


Figure 3. Overlap of wintering ranges of the 99 species with High or Very High scores for Composite Canadian Responsibility.

## Canadian Responsibility Scores

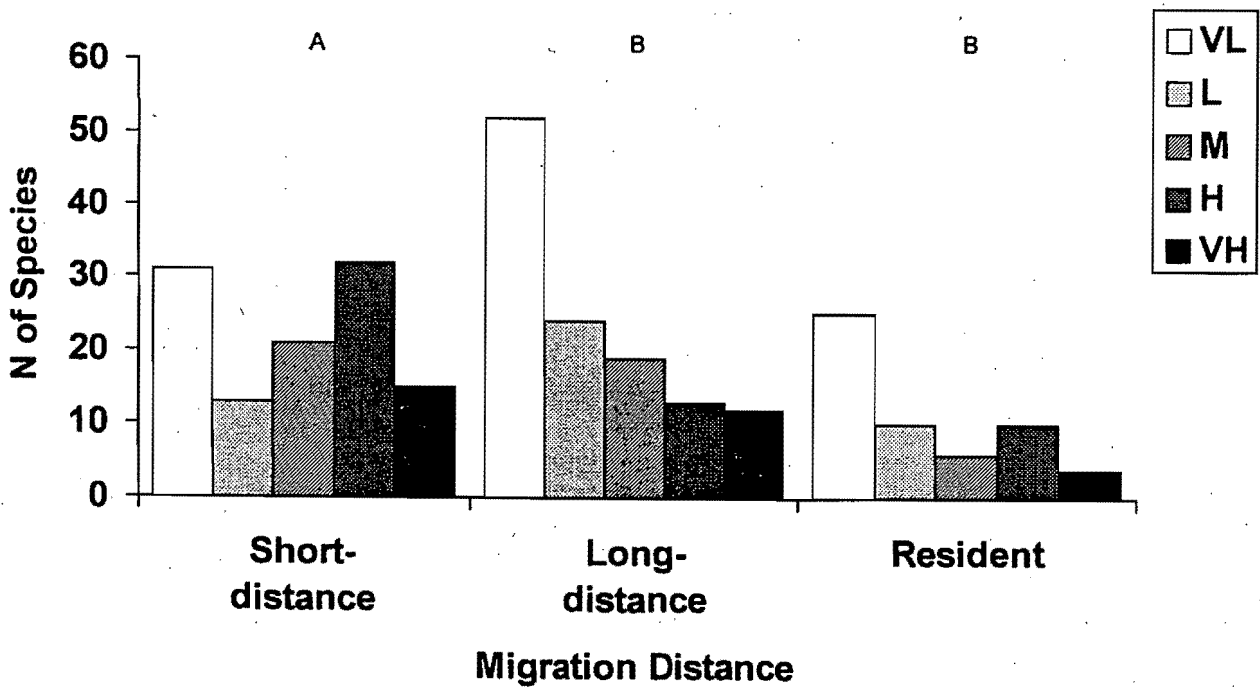


Figure 4. Distribution of Composite Canadian Responsibility scores according to distance of migration. Long-distance migrants winter primarily south of the U.S., while short-distance migrants winter largely within the U.S. Species classified according to Peterjohn and Sauer (1993). Groups sharing a letter (across the top of the graph) have mean scores that are not significantly different (and vice versa; Tukey's Studentized Range Test).



