Caretakers should use this form to help us update IBA information. Before you start please read the accompanying guidance document 'Updating Important Bird Area Information: A Caretakers' Guide'. The Caretakers' Guide details how to use this form to document habitats, land uses, threats, and identify boundary concerns etc. The first priority is to update IBA information to ensure that what we report is accurate and up-to-date. Return this form to your IBA representative when completed and use e-Bird to document bird sightings.

Site Visits - It may take more than one visit to complete this form and some background research, particularly if you are not intimately familiar with your IBA. The bird monitoring page (Section 2, page 11) can be printed separately for each visit; Section 1(Site Assessment; pages 1-10) need only be printed once with additional information added during subsequent visits. **Bring the BSC site map** (available from the website or your IBA representative), **a GPS** if possible, **the telephone number of your IBA representative, and appropriate gear/food.** ***If the land is privately owned, ask permission from the land-owner before accessing. Safety for you and the birds is the number one priority.*** Don't worry if you can't complete every section. Some accurate information is better than a lot of information that isn't accurate, and this is step 1. Without citizen scientists, this and a considerable number of other important projects would not be undertaken; our many thanks!

SECTION 1: SITE ASSESSMENT

Site code:	**Site name:**	
Observer(s):		
Date Visit 1:	Date Visit 2 (if you return):	Date Visit 3 (if you return):
Other: (weather etc.)		

1. Describe how the IBA was navigated and extent of coverage: (i.e. on foot, boat etc. Use the map/GPS to mark your route, and estimate the proportion [%] of area within the IBA that observations were recorded).

2. Are conservation activities conspicuous/on-going within the IBA: Yes or No (circle)

3. Describe on-going conservation actions: (Record what, where, extent of IBA impacted, identify person/group responsible, include contact details if appropriate, intended outcome, are there opportunities for collaboration etc. Please **record details about land ownership, protected areas, and management plans too**).

4. What conservation actions do you feel would help improve conditions or the status of trigger species:

Caretakers' Reporting Form: Updating IBA Information

5. Describe the threats you reported in Tables 3 and 4: (Describe how each threat is in fact threatening birds and provide references if possible. For example, are scientific reports/other information available to link the threat(s) with loss of birds/habitat?).

6. Do you feel the IBA boundary is appropriate: Yes or No (circle)

(First, read 'Updating Important Bird Area Information: A Caretakers' Guide'. Next, comment about whether the predominating habitats are appropriate for trigger species and confirm the majority of these birds are regularly found within the boundary)
If you have concerns about an IBA boundary, use the site map to illustrate, briefly describe below, and contact your IBA representative.

7. Other descriptions: (i.e. did you observe or are you aware of threatened wildlife or flora in the IBA; comments about birds and their relationship with habitats, threats, or changing land-uses, and/or conservation actions etc. This information is important; it will help us update site summary text, target monitoring/assessment/conservation actions etc. You may also wish to comment on the utility of this form or guidance).

8. Are updates to the 'site description', 'birds', or 'conservation issues' sections required: Yes or No (circle)

Identify which section(s) of the site summary requires amendment.

9. Did you update the above section(s) and forward it (separately) to your IBA representative: Yes or No (circle)

Caretakers are not generally responsible for writing text; for the sake of nation-wide consistency, IBA representatives are. Your suggestions are appreciated however, and these should be forwarded to your representative.

Caretakers' Reporting Form: Updating IBA Information

Habitats

Table 1: Please **check (√) each habitat** found in the IBA. **Only include the % cover** (next to the √) **for predominating and important habitats**; those likely comprising 20% or more of the IBA and that would influence the success, abundance, distribution of trigger species. **Before you use this table, please read the accompanying guidance document 'Updating Important Bird Area Information: A Caretakers' Guide'.**

