Texas



Survival by Degrees: 389 Species on the Brink

Background

Birds form part of healthy ecosystems, bring joy to people, and benefit local economies throughout the United States. In 2011, birdwatching-related industries drove \$41 billion in expenditures and \$107 billion in total industry output nationally. There are more than 2,238,000 total birders in Texas alone [1]. Additionally, birds play critical roles in pollination, insect control, forest generation, seed dispersal, carrion scavenging, and many other ecosystem services we rely on.

However, the future of birds is at risk with alarming losses of biodiversity occurring worldwide. Global extinction rates are now 100 times higher than background rates [2]. Climate change exacerbates the global biodiversity crisis, with an anticipated rate of change 20 times faster in the next century than during the past two million years.

Audubon leads the way in conducting science to understand the vulnerability and threats to birds from climate change. Our science shows that stabilizing warming at a global average of 1.5°C (2.7°F), as recommended by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) to reduce the global risk of climate change, would also reduce vulnerability and threats for many species of birds. To save birds we must address the underlying causes of climate change (climate change mitigation), and protect places that birds need now and will need in the future (climate change adaptation). Climate change mitigation means reducing or preventing the causes of climate change, such as greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change adaptation includes efforts to alter and adapt both our natural surroundings as well as our infrastructure to better withstand the threats of climate change.

Audubon's 2019 Report, *Survival by Degrees: 389 Bird Species on the Brink* [3], is a powerful look at how vulnerable birds are to climate change across North America based on a new, updated scientific analysis that leverages big data and incorporates the unique biology of each bird to determine its vulnerability. In this research, we related bird observations for 604 species with climate and habitat conditions at these locations and used modeling algorithms to capture the unique composition of each species's suitable range. We then mapped and compared the projected current and future ranges to estimate the projected range loss and gain under multiple future climate change scenarios. These projections were then used to assess how vulnerable each species was to climate change [4,5].



Figure 1. Golden-cheeked Warbler. Photo: Jason Crotty/Flickr (CC BY 2.0)

Future Climate and Habitat in Texas

Across the state of Texas, without substantial climate change mitigation (i.e., a 3°C/5.4°F global warming scenario), average temperatures during the warmest month are expected to increase approximately 5.1°C (9.1°F), and average temperatures during the coldest month are expected to increase approximately 3.3°C (5.9°F) from 2010 to the end of the century. Average annual precipitation is expected to decrease by approximately 47 mm (1.9 in), ranging from a decrease of 214 mm (8.5 in) in the southeast to an increase of 44 mm (1.7 in) in the southwest of the state. In addition, evapotranspiration is expected to increase, resulting in an overall decrease of available moisture of 32% across the state [6].

The distribution of vegetation biomes, critical for plants and animals, are also projected to change under climate change scenarios [7]. By the end of the century under a 3°C (5.4°F) global warming scenario, approximately 44% of the state of Texas will transition to a different biome. At present, the largest biome in the state is Grassland, covering 45% of the state. By the end of the century, the largest biome in the state will be Thorn Scrub, which will cover approximately 37% of the state.

All of these changes in climate and vegetation will alter plant and insect communities; influence availability of food, water, and shelter for birds; and will likely cause ecological disruption as species assemblages reshuffle. Over time, a complex suite of changes in climate and vegetation will inevitably affect Texas's bird communities.

Climate Change Vulnerability

Climate change will negatively affect many birds in the state. Here, we assess vulnerability based on the amount of a species's range that may be gained or lost with climate change. We designate species that may lose much more range across North America than they have the potential to gain as *climate vulnerable*. In Texas, 76 out of 272 species are climate vulnerable in summer under the 3°C scenario, meaning they stand to lose more of their North American summer range than they would gain under a warming climate. Reducing emissions to 1.5°C reduces the number of vulnerable species to 42. Impacts are somewhat lessened in winter, with 51 out of 333 species vulnerable under 3°C of

warming and 26 species vulnerable if we reduce warming to 1.5°C.

Each bird was grouped by its primary habitat (see Table 2 for groupings), and these groups are not equally affected. In Texas, the habitat groups with the most species vulnerable to the impacts of ongoing and future climate change are eastern forest (16 species) and western forest (16 species) in summer (Figure 2). In winter, western forest (12 species) and subtropical forest (9 species) groups have the most vulnerable species.

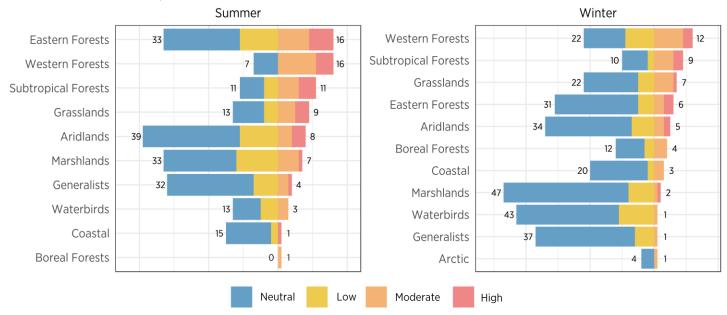


Figure 2. Number of species by their vulnerability to climate change in each habitat group under a global 3°C warming scenario. The species in each group are ones that currently live in the state, though vulnerability is assessed across the species's full North American range to better account for range-wide changes. Red and orange indicate number of vulnerable (high and moderate) species, and yellow and blue indicate non-vulnerable (low and neutral) species.

Climate-Related Threats

In addition to changes in climate across North America, we assessed the potential impacts of other forecasted threats related to climate change, including sea level rise, land use change, and extreme weather events, such as extreme spring heat, spring drought, fire weather, heavy rain, and false springs within the lower 48 states [8]. These threats are relevant to both birds and the places they need, but were only available for the lower 48 states, and were analyzed separately from vulnerability. This analysis provides information on how each location and the birds that occur there may be exposed to these specific, climate-related threats (Figure 3) beyond their range-wide vulnerability described above.

Here we summarize threats occurring within the state. Six climate-related threats will affect portions of Texas (Table 1). The threat affecting both the greatest area and number of species in the state is extreme spring heat.

In Texas, species that are most threatened by a combination of climate change and additional climate-related threats under 3°C of warming include Aplomado Falcon, Montezuma Quail, Black-capped Vireo, Rufous-crowned Sparrow, Golden-cheeked Warbler, Yellow-throated Warbler, and Painted Redstart. Eastern Towhee faces multiple climate-related threats and may be extirpated from part of Texas in winter, despite having low range shift-based vulnerability. For information on threats for individual species in Texas, see Table 2.

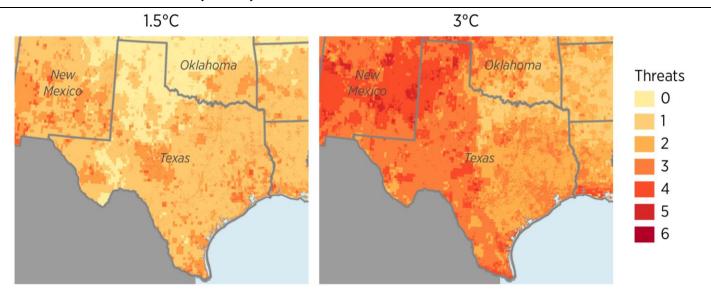


Figure 3. The number and distribution of overlapping climate-related threats under future global change scenarios of 1.5°C and 3°C. For detailed information on threats for each location in the state, refer to our online interactive tool at climate.audubon.org. Table 1. Climate-related threats that Texas is expected to experience under the warming scenarios 1.5°C (2.7°F) and 3°C (5.4°F), and the projected area and number of species affected. We report the projected amount(s) of global sea level rise associated with each scenario [8]. Threats and scenarios were omitted if no species were affected in that scenario.