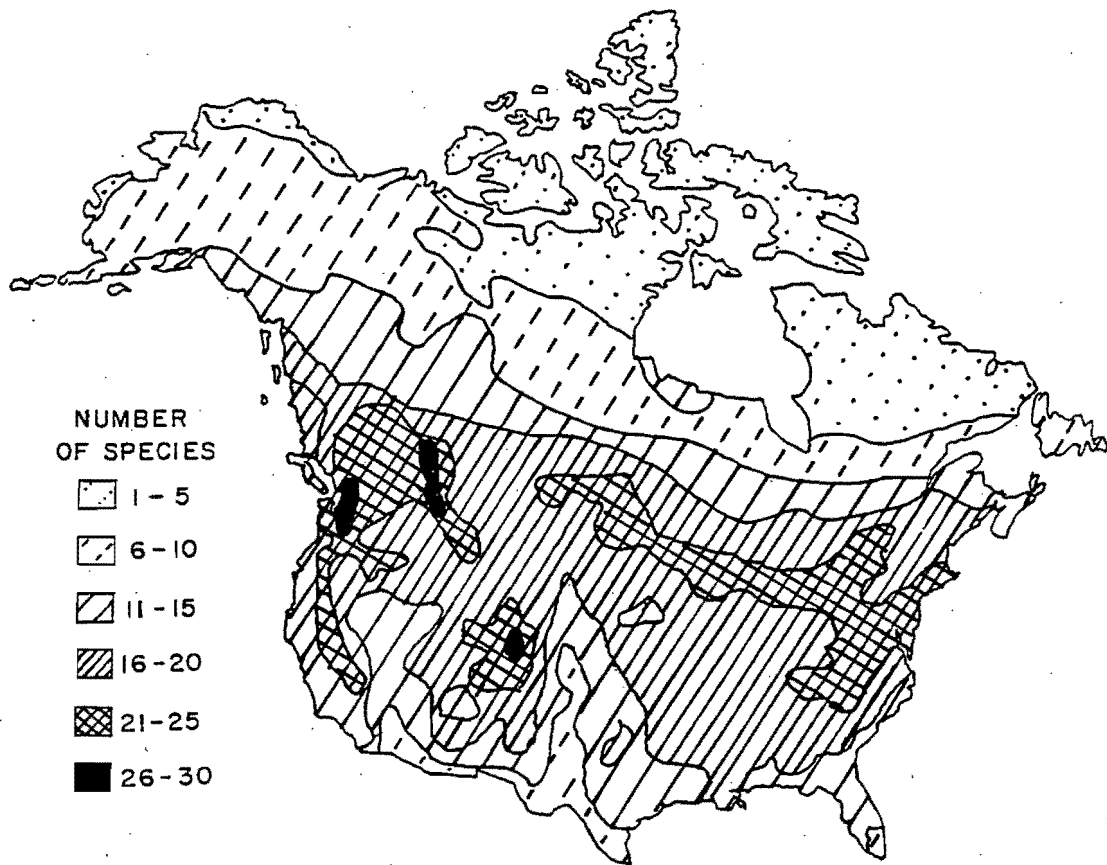


Figure 5. Overlap of breeding ranges of the 65 species with High or Very High scores for Preliminary Canadian Concern.

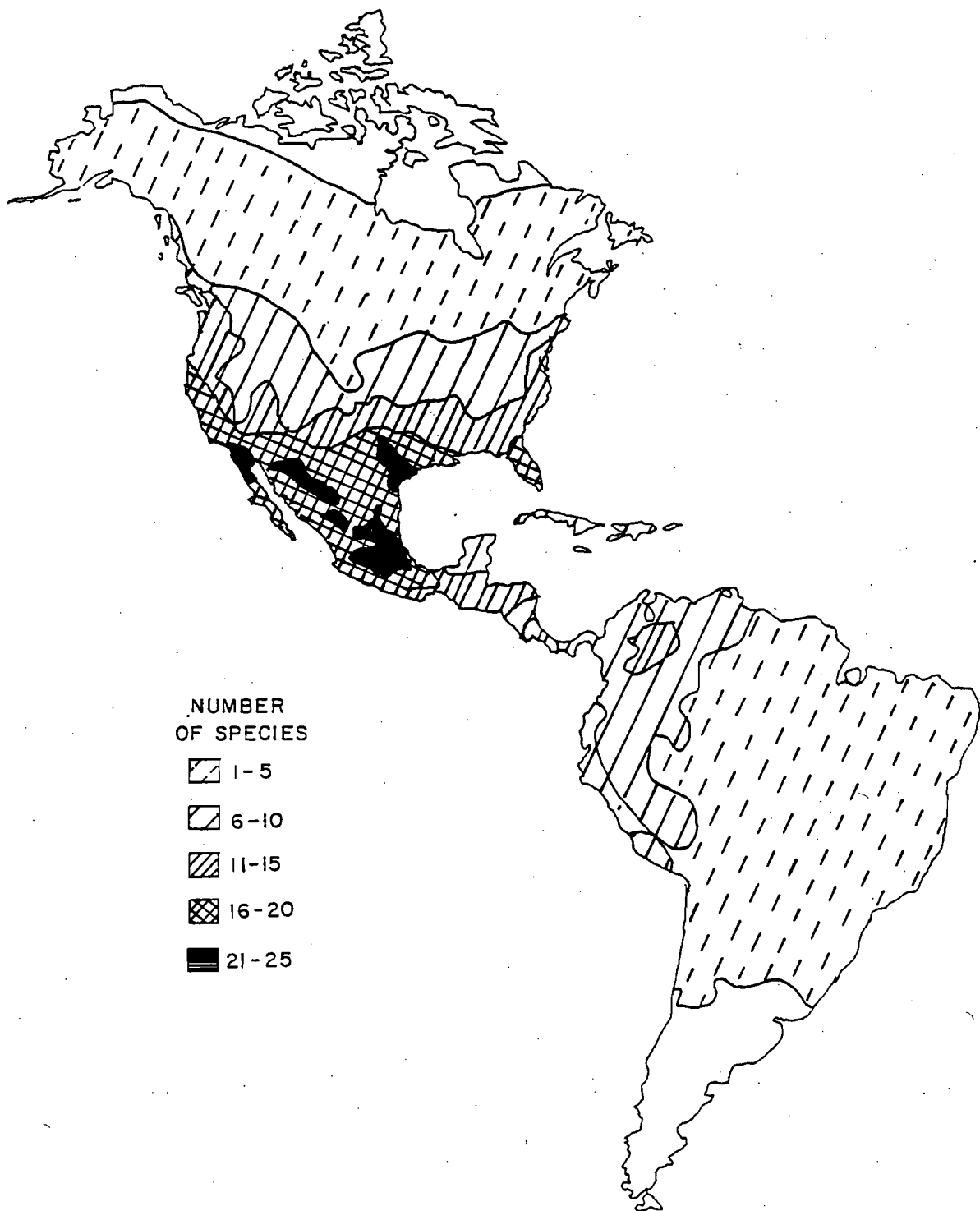


Figure 6. Overlap of wintering ranges of the 65 species with High or Very High scores for Preliminary Canadian Concern.

