CFO-ORC File # 1997- 30 PHOTOS ACCEPTED 7-0

Colorado Field Ornithologists -- Sight Record Form

Species: Short-tailed Dowitcher

Limnodromus griseus

Birds sighted: 1 im.

Time: 18 Aug., 1995; 10-11:00am

Location: Fruitgrower's Reservoir (Hart's Basin) 1 mi. E. of Eckert, Co.

Status: Accidental in west-central Co.

Setting: Coen Dexter and I had been surveying migrating shorebirds at the reservoir for about an hour and a half and were about to leave. We checked the shore next to the road on the west side of the lake once more before leaving. A dowitcher with a markedly differently colored back from the Long-billed Dowitcher we had just left caught our attention. After watching the bird for 20 minutes or so, two Long-billed Dowitchers landed about 5 meters away from the bird, providing an excellent opportunity to compare the birds. The sun was high and about 90 degrees from our line of sight. After about 50 minutes, I circled the birds and pushed them closer to Coen. As I pushed, they grew nervous and flushed, flying out over the reservoir. After I returned to the road, all three birds returned to the shore and continued to feed. Behavior: The bird was actively feeding along a weedy, muddy shoreline. It did not go into

the water, but rather fed by picking and probing shallowly on the muddy shore.

Description: The ferruginous back color of the bird first caught my attention. It was a much different color than the brownish-black base color of the Long-billed Dowitcher we had just left and of the ones that arrived shortly after. In the scope we could tell that the rufous edging of the scapulars extended into the black centers, but could not distinguish whether the pattern was that of a juvenile of that of an adult. The underparts were very light, almost white from the undertail coverts forward to the breast. The breast had a salmon reddish wash which graded into grayish at the throat. The hind neck was grayish, about the color of the gray on a Virginia Rail. There was very little spotting at the sides of the throat, perhaps a half dozen rather indistinct spots on either side. The flanks were spotted lightly, clearly not barred. This spotting extended through the undertail coverts. The bird seemed slightly shorter-billed, slightly longer-legged, slightly slimmer, and slightly smaller than the Long-billed Dowitchers nearby. When I flushed the bird, it flew directly away from toward Coen, then braked, spreading its tail. The tail was quite light, not contrasting sharply with the white rump, although the fine black lines crossing the tail made it appear slightly dirty from that distance (perhaps 30-35 yards). The combination of the very ferruginous back color and the whitish underparts suggests the juvenile bird.

Vocalizations: When the bird flushed it uttered a rapid series of low notes -- tu tu tu tu tu--quite different from the sharper, slower keek, keek notes uttered by the Long-billed Dowitchers as they flushed.

Similar Species: Long-billed Dowitcher is the only bird that could be confused with this bird. Long-billed (preset at the observation) has narrow, buff edging on its scapulars rather than extensive rufous. Its tail is darker, contrasting sharply with the white rump. It has barring on the flanks rather than sparse spotting. It is uniformly rufous beneath, rather than whitish. It is more heavily spotted at the throat and breast.

Experience: I have seen hundreds, perhaps thousands of Long-billed Dowitchers in Western Colorado. I have seen Short-billed Dowitchers twice before -- once at Hart's Basin; once at Cheney Reservoir.

Books consulted: National Geographic

Report: Prepared from memory shortly after returning home.

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CF0-ORC FILE # /997-30 APPENDIX III COLORADO FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS - SIGHT RECORD FORM NEW STATE RECORD / / UNUSUAL RECORD / Please print or type. Attach photographs and additional pages if necessary. Species: Vow: tcher/ Limmodromus griseus led Vernacular Name) (Scientific Name) Date(s): 19 995 Sex: ? Plumage: Juvenile Number of birds seen: Latilong: # 16 Distribution Code: M Habitat Code: Shore (inc art's Basin Locality: Elevation: 6000' Nearest town: County: Time(s) observed: 10.00 FJAR to Duration of observation (e.g. 1 sec., 5 min., etc.): nours Other observers who saw the bird with you (give names, addresses, telephone numbers): heva FO Kecords Committee Other observers who saw the bird independently (give names, addresses, telephone numbers): Light conditions (position of bird to light and shade, direction and strength of light): as it gets from all directions Optical equipment used (e.g. power, types): <u>8 by 40 bimocs of 45</u> Power Distance and how measured: 50 / + estimo If photographed, type of equipment and film: fargotCamera Who else photographed the bird: Describe the bird's behavior (e.g. flying, feeding, or habits used in identifying): feeding and probing in mudblat - flew about on two o'clastoris and became quite vocal as pird appeared to interact with two long billed adult Powitche Describe in detail the bird's relative size, overall shape, plumage and color who pattern. Include details of bill, wing and tail shape. Give particular all emphasis to marks you used to identify the bird. Reference to its resemblance Paul emphasis to marks you used to identify the bird. Reference to its result only to field guide descriptions and illustrations is not enough. Describe only to field guide descriptions and illustrations is not enough. Describe only to field guide descriptions and illustrations is not enough. Pres what you actually observed in the field: Bird was, at times, near Long-billed Dowitchers, Kildeers, Least and western Sandpipers, The bird was nearly the some as the other two dow: tehere but bill was somewhat shorter and straighter, body awas slightly more slander. Back (scepulars) and tertials showed extensive chestmut Bringes and

Description (continued): internal markings. (Inderparts were white with slight bull Speckling undertail Coverto were spotted (Times and in rows which were alimped length-wise with tail Tail was Describe the bird's song and call, if given, including method of delivery, (i.e. from perch, in flight, duration): Tu, Tu, Tu, Tu, Tu - Solt and given Several times when blight - One of two notes were since when beeding - Tone of a Lesser reliance legs once and it flushed on Own once but would alway return to Same location Describe the general and specific habitat in which you observed the bird: Mudplat near chase of water, -bird was feeding by probing, in le loug-bills mean edge Soft Mud Bird Lad wh 4100 low into the wall covered mud How did you eliminate similarly appearing species? Call of both speciel were heard several times. Calls are very different of and may be the most reliable way to separate adult his bird, was a junen: le and could be separate king Led by back Color and under parts. The fac long-billed The fact What is your prior experience with this and similarly appearing species? Hove seen both dow: then species times Ser - caurinas) Studio Sa Short h: 1/20 Dow: tchers List books, illustration, recordings, other birders, etc. consulted and how this influenced your identification: C: al swa Nat Geographic a) At time of observation: b) After observation: Shore birds - Am id ent it : cation Guid The Guide only supported what I already suspected This report was, written from reports made during_____, after observation , from memory Date and time report was written: Hug 1995 1901 Tertial Short Reporting observer: LOEN Wexter Signature: bille Address: _ 175 Jun 9 iq a All reports will be maintained permanently at the address below: Return to: CURATOR, DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS Dourk ' Jack DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY BOW CITY PARK Brown DENVER, CO 80205 This pattern Longbilla was also very noticeally (Scapulars) chestrut only edgen



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