Habitat Category	**Habitat Type** (these are published on the web)	**√ + % cover**
Forest	Boreal coniferous	
Forest	Boreal deciduous	
Forest	Boreal mixed	
Forest	Elfin	
Forest	Gallery & riparian	
Forest	Pine	
Forest	River-edge (river-island)	
Forest	Second-growth & disturbed	
Forest	Temperate coniferous	
Forest	Temperate deciduous	
Forest	Temperate mixed	
Shrubland	Arid lowland scrub	
Shrubland	Arid montane scrub	
Shrubland	Riparian scrub & thickets	
Shrubland	River-island scrub	
Shrubland	Scrub	
Shrubland	Second-growth & disturbed scrub	
Grassland	Alpine & subalpine	
Grassland	Alvar	
Grassland	Edaphic	
Grassland	Low, seasonally wet	
Grassland	Northern temperate	
Grassland	Second-growth & grazed	
Grassland	Steppe & dry calcareous	
Grassland	Tundra	
Coastline	Estuarine waters	
Coastline	Intertidal mud, sand & salt flats	
Coastline	Lagoons	
Coastline	Rock stacks & islets	
Coastline	Salt & brackish marshes	
Coastline	Sand bars, banks & spits	
Coastline	Sand dunes & beaches	
Coastline	Sea cliffs & rocky shores	
Coastline	Shallow marine areas, coral reefs & keys	
Coastline	Shingle & stony beaches	
Sea	Open sea	
Sea	Pelagic waters	
Sea	Sea inlets	
Rocky areas	Inland cliffs	
Rocky areas	Rocky flats & barrens	
Rocky areas	Scree & boulders	

The Habitats Table is continued on the next page (page 4). Habitat definitions are found on page 5.

Habitats cont'd

Table 1 cont'd: Please **check (√) each habitat** found in the IBA. **Only include the % cover, or area of the IBA each habitat occupies next to the √** for predominating and important habitats.

Habitat Category	**Habitat Type** (these are published on the web)	**√ + % cover**
Wetlands (inland)	Bogs	
Wetlands (inland)	Cliffs, rocky shores & islets (freshwater)	
Wetlands (inland)	Ephemeral	
Wetlands (inland)	Fens, transition mires & springs	
Wetlands (inland)	Freshwater lakes & pools	
Wetlands (inland)	Freshwater marshes & swamps	
Wetlands (inland)	Geothermal springs	
Wetlands (inland)	Inland deltas	
Wetlands (inland)	Riverine floodplains	
Wetlands (inland)	Riverine sand beaches	
Wetlands (inland)	Rivers	
Wetlands (inland)	Saline & alkaline lakes	
Wetlands (inland)	Streams	
Wetlands (inland)	Water-fringe vegetation	
Desert	Semi-desert	
Caves (non-aquatic)	Caves	
Artificial landscapes (aquatic)	Freshwater holding pond (surface/groundwater fed; 1ha or 100m x 100m)	
Artificial landscapes (aquatic)	Other artificial wetlands	
Artificial landscapes (aquatic)	Rice paddies	
Artificial landscapes (terrestrial)	Abandoned & fallow farmland, disturbed ground	
Artificial landscapes (terrestrial)	Arable land	
Artificial landscapes (terrestrial)	Forestry & agro-industrial plantations	
Artificial landscapes (terrestrial)	Improved pasture land	
Artificial landscapes (terrestrial)	Other urban & industrial areas	
Artificial landscapes (terrestrial)	Perennial crops, orchards & groves	
Artificial landscapes (terrestrial)	Urban parks & gardens	

Habitat definitions are found on the following page (page 5).

Additional notes:

Habitat Definitions

Forest – boreal (general description) : northern areas south of the Arctic Circle and north of (about/at least) 50 degrees North latitude; generally dominated by spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, other softwoods, but can include areas predominated by hardwoods or areas with a mixture of soft and hardwoods.

Forest – temperate (general description): the North Temperate Zone extends northward from the Tropic of Cancer (about 23.5 degrees North latitude) to the boreal (which begins at about 50 degrees North latitude).

Forest – elfin: unique forest which may exist in BC only.

Forest – gallery and riparian: gallery forests are very unique and form corridors along rivers or wetlands and project into landscapes that are otherwise only sparsely treed, such as savannas, grasslands, or deserts. Gallery forests are able to exist where the surrounding landscape does not support forests. Consider using '**Forest – river edge (river-island)**' where the riparian zone is mainly forested, but is not a genuine 'gallery forest'.

Forest – pine: could be naturally occurring where pine comprises the vast majority of tree species or exists as a result of afforestation/wood and pulp plantations.

Forest – river edge (river-island): this category is for riparian forests or areas of land adjacent to bodies of water such as rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, marshlands, estuaries, canals, or reservoirs that is predominantly comprised of trees as opposed to shrubs.

Forest – second growth & disturbed: Area is predominantly treed, but the original forest was cut or controlled (by fire etc.).

Shrubland – arid lowland scrub: predominantly found in more southern regions, but can also be found in lower elevations of BC's Okanagan Valley for example.

Shrubland – arid montane scrub: predominantly found in more southern regions, but can also be found in higher elevations of BC's Okanagan Valley for example.