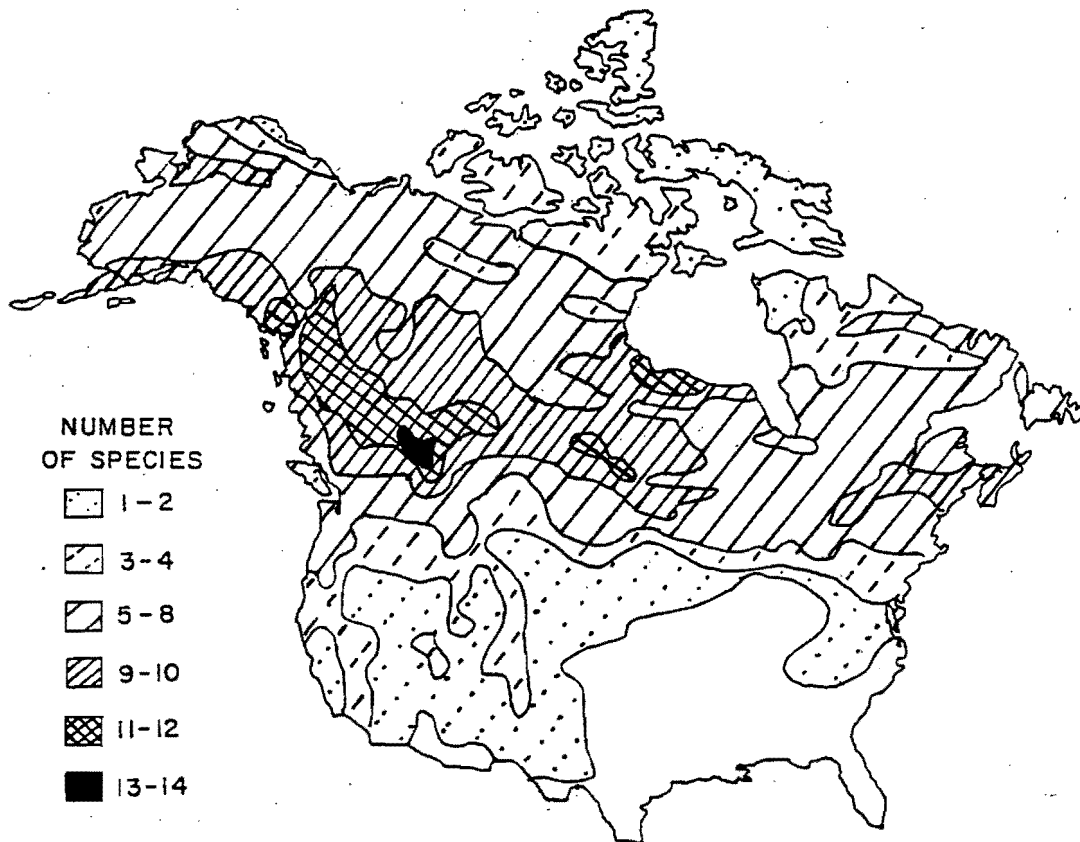


Figure 7. Overlap of breeding ranges of the 19 species with High or Very High scores both for Composite Canadian Responsibility and Preliminary Canadian Concern.