Threat		Scenario	Area Affected (acres)	Summer (Vulnerable) Species Affected	Winter (Vulnerable) Species Affected
	-	1.5°C (0.5 m/1.6 ft)	1,143,296	15 (1)	24 (4)
	Sea Level Rise	3°C (1 m/3.3 ft)	1,515,337	17 (2)	26 (7)
		3°C (2 m/6.6 ft)	2,199,716	20 (3)	35 (9)
	III a de altra	1.5°C	6,721,246	5 (3)	2 (0)
	Urbanization	3°C	20,969,016	154 (21)	251 (20)
		1.5°C	129,777,322	245 (35)	307 (23)
Euris .	Extreme Spring Heat	3°C	171,450,592	253 (57)	340 (48)
0	Fire Weather	3°C	90,498,994	152 (38)	177 (31)
	0 . 5	1.5°C	13,276,705		4 (1)
O	Spring Droughts	3°C	147,931,385	240 (47)	334 (46)
	Falsa Carlana	1.5°C	23,123,345	11 (7)	2 (2)
	False Springs	3°C	24,661,326	19 (16)	21 (13)

We also mapped risk, areas of high conservation value for birds that are exposed to climate change-related threats. For any one location, risk is the product of the number of overlapping climate change-related threats, the total number of bird species that occur under future climate, and the number of species with range-wide vulnerability under future climate. Risk is greater across Texas in summer relative to winter, and mitigating warming from 3°C to 1.5°C would more than halve the average risk of climate change-related threats to birds across the state.

Conclusions and Caveats

Birds are early responders to climate change and can be important indicators of large-scale ongoing and future ecological change. We found that 28% of Texas's 391 bird species are vulnerable to climate change across seasons. A rapidly changing climate could lead to population declines and local extinctions if species are not able to adapt. In addition, the reshuffling of bird communities at a continental scale will bring together species that previously lived in isolation, leading to novel, unpredictable interactions. Disruptions in food and nesting resources further compound vulnerabilities to climate change.

Although we project range gains offsetting loss for some species, especially in winter, it is unknown whether birds will establish populations in these new locations because of other factors not assessed here. On top of this, the added stressors of extreme weather events and other climate change-related threats will make establishment and persistence of populations difficult in the coming decades.

While these studies did not assess the effects of climate change on people, we know that the fate of humans and birds are deeply connected. Climate change is currently and will continue to cause harm to people too, who face threats like extreme weather, loss of coastal areas and changing economic patterns, to name a few. Climate change will cause disproportionate harm to vulnerable communities, including children, the elderly, the sick, and the poor, who may have fewer resources available to move or otherwise protect themselves from these threats. If we drastically reduce carbon emissions, we help people and birds alike.

This is the most comprehensive assessment of climate change vulnerability of birds in North America to date, but even this assessment may reasonably be considered conservative because the pace of change is exceeding the scenarios considered in this study. Our work concludes that climate change will have multiple, compounding effects on birds and will likely amplify biodiversity loss, unless actions are taken to lessen its effects.

Call to Action

We know what to do.

The scientific consensus is clear. We must reduce greenhouse gas emissions at an urgent speed and on a wide scale from every sector of the economy to achieve a more favorable future for birds and people. There is no single perfect solution, but we can make a series of changes that lead to large-scale, systemic adjustments to achieve the required reductions.

Addressing the underlying causes of climate change.

Audubon is pursuing policies that together can drive down emissions at the scale and speed we need. For instance, we can invest in 100% clean energy, energy efficiency, and clean transportation policies that will dramatically reduce carbon emissions from the U.S. and world economies. We can adapt, improve, and innovate. We can power our cars. homes, cities, factories, farms, communities, and economy with clean energy-without contributing to climate change. We are working to implement policies and conservation practices that offset what we cannot eliminate, such as planting forests and testing new technologies to capture (i.e., sequester) carbon through industrial processes and permanently store it underground. We can do all of this in ways that spur innovation, create good jobs, promote homegrown industries, and build our economy for a smarter future.

Protecting the places birds need.

We can also pursue policies and conservation practices that help us avoid some of the worst effects of climate change by building more resilient infrastructure—meaning our cities, roads, and other structures—or even ranches, parks, floodplains, forests, and wetlands that can serve as good wildlife habitat and simultaneously protect our communities from extreme weather.

Audubon has identified the best opportunities to increase the resilience of coastal wetlands in key places that can serve as the first line of defense against the threat of sea level rise. We work to ensure key landscapes that are critical for birds have clean and reliable sources of water, now and in the future, and we advocate for conservation-minded management of working and urban landscapes that can help birds adapt to the changing climate.

We still have time.

We can avert and limit dangerous warming and its worst effects if we act quickly. Science tells us that in order to limit warming to a rise of 1.5°C (2.7°F), we must reduce greenhouse gas emissions 45% below 2010 levels by 2030 and reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

We must act now.

We are on a dangerous path, but we have the power to chart a better one. Still, change will come only if we demand action from the public officials who represent us and the businesses we support.

We ask you to join us.

Be part of the solution. We can do this, together.

How You Can Help in Texas

Texas must lead this century by being the catalyst for the nation in promoting clean power and supply chains, and by supporting policies that will speed rapid worldwide uptake of clean technologies. As one of the world's largest economies, an energy powerhouse, and a leader in the mobilization of clean power technologies, Texas has a unique and exciting role to play.

What role can you play? Talk to your local city council members and county commissioners; your elected members of Congress, and your representatives in the statehouse about your desire to see Texas lead the world into the 21st century through policies that will slow and arrest our carbon footprint. Let's keep the planet hospitable for birds and people.

More Information

This project was conducted by the National Audubon Society. For more information, including details on the methods, please see the project website (climate.audubon.org) and the scientific publications [5,8].

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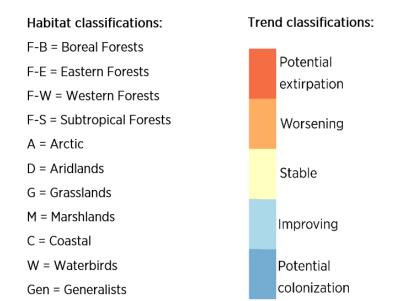
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Contact

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Species Projections

Table 2. Climate suitability projections in summer and winter under the 3°C warming scenario for birds in Texas. Each bird is associated with the *Habitat Group* representing its primary habitat (see classification key below). *Range-wide Vulnerability* is the vulnerability of each species, across its full North American range under 3°C of global warming, based on long-term climate and vegetation change. High and moderately vulnerable species are considered vulnerable to climate change, whereas low and neutral species are considered not vulnerable. In *State Trends*, we show the top two trends in climate and habitat suitability for select birds in Texas, with colors reflecting the trend according to the legend below and percentages reflecting the percent of the state's area in which each trend will occur. The total percentage reflects the area of the state that the species currently occupies and is projected to occupy in the future. Potential colonization indicates that climate and habitat are projected to become unsuitable for the species, whereas potential extirpation indicates that climate and habitat are suitable today but projected to become unsuitable. *State Threats* shows the additional climate-related threats each species might face, indicated by icons as in Table 1. Threats shown here were assessed within each state for species under either 1.5°C or 3°C warming (i.e., species that will be completely extirpated from the state do not have threats shown). Omitted species are either not present in the state during that season or not modeled due to data deficiency. These lists may have been further reduced by local experts. For a full list of species modeled in Texas, see the project website (climate.audubon.org).



Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Black-bellied Whistling-	М	Summer	Neutral	17% 45%	6 0 0
Duck	М	Winter	Neutral	18% 53%	6 0 0
Fulvous Whiatling Duck	М	Summer	Neutral	16% 25%	6 0 0
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	М	Winter	Neutral	3% 8%	6 0 0
Snow Goose	W	Winter	Low	3% 57%	O O O
Ross's Goose	W	Winter	Low	10% 55%	
Greater White-fronted Goose	W	Winter	Low	39% 34%	6 0 0 0
Cackling Goose	М	Winter	Moderate	16%	00
Canada Goose	W	Summer	Moderate	15% 4%	6 0 0
Callada Goose	W	Winter	Neutral	47% 34%	6 0 0
Wood Duck	W	Summer	Low	26% 33%	6 0 0
WOOd Duck	W	Winter	Neutral	14% 71%	(b) () (0)
Diversity and Teel	М	Summer	Low	11% 7%	000
Blue-winged Teal	М	Winter	Neutral	35% 42%	6 0 0
Cinnaman Ta-l	М	Summer	Moderate	3% 7%	000
Cinnamon Teal	М	Winter	Neutral	48% 21%	6 0 0
N. II. Gl. I	М	Summer	Low	2% 1%	000
Northern Shoveler	М	Winter	Neutral	80% 5%	6 0 0 0

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Codwall	М	Summer	Moderate	4% 2%	000
Gadwall	М	Winter	Neutral	62% 24%	
A	М	Summer	Moderate	<1%	
American Wigeon	М	Winter	Neutral	60% 18%	O O O
Malland	W	Summer	Low	50% 25%	6 0 0
Mallard	W	Winter	Neutral	42% 52%	O O O
Mallad Bad	М	Summer	Low	4% 9%	(b) () (0)
Mottled Duck	М	Winter	Low	9% 21%	(b) () (0)
No the or Blate!	М	Summer	Moderate	2% <1%	000
Northern Pintail	М	Winter	Neutral	58% 9%	O O O
C	М	Summer	Moderate	<1% <1%	
Green-winged Teal	М	Winter	Neutral	65% 10%	(b) (c) (d)
Canvasback	М	Winter	Neutral	<mark>63%</mark> 8%	000
D. II I	М	Summer	Neutral	11% 7%	000
Redhead	М	Winter	Low	9% 11%	000
Ring-necked Duck	W	Winter	Neutral	52% 42%	(b) () (0)
Greater Scaup	W	Winter	Neutral	6% 7%	(b) (c) (d)
Lesser Scaup	W	Winter	Neutral	76% 21%	O O O
Surf Scoter	С	Winter	Neutral	1% <1%	0 0
Black Scoter	С	Winter	Neutral	<1% <1%	0 0
Bufflehead	W	Winter	Low	1% 39%	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(7)(8)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)(9)<l< td=""></l<>
Common Goldeneye	W	Winter	Neutral	7% 11%	00
Hooded Merganser	W	Winter	Neutral	7% 30%	6 0 0
Common Merganser	W	Winter	Low	4% 6%	000
Red-breasted Merganser	W	Winter	Low	1% 2%	
	М	Summer	Low	21% 14%	000
Ruddy Duck	М	Winter	Neutral	33% 22%	000
Plain Chachalaca	F-S	Summer	Moderate	2% 8%	6 0

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
	F-S	Winter	Neutral	4% 13%	6 0 0
Nauthaus Dahuuhita	G	Summer	Neutral	6 <mark>% 82%</mark>	6 0
Northern Bobwhite	G	Winter	Neutral	9 <mark>%</mark> 75%	6 0 0
Saalad Ovail	D	Summer	Moderate	<mark>5%</mark> 35%	000
Scaled Quail	D	Winter	Moderate	26% 8%	000
Mantanana Ousil	F-S	Summer	High	1%	0000
Montezuma Quail	F-S	Winter	High	6% 3%	000
Carlos Datis Chida	G	Summer	Neutral	14% 2%	6 0 0
Greater Prairie-Chicken	G	Winter	Neutral	3% 5%	6 0 0
	G	Summer	Moderate	12% 1 <mark>%</mark>	0 0 9
Lesser Prairie-Chicken	G	Winter	Moderate	7% 1 <mark>%</mark>	0 0 9
M	Gen	Summer	Neutral	16% 49%	6 0 0
Wild Turkey	Gen	Winter	Neutral	29% 28%	6 0 0
	М	Summer	Neutral	9% 20%	6 0 0
Least Grebe	М	Winter	Neutral	8% 24%	6 0 0
5: 11:11 16 1	М	Summer	Neutral	11% 11%	6 0 0
Pied-billed Grebe	М	Winter	Neutral	57% 20%	6 0 0
Horned Grebe	М	Winter	Neutral	2% 3%	6 0 0
	М	Summer	High	2% <1%	000
Eared Grebe	М	Winter	Neutral	25% 25%	6 0 0 0
	М	Summer	Low	2% 3%	000
Western Grebe	М	Winter	Low	5% 1%	000
	М	Summer	Low	2%	00
Clark's Grebe	М	Winter	High	6% 2%	000
Band-tailed Pigeon	F-W	Summer	Moderate	<1% <1%	0000
	D	Summer	Neutral	25% 53%	(b) () (0)
Inca Dove	D	Winter	Neutral	34% 34%	0 0 0
Common Ground-Dove	D	Summer	Neutral	32% 50%	

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
	D	Winter	Neutral	28% 43%	(b) (0)
NA/II I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	F-S	Summer	Neutral	7% 16%	6 0 0
White-tipped Dove	F-S	Winter	Neutral	6% 16%	6 0 0
NA/Init a coning on all David	D	Summer	Neutral	32% 35%	O O O
White-winged Dove	D	Winter	Neutral	24% 39%	O O O
Manada Bara	Gen	Summer	Neutral	2 <mark>% 98%</mark>	O O O
Mourning Dove	Gen	Winter	Neutral	33% 41%	0 0 0
	F-S	Summer	Neutral	5% 7%	(b) (c) (d)
Groove-billed Ani	F-S	Winter	Neutral	< <mark>1</mark> % 3%	
	D	Summer	Neutral	80% 9%	OO
Greater Roadrunner	D	Winter	Neutral	64% 15%	OO
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	F-E	Summer	Neutral	49% 47%	6 0 0 0
	С	Summer	Neutral	3%	
Mangrove Cuckoo	С	Winter	Neutral	4%	6 0 0 0
Lesser Nighthawk	D	Summer	Neutral	32% 31%	6 0 0 0
Common Nighthawk	Gen	Summer	Neutral	70% 15%	6 0 0 0
	F-S	Summer	Neutral	5% 18%	(h) () (d)
Common Pauraque	F-S	Winter	Neutral	5% 18%	6 0 0
	D	Summer	Neutral	33% 24%	000
Common Poorwill	D	Winter	Moderate	7%	000
Chuck-will's-widow	F-E	Summer	Neutral	15% 20%	(b) () (d)
Eastern Whip-poor-will	F-E	Winter	Low	14%	(h) () (d)
Chimney Swift	F-E	Summer	Neutral	60% 8%	6 0 0
	D	Summer	Low	2%	000
White-throated Swift	D	Winter	Moderate	6% 6%	000
Ruby-throated	F-E	Summer	Neutral	20% 10%	(h) () (Ø
Hummingbird	F-E	Winter	Low	7%	(h) () (d)
	D	Summer	Neutral	29% 24%	\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Black-chinned Hummingbird	D	Winter	Low	2% 2%	6 0 0
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	F-W	Summer	High	1%	000
Rufous Hummingbird	F-W	Winter	Moderate	4% 4%	
Broad-billed Hummingbird	F-S	Summer	Neutral	5%	000
Duff hallind Humanian abind	F-S	Summer	Moderate	<mark>2%</mark> 14%	6 0 0
Buff-bellied Hummingbird	F-S	Winter	Neutral	6% 16%	6 0 0
IC D. 'I	М	Summer	Low	1% 2%	
King Rail	М	Winter	Neutral	3% 5%	
Classes D. "	С	Summer	Low	1% 2%	
Clapper Rail	С	Winter	Low	2% 2%	
Virginia Rail	М	Winter	Low	10% 7%	000
Sora	М	Winter	Neutral	30% 34%	O O O
Common Gallinule	М	Summer	Neutral	29% 37%	OO
	М	Winter	Neutral	<mark>11%</mark> 48%	(b) () (
	М	Summer	Neutral	24% 22%	O O O
American Coot	М	Winter	Neutral	85% 10%	6 0 0 0
Black Rail	М	Summer	Moderate	<mark>1%</mark> 8%	
Limpkin	М	Winter	Neutral	4%	
Sandhill Crane	М	Winter	Low	29% 43%	6 0 0 0
Whooping Crane	W	Winter	Low	8% 14%	6 0
	М	Summer	Neutral	35% 22%	6 0 0
Black-necked Stilt	М	Winter	Neutral	10% 46%	(b) () (0)
	М	Summer	Neutral	7% 9%	000
American Avocet	М	Winter	Neutral	22% 27%	000
	С	Summer	Neutral	1%	
American Oystercatcher	С	Winter	Neutral	2% 2%	
Black-bellied Plover	W	Winter	Neutral	9% 13%	6 0 0

