

ACCEPT (7-0)

COLORADO FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS - SIGHT RECORD FORM

BREEDING
NEW STATE/RECORD

UNUSUAL RECORD



Please print or type. Attach photographs and additional pages if necessary.

PHOTOS x4 rec'd 9-10-98

Species: HOODED WARBLER | WILSONIA CITRINA
(Vernacular Name) (Scientific Name)Date(s): MAY 15 TO JULY, 1998: NEST AND EGGS COLLECTED ON AUGUST 1, 1998.Number of birds seen: 2 + 2 EGGS Sex: MALE & FEMALE Plumage: BREEDINGLocality: GREGORY CANYON, BOULDER Elevation: 5700'Nearest town: BOULDER County: BOULDERTime(s) observed: TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTIONDuration of observation (e.g. 1 sec., 5 min., etc.): LENGTHY

Other observers who saw the bird with you (give names, addresses, telephone numbers):

RANDALL SIEBERT AND HIS WIFE SAW NEST BUILDING ON JUNE 20th.

Other observers who saw the bird independently (give names, addresses, telephone numbers)

MANY PEOPLE SAW THESE BIRDS.

Light conditions (position of bird to light and shade, direction and strength of light):

Optical equipment used (e.g. power, types): 10 X 40 BINOCULARSDistance, and how measured: 6 to 8' WHEN FEMALE WAS ON THE NEST

If photographed, type of equipment and film: _____

Who else photographed the bird? RANDALL SIEBERT, 1426 CYPRESS CIRCLE, LAFAYETTE CO 80026
(303) 666-4414

Describe the bird's behavior (e.g. flying, feeding, or habits used in identifying):

JULY 1ST I OBSERVED THE FEMALE ON THE NEST FOR 20 MINUTES.JULY 4th I OBSERVED THE FEMALE RETURN TO THE NEST AND STAY FOR 25 MINUTES,
THE NEST HAD 2 PINKISH WARBLER EGGS AND A BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD EGG.

Describe in detail the bird's relative size, overall shape, plumage and color pattern. Include details of bill, wing and tail shape. Give particular emphasis to marks you used to identify the bird. Reference to its resemblance to field guide descriptions and illustrations is not enough. Describe only what you actually observe in the field:

I WILL NOT DESCRIBE THE MALE. I FIRST SAW THE FEMALE IN GREGORY CANYON ON MAY 16. THE LARGE DARK EYE IN A YELLOW FACE STRUCK ME AT ONCE, WITH DARKER PLUMAGE OF THE BACK COMING OVER THE HEAD

Description (continued):

AND ONTO THE FORECROWN. THE ENTIRE UNDERPARTS WERE YELLOW, THE ENTIRE UPPER PARTS WERE A LIGHT, DULL GREEN. THERE WERE NO WING BARS. THE UNDERSIDE OF THE TAIL WAS VERY WHITE, WHICH SHOWED WHEN THE BIRD FREQUENTLY FLICKED ITS TAIL. WHEN THE BIRD WAS ON THE NEST ON JULY 1ST, I OBSERVED THE LARGE EYE, LIGHT GREEN UPPER BACK GOING OVER ONTO THE FORECROWN AND THE VERY WHITE UNDERSIDE OF THE SLIGHTLY NOTCHED TAIL.

Describe the bird's song and call, if given, including method of delivery, (i.e. from perch, in flight, duration):

THE MALE SANG UNTIL INTO JULY. THE FEMALE GAVE A LOUD CHIP, BUT WAS SILENT ON THE NEST.

Describe the general and specific habitat in which you observed the bird:

THE NEST WAS 2' OR LESS FROM THE GROUND IN A SMALL CROTCH IN A SHRUB.

THE NEST LOOKED LIKE THAT SHOWN ON PAGE 547 OF THE WARBLER BOOK BY DUNN AND GARRETT.