Shrubland – riparian scrub and thickets: similar to 'forest – river edge', but this is an area comprised primarily of shrubs that grow adjacent to rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, marshlands, estuaries, canals, or reservoirs.

Shrubland – scrub: commonly comprised of stunted, transitional vegetation (willow, birch, hawthorn etc.) post fire/other disturbance with or without canopy. In this case, species' compositions appear at a climax.

Shrubland – second-growth & disturbed scrub: as above, commonly comprised of stunted, transitional vegetation (willow, birch, hawthorn etc.) post fire/other disturbance with or without canopy. In this case, species' composition is not near climax, but areas show conspicuous signs of recent disturbance.

Grassland – alpine and sub-alpine: grasslands growing at higher altitudes (near to or above the tree line).

Grassland – alvar: an area of sparse vegetation that grows on a very thin soil layer over limestone bedrock. These are among one of the rarest habitats in the world and are only found around the Great Lakes.

Grassland – edaphic: are those in which the grasses grow in water-logged soils (i.e. flooded year-round).

Grassland – low, seasonally wet: similar to edaphic wetlands, but where conditions are not consistently wet.

Grassland – northern temperate: grassland not subject to consistent flooding/water-logging with, commonly, a variety of species present. Woody plants, shrubs or trees, may occur on some grasslands.

Grassland – steppe & dry calcareous: vast grass-covered plain without trees. Conditions are dry and normally with wide annual temperature variations.

Grassland – tundra: high latitude grasslands. Tundra grasslands are relatively uncommon due to high soil moisture.

Habitat Definitions cont'd

Sea – open sea: < 200 nautical miles

Sea – pelagic: > 200 nautical miles

Wetlands – bog: usually covered in peat, they are highly acidic and low in nutrients with no significant in or outflows (fed by rainwater). Bogs are home to vegetation like Sphagnum Moss, but can also include lichens (Arctic) and trees such as Pin Oak, Black Spruce, and Larch.

Wetlands – ephemeral: these are depressed wetlands that temporarily hold water in the spring and early summer or after heavy rains. Periodically, these wetlands dry up, often in mid to late summer. They are isolated without a permanent inlet or outlet, but may overflow in times of high water. They are free of fish, which allows for the successful breeding of certain amphibians and invertebrates.

Wetlands – fens, transition mires & springs: fens are more alkaline than bogs, contain sedges, grasses, rushes (primarily) and are fed by groundwater/surface water. Transition mires are areas where vegetation (in floristic composition and general ecological characteristics) is transitional between acid bog and alkaline fens. Springs are natural flows of groundwater.

Wetland – freshwater marshes and swamps: marshes are grassy wetlands often found along rivers and lakes. Marshes are dominated by grasses, reeds, rushes, and sedges. Swamps generally have hammocks, or dry-land protrusions, covered by aquatic vegetation, or vegetation that tolerates periodical inundation and have greater proportions of open water surface and may be deeper than marshes. In North America, swamps (unlike marshes) are usually regarded as including a large amount of woody vegetation.

Wetlands – inland delta: deltas are formed from the deposition of sediment carried by a watercourse as the flow leaves the mouth of the river.

Wetlands – riverine floodplain: a floodplain is flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a stream or river that experiences occasional or periodic flooding.

Wetlands – saline & alkaline lakes: salty and/or basic (higher than pH 7) lakes.

Wetlands – water fringe vegetation: not a riparian zone, but a zone where submergent vegetation such as elodea (*Elodea canadensis*), eelgrass (*Vallisneria americana*)transitions towards drier/land-based vegetation.

Artificial landscapes (aquatic) – freshwater holding pond (surface/groundwater fed): used primarily for watering livestock/other agricultural purposes and large enough to be considered a habitat. Associated land use is 'water management'.

Artificial landscapes (aquatic) – other artificial wetlands: may have been constructed to treat sewage/other effluents or to attract wildlife etc.

Artificial landscapes (terrestrial) – arable land: farmland or areas where crops are being cultivated. Not perennial/orchard, but generally rotational sustenance or cash crop farming.

Artificial landscapes (terrestrial) – forestry and agro-industrial plantations: small-scale to larger-scale forestry plantations.

Artificial landscapes (terrestrial) – improved pastureland: refers to pastures that have been managed to improve their productivity or utility to the land-owner. 'Improvements' could refer to fertilization, specific plant breeding and selection, tilling etc.