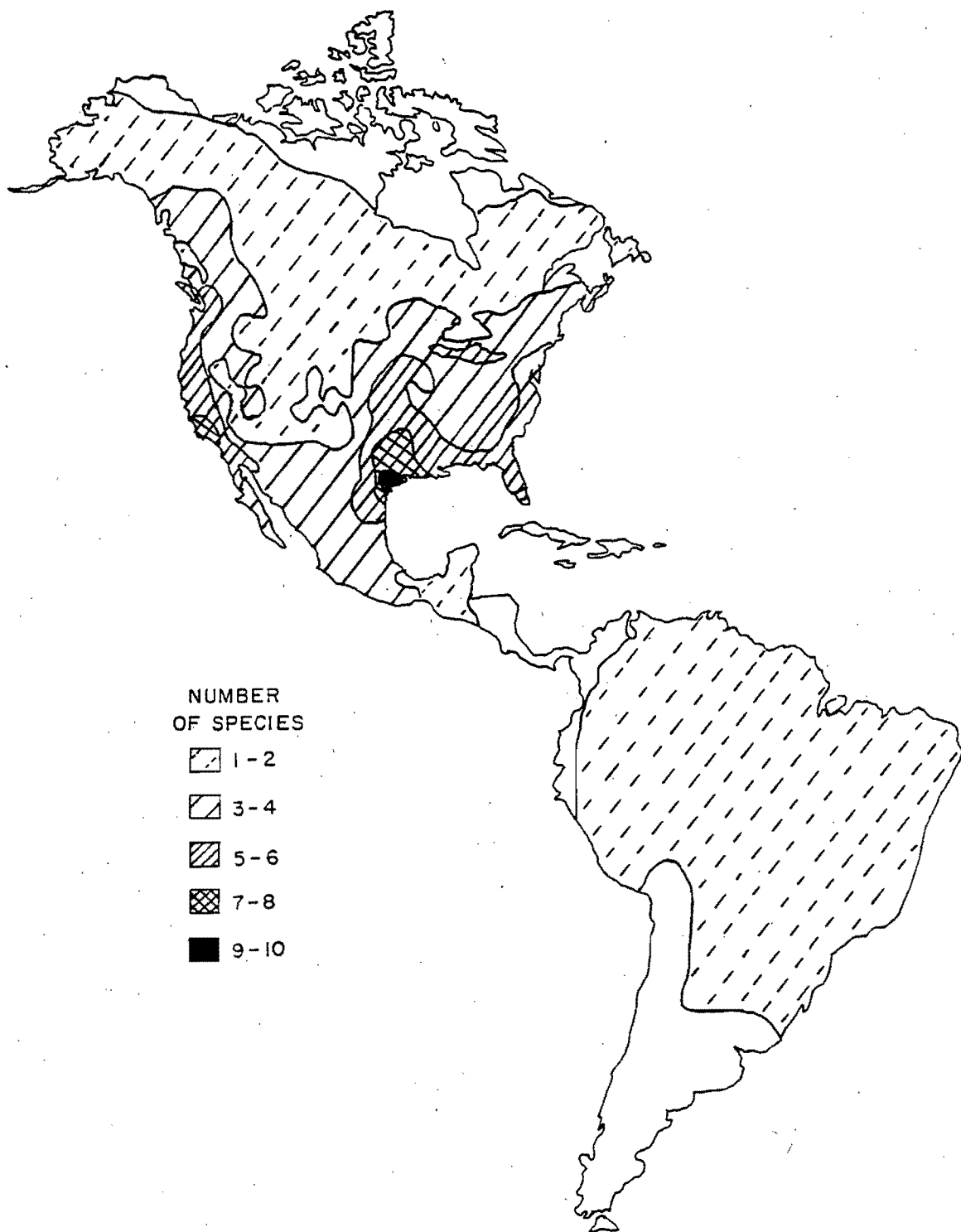


Figure 8. Overlap of wintering ranges of the 19 species with High or Very High scores both for Composite Canadian Responsibility and Preliminary Canadian Concern.

## APPENDIX I. Partners in Flight-Canada, Draft Statement of Purpose

The goal of Partners in Flight-Canada is to ensure the long-term viability of populations of native Canadian landbirds across their range of habitats and throughout their annual cycles.

Many agencies are already working towards the same end, but there is an important missing element that PIF-Canada is designed to fill. To ensure that scarce resources are used to maximum benefit of landbirds, we need to work together to define priorities, avoid costly duplication, identify gaps, communicate our knowledge and work cooperatively to overcome obstacles or undertake joint ventures that none of us could accomplish alone. This is the mandate of PIF-Canada. Participants include conservation organizations, government, resource managers, native groups and academia.

Landbirds are a conspicuous component of Canadian vertebrate biodiversity, making up about half of the 420 plus bird species breeding in Canada. To the general public, they are symbols of the status of ecosystems that support thousands of less familiar species--ecosystems that are frequently modified by human activities. Canada is committed to preserving its bird species under provision of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Migratory Birds Convention and other accords, but until now there has been no national conservation initiative for landbirds comparable to those for waterfowl and shorebirds. PIF-Canada's Landbird Conservation Program has been designed to serve this function, based on these guiding principles:

- Conserve bird populations before they become endangered;
- Base decisions on the best available science;
- Set realistic and measurable targets for population status, and monitor success;
- Focus activities on habitat at the landscape scale, using species-specific approaches when appropriate;
- Emphasize "on the ground" conservation at the local to regional level, while considering national and international concerns;
- Form partnerships to enhance conservation efforts;
- Work cooperatively with land owners and resource managers, balancing public and private interests in decision making;
- Build a knowledgeable public constituency interested in landbird conservation.

## APPENDIX II. Brief description of Landbird Database

To obtain a copy of the database, contact Judith Kennedy, Bird Conservation Biologist, Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, Migratory Birds Conservation Division, Place Vincent Massey (3rd Fl.), 351 St. Joseph Blvd., Hull, Quebec K1A 0H3 (EM: Judith.Kennedy@ec.gc.ca). We request users who compile additional data, or who find errors in this document or in the database, to contact this address so that we can maintain an up-to-date product.

The database contains some general information on species and status, scores as described in Tables 1, 2 and 4, and all underlying data, for all landbird species that regularly breed in Canada. The main sources of data are given here, while all exceptions are noted in the database and/or in the full written documentation. The database is in MS ACCESS v.2.0 (also available in DBASE IV), and consists of a national data table, a national reference table, and 12 provincial/territorial data tables.

Although the distributable portion of the database is currently (1997) restricted to landbirds, the master database also includes partial data on shorebirds, seabirds and waterfowl, and may be made available at a later time.

### Contents of National Data Table:

#### General information:

- AOU Number (primary link to other databases)
- English, french and scientific names

#### Data:

- Area of breeding range in Canada. All area data given in km<sup>2</sup>, and derived from digitized range maps.
- Area of breeding range in North America (U.S. and Canada only)
- Area of breeding range in Western Hemisphere
- Area of wintering range in Canada
- Area of wintering range in North America (U.S. and Canada only)
- Area of wintering range in Western Hemisphere
- G-rank (from Nature Conservancy)
- Canadian population trend (mostly from Breeding Bird Survey, 1966-94)
- Statistical significance of population trend
- Number of routes used in calculating population trend
- Trend, significance and number of routes (3 data items) for each additional trend source (primarily Christmas Bird Count, 1959-88)

#### Derived data values:

- Canadian share (%) of North American breeding range
- Canadian share (%) of North American wintering range
- Canadian share (%) of North American breeding population (based on Breeding Bird Survey density for selected species with high quality data. Estimation method detailed in written documentation.)