How did you eliminate similarly appearing species?
FEMALE HOODED SEPARATED FROM OTHER FEMALE WILSONIA BY LARGE EYE, LIGHT GREEN ON THE HEAD AND FORECROWN AND BY MUCH WHITE IN THE TAIL. THESE ALSO ELIMINATE FEMALE YELLOW, KENTUCKY, YELLOWTHROAT AND OTHER WARBLERS.

What is your prior experience with this and similarly appearing species?

I HAVE SEEN HOODED WARBLERS QUITE FREQUENTLY IN COLORADO, TEXAS ETC.

List books, illustrations, recordings, other birders, etc. consulted and how this influenced your identification:

a) at time of observation:

b) after observation: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC FIELD GUIDE, WARBLERS BY DUNN & GARRETT.

This report was written from reports made during _____, after observation X from memory _____
Date and time report was written: 8pm JULY 4th, 1998.

Reporting observer: PETER R. GENT Signature: Peter R. Gent

Address: 55, SOUTH 35th ST, BOULDER, CO 80303.

All reports will be maintained permanently at the address below:

Return to:

CURATOR, DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS
DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CITY PARK
DENVER, CO 80205

Hooded Warbler
Gregory Canyon, Boulder Co., CO
31 July 1998

rec'd 8-20-98 ✓

At 1030, I found a female Hooded Warbler carrying food into a grape vine festooning the lower portion of a Ponderosa Pine growing adjacent to the creek about 15 yds. downstream of the footbridge by the parking lot. When she disappeared into the grape leaf clusters, I could hear begging young calling, and then she reappeared moments later without food. I watched for 10 minutes as she brought food at the rate of 2-3 visits per minute; generally insects captured in air but at least one small caterpillar. I still had not seen the young, so I circled the tree to a vantage point where I could dimly perceive two young birds well-hidden in the vegetation about 10' off the ground, and I could see her approach them. I was unable to view them well enough to determine their state of development, or indeed to determine whether they were cowbirds or warblers. They both appeared similarly sized, and were probably recently fledged as they were perched above the height that Hooded Warblers normally nest. On the following morning, 1 August, Peter Gent and I could not relocate them in this spot, which I think is further evidence that they were fledglings.

The morning was clear, calm and warming rapidly, with thunderstorms building to the east. The following notes were taken while I watched her foraging from about 30' distance through 10x42 B&L Elites. Generally, she foraged in relatively exposed areas, so I had numerous good views in direct sunlight. The following morning I returned with Peter Gent, and another couple. We collected the Hooded Warbler nest with two abandoned eggs that had been found up the Amphitheater Trail, well up slope from the location where I observed the female feeding young. I heard Hooded Warbler call notes along the stream fairly regularly, but could not relocate the young. However, I did not try very hard, in order to avoid disturbing them.

Noted a metallic "chip" note, reminiscent of waterthrush, and soon found a warbler actively foraging. First look showed a tail spread wide and held somewhat cocked, showing very conspicuous white flashes. Most of three outer rectrices were white. Had a blackish-gray crown, yellow forehead and cheeks surrounding a dark eye, dark thin warbler beak, a subtle grayish incomplete half collar on the upper chest interrupting otherwise bright yellow underparts from chin to undertail coverts. Back, rump and folded wings greenish-brown, and inner rectrices more brownish. No markings on upperparts. Pink legs. Feeds in a very animated fashion, lots of wing flutter, fanning of tail, and quick sallies. Rarely motionless. No direct size comparison, but obviously smaller than Song Sparrow and larger than Mountain Chickadee.



Bill Tweit
Rarity Description

Colorado Field Ornithologists Sight Record Form

(this is a two page report-click at the bottom for page 2)

CFO-RC FILE X: 1998-~~1111~~ 141

RESULTS: _____

rec'd 9-4-98 ✓

Print this page and then fill out using print or type. Attach photographs and additional pages if necessary. the either: Mark Janos, Records Committee Chair, 10 Sedum Ct., Pueblo, CO 81001 or Colorado Bird Records Committee, c/o Zoological Collections, Denver Museum of Natural History, City Park, Denver, CO 8020

Species (please include common and scientific name): Hooded Warbler (Witsonia citrina)

Date(s) of Occurrence: 6/20/98 - 7/13/98

Number of birds seen: 2 Sex: 1 Male Plumage: Adult, breeding
1 Female

Exact location: Amphitheater Rocks, along Amphitheater Trail, Boulder Mountain Parks
Approx 400 yds from Gregory Canyon Parking lot.