Land Uses

Caretakers' Reporting Form: Updating IBA Information

Table 2: **Check (√) predominant land/water uses**; those that influence the success, abundance, and distribution of trigger species. **Record the % cover or area of the IBA each land-use occupies**. Areas (terrestrial/aquatic) encompassed by predominating 'land uses' likely exceed 20% of the total IBA area. **Before you use this table, please read the accompanying guidance document 'Updating Important Bird Area Information: A Caretakers' Guide'.**

Land Use	√ + % cover
Agriculture	
Rangeland/pastureland	
Fisheries/aquaculture	
Forestry	
Energy extraction and mining	
Water management	
Hunting	
Military	
Urban/industrial/transportation	
Tourism/recreation	
Nature conservation and research	
Not utilized (natural area)	
Other[1]	

1. Identify what the 'other' land use(s) is in the table or the space below. 'Hunting' and/or 'tourism/recreation' categories may overlap with 'not utilized' or 'nature conservation and research' land uses. Use brackets where overlap exists and explain below.

Land Use Definitions

Nature conservation and research: designated parks/wildlife areas with on-going conservation related activities. Human activities may be restricted and biodiversity is managed and protected by government or non-government group(s).

Not utilized (natural area): primarily privately owned lands with no conspicuous activity in recent years so habitats are 'natural' or near their ecological 'climax'.

Tourism/recreation: areas specifically managed or previously altered (trails, jetties, camping facilities etc.) for tourism/recreation purposes. Includes areas renowned for influxes of tourists/recreationists during some part of the year.

Water management: associated with the collection, storage, distribution, management, and optimum use of water resources. Includes holding ponds and reservoirs for commercial applications and/or consumption, sewage treatment facilities, artificially constructed 'treatment' ponds and wetlands etc.

Energy extraction and mining: includes oil, gas, mineral, sand/gravel and other resource extractions, including wind power generation and solar systems etc.

Threats

Table 3: **Check (√) each threat to the right of the table.** Try and avoid being too sensitive when reporting. There are a considerable number of activities which are threatening; however we aim to identify the more serious ones. Even though you will record some threats as 'low risk' (Table 2), these threats still pose considerable risk to trigger populations. **Next, complete Table 4. Before you use these tables, please read the accompanying guidance document 'Updating Important Bird Area Information: A Caretakers' Guide'.**

Threat Category	**Threat Type** (these are published on the web)	**√**
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Annual crops - agro-industry farming	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Annual crops - shifting agriculture	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Annual crops - small-holder farming	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Livestock farming and ranching (includes forest grazing) - agro-industry grazing, ranching or farming	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Livestock farming and ranching (includes forest grazing) - nomadic grazing	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Livestock farming and ranching (includes forest grazing) - small-holder grazing, ranching or farming	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Marine and freshwater aquaculture - industrial aquaculture	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Marine and freshwater aquaculture - subsistence/artisinal aquaculture	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Perennial non-timber crops - agro-industry plantations	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Perennial non-timber crops - small-holder plantations	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Wood and pulp plantations (includes afforestation) - agro-industry plantations	
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Wood and pulp plantations (includes afforestation) - small-holder plantations	
Climate change and severe weather	Drought	
Climate change and severe weather	Habitat shifting and alteration	
Climate change and severe weather	Storms and floods	
Climate change and severe weather	Temperature extremes	
Energy production and mining	Mining and quarrying	
Energy production and mining	Oil and gas drilling	
Energy production and mining	Renewable energy	
Geological events	Avalanches/landslides	
Geological events	Earthquakes/tsunamis	
Geological events	Volcanic eruptions	
Human intrusions and disturbance	Recreational activities	
Human intrusions and disturbance	War, civil unrest and military exercises	
Human intrusions and disturbance	Work and other activities	
Invasive and other problematic species and genes	Introduced genetic material	
Invasive and other problematic species and genes	Invasive alien species	
Invasive and other problematic species and genes	Problematic native species	
Natural system modifications	Dams and water management/use	
Natural system modifications	Fire and fire suppression	
Natural system modifications	Other ecosystem modifications	
No known threats	No known threats	
Transportation and service corridors	Flight paths	
Transportation and service corridors	Roads and railroads	
Transportation and service corridors	Shipping lanes	
Transportation and service corridors	Utility & service lines	

The Threats Table is continued on the next page (pg 9). Threat definitions are found on the subsequent page (pg 10).