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Cray Dlaver	С	Summer	Neutral	18% 21%	000
Snowy Plover	С	Winter	Neutral	<1% 1%	O O
Wiles to Discour	С	Summer	Neutral	4% 3%	○ ○ ○ ○
Wilson's Plover	С	Winter	Neutral	<mark>1%</mark> 8%	○ ○ ○ ○
Semipalmated Plover	С	Winter	Neutral	< <mark>1% 5%</mark>	○ ○ ○ ○
Piping Plover	С	Winter	Moderate	4% 7%	○ ○ ○ ⊘
IZII I	W	Summer	Neutral	6 <mark>% 84%</mark>	O O O
Killdeer	W	Winter	Neutral	35% 30%	O O O
Mountain Plover	G	Winter	Low	14% 11%	000
Upland Sandpiper	G	Summer	Neutral	<mark>2%</mark> 18%	(b) (O) (O)
Whimbrel	W	Winter	Neutral	<mark>2%</mark> 7%	
	G	Summer	High	7%	
Long-billed Curlew	G	Winter	Neutral	33% 37%	(b) (O) (O)
Marbled Godwit	М	Winter	Neutral	3%	
Ruddy Turnstone	W	Winter	Neutral	3% 18%	(b) () (
Red Knot	W	Winter	Low	1% 1%	
Stilt Sandpiper	W	Winter	Neutral	9% 52%	(b) () ()
Sanderling	W	Winter	Neutral	<mark>4%</mark> 6%	
Dunlin	W	Winter	Low	10% 4%	6 0 0
Least Sandpiper	W	Winter	Neutral	38% 36%	(b) (O) (O)
Western Sandpiper	W	Winter	Neutral	6 % 8%	OO
Short-billed Dowitcher	W	Winter	Neutral	10% 3%	(b) () (0)
Long-billed Dowitcher	W	Winter	Neutral	33% 31%	O O Ø
American Woodcock	F-E	Winter	Neutral	10% 14%	(b) () (0)
Wilson's Snipe	М	Winter	Neutral	98% 1 <mark>%</mark>	OO
	W	Summer	Moderate	<1% <1%	000
Spotted Sandpiper	W	Winter	Neutral	20% 71%	O O Ø
Solitary Sandpiper	W	Winter	Moderate	<mark>7%</mark> 61%	6 0 0

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Greater Yellowlegs	W	Winter	Neutral	34% 42%	(b) () (0)
NACH - I	W	Summer	Neutral	3% 3%	(b) () (0)
Willet	С	Winter	Neutral	7% 1%	○ ○ ○ ○
Lesser Yellowlegs	W	Winter	Neutral	20% 27%	6 0 0
Bonaparte's Gull	W	Winter	Neutral	56% 3%	6 0 0
La altina C. II	С	Summer	Neutral	2 <mark>% 48%</mark>	6 0 0
Laughing Gull	С	Winter	Neutral	22% 8%	6 0 0
D: 1:11 1 C 11	W	Summer	Low	< <mark>1</mark> % 4%	6 0 0
Ring-billed Gull	W	Winter	Neutral	18% 47%	6 0 0
California Gull	W	Winter	Low	<1% <1%	00
Herring Gull	W	Winter	Neutral	10% 44%	6 0 0
Lesser Black-backed Gull	С	Winter	Low	1% 2%	○ ○ ○ ○
Least Tern	W	Summer	Low	19% 8%	6 0 0
C	С	Summer	Neutral	14% 17%	6 0 0
Gull-billed Tern	С	Winter	Neutral	6% 17%	6 0 0
G : T	W	Summer	Low	<mark>2%</mark> 6%	6 0 0
Caspian Tern	W	Winter	Neutral	9% 13%	6 0 0
	М	Summer	Neutral	6% 2%	
Forster's Tern	М	Winter	Neutral	5% 17%	6 0 0
	С	Summer	Neutral	1%	
Royal Tern	С	Winter	Neutral	3% 1%	
	С	Summer	Low	2%	
Sandwich Tern	С	Winter	Neutral	1% 1%	
	С	Summer	Neutral	4%	
Black Skimmer	С	Winter	Neutral	2% 1%	
Common Loon	W	Winter	Low	2% 1%	
	М	Summer	Neutral	< <mark>1</mark> % 2%	6 O O
Wood Stork	M	Winter	Neutral	< <mark>1</mark> % 8%	6 0 0

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Maradian I Final Alice	С	Summer	Neutral	1% 2%	
Magnificent Frigatebird	С	Winter	Neutral	< <mark>1%</mark> 1%	
Northern Gannet	С	Winter	Neutral	< <mark>1% </mark>	0 0
Autori	М	Summer	Neutral	6% 15%	(b) () (0)
Anhinga	М	Winter	Neutral	9% 18%	6 0 0
Na da sia Canada	С	Summer	Neutral	31% 47%	O O O
Neotropic Cormorant	С	Winter	Neutral	12% 26%	O O O
5 11 10	W	Summer	Neutral	<mark>2</mark> % 41%	6 0 0
Double-crested Cormorant	W	Winter	Neutral	41% 20%	6 0 0
	М	Summer	Low	3%	O O
American White Pelican	М	Winter	Neutral	22% 20%	6 0 0
Brown Pelican	С	Summer	Neutral	1% 18%	○ ○ ○ ○
	С	Winter	Neutral	3% 2%	○ ○ ○ ○
American Bittern	М	Winter	Neutral	14% 12%	(b) () (
	М	Summer	Neutral	11% 32%	6 0 0
Least Bittern	М	Winter	Neutral	8% 25%	(b) () (
	W	Summer	Neutral	94% 6%	OO
Great Blue Heron	W	Winter	Neutral	37% 30%	(b) () (
	W	Summer	Neutral	44% 20%	6 0 0
Great Egret	W	Winter	Neutral	51% 32%	(b) () (d)
	М	Summer	Neutral	22% 36%	6 0 0
Snowy Egret	М	Winter	Neutral	23% 43%	(h) () (Ø
	М	Summer	Neutral	47% 12%	6 0 0
Little Blue Heron	M	Winter	Neutral	13% 19%	6 0 0
	М	Summer	Neutral	15% 21%	6 0 0
Tricolored Heron	M	Winter	Neutral	5% 8%	6 0 0
	С	Summer	Neutral	1% 1%	
Reddish Egret		Winter	Neutral	3% 1%	