#### Scores and explanatory codes (see tables indicated for details):

- Score for Canadian share of North American range or population (Table 1)
- Code for above to explain which data used in assigning score
- Score for proportion of global range in U.S. and Canada (mostly estimated from visual examination of global range maps) (Table 1)
- Code for uncertainty of above score
- Score for Canadian Supervisory Responsibility (Table 1)
- Score for global abundance (Table 2)
- Code for uncertainty of G-rank
- Score for population trend (Table 2)
- Code to indicate which population trend data used for above score

Code for uncertainty of Population trend (Table 4)  
Breadth of North American breeding range (Table 2)  
Breadth of Western Hemisphere wintering range (Table 2)  
Score for Vulnerability (Table 2)  
Score for Preliminary Canadian Concern (Table 2)

Additional data in provincial tables (linkable by AOU number to national table):

General information:

AOU number  
English common name  
Code to indicate whether species occurs in province/territory

Data:

Area of breeding range in province/territory (in km<sup>2</sup>, from digitized range maps).  
Area of wintering range in province/territory  
S-ranks (from Nature Conservancy; not available for Maritime provinces or Territories)  
Provincial population trend (solely from BBS)  
Statistical significance of provincial population trend  
Number of routes used in calculating provincial population trend

Derived data values:

Provincial share (%) of Canadian breeding range  
Provincial share (%) of Canadian wintering range

Scores and explanatory codes (see tables indicated for details):

Score for provincial Supervisory Responsibility (Table 1)  
Code to indicate season on which Provincial Responsibility score is based (see Table 1)  
Score for composite provincial Supervisory Responsibility (Table 1)  
Score for provincial "abundance" (based on S-rank, see Table 2)  
Code for uncertainty of S-rank  
Score for provincial population trend (Table 2)

National reference table

Lists all species, and gives source of data for each entry in national table, including citation of published material (full references contained in written documentation). Provincial data sources are more straightforward, and are cited in the written documentation rather than in the database.

APPENDIX III. Latin names of species covered in this paper, with key to locating species in data tables.

Sequence number in Table:

Species	Latin name	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	7i	7j	7k	7l	9
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	171	191	58	81	65	157	212	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clark's Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	150	170	42	65	51	147	210	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	67	119	17	26	77	78	188	193	162	154	99	107	31	13	61
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	6	13	1	5	6	3	105	190	156	147	85	.	22	1	6
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	141	40	45	68	52	104	211	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	160	180	213	76	60	26	37	173	150	70	65	.	133	146	.
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	15	78	100	120	118	53	73	8	92	94	84	11	21	62	14
Yellow-billed Loon	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	10	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	140	9
Pacific Loon	<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	63	115	208	201	192	173	197	192	.	.	.	.	9	12	57
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	25	88	203	197	189	171	191	119	157	149	90	14	3	110	23
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	47	99	108	13	71	31	15	21	15	13	9	55	58	141	.
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	210	61	.	.	.	195	133	182	124	141	.	.	.	.	.
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	178	277	212	181	55	25	36	144	63	67	63	116	148	145	.
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	245	218	.	.	218	207	221	197	170	161	131	.	.	.	.
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	294	293	.	.	225	215	224	201	175	169	.	.	.	.	.
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	212	63	.	.	219	209	222	198	171	163	.	.	.	.	.
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	235	208	.	.	216	205	220	195	167	158	.	.	.	.	.
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	246	219	215	.	206	208	127	61	120	114	.	.	.	.	.
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	228	201	228	140	123	176	214	175	110	157	123	.	.	.	.
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	32	95	.	128	208	203	217	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	26	89	104	125	91	58	77	120	.	150	.	105	15	77	24
King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	208	59	.	.	.	132	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	170	190	214	185	64	107	41	151	70	76	70	119	.	.	.
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	75	127	72	30	79	39	54	95	79	26	34	85	83	117	69
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	11	18	.	129	14	9	13	55	13	106	.	.	54	.	10
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	236	209	.	.	.	116	57	168	159	.	.	.	.	.	.
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	37	19	2	14	15	61	44	122	158	151	94	.	59	113	.
Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	155	175	219	70	54	24	203	170	164	66	62	.	.	.	.
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	185	4	230	.	217	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	215	66	235	.	.	135	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	214	65	234	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	196	47	229	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	35	2	4	199	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	4	32
Spruce Grouse	<i>Dendragapus canadensis</i>	28	91	105	126	121	59	78	14	94	32	79	16	50	20	26
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	71	123	71	97	78	80	52	93	78	87	30	64	81	43	65
Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	175	195	191	216	204	193	204	83	.	.	.	44	27	87	.
Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus mutus</i>	68	120	116	202	193	174	198	92	.	.	.	32	12	42	62
White-tailed Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus leucurus</i>	98	35	34	189	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	23	87
Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	73	125	118	28	21	37	53	125	.	.	.	82	44	67	.
Sage Grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	220	71	236	168	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	263	236	179	164	146	185	206	200	132	121	77	127	.	.	.
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	279	252	237	232	155	101	151	136	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	191	42	126	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	162	182	51	207	180	190	39	82	68	74	69	91	150	131	.
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	292	291	210	159	141	181	169	159	125	117	76	.	.	.	.
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	295	294	211	170	152	99	172	188	177	170	.	.	.	.	.
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	132	271	94	114	174	136	182	110	87	134	109	111	112	57	.
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	134	273	96	116	177	140	183	113	90	54	56	78	117	60	.
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	238	211	139	148	166	92	117	178	155	160	.	.	.	.	.
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	60	112	68	93	102	75	88	34	101	83	20	27	72	70	54
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	183	282	175	183	161	154	163	148	139	72	67	117	134	86	.
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	262	235	.	.	.	145	63	131	168	.	.	.	.	.	.
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	166	186	53	80	63	191	.	.	.	.	.	.	137	29	.
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	148	168	227	178	48	103	35	140	59	62	.	.	.	.	.
Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	69	121	18	27	20	175	94	40	26	24	28	9	13	116	63
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	287	286	231	149	131	178	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	113	148	88	109	35	130	62	70	44	46	48	50	36	54	.
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	82	258	64	130	94	64	47	85	74	78	11	57	61	35	76
Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolis</i>	57	109	110	91	98	71	84	30	97	80	18	23	7	10	51
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	258	231	152	161	144	212	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	293	292	151	218	221	211	223	185	142	167	134	126	26	80	.
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	83	262	114	134	101	74	87	33	100	100	.	26	71	69	77
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	127	266	79	40	81	121	57	98	82	36	39	92	94	50	.
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	84	263	69	95	104	76	91	35	76	84	22	29	74	40	78
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	225	198	127	.	.	107	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	116	151	92	46	36	134	64	108	45	49	51	.	109	123	.
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	74	126	119	137	110	82	97	43	105	102	32	35	33	76	68
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	102	137	22	102	185	123	23	66	35	37	102	.	96	142	.
Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	189	8	158	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	56	108	9	90	74	34	49	123	.	.	.	.	68	9	50
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	51	103	66	132	181	67	81	26	153	140	14	58	65	36	45
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	120	155	28	49	86	137	30	111	47	51	53	.	124	.	.
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	240	213	.	225	196	94	121	131	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Western Screech-Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	274	247	164	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135	.	.
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	205	56	142	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	130	269	89	110	171	131	179	71	147	133	.	51	106	91	.
Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	27	90	205	10	13	15	11	4	11	31	.	4	4	111	25