Threats cont'd

Table 3 cont'd: **Check (√) each threat to the right of the table.**

Threat Category	**Threat Type** (these are published on the web)	**√**
Over-exploitation, persecution and control of species	Direct mortality of trigger species - hunting and trapping	
Over-exploitation, persecution and control of species	Direct mortality of trigger species - persecution/control	
Over-exploitation, persecution and control of species	Habitat effects - fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	
Over-exploitation, persecution and control of species	Habitat effects - gathering plants	
Over-exploitation, persecution and control of species	Habitat effects - hunting and trapping	
Over-exploitation, persecution and control of species	Habitat effects - logging	
Over-exploitation, persecution and control of species	Indirect mortality (bycatch) of trigger species - fishing	
Over-exploitation, persecution and control of species	Indirect mortality (bycatch) of trigger species - hunting	
Pollution	Agricultural and forestry effluents and practices	
Pollution	Air-borne pollutants	
Pollution	Domestic and urban waste water	
Pollution	Garbage and solid waste	
Pollution	Industrial and military effluents	
Pollution	Light pollution	
Pollution	Noise pollution	
Pollution	Thermal pollution	
Residential and commercial development	Commercial and industrial development	
Residential and commercial development	Housing and urban areas	
Residential and commercial development	Tourism and recreation areas	

Once you identify the threats which are on-going/imminent and pose a risk to trigger species (Table 3), identify when and how serious the threats are in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Identify the most serious and on-going/imminent threats from Table 3 and provide further information about these in the below table, and also in the space provided for question 4 above.

Threat	**Scope (% cover)** [1]	**Timing**[2]	**Severity**[3]	**Season**[4]

1. Proportion of IBA area (e.g. 50%) each threat impacts, or will imminently impact.
2. Identify whether each threat is presently 'on-going', or imminent in the 'short'-term (1-2 yrs), 'medium'-term (3-5 yrs), or the long-term 'future'(5+ yrs).
3. Is there a 'high' risk that trigger species' success, abundance, or distribution will be considerably affected, or 'moderate' or 'low'.
4. Indicate whether each threat affects trigger populations during the breeding ('B'), wintering ('W'), or migratory ('M') period(s).

Low risk threats generally lead to localized changes to bird populations, but are less likely to result in sustained changes where, for example, a site would not qualify as an IBA in future.
Moderate risk threats would cause considerable and longer-term changes to bird populations. IBA designations could be down-listed from global to national for example, or certain species may no longer use the area.
High risk threats would result in direct/indirect bird mortality, very low breeding success, and/or birds no longer using an area which ultimately would lead to loss of status as an IBA in future.

Examples of threats and how to determine if a threat is a low, moderate, or high risk to trigger species can be found in 'Updating Important Bird Area Information: A Caretakers' Guide'. If in doubt, please ask your IBA representative for help.

Threat Definitions

Annual crops – ago-industry farming: large-scale farming and generally the same crops or types of crops are consistently grown year after year (i.e. corn, grains etc.).

Annual crops – shifting agriculture: the cultivated or cropped area is shifted regularly to allow soil properties to recover under conditions of natural successive stages of re-growth. Generally, a minority of fields are in cultivation and a majority are in various stages of natural re-growth.

Annual crops – small-holder farming: small-scale family/community farm, generally rotational and related to sustenance, but may sell surplus for profit.

Livestock farming/ranching – agro-industry, ranching or farming: large-scale cattle, dairy, poultry, swine etc. where animals are generally confined to smaller areas where landscapes are heavily utilized and food/water supplied for their sustenance.

Livestock farming/ranching – nomadic grazing: large or medium-scale ranching, but where livestock are truly nomadic, capable of survival if left un-attended for periods.

Livestock farming/ranching – small holder grazing: small-scale family/community farm normally associated with sustenance, but may sell surplus for profit.

Marine and freshwater aquaculture – subsistence/artisanal: small-scale family/community farm predominantly for sustenance.

Perennial non-timber crops: these mainly refer to plantations, such as apple and peach orchards, where a crop, other than timber, is harvested each year.

Climate Change – drought or habitat shifting and alteration or storms and floods or temperature extremes: record these threats if there is supporting evidence. For example, a government report may have been released that indicates your particular area/IBA is experiencing unusually dry conditions which are directly related to climate change and have led to the poor success/death of native wildlife/flora.

Habitat Effects – fishing and harvesting aquatic resources: this category relates to harvesting of aquatic resources, such as naturally occurring kelp or clams that trigger species rely on for survival/success. If the natural resources are removed, birds/other wildlife are impacted.

Pollution: it is very easy to identify threats falling under this category. Be aware that many effluents are 'treated' and while still being discharged, may have minimal overall impact on the health of surrounding environments. However, please try and identify ones that are/will have conspicuous negative impacts to trigger species, either directly or indirectly because food sources or essential habitats have become limited for example.