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Cathla Famat	W	Summer	Neutral	61% 36%	(b) () (0)
Cattle Egret	W	Winter	Neutral	20% 42%	(b) (c) (d)
6 11	М	Summer	Neutral	32% 33%	(b) (c) (d)
Green Heron	М	Winter	Neutral	18% 59%	O O O
Black-crowned Night-	М	Summer	Neutral	36% 28%	
Heron	М	Winter	Neutral	20% 40%	O O O
Yellow-crowned Night-	М	Summer	Neutral	54% 16%	6 0 0
Heron	М	Winter	Neutral	9% 26%	O O O
NAVIE SE LI UE SE	М	Summer	Neutral	39% 9%	6 0 0
White Ibis	М	Winter	Neutral	8% 5%	(b) (c) (d)
Cl. III:	М	Summer	Neutral	1% 2%	
Glossy Ibis	М	Winter	Low	2% 2%	
	М	Summer	Low	21% 28%	OO
White-faced Ibis	М	Winter	Neutral	13% 17%	O O O
D 1 C 1 III	С	Summer	Neutral	7% 9%	O O O
Roseate Spoonbill	С	Winter	Neutral	7% 5%	(1)(2)(3)
DL L V II	Gen	Summer	Neutral	25% 36%	(b) (c) (d)
Black Vulture	Gen	Winter	Neutral	38% 24%	(b) (c) (d)
T. I. W. II.	Gen	Summer	Neutral	87% 13%	O O O
Turkey Vulture	Gen	Winter	Neutral	52% 24%	(b) (c) (d)
0	W	Summer	Neutral	<mark>6%</mark> 26%	(1)(2)(3)
Osprey	W	Winter	Neutral	18% 45%	(b) (0) (0)
	D	Summer	Moderate	9% 10%	OOO
White-tailed Kite	D	Winter	Neutral	16% 37%	OO
Hook-billed Kite	F-S	Summer	High	<1%	
Swallow-tailed Kite	F-S	Summer	Low	6% 1%	\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc
	Gen	Summer	Moderate	9% 6%	000
Golden Eagle	Gen	Winter	Moderate	31% 10%	000

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Mississippi Kite	F-E	Summer	Neutral	27% 35%	(1) (2) (2)
	М	Summer	Low	2%	0000
Northern Harrier	М	Winter	Neutral	90% <mark>2</mark> %	(b) () (0)
	F-W	Summer	Moderate	2%	0000
Sharp-shinned Hawk	F-W	Winter	Neutral	19% 61%	(b) () (0)
	Gen	Summer	Neutral	59% 31%	(b) () (0)
Cooper's Hawk	Gen	Winter	Low	57% 21%	6 0 0 0
	Gen	Summer	Low	17% 21%	6 0 0
Bald Eagle	Gen	Winter	Neutral	35% 29%	(h) () (Ø
	D	Summer	Low	20% 24%	000
Harris's Hawk	D	Winter	Neutral	20% 42%	000
	G	Summer	Moderate	14%	0
White-tailed Hawk	G	Winter	Low	15% 15%	6 0 0
	F-W	Summer	Neutral	4% 19%	000
Gray Hawk	F-W	Winter	Moderate	<1% 10%	6 0 0 0
	F-E	Summer	Neutral	28% 26%	6 0 0
Red-shouldered Hawk	F-E	Winter	Neutral	30% 12%	6 0 0
	F-E	Summer	Low	6% 3%	6 0 0
Broad-winged Hawk	F-E	Winter	Low	<mark>1%</mark> 16%	6 0 0
	F-S	Summer	Low	1%	
Short-tailed Hawk	F-S	Winter	Neutral	7%	
Swainson's Hawk	G	Summer	Neutral	13% 35%	000
	F-W	Summer	Neutral	5% 2%	000
Zone-tailed Hawk	F-W	Winter	Neutral	1 <mark>%</mark> 10%	6 0 0
	Gen	Summer	Neutral	99% 1%	6 0 0 0
Red-tailed Hawk	Gen	Winter	Neutral	3 <mark>% 96%</mark>	6 0 0 0
Rough-legged Hawk	Α	Winter	Moderate	5% < <mark>1</mark> %	0 0 9
Ferruginous Hawk	G	Summer	Moderate	1%	

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
	G	Winter	Moderate	15% 37%	000
Davis Oud	Gen	Summer	Neutral	61% 39%	6 0 0
Barn Owl	Gen	Winter	Neutral	86% 14%	(1) (1) (1) (1)
Wastern Carra als Oud	F-W	Summer	Neutral	24% 6%	000
Western Screech-Owl	F-W	Winter	Neutral	8% 14%	000
	F-E	Summer	Neutral	26% 53%	(b) () (0)
Eastern Screech-Owl	F-E	Winter	Neutral	34% 21%	6 0 0
	Gen	Summer	Neutral	99% 1%	(b) (O) (O)
Great Horned Owl	Gen	Winter	Neutral	<mark>9% 83%</mark>	(b) () (0)
	D	Summer	Low	1%	
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	D	Winter	Neutral	4%	
	G	Summer	Neutral	37% 6%	000
Burrowing Owl	G	Winter	Neutral	32% 30%	(b) () (0)
	F-E	Summer	Neutral	11% 28%	6 0 0
Barred Owl	F-E	Winter	Neutral	<mark>6% 36%</mark>	(b) () (0)
Long-eared Owl	F-W	Winter	Low	24% 11%	0000
Short-eared Owl	G	Winter	Neutral	16% 12%	(b) () (0)
	W	Summer	Moderate	10%	6 0 0
Ringed Kingfisher	W	Winter	Neutral	<mark>3%</mark> 13%	(b) () (
	Gen	Summer	Neutral	4%	6 0 0 0
Belted Kingfisher	Gen	Winter	Neutral	100%	6 0 0 0
0 10 0	W	Summer	Neutral	<mark>8%</mark> 41%	(b) (O) (O)
Green Kingfisher	W	Winter	Neutral	<mark>10%</mark> 71%	(b) () (0)
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	F-E	Winter	Neutral	45% 15%	6 0
Red-naped Sapsucker	F-W	Winter	Neutral	18% 16%	000
Lewis's Woodpecker	F-W	Winter	Low	2% 5%	000
	F-E	Summer	High	26%	6 9
Red-headed Woodpecker	F-E	Winter	Neutral	15%	00

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
A cours Manda calcou	F-W	Summer	High	6% <1%	0 0 9
Acorn Woodpecker	F-W	Winter	Moderate	2% <1%	0000
Golden-fronted	F-S	Summer	High	46% 5%	000
Woodpecker	F-S	Winter	Neutral	27% 41%	
Deal helling Menderales	F-E	Summer	Neutral	16% 11%	6 0
Red-bellied Woodpecker	F-E	Winter	Neutral	16% 15%	6 0 0
De la Wasalanda	Gen	Summer	Neutral	35% 21%	6 0 0
Downy Woodpecker	Gen	Winter	Neutral	48% 16%	6 0 0
Ladder-backed	D	Summer	Neutral	46% 26%	
Woodpecker	D	Winter	Neutral	60% 17%	
Red-cockaded	F-E	Summer	Low	8% <1%	
Woodpecker	F-E	Winter	Neutral	6% 4%	(b) (O) (O)
Hairy Woodpecker	Gen	Summer	Low	<1% <1%	0000
	Gen	Winter	Low	<1%	0
D"	F-E	Summer	Neutral	7% 10%	(b) () (0)
Pileated Woodpecker	F-E	Winter	Neutral	7% 14%	(b) () (0)
N 511.1	Gen	Summer	Moderate	39%	0 0 9
Northern Flicker	Gen	Winter	Neutral	26% 50%	
6 1 16	D	Summer	Neutral	22% 27%	(b) () (0)
Crested Caracara	D	Winter	Neutral	19% 59%	(b) () (0)
	Gen	Summer	Neutral	16% 40%	000
American Kestrel	Gen	Winter	Neutral	93% 7%	
Merlin	F-E	Winter	Neutral	1 <mark>% 99%</mark>	0 0 0
	G	Summer	High	11% 3%	
Aplomado Falcon	G	Winter	Moderate	11% 16%	OO
	Gen	Summer	Neutral	32% 19%	000
Peregrine Falcon	Gen	Winter	Neutral	26% 65%	(b) () (d)
Prairie Falcon	D	Summer	Low	9% 4%	000