Sequence number in Table:

Species	Latin name	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	7i	7j	7k	7l	9
Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	22	85	102	123	120	55	75	12	109	148		13	46	18	21
Burrowing Owl	<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>	232	205	132	144	126	90									
Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	159	179	48	182											
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	282	255	238			217	153	64	137	142					
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	144	164	226	59	45	145	33	80	57	60	116				
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	103	138	81	103	168	124	175	67	144	89	41	46	97	52	
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	131	270	90	111	85	132	63	107	85	47	49	94	107	92	
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	177	276	172	67	160	150	158	81	138	64	61	89	130	120	
White-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	277	250	166												
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	85	259	65	86	95	65	80	24	17	15	12	21	62	66	79
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	77	129	74	138	184	85	100	45	152			36	34	46	71
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	34	97	124	12	26	19	14	56	14	12	8	84	56	65	31
Red-naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	219	70	154	163	201										94
Red-breasted Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	123	158	29												126
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	280	253	168	175											
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	182	281	49	77	179	106	38	147	67	71	66		149	147	
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	261	234		230	222	97	144	186	174						
Lewis's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	211	62	148	156											
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	260	233				213	143								
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	119	154	93	113	173	135	181	73	148	92	52	52	111	56	
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	200	51					115								
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	174	194			68	28	42	152	71	77					
Common Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	237	210	138	211	129										
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	286	285	137	147	165	110	167	130	141	129	126	121	143	133	
Black Swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	40	22	3	131											35
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	199	50		224	127	91	114	153	113	108	125	120			
Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	96	33	31												86
White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	278	251	167	174	207										
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	265	238		166	148	119	146	163	133	122	136	128			
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	227	200	129												
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	190	41	125		215										
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	43	25	19	194										74	38
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	139	38	41	179											
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	154	174	173	69	53	151	159	143	62	65		115	131	144	
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	272	245	162	171	153	100	225								
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Miarchus crinitus</i>	244	217		152	134	113	126	156	119	113					
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	111	146	218	45	34	22	61	167	43	45	46		103		
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	267	240	157	169	151	200							92	81	
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	95	32	95	115	176	139	66	75	89	136	54	75	114	59	85
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	204	55		197	111	122	154	117	111	129	122				
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	173	193	60	83	67	192							141	33	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	33	96	123	38	25	18	22	19	34	34	92	19	55	79	30
Western Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	296	295	161	205											
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	224	197					106	59							
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	281	254	169	176	156	201	208	189	154	125					
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	46	98	192	85	70	30	43	20	72	96	93	54	57	34	41
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	59	111	112	20	19	35	17	124	21	82	98	106	69	37	53
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>	114	149	25	214									147	22	
Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	153	173	44	190	212									25	
Gray Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	288	287	232												
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	187	6	141												90
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	248	221	216	212	200	194	215	133	121	115	75	87	89	88	
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	145	165	37	60	46	187	219						126	84	
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	231	204	221	142	124	108	108	126	111	107	73	86			
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	269	242	159	204										134	
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	17	80	101	121	119	54	74	9	93	29	72	12	43	63	16
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	90	297	109	193	190	158	187	27	96	98	71	22	17	67	83
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	99	134	181	39	80	40	56	97	81	35	38	69	93		
Northwestern Crow	<i>Corvus caurinus</i>	41	23	11											114	36
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	285	284	136	145											
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	112	147	87	108	170	129	178	69	146	91	47	49	104	103	
Crested Myna	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	186	5	140												
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	106	141	195	104	31	167	26	103	39	41	105	109			
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	149	169	40	63	49	188	184	141	60	63	60	99	128	143	
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	176	196	61	84	69	29	213	194							
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	161	181	50	78	162	155	164	149	140	73	68	100	135	121	
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	203	54				206	120	58	116	145	128				
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	273	246	163	172	154	120	207	202							
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	256	229			143	96	139								
Northern Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	158	178	189	75	59	153	162	171	66	69	121				
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	7	14	121	124	90	57	76	13	31	30	3	15	48	19	7
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	146	166	38	61	47	146	202						127		
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	201	52	222	146	128	109	166	129	114	109	74	101	142		
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	86	260	6	19	73	159	83	28	19	17	16	59	66		
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	64	116	115	96	105	77	92	36	102	85	23	8	75	41	58
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	42	24	14	23	183	162	50	38	23	21	25	62	77	115	37
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	234	207	135	210											
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	289	288	144	226			130	134	122	116					
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostris</i>	66	118	15	24	107	163	51	91	24	22	26	63	78	72	60
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	31	94	107	127	122	60	79	18	95	33	7	18	23	64	29