Transportation and Service Corridors – shipping lanes: record this threat when a clear and conspicuous connection exists between the IBA and its trigger population(s), and the likelihood of an oil spill. For example, if the IBA is situated in a high traffic shipping lane, or where spills have occurred in the past.

Transportation and Service Corridors – utility and service lines: consider whether the IBA and trigger species are threatened from potential oil spills because they are underlain by utility and oil service lines for example. Or perhaps there is a proposal to extend or construct new transmission lines in the near future within an IBA.

SECTION 2: BIRD MONITORING

This form (a bird checklist is included; pages 12 - 13) should be used to record bird sightings while in the field. **Use a GPS to identify the coordinates of sightings**; otherwise use a topographic map in the field and mark your location, or use the BSC site map and Google Earth/a topographic map when you return home to identify the coordinates. **Where large numbers of birds are found of mixed species, remember to distinguish between seabirds and waterbirds.** Total numbers of either waterbirds or seabirds can be recorded too provided you identify how many fall within either of these two categories. This will permit us to assess their importance as triggering IBA selection using Canadian IBA criteria which uniquely distinguishes between these two groupings.

Site code:	**Site name:**	**Date:**
Observer(s):		
Start time:	End time:	
Start point:	End point:	
Temperature (° C):	Wind speed (km/hr) and direction:	% cloud cover:
Precipitation (i.e. none/fog/drizzle/heavy/light/ intermittent showers etc.):		
Coastal/inland water conditions (i.e. calm/2 m swells etc.):		

1. Describe how you monitored birds: (i.e. were casual observations recorded while you navigated the site on foot. Please remember to mark –using a GPS - or identify – using a map - where birds were observed and record their numbers).

2. Use this table to record: all bird species observed (if < 31); congregations of mixed species (must distinguish between waterbirds and seabirds); or solely record IBA trigger species and other 'valuable' birds observed using the table while remembering to use the bird checklist to record all other bird sightings (if > 30). **Remember to note if the number refers to 'I' – individuals, 'P' – pairs, or 'N' – nests. Print subsequent copies of this page/checklist and circle the maximum counts recorded if more than one monitoring trip is made.**

Species	Number	Species	Number	Species	Number

3. Did you record all bird sightings using e-Bird (if no, explain where/how they were recorded)**:** Yes or No (circle)

4. Describe any other bird monitoring: (i.e. as part of a standardized study, thesis research, for an NGO that you are aware of).