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
	D	Winter	Low	19% 46%	000
Dad averaged Dagget	F-S	Summer	Moderate	2% 5%	O O
Red-crowned Parrot	F-S	Winter	Moderate	<mark>1%</mark> 13%	6 0 0
Northern Beardless-	D	Summer	Low	6% 16%	000
Tyrannulet	D	Winter	Neutral	6% 17%	000
Western Wood-Pewee	F-W	Summer	High	4%	0000
Eastern Wood-Pewee	F-E	Summer	Low	24%	0
Acadian Flycatcher	F-E	Summer	Moderate	28% 3%	6
Least Flycatcher	F-B	Winter	Neutral	5% 19%	6 0 0
Hammond's Flycatcher	F-W	Winter	Moderate	2%	000
.	D	Summer	High	<1%	
Gray Flycatcher	D	Winter	Neutral	6% 19%	000
Dusky Flycatcher	F-W	Winter	Neutral	1%	000
Cordilleran Flycatcher	F-W	Summer	High	<1%	
	Gen	Summer	Neutral	19% 7%	000
Black Phoebe	Gen	Winter	Neutral	10% 7%	000
5 . N .	F-E	Summer	Low	19%	6 0 0 0
Eastern Phoebe	F-E	Winter	Neutral	53% 13%	6 0 0
G	Gen	Summer	Low	<mark>5%</mark> 35%	000
Say's Phoebe	Gen	Winter	Low	19% 16%	000
Manager 1	D	Summer	Neutral	43% 23%	6 0 0 0
Vermilion Flycatcher	D	Winter	Neutral	24% 31%	000
	D	Summer	Neutral	53% 23%	6 0 0
Ash-throated Flycatcher	D	Winter	Neutral	4% 17%	6 0 0 0
	F-E	Summer	Moderate	18% 3%	00
Great Crested Flycatcher	F-E	Winter	Neutral	20%	6 0 0
Brown-crested Flycatcher	D	Summer	Neutral	12% 38%	6 0 0
Great Kiskadee	F-S	Summer	Neutral	6% 8%	\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
	F-S	Winter	Neutral	4% 8%	(b) () (0)
Territoria	D	Summer	Neutral	4% 15%	O O O
Tropical Kingbird	D	Winter	Neutral	<mark>1%</mark> 10%	
Carrello I Kinada ind	F-S	Summer	Moderate	8% 18%	6 0 0
Couch's Kingbird	F-S	Winter	Moderate	9% 32%	6 0 0
Constate Wood to	D	Summer	High	6% < <mark>1</mark> %	000
Cassin's Kingbird	D	Winter	Neutral	3%	
Thick-billed Kingbird	F-S	Summer	Neutral	4%	000
	G	Summer	Neutral	<mark>78% 5</mark> %	
Western Kingbird	G	Winter	Neutral	4%	6 0 0
Eastern Kingbird	G	Summer	Moderate	10%	
	G	Summer	Neutral	53% 31%	
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher —	G	Winter	Neutral	17% 39%	(b) () (
	G	Summer	Neutral	92% 5%	
Loggerhead Shrike	G	Winter	Neutral	<mark>71%</mark> 15%	
Northern Shrike	F-B	Winter	Moderate	<1%	
Black-capped Vireo	D	Summer	High	10% 4%	6 0 0
NATIONAL AND	F-E	Summer	Neutral	59% 12%	6 0 0
White-eyed Vireo	F-E	Winter	Low	14% 36%	6 0 0
5 111 111	D	Summer	Low	16% 52%	000
Bell's Vireo	D	Winter	Low	3%	
Gray Vireo	D	Summer	Moderate	<1%	
	F-W	Summer	Moderate	2% <1%	0 0 9
Hutton's Vireo	F-W	Winter	Moderate	2% <1%	0000
Yellow-throated Vireo	F-E	Summer	Moderate	12% 5%	(b) () (
Cassin's Vireo	F-W	Winter	Neutral	1% 3%	000
Blue-headed Vireo	F-E	Winter	Low	13% 26%	(b) () (0)
Plumbeous Vireo	F-W	Summer	Neutral	1% 2%	000

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Warbling Vireo	Gen	Summer	Neutral	4%	6 0 0
Red-eyed Vireo	F-E	Summer	Low	18% <1%	
6	F-S	Summer	Low	8% 20%	6 0 0
Green Jay	F-S	Winter	High	6% 16%	(b) () ()
S. W	F-W	Summer	Moderate	<1%	0
Steller's Jay	F-W	Winter	Moderate	<1%	0
	F-E	Summer	Neutral	24% 18%	6 0 0
Blue Jay	F-E	Winter	Neutral	7% 14%	6 0
	F-W	Summer	Moderate	22% 5%	000
Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay	F-W	Winter	Moderate	31% 7%	0009
	F-S	Summer	High	9% 1%	0000
Mexican Jay	F-S	Winter	Moderate	3% 1%	0000
American Crow	Gen	Summer	Low	24% 37%	(b) ()
	Gen	Winter	Neutral	53% 35%	(b) ()
	Gen	Summer	High	7%	
Fish Crow	Gen	Winter	Low	13% 1 <mark>%</mark>	
	D	Summer	Neutral	45% 11%	000
Chihuahuan Raven	D	Winter	Neutral	26% 26%	000
	Gen	Summer	Low	44% 14%	000
Common Raven	Gen	Winter	Low	33% 25%	000
	G	Summer	Low	13% 8%	0000
Horned Lark	G	Winter	Low	4% 28%	000
Northern Rough-winged	Gen	Summer	Neutral	50% 35%	(b) () (0)
Swallow	Gen	Winter	Neutral	1% 19%	000
Purple Martin	Gen	Summer	Neutral	43% 30%	(h) () (O) (O)
Tree Swallow	Gen	Winter	Neutral	14% 14%	6 0 0
Violet-green Swallow	F-W	Summer	Moderate	1%	000
Bank Swallow	Gen	Summer	Neutral	3% 5%	000