Sequence number in Table:

Species	Latin name	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	7i	7j	7k	7l	7m
Rosy Finch	<i>Leucosticte arctoa</i>	164	184	52	208	213	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136	28	.
Hoary Redpoll	<i>Carduelis exilipes</i>	58	110	111	133	99	72	85	31	98	81	19	24	8	68	52
Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	52	104	67	87	96	68	82	86	75	79	15	1	18	6	46
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	142	162	187	57	44	143	155	79	55	59	59	97	.	.	.
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	65	117	13	22	106	161	18	37	77	20	24	30	76	71	59
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	45	27	20	29	22	83	98	94	27	25	33	65	10	100	40
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	18	81	.	122	7	170	6	52	5	5	86	80	2	107	17
Smith's Longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	44	26	209	220	210	38	189	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	39
Chestnut-collared Longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	140	39	.	64	50	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
McCown's Longspur	<i>Calcarius mccownii</i>	94	31	.	48	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	125	160	186	55	42	142	70	77	53	58	58	.	120	.	.
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	72	124	117	136	109	81	96	42	104	101	31	34	32	75	66
Baird's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	91	28	.	41	27	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	243	216	143	150	132	112	168	180	.	146	.	.	.	.	.
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	188	7	.	.	.	.	128	157	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Le Conte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	19	82	200	6	8	4	7	118	.	.	.	.	44	137	18
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	8	15	204	9	12	7	192	121	10	9	4	.	49	138	.
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	250	223	146	154	137	115	205	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Harris's Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	5	12	.	219	188	13	190	.	.	.	.	.	1	136	5
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	79	131	76	203	194	165	199	46	163	155	100	37	20	15	73
Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	93	30	24	196	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	21	84
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	9	16	122	37	93	17	21	17	33	11	6	17	53	112	8
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	39	21	193	16	16	63	46	23	16	14	10	5	16	3	34
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	109	144	85	107	84	44	176	106	84	132	107	93	101	53	.
Clay-colored Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	4	11	120	3	4	1	4	117	.	.	.	.	41	106	4
Brewer's Sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	147	167	39	62	199	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	.
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	241	214	.	.	205	197	123	132	169	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	110	145	86	187	169	128	177	68	145	90	45	48	102	90	.
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	124	159	30	53	41	48	68	115	51	56	57	95	119	128	.
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	87	261	113	92	100	73	86	32	99	99	.	25	70	38	80
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	29	92	206	36	24	8	12	15	12	10	5	42	51	139	27
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	53	105	7	88	97	69	195	87	161	139	97	7	29	7	47
Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	266	239	180	167	149	199	147	187	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	252	225	.	.	220	210	136	62	126	166	.	.	.	.	.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	163	183	190	79	61	156	186	174	69	75	122	118	151	.	.
Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	229	202	130	141	164	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	249	222	.	227	135	95	131	181	123	162	.	.	.	.	.
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	290	289	147	155	138	198	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>	202	53	.	.	130	93	118	196	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lark Bunting	<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	209	60	.	153	116	114	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	172	192	59	82	66	204	.	.	.	.	.	.	140	132	.
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	268	241	.	.	224	98	148	164	134	123	.	.	.	.	.
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	259	232	178	162	145	196	171	162	130	120	135	.	144	.	.
Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	151	171	171	180	178	148	185	169	149	138	118	114	90	95	.
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	143	163	36	58	158	144	156	138	56	127	115	98	125	94	.
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	78	130	75	99	112	86	101	96	106	104	.	67	85	47	72
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	184	283	57	184	203	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	139	32	.
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	101	136	80	101	82	41	58	99	83	131	.	70	95	51	.
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	255	228	150	160	142	183	170	184	129	.	.	.	148	.	.
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	50	102	5	18	18	66	194	191	160	153	.	.	28	5	44
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	129	268	84	44	32	42	60	104	41	43	44	73	100	.	.
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	61	113	10	94	103	160	89	89	22	19	21	28	19	11	55
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	213	64	233	157	139	116	200	158	172	164	132	.	.	.	.
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	133	272	184	51	39	168	67	112	49	53	55	77	116	.	.
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	24	87	103	8	11	56	19	54	9	.	89	82	146	.	.
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	126	161	33	56	43	169	209	168	54	.	.	.	121	129	.
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	284	257	.	.	226	102	154	137	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	135	274	185	52	40	47	32	114	50	55	112	112	118	127	.
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	276	249	.	.	.	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hutton's Vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	207	58	145	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	104	139	217	42	28	125	24	100	36	38	103	47	98	122	.
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	217	68	.	.	.	142	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	193	44	.	.	.	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	242	215	.	.	.	179	124	179	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	118	153	27	215	187	45	29	109	46	50	108	110	.	.	.
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	62	114	12	21	75	36	90	90	151	.	.	61	73	39	56
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	30	93	106	11	92	16	20	16	32	95	91	83	52	78	28
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	254	227	.	228	.	182	138	135	128	119	133	125	.	.	.
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	14	77	198	2	3	12	3	50	4	4	83	104	40	105	13
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	136	275	97	117	88	49	71	78	91	137	114	96	123	61	.
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	138	37	.	.	211	.	34	139	58	61	117	.	.	.	.
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	89	265	78	139	115	88	103	49	108	88	37	39	88	49	82
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	20	83	201	7	89	14	8	10	6	6	87	81	45	108	19
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	198	49	.	.	.	.	113	177	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	108	143	225	106	33	43	28	105	42	44	106	.	.	.	.
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	12	75	197	1	1	50	1	6	1	1	80	102	37	104	11
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	2	9	98	118	116	51	104	2	29	93	81	3	38	16	2
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	105	140	.	221	30	21	25	102	38	40	104	108	.	.	.
Black-throated Gray Warbler	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	192	43	131	223	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	49	101	207	17	17	32	16	25	18	16	13	6	63	.	43