5. What type of bird monitoring do you think would benefit the IBAs trigger species:

Bird Checklist

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No.	Species	No.	Species	No.	Species	No.	Species
	Acadian Flycatcher		Blackpoll Warbler		Cliff Swallow		Grasshop Sparrow
	Alder Flycatcher		Black-thr Blue Warbler		Common Eider		Gray Catbird
	Am Black Duck		Bl-back Woodpecker		Common Goldeneye		Gray Flycatcher
	Am Goldfinch		Bl-gray Gnatcatcher		Common Grackle		Gray Jay
	Am Tree Sparrow		Bl-thr Gray Warbler		Common Loon		Gray Partridge
	Am White Pelican		Bl-thr Green Warbler		Common Merganser		Gr-cheek Thrush
	Am Wigeon		Blue Grouse		Common Moorhen		Gr-Crown Rosy-Finch
	Am Woodcock		Blue Jay		Common Murre		Great Blue Heron
	Am. Golden-Plover		Blue-wing Warbler		Common Nighthawk		Great Cormorant
	American Avocet		Blue-winged Teal		Common Poorwill		Great Egret
	American Bittern		Bobolink		Common Raven		Great Gray Owl
	American Coot		Bohemian Waxwing		Common Redpoll		Great Horned Owl
	American Crow		Bonaparte's Gull		Common Tern		Greater Scaup
	American Dipper		Boreal Chickadee		Common Yellowthroat		Greater Yellowlegs
	American Kestrel		Boreal Owl		Connecticut Warbler		Green Heron
	American Pipit		Brandt's Cormorant		Cooper's Hawk		Green-winged Teal
	American Redstart		Brant		Curlew Sandpiper		Gyrfalcon
	American Robin		Brewer's Blackbird		Dark-eyed Junco		Hairy Woodpecker
	Ancient Murrelet		Brewer's Sparrow		Dickcissel		Hammond's Fly
	Anna's Hummingbird		Brn-headed Cowbird		Dob-crest Cormorant		Harlequin Duck
	Arctic Tern		Broad-winged Hawk		Dovekie		Harris's Sparrow
	Atlantic Puffin		Brown Creeper		Downy Woodpecker		Henslow's Sparrow
	Baird's Sandpiper		Brown Thrasher		Dunlin		Hermit Thrush
	Baird's Sparrow		Buff-br Sandpiper		Dusky Flycatcher		Herring Gull
	Bald Eagle		Bufflehead		E Meadowlark		Hoary Redpoll
	Baltimore Oriole		Bullock's Oriole		E Screech-Owl		Hooded Merganser
	Band-tailed Pigeon		Burrowing Owl		E Wood-Pewee		Hooded Warbler
	Bank Swallow		Bushtit		Eared Grebe		Horned Grebe
	Barn Owl		Cackling Goose		Eastern Bluebird		Horned Lark
	Barn Swallow		California Gull		Eastern Kingbird		Horned Puffin
	Barred Owl		California Quail		Eastern Phoebe		House Finch
	Barrow's Goldeneye		Callio Hummingbird		Eastern Towhee		House Sparrow
	Bay-breasted Warbler		Canada Goose		Eur Wigeon		House Wren
	Bell's Vireo		Canada Warbler		Eurasian Skylark		Hudsonian Godwit
	Belted Kingfisher		Canvasback		European Starling		Hutton's Vireo
	Bewick's Wren		Canyon Wren		Evening Grosbeak		Iceland Gull
	Bicknell's Thrush		Cape May Warbler		Ferruginous Hawk		Indigo Bunting
	Bk-chin Hummingbird		Carolina Wren		Field Sparrow		Ivory Gull
	Bl.-headed Vireo		Caspian Tern		Flammulated Owl		Kentucky Warbler
	Black Guillemot		Cassin's Auklet		Fork-tailed St-Petrel		Killdeer
	Black Oystercatcher		Cassin's Finch		Forster's Tern		King Eider
	Black Scoter		Cassin's Vireo		Fox Sparrow		King Rail
	Black Swift		Cattle Egret		Franklin's Gull		Kirtland's Warbler
	Black Tern		Cedar Waxwing		Gadwall		Lapland Longspur
	Black Turnstone		Cerulean Warbler		Glaucous Gull		Lark Bunting
	Black-&-white Warbler		Ch-back Chickadee		Glaucous-winged Gull		Lark Sparrow
	Black-bellied Plover		Chest-collar Longspur		Gld-crown Sparrow		Laughing Gull
	Black-bill Magpie		Chest-sided Warbler		Glossy Ibis		Lazuli Bunting
	Black-billed Cuckoo		Chimney Swift		Golden Eagle		Le Conte's Sparrow
	Blackburnian Warbler		Chipping Sparrow		Golden-crown Kinglet		Leach's Storm-Petrel
	Black-cap Chickadee		Chuck-will's-widow		Golden-wing Warbler		Least Bittern
	Black-crown N-Heron		Chukar		Gr Black-back Gull		Least Flycatcher
	Black-head Grosbeak		Cinnamon Teal		Gr Crested Flycatcher		Least Sandpiper
	Black-headed Gull		Clark's Grebe		Gr Sage Grouse		Lesser Black-back Gull
	Black-legged Kittiwake		Clark's Nutcracker		Gr Shearwater		Lesser Scaup
	Black-necked Stilt		Cl-colored Sparrow		Gr Wh-fronted Goose		Lesser Yellowlegs