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
	Gen	Winter	Low	2%	(b) (O) (O)
Barn Swallow	Gen	Summer	Neutral	<mark>16%</mark> 76%	6 0 0
Cliff Swallow	Gen	Summer	Neutral	19% 69%	(b) () (0)
Cava Curallani	D	Summer	Low	30% 45%	(b) () (0)
Cave Swallow	D	Winter	Low	7% 22%	6 0
Canalina Chialanda	F-E	Summer	Neutral	10% 23%	6 0
Carolina Chickadee	F-E	Winter	Low	30% 2 <mark>%</mark>	6 0 0
Mountain Chickadee	F-W	Winter	High	<1%	
Juniper Titmouse	F-W	Winter	Low	<1%	
T 0 179	F-E	Summer	Neutral	7% 12%	(b) () (0)
Tufted Titmouse	F-E	Winter	Neutral	11% 8%	(b) () (0)
B1 1 1 1 T	F-S	Summer	Neutral	35% 39%	(b) () (0)
Black-crested Titmouse	F-S	Winter	Neutral	26% 23%	(b) () (0)
	D	Summer	Neutral	30% 30%	000
Verdin	D	Winter	Neutral	31% 25%	000
	F-W	Summer	High	7% <1%	0 0 9
Bushtit	F-W	Winter	Moderate	2%	0000
Red-breasted Nuthatch	F-B	Winter	Neutral	62%	0 0 9
	F-E	Summer	Low	31% <1%	0000
White-breasted Nuthatch	F-E	Winter	Neutral	40% <1%	000
5	F-E	Summer	High	12%	
Brown-headed Nuthatch	F-E	Winter	High	12%	
Brown Creeper	F-W	Winter	Neutral	73% 4%	0000
	D	Summer	Moderate	1 <mark>%</mark> 6%	000
Rock Wren	D	Winter	Neutral	50% 18%	(b) () (0)
	D	Summer	Neutral	<mark>7%</mark> 5%	000
Canyon Wren	D	Winter	Neutral	16% 18%	(b) (c) (d)
House Wren	Gen	Winter	Neutral	73% 13%	\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Winter Wren	F-E	Winter	Low	11% <1%	0 0
Sedge Wren	G	Winter	Neutral	8% 43%	6 0 0
	М	Summer	Low	1% <1%	O O
Marsh Wren	М	Winter	Low	33% 15%	000
0 11 111	F-E	Summer	Neutral	<mark>6% 44%</mark>	(b) (0
Carolina Wren	F-E	Winter	Neutral	<mark>6%</mark> 43%	(b) (0
D : 14 W	D	Summer	Neutral	51% 22%	6 0 0
Bewick's Wren	D	Winter	Low	29% 55%	6 0 0
a	D	Summer	Neutral	37% 31%	000
Cactus Wren	D	Winter	Neutral	35% 25%	000
	Gen	Summer	Neutral	8% 38%	(b) () ()
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Gen	Winter	Neutral	21% 50%	(b) (0
Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	D	Summer	Neutral	13% 18%	000
	D	Winter	Neutral	9% 16%	000
Golden-crowned Kinglet	F-B	Winter	Neutral	23% 9%	(b) (O)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	F-W	Winter	Neutral	80% 9%	0 0 0
5 . D. L. L	F-E	Summer	Neutral	18% 8%	(b) (0) (0)
Eastern Bluebird	F-E	Winter	Neutral	9% 34%	(b) (0) (0)
	F-W	Summer	Moderate	1%	0000
Western Bluebird	F-W	Winter	High	6%	(b) (O) (O)
Mountain Bluebird	F-W	Winter	Low	16%	000
Townsend's Solitaire	F-W	Winter	High	1% <1%	0000
Hermit Thrush	F-W	Winter	Low	29% 35%	6 0 0
	F-E	Summer	High	8%	0
Wood Thrush	F-E	Winter	High	<1% <1%	3
	Gen	Summer	Moderate	3%	0000
American Robin	Gen	Winter	Neutral	49% 37%	(b) () (d)
Gray Catbird	F-E	Summer	Neutral	34% 7%	A O O

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
	F-E	Winter	Moderate	2% 4%	(b) (0) (0)
Constant	D	Summer	Neutral	31% 28%	000
Curve-billed Thrasher	D	Winter	Neutral	23% 39%	000
Durana Thurshau	F-E	Summer	High	4%	
Brown Thrasher	F-E	Winter	Neutral	20% 8%	(b) () (0)
Land to Ward Thomas	F-S	Summer	Moderate	<mark>6%</mark> 28%	(b) (c) (d)
Long-billed Thrasher	F-S	Winter	Moderate	11% 29%	(b) () ()
0: 17	D	Summer	Low	17% 12%	000
Crissal Thrasher	D	Winter	Low	16% 15%	000
Sage Thrasher	D	Winter	Low	31% 4%	000
	Gen	Summer	Neutral	99%	OO
Northern Mockingbird	Gen	Winter	Neutral	61% 31%	(b) () (0) (0)
American Pipit	А	Winter	Neutral	67% 15%	OO
Sprague's Pipit	G	Winter	Neutral	20% 61%	(b) () (0)
Cedar Waxwing	Gen	Winter	Neutral	32% 36%	(b) (c) (d)
	D	Summer	Neutral	9% 15%	000
Phainopepla	D	Winter	Neutral	17% 10%	000
Evening Grosbeak	F-B	Winter	Moderate	<1%	
	Gen	Summer	Low	26% 46%	000
House Finch	Gen	Winter	Low	38% 32%	000
Purple Finch	F-B	Winter	Low	9%	
Cassin's Finch	F-W	Winter	Moderate	14% 3%	0000
Red Crossbill	F-B	Winter	Moderate	<1%	0009
Pine Siskin	F-W	Winter	Neutral	27% 47%	OO
	F-W	Summer	Neutral	25% 49%	OO
Lesser Goldfinch	F-W	Winter	Neutral	43% 14%	OOO
American Goldfinch	Gen	Winter	Neutral	27% 32%	6 0 0
Lapland Longspur	Α	Winter	Neutral	32% <1%	

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats	
Chestnut-collared Longspur	G	Winter	Moderate	22% 10%	000	
Smith's Longspur	Α	Winter	Neutral	7% 4%	O O S	
McCown's Longspur	G	Winter	Moderate	12% 4%	000	
Dattavila Charrow	G	Summer	High	33% <mark>5%</mark>	000	
Botteri's Sparrow	G	Winter	Low	29% 24%	000	
Cassinla Sparrau	G	Summer	Low	57% 12%	000	
Cassin's Sparrow	G	Winter	Moderate	30% 25%	000	
Deal and to Consum	F-E	Summer	Moderate	5% 2%	6 0 0	
Bachman's Sparrow	F-E	Winter	Neutral	7% 2%	6 0 0	
	G	Summer	Low	26% 4%	(b) (O)	
Grasshopper Sparrow	G	Winter	Neutral	17% 64%	(b) (O) (O)	
	F-S	Summer	Low	7% 22%	(b) (O)	
Olive Sparrow	F-S	Winter	Low	7% 18%	(b) (O)	
Chipping Sparrow	Gen	Winter	Neutral	41% 40%	(b) (O) (O)	
Clay-colored Sparrow	G	Winter	Neutral	15% 27%	000	
	D	Summer	High	3% <1%	000	
Black-chinned Sparrow	D	Winter	Low	16% 15%	000	
	F-E	Summer	High	16%		3
Field Sparrow	F-E	Winter	Neutral	<mark>8%</mark> 65%	(b) (O) (O)	
Brewer's Sparrow	D	Winter	Moderate	17% 14%	000	
	D	Summer	Neutral	31% 29%	000	
Black-throated Sparrow	D	Winter	Neutral	27% 25%	000	
	D	Summer	Neutral	15% 70%	(b) (O) (O)	
Lark Sparrow	D	Winter	Neutral	44% 32%	(b) (O) (O)	
	G	Summer	High	11%		
Lark Bunting	G	Winter	Neutral	37% 23%	000	
American Tree Sparrow	Α	Winter	Neutral	5%		

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Fox Sparrow	F-B	Winter	Moderate	8%	0000
Dark-eyed Junco	F-W	Winter	Neutral	71% 5%	0009
White-crowned Sparrow	Gen	Winter	Neutral	<mark>12%</mark> 65%	O O O
Harris's Sparrow	F-B	Winter	Low	26% 1 <mark>%</mark>	0009
White-throated Sparrow	F-B	Winter	Neutral	17% 51%	6 0 0
Sagebrush Sparrow	D	Winter	Neutral	7% 11%	000
Vesper Sparrow	G	Winter	Neutral	69% 20%	O O O
LeConte's Sparrow	G	Winter	Neutral	22% 17%	(b) () (0)
Contraction Co	С	Summer	Neutral	< <mark>1% </mark>	
Seaside Sparrow	С	Winter	Moderate	2% 2%	
Nelson's Sparrow	G	Winter	High	3% <1%	\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc
Savannah Sparrow	G	Winter	Low	17% 56%	OO
Henslow's Sparrow	G	Winter	Neutral	13% 5%	(b) () (0)
	Gen	Summer	Moderate	6%	000
Song Sparrow	Gen	Winter	Neutral	47% 29%	O O O
Lincoln's Sparrow	F-B	Winter	Neutral	62% 36%	O O O
Swamp Sparrow	М	Winter	Neutral	11% 42%	(b) (O)
C T 1	D	Summer	Low	13% 20%	000
Canyon Towhee	D	Winter	High	8% 4%	0009
Abert's Towhee	D	Summer	Moderate	11%	000
D (D	Summer	Low	21% 13%	000
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	D	Winter	High	15% <mark>2%</mark>	0009
Green-tailed Towhee	D	Winter	Neutral	17%	000
C I.T	F-W	Summer	Moderate	3% <1%	O O S
Spotted Towhee	F-W	Winter	Low	31% 7%	000
Eastern Towhee	F-E	Winter	Neutral	13% 13%	6 0
Yellow-breasted Chat	F-E	Summer	Neutral	21% 23%	000
Yellow-headed Blackbird	M	Summer	Low	18%	000