Sequence number in Table:

Species	Latin name	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7g	7h	7i	7j	7k	7l	9
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	168	188	55	192	214	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	257	230	.	229	.	184	140	161	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	23	86	202	35	10	6	10	53	8	8	88	41	47	109	22
Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	216	67	.	.	.	.	.	141	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	122	157	196	50	38	46	31	76	48	52	111	76	115	125	.
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	121	156	183	188	175	138	65	74	88	135	110	53	113	58	.
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	251	224	.	.	.	.	.	134	199	.	.	.	.	.	.
Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	16	79	199	4	5	2	5	51	.	.	.	.	.	42	15
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	21	84	224	34	9	5	9	11	7	7	.	.	40	145	20
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	117	152	26	47	186	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	110	55
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	152	172	43	66	159	149	157	142	61	128	119	88	129	119	.
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	283	256	170	177	157	202	216	.	178	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	247	220	.	.	.	.	.	129	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	80	132	77	100	113	87	102	47	107	105	101	38	86	48	74
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	13	76	223	33	2	11	2	3	3	3	82	103	.	.	12
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	48	100	63	15	72	62	45	22	73	97	96	56	60	97	42
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	156	176	174	71	56	105	160	145	64	68	64	90	132	.	.
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	297	296	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	152	83
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	38	20	62	198	209	172	193	84	159	152	95	20	11	2	33
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	36	3	.	31	23	10	218	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	137	36	35	206	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	124	24
Sage Thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	221	72	156	.	223	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	253	226	177	213	198	118	137	160	127	118	.	124	.	.	.
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	206	57	176	151	133	180	125	155	118	112	130	123	.	.	.
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	194	45	.	143	125	89	111	176	166	.	.	124	.	.	.
Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	264	237	155	165	147	214	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	197	48	134	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	233	206	.	.	.	.	112	128	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	226	199	128	.	.	.	165	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	179	278	188	72	57	152	161	146	65	143	120	.	.	.	.
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	81	133	21	32	114	166	55	48	28	27	36	68	87	118	75
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	165	185	.	222	62	27	40	150	165	156	.	.	.	.	.
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	291	290	149	158	140	117	201	183	173	165	.	.	.	.	.
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	107	142	83	105	83	127	27	5	40	42	43	72	.	102	.
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	275	248	165	173	202	186	173	165	135	124	78	.	.	.	.
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	88	264	16	25	76	164	93	39	25	23	27	31	79	99	81
Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	218	69	153	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>	270	243	.	.	.	.	149	.	176	.	.	.	.	.	.
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	128	267	82	43	29	126	59	101	37	39	42	71	99	101	.
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Parus gambeli</i>	180	279	47	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	130	.
Siberian Tit	<i>Parus cinctus</i>	222	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	82
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>	3	10	99	119	117	52	72	7	30	28	2	10	39	17	3
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>	92	29	23	195	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	195	46	133	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	54	106	8	89	182	33	48	88	20	18	17	60	67	98	48
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	70	122	70	135	108	79	95	41	103	86	29	33	80	73	64
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	230	203	.	.	.	.	109	127	112	144	.	.	.	.	.
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	167	187	54	191	163	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	138	30	.
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	223	74	.	.	.	216	152	166	136	126	.	.	.	.	.
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	97	34	32	54	87	141	69	116	52	57	113	113	.	.	.
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	55	107	194	200	191	70	196	29	.	.	.	2	30	8	49
Bicknell's Thrush	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	1	79	.	.	.	1
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	76	128	73	98	111	84	99	44	80	103	35	66	84	45	70
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	115	150	91	112	172	133	180	72	86	48	50	74	108	93	.
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	100	135	182	186	167	122	174	65	143	130	40	45	35	89	.
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	169	189	56	209	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	31	.
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	181	280	220	.	.	.	172	.	.	.	.	43	25	27	.
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	239	212	.	217	195	177	119	60	115	110	127	.	.	.	.
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	271	244	160	231	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	157	177	46	73	58	189	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26