County: Boulder Nearest town: Boulder Elevation: 6300'

Length of observation: Initial - 30 min Time(s) of observation: Initial - 6 am
others - 15-30 min others - am + pm

Other observers who saw the bird(s) with you: (Randy Siebert) + Glenda Brown

Other Observers who independently saw the bird(s): Peter Gent

Light Conditions (quality; direction relative to bird(s); position): Good, Shady at nest, clear over head.

Optical equipment used: Pentax ME Super camera, Swarovski 8x30 and 7x42 binoculars

Distance from bird(s) (estimated unless otherwise noted): 30 yds for male, as little as 6 ft for female on nest,

Was bird(s) photographed? Yes If so, have you submitted photos? Attached

Who took the photographs? Glenda Brown

Describe the general and specific habitat in which the bird(s) occurred:
Ponderosa pine with numerous bushes + shrubs. Large rock (>100 ft tall)
was within 10 ft of nest site, Main trail only 10-12 ft from nest. Much traffic
from people (hikers and rock climbers) and dogs in area.

Describe the bird's behavior (flying, feeding, habits, behaviors used in identifying the species or in supporting the identification): Male seen in pine singing, Female first seen
flying to ground where it spent several minutes gathering nest materials
It then flew to nest. Later went for more material, returned. (6/20/98)
7/1/98 - Female on nest, 7/4 - Female on nest, left to forage. Eggs observed, Bird returned
7/1/98 - Female on nest, 7/18 and 7/13/98 Nest abandoned 7/25.

Similar observations click here for page 2 of this form / Back to the CBRC Home Page Links / CFO Home

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CFO Official State Bird List / State Bird List PDF File / Field Trips / Journal / Birding Links / I

Colorado Field Ornithologists Sight Record

Form

page 2

Describe the bird in detail. This is the most important part of this report. Include the overall size and shape and how you placed the bird in the general group that you did. Give complete details of plumage, including head, throat, undersides, nape, back, wings and tail. Give particular emphasis to marks you used to identify the bird(s). Describe other important details, such as color and shape of bill, legs, eye, (etc.) that were important in making the identification. (Fill out this portion even if photographs are submitted; you may attach additional sheets, drawings, field sketches or copy field notes):

The other key feature was the white in tail which was evident when female was on nest. Olive upperparts, yellow on face and below. Song of male easily distinguished. Note of female when she returned to nest matched that on Thayer's BNA.

The existence of both male and female were well documented. When we found female building nest we concentrated on it. The large black eye was very noticeable. Very unlike that of a Yellow. Contrast between face and back was evident.

Discuss similar species and how you eliminated them:

Wilson's is closest. It lacks white in tail and elevation was too low for nesting. Virginia's nests near this location, lacks dominant yellow, not similar.

Yellow lacks large eye, contrast on face and head.

Mac Gillywray's very different in face and head.

Eye and white in tail were best ids for female. Male was unmistakable.

What is your prior experience with this and similarly appearing species? Have seen Hooded warbler in Texas. Very familiar with Wilson's and other local warblers. Wilson's and Yellow are common.

List books, guides, recordings or other sources consulted and how this influenced your identification (during and after observation):

audio. Birder's Handbook for data on incubation, see nest and confirm id.

Peterson's (west), warblers (Dunn and Garrett), Thayer's BNA for

Peter Gent was contacted to

This report was made from notes made during
after observation, or later from memory

or
Notes + memory + photos.

Date of written report: 8/30/98

Reporting observer: Randy Siebert

Signature:

Randall L. Siebert

Address: 1426 Cypress Circle, Lafayette, CO 80026