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
	М	Winter	Low	15% 14%	000
Mastara Mandaudari	G	Summer	Low	13%	
Western Meadowlark	G	Winter	Neutral	11% 49%	000
Factors Mandaudade	G	Summer	Moderate	33% 31%	(b) () ()
Eastern Meadowlark	G	Winter	Neutral	70% 22%	(b) () (0) (0)
Orchard Oriole	F-E	Summer	Low	36% 8%	000
Llooded Oviele	F-W	Summer	Neutral	24% 32%	000
Hooded Oriole	F-W	Winter	Moderate	2% 11%	6 0 0
D. Healte O. Sele	F-W	Summer	Neutral	47% 12%	000
Bullock's Oriole	F-W	Winter	Moderate	1%	O O O
All	F-S	Summer	Neutral	2% 12%	O O O
Altamira Oriole	F-S	Winter	Low	< <mark>1</mark> % 4%	O O O
	F-S	Summer	Moderate	5% 13%	6 0 0
Audubon's Oriole	F-S	Winter	High	8% 10%	6 0 0
D. H O in h	F-E	Summer	Low	10%	
Baltimore Oriole	F-E	Winter	High	1%	00
Scott's Oriole	D	Summer	Neutral	28% 27%	000
D. I. Sand Die Heisel	Gen	Summer	Neutral	59% 24%	O O O
Red-winged Blackbird	Gen	Winter	Neutral	72% 20%	O O O
	D	Summer	Neutral	17% 44%	000
Bronzed Cowbird	D	Winter	Neutral	18% 43%	(b) (O) (O)
Durana haridad Carlos	Gen	Summer	Neutral	<mark>17%</mark> 80%	O O O
Brown-headed Cowbird	Gen	Winter	Neutral	74% 13%	O O O
Rusty Blackbird	F-B	Winter	Neutral	22% 5%	(b) (c) (d)
Brewer's Blackbird	Gen	Winter	Neutral	67% 24%	O O O
Communication III	F-E	Summer	Low	33% 15%	(b) (c) (d)
Common Grackle	F-E	Winter	Neutral	9% 15%	(b) (c) (d)
Boat-tailed Grackle	С	Summer	High	2% 1%	

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
	С	Winter	Moderate	3% 1%	
Constitution Constitu	Gen	Summer	Neutral	58% 18%	6 0 0
Great-tailed Grackle	Gen	Winter	Neutral	48% 22%	(b) (O) (O)
Ovenbird	F-E	Winter	Neutral	<mark>2%</mark> 19%	(b) () (0)
Worm-eating Warbler	F-E	Summer	High	<1%	
Louisiana Waterthrush	F-E	Summer	Neutral	11% 8%	(b) () (0)
Northern Waterthrush	F-B	Winter	Neutral	<mark>2%</mark> 14%	(b) (0) (0)
	F-E	Summer	Moderate	2%	0
Black-and-white Warbler	F-E	Winter	Neutral	12% 25%	6 0 0
Prothonotary Warbler	F-E	Summer	Neutral	<mark>3% 22%</mark>	(b) (0) (0)
Swainson's Warbler	F-E	Summer	Low	8%	0
Orange-crowned Warbler	F-W	Winter	Neutral	35% 42%	6 0 0 0
Lucy's Warbler	D	Summer	Low	3% 7%	000
Nashville Warbler	F-E	Winter	Neutral	5%	(b) () (0)
Kentucky Warbler	F-E	Summer	Low	9%	0
	Gen	Summer	Low	14% 20%	000
Common Yellowthroat	Gen	Winter	Neutral	22% 47%	6 0 0
Hooded Warbler	F-E	Summer	Moderate	14%	0
	F-B	Summer	Moderate	<1%	
American Redstart	F-B	Winter	Neutral	< <mark>1%</mark> 1%	6 0 0 0
	F-E	Summer	Moderate	3% 2%	6 0 0
Northern Parula	F-E	Winter	Moderate	< <mark>1</mark> % 4%	
	F-S	Summer	Low	<1%	
Tropical Parula	F-S	Winter	Moderate	< <mark>1</mark> % 8%	6 0 0
Yellow Warbler	F-B	Winter	Neutral	2%	
Palm Warbler	F-B	Winter	Low	8% 11%	6 0 0
Pine Warbler	F-E	Winter	Neutral	7% 21%	6 0
Yellow-rumped Warbler	F-B	Winter	Neutral	1 <mark>% 98%</mark>	6 0 0

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State	e Threats
Vallage throated Maybles	F-E	Summer	High	14% <1%	•	000
Yellow-throated Warbler	F-E	Winter	Neutral	12% 31%	•	00
Drairia Warhlar	F-E	Summer	Moderate	7%		(b) () (0)
Prairie Warbler	F-E	Winter	Low	4%	•	00
Black-throated Gray Warbler	F-W	Winter	Low	< <mark>1</mark> % 1%		00
Golden-cheeked Warbler	F-S	Summer	High	3% 2%	•	00
Black-throated Green Warbler	F-E	Winter	High	<1%		6 0 0
Wilson's Warbler	F-W	Winter	Low	6% 14%	•	00
Painted Redstart	F-S	Winter	Moderate	<1%		
Hepatic Tanager	F-W	Summer	Moderate	3% < <mark>1</mark> %		O S
Cumpus ou Tonogou	F-E	Summer	Neutral	47% 23%	•	000
Summer Tanager	F-E	Winter	Moderate	<1%		
Western Tanager	F-W	Summer	Moderate	<1% 2%		00
Western Tanager	F-W	Winter	Low	7%		0 0
Nouthous Coudinal	F-E	Summer	Neutral	84% 11%	•	000
Northern Cardinal	F-E	Winter	Neutral	56% 35%	•	000
Domito de cie	D	Summer	Neutral	41% 26%		00
Pyrrhuloxia	D	Winter	Neutral	43% 26%	•	000
Disable and Constraint	F-W	Summer	Moderate	1% <1%		O S
Black-headed Grosbeak	F-W	Winter	Neutral	2% 11%	•	00
	F-S	Summer	Neutral	53% 15%	•	000
Blue Grosbeak	F-S	Winter	Neutral	3%	•	000
Lamuli Dun Usa	F-W	Summer	Neutral	6%		00
Lazuli Bunting	F-W	Winter	Neutral	1% 2%		
Indigo Bunting	F-E	Summer	Moderate	12%		
W. S. J.D. W	D	Summer	Neutral	33% 25%		00
Varied Bunting	D	Winter	Neutral	2%		

Species	Habitat Group	Season	Range-wide Vulnerability	State Trends	State Threats
Painted Bunting	D	Summer	Neutral	54% 15%	(b) (O) (O)
	D	Winter	Neutral	5%	
Dickcissel	G	Summer	Neutral	32% 31%	6 0
	G	Winter	Neutral	4%	O O O