Bird Checklist

Caretakers' Reporting Form: Updating IBA Information

No.	Species	No.	Species	No.	Species	No.	Species
	Lewis's Woodpecker		Palm Warbler		Rufous Hummingbird		Veery
	Lincoln's Sparrow		Parasitic Jaeger		Rusty Blackbird		Vesper Sparrow
	Little Blue Heron		Pectoral Sandpiper		R-wing Blackbird		Violet-green Swallow
	Little Gull		Pelagic Cormorant		Sabine's Gull		Virginia Rail
	Loggerhead Shrike		Peregrine		Sage Thrasher		W Meadowlark
	Long-billed Curlew		Philadelphia Vireo		Sanderling		W Screech-Owl
	Long-billed Dowitcher		Pied-billed Grebe		Sandhill Crane		W Wood-Pewee
	Long-eared Owl		Pigeon Guillemot		Savannah Sparrow		Wand Tattler
	Long-tail Jaeger		Pileated Woodpecker		Say's Phoebe		Warbling Vireo
	Long-tailed Duck		Pine Grosbeak		Scarlet Tanager		Western Bluebird
	Louisiana Waterthrush		Pine Siskin		Sedge Wren		Western Grebe
	MacGil Warbler		Pine Warbler		Semipalm Sandpiper		Western Gull
	Magnolia Warbler		Piping Plover		Semipalmated Plover		Western Kingbird
	Mallard		Pomarine Jaeger		Sharp-shinned Hawk		Western Sandpiper
	Manx Shearwater		Prairie Falcon		Sharp-tailed Grouse		Western Tanager
	Marbled Godwit		Prairie Warbler		Short-billed Dowitcher		Wh-crown Sparrow
	Marbled Murrelet		Prothonotary Warbler		Short-eared Owl		W-head Woodpecker
	Marsh Wren		Purple Finch		Smith's Longspur		Whimbrel
	McCown's Longspur		Purple Martin		Snow Bunting		Whip-poor-will
	Merlin		Purple Sandpiper		Snow Goose		White-br Nuthatch
	Mew Gull		Pygmy Nuthatch		Snowy Egret		White-eyed Vireo
	Mountain Bluebird		Razorbill		Snowy Owl		White-faced Ibis
	Mountain Chickadee		Rby-thr Hummingbird		Solitary Sandpiper		White-wing Scoter
	Mountain Plover		Red Crossbill		Song Sparrow		Whooping Crane
	Mountain Quail		Red Knot		Sooty Shearwater		Wh-rmp Sandpiper
	Mourning Dove		Red Phalarope		Sora		Wh-tailed Ptarmigan
	Mourning Warbler		Red-bell Woodpecker		Spotted Owl		Wh-throat Sparrow
	Mute Swan		Red-br Merganser		Spotted Sandpiper		Wh-throated Swift
	N Cardinal		Red-br Nuthatch		Spotted Towhee		Wh-winged Crossbill
	N Hawk Owl		Red-br Sapsucker		Sprague's Pipit		Wild Turkey
	N Mockingbird		Red-eyed Vireo		Spruce Grouse		Willet
	N Pygmy-Owl		Red-hd Woodpecker		Steller's Jay		Williamson Sapsucker
	N Rough-wing Swallow		Redhead		Stilt Sandpiper		Willow Flycatcher
	N Saw-whet Owl		Red-nap Sapsucker		Summer Tanager		Willow Ptarmigan
	N Waterthrush		Red-neck'd Phalarope		Surf Scoter		Wilson's Phalarope
	Nashville Warbler		Red-necked Grebe		Surfbird		Wilson's Snipe
	NelShrp-tail Sparrow		Red-shouldered Hawk		Swainson's Hawk		Wilson's Storm-Petrel
	Northern Bobwhite		Red-tailed Hawk		Swainson's Thrush		Wilson's Warbler
	Northern Flicker		Red-throated Loon		Swamp Sparrow		Winter Wren
	Northern Fulmar		Rhinoceros Auklet		Tennessee Warbler		Wood Duck
	Northern Gannet		Ring-billed Gull		Thayer's Gull		Wood Thrush
	Northern Goshawk		Ring-neck Pheasant		Thick-billed Murre		Worm-eating Warbler
	Northern Harrier		Ring-necked Duck		Th-toed Woodpecker		Yel-bel Flycatcher
	Northern Parula		Rock Pigeon		Townsend's Solitaire		Yel-bel Sapsucker
	Northern Pintail		Rock Ptarmigan		Townsend's Warbler		Yel-crown N-Heron
	Northern Shoveler		Rock Sandpiper		Tree Swallow		Yel-headed Blackbird
	Northern Shrike		Rock Wren		Tricol Heron		Yell-breasted Chat
	Northern Wheatear		Roseate Tern		Trumpeter Swan		Yellow Rail
	Nor'west Crow		Rose-br Grosbeak		Tufted Duck		Yellow Warbler
	Olive-sided Fly		Ross's Goose		Tufted Puffin		Yellow-billed Cuckoo
	Orchard Oriole		Rough-legged Hawk		Tufted Titmouse		Yellow-billed Loon
	Or-crown Warbler		Ruby-crown Kinglet		Tundra Swan		Yel-rumped Warbler
	Osprey		Ruddy Duck		Turkey Vulture		Yel-throated Vireo
	Ovenbird		Ruddy Turnstone		Upland Sandpiper		Yel-throated Warbler
	Pacific Loon		Ruff		Varied Thrush		
	Pac-slope Flycatcher		Ruffed Grouse		Vaux's Swift		

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