# Landbird Inventory for Mount Rainier National Park (2003-2004) Final Report

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#### **Summary**

In 2003 The Institute for Bird Populations (IBP) collaborated with personnel at Mount Rainier National Park to initiate a two-year, park-wide, inventory of landbirds. The broad goals of the inventory were to elucidate spatial patterns of abundance across the park for a large suite of species, and to produce information that will assist park managers and cooperators in designing the park's long-term landbird monitoring program.

During our two field seasons (2003 and 2004), we counted 6,026 individual birds during 969 point counts conducted along 134 transects. Transects were well distributed across the park. We documented 95 bird species (including the Hermit-Townsend's Warbler hybrid) in the park during the field season. Seventy-eight of these species were detected during at least one point count, while the remaining 17 were recorded as incidental observations only at times other than during point counts. We also conducted detailed habitat assessments at each of the 969 survey points.

We present 'naïve' habitat-specific density estimates, unadjusted for differences in detectability, for all 78 species recorded during point counts. We also present habitat-specific density estimates, adjusted for species- and habitat-specific differences in detectability, for 45 species that were detected at least five times during point counts, as well as lists of all species detected in each of 17 habitats we sampled in the park. Although the results were rarely found to be statistically significant, we rank habitats with regard to a) the number of species detected in each (species richness) and b) the overall density of birds (all species pooled) estimated to occur in each, and find some substantial and perhaps surprising differences across park habitats. In particular, the two lowest elevation habitats harboring deciduous tree components (Conifer Deciduous Mix and Red Alder) ranked first (10.65 birds/ha—Conifer Deciduous Mix) and third (8.55 birds/ha—Red Alder) in overall density of birds. Also interesting was that the three major mid- and high-elevation forest types all ranked higher than the three major low- to mid-elevation forest types in overall density of birds. Mid- to high-elevation forest types include Pacific Silver Fir (7.82 birds/ha), Subalpine Fir (7.31 birds/ha), and Mountain Hemlock (7.00 birds/ha). Midto low-elevation forest types include Douglas-fir (6.53 birds/ha), Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock (6.48 birds/ha), and Western Hemlock (6.35 birds/ha). Surprisingly, the two shrub habitats were ranked among the lowest four habitats, with Mid-elevation Shrub at 4.88 birds/ha and High-elevation Shrub at 4.79 birds/ha. Park-wide bird density (all species pooled) was lower at Mount Rainier (6.2 birds per point) than both North Cascades (7.6 birds per point) and Olympic (6.6 birds per point). When pooled bird density is examined across shared habitats, Mount Rainier is lower across the board when compared to North Cascades, but interestingly, is slightly higher than at Olympic in 8 of 10 habitats. The difference between Mount Rainier and Olympic in pooled bird density is particularly noticeable in higher elevation habitats, with Mount Rainier having a density of 1.16 more individuals per hectare than Olympic (averaged values from all habitats including and above the Pacific Silver Fir zone).

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#### Introduction

Reported declines of many birds breeding in North America have stimulated interest in avian population trends and mechanisms driving those trends (DeSante and George 1994). The North American Breeding Bird Survey suggests that landbird populations in Pacific Northwest lateseral forests appear to be in serious decline (Sauer et al. 2003), and data from the national parks are particularly important for teasing out possible causes. The avifauna of Mount Rainier National Park has historically received very little systematic study, with just a few published accounts (e.g. Taylor and Shaw 1927; Grater 1951; Manuwal 1991). Although simple presence/absence data for birds in the park already exist (Smith et al. 1997), extant data are insufficient for adequately describing species/habitat relationships, producing quantitative estimates of habitat-specific bird density, or reliably extrapolating those estimates across the park's 953 km².

In September 2000, personnel from throughout the North Coast / Cascades Network met with landbird monitoring experts to produce recommendations for a long-term monitoring plan for landbirds (Siegel and Kuntz II, 2000). The panel recommended that each of the major parks in the network begin by initiating an inventory to elucidate spatial patterns of abundance for a large suite of species. Because birds are well-suited to serve as indicators of ecological change (Furness et al. 1993), these inventories could then serve as baselines for monitoring future ecological changes within the park, assessing the affects of future management actions on bird populations, and formulating efficient long-term bird monitoring strategies.

We designed this inventory project to determine habitat-specific density of landbirds during the breeding season at Mount Rainier National Park, using methods consistent with those employed in other parks across the North Coast / Cascades Network (Siegel et al 2002; Siegel et al. 2004a; Siegel et al. 2004b).

#### Methods

#### Sampling Strategy

Based on the recommendations of our September 2000 workshop (Siegel and Kuntz II 2000), as well as a follow-up meeting in 2002 that included many of the workshop participants as well as additional Olympic National Park personnel, we sought to design an inventory strategy that would provide a balance between sampling habitats in proportion to their spatial extent in the park, and ensuring that even relatively rare habitats would be sampled well enough for us to characterize their bird communities. Because we knew that many sampling occasions would be missed due to rain and other logistic constraints, we also sought to generate substantially more point count transects than we could actually use.

After extensive discussions about sampling design with NPS and USGS personnel, we selected our transect start points according to the procedures described below. All GIS work was conducted by Darin Swinney at Olympic National Park, and habitat delineations were based on parkwide vegetation maps produced by Pacific Meridian Resources (1996).

<u>Systematic Points</u>. A systematic, park-wide 2.5 km grid was generated. Points were created from the midpoint of grid polygons. All points on glaciers, in unvegetated high-elevation areas, and on slopes > 35 degrees were discarded. Points were then plotted on topographic maps and subjectively inspected for accessibility; those that were deemed inaccessible due to cliffs, dangerous river crossings, or other barriers, were discarded. Two Red Alder sample points were randomly selected as 'supplemental' start points to boost this habitat's number of starting points, yielding 93 potential transect start points.

<u>Trail Points</u>. We expected that our crews would be able to complete approximately twice as many points per transect when working on trails versus working off-trail. We therefore decided to devote about a quarter of our sampling days to conducting transects along trails. Sixty-one trail transect start points were selected by a process that systematically selected segments of the park's routed trail coverage. We discarded trail segments with obvious accessibility problems and/or sustained amounts of switchbacks.

In preparation for the second field season we re-evaluated all remaining trail segments in order to focus on those that ran through areas of under-sampled habitat for substantial portions of their length.

<u>Supplemental Points</u>. Following the 2003 field season (Siegel et. al. 2004c), eight vegetation types were found to have been poorly sampled. In the winter of 2003-2004 we selected additional transect start points within these habitats. To select these supplemental points we applied a three-by-three majority filter to the PMR vegetation map. All post-filtered polygons in each habitat greater than 0.5 acres in size and falling on slopes <35° were selected to be in the sample frame. A predetermined number of polygons from each habitat were selected randomly. Mid-points of each polygon were selected as the transect starting point. Points were oversampled to provide for accessibility problems and a firing order was established to guide in the selection of replacement points.

#### **Data Collection**

Conducting Point Counts. We conducted all fieldwork between May 23 and July 29 of 2003 and June 4 and July 30 of 2004. Crew members worked in pairs, and generally hiked into the backcountry for seven days at a time, during which they conducted transects on as many mornings as weather permitted. Prior to leaving for the field, crews were provided with coordinates and maps of at least six transect start points, selected such that each was generally no more than a one-day hike from another. Start points were assigned a randomly generated 'firing order' such that, logistic considerations aside, the decision of which points to complete when all points could not be completed was made randomly.

We used five-minute variable circular plot (VCP) point counts (Fancy and Sauer 2000, Siegel 2000) coupled with detailed habitat descriptions of each point count location as our primary means of surveying birds. VCP point counts entailed recording the horizontal distance, estimated to the nearest meter, to every bird seen or heard during the point count.

Each morning in the field, each two-person team conducted a transect of approximately 5-6 off-trail points or 10-12 on-trail points spaced 200 m apart. Transects began at pre-selected starting points which were located in the field with topographic maps and a hand-held GPS unit. Prior to starting the transect, one team member was designated the point count observer and the other was designated the vegetation observer. The point count observer flagged the trail from point to point as the transect was conducted; the vegetation observer then followed the trail of flagging, collecting vegetation data at the indicated point count locations. Vegetation observers were careful to remain at least 200 m behind the point count observer, to avoid influencing bird activity during the count. As a safety consideration, point count and vegetation observers remained in radio contact for the duration of the transect.

For on-trail transects, the observers completed their transect by collecting data at the starting point, and then proceeding along the trail in a pre-determined direction. For off-trail transects, observers chose the semi-cardinal direction (0°, 45°, 90°, etc.) that most closely approximated a perpendicular *toward* the nearest trail (on odd calendar days), or the semi-cardinal direction that most closely approximated a perpendicular *away* from the nearest trail (on even calendar days). Observers frequently encountered a river, cliff, or other barrier that prevented them from completing a transect along the intended compass bearing. In these cases they returned to the last successfully completed point, and then reoriented to the nearest semi-cardinal bearing that was not blocked by a barrier.

Point counts began within ten minutes of local sunrise, and continued until 3.5 hours after local sunrise. 'Flyovers'— defined as birds that flew over the top of the vegetation canopy, never touched down in the observer's field of view, and did not appear to be foraging, displaying, or behaving in any other way that might suggest a link to the habitat below— were tallied separately from other bird detections. Birds thought to have been recorded previously at another point were marked accordingly on the data forms. Geographical coordinates based on GPS readings and topographic maps were recorded at each sampling point, generally by the vegetation observer. We recorded whether each bird was initially detected during the first three minutes or last two minutes of the point count, in order to improve comparability with data from

the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) which utilizes three-minute counts. We also recorded whether each bird was initially detected visually or aurally, and whether the bird sang at any time during the count.

Additionally, whenever crew members detected species thought to be rare or difficult to sample in the park, they completed "Rare Bird Report Forms", including descriptions of the birds' appearance and behavior and geographical coordinates. These reports covered not only birds detected during point counts, but also birds detected while sampling vegetation, hiking between transects, relaxing at camp in the evening, or at any other time during the field season. Although our project focused explicitly on diurnal passerine and near-passerine birds, we frequently used these rare bird report forms to record owls, raptors, and other species which were poorly sampled by our point count protocol, regardless of their actual rarity.

Sampling Vegetation at Bird Survey Points. Vegetation descriptions at each point entailed assigning a primary habitat classification to a circular 50-m radius plot centered on the point count station, and also collecting more detailed data on vegetation structure and composition within two 20 m x 40 m subplots within that 50-m radius circle. Vegetation plots occasionally straddled more than one distinct habitat type; in these cases observers classified the point as being dominated by the habitat that covered the larger portion of the plot, and then additionally recorded the 'secondary' habitat present in the plot. Habitat classifications were based on the habitat categories described in the park's current GIS habitat coverage (Pacific Meridian Resources 1996), except that we added three categories that Pacific Meridian Resources did not use: Conifer Deciduous Mix (areas where the canopy was >20% conifer species and >20% deciduous species), Engelmann Spruce, and Grand Fir. Subsequent to data collection, however, we made some minor changes to the habitat classification system, in order to better delineate meaningful bird habitats:

- 1) We combined points that were classified in the field as 'Herbaceous Sedge Meadow' with points classified as 'Heather' to form a new category which we called 'Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow'. We combined these two habitats into a single classification unit because a) we often encountered a mixture of heather and meadow plants on our plots, b) the documentation in Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) provides little guidance for how to classify such areas, and c) we saw no obvious differences in the bird communities inhabiting these plant communities.
- 2) We split points that were classified in the field as 'Shrub' into two distinct habitat categories, 'Mid-elevation Shrub' (<1280 m and/or comprising a generally mid-elevation plant community) and 'High-elevation Shrub' (>1280 m and/or comprising a generally high-elevation plant community). This was necessary because the avifauna within shrubdominated areas of these two elevation zones differed markedly, even though Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) mapped them as belong to the same plant community.

During the 2003 field season we also classified vegetation plots according to the "Franklin Key" (Franklin et al. 1988), but our crews were often unable to confidently age the forest stands (a necessary step in using the key), so we did not use them in the data analysis, and we stopped recording them after the 2003 field season.

We also collected more detailed information describing habitat structure and composition within each of two 20 m x 40 m subplots adjacent to the point count station. The first subplot straddled the line of travel walked by the vegetation observer as (s)he approached the point count station, beginning 50 m from the station and ending 10 m from the station. The second subplot straddled the line of travel walked as the observer left the point count station, beginning 10 m from the station and ending 50 m from the station.

Within each plot we assessed the composition and structure of both the canopy and the understory. For the canopy, we estimated the average canopy height and subcanopy height, if a subcanopy was present. We tallied all trees by size class and species, and also counted snags and downed logs. For the understory we estimated the percent cover contributed by each constituent species of woody plant, and also estimated the percent cover of each component of groundcover, including living as well as non-living elements. More detail about the habitat parameters we measured is provided in Appendix C.

#### **Crew Training and Testing**

At the beginning of each field season, we provided our field crew with an intensive two-week training program at Olympic and North Cascades National Parks, where the low-elevation habitats allowed better birding earlier in the season than was available at Mount Rainier. We trained our crew members, who generally had prior experience birding and conducting biological fieldwork, in visual and aural bird identification, distance estimation, plant identification, orienteering, backcountry safety, and project protocols. Crew members honed their bird identification skills by spending days in the field birding and practicing point counts with experienced trainers, and then reviewing at night with the aid of field guides, taped songs and calls, and an instructional CD-ROM. At the end of the two-week training period, we gave all crew members a rigorous exam involving the identification of approximately 100 taped songs and calls (some of them grouped together in rapid succession to produce 'simulated point counts') as well as 30-40 photographic images (generally of rarer species or less obvious female plumages). Crew members were not permitted to conduct point counts (they worked solely as vegetation observers instead) until they passed the exam, which was altered for each administration. Passing the exam, which required a near-perfect score, ensured that observers could competently identify by sight and sound all species expected to occur in the park.

#### **Data Analysis**

All data were entered into DBASE databases, which we then checked for errors using an array of automated and manual data verification routines. Copies of these databases are being submitted along with this report.

Within each habitat, each species' apparent density, uncorrected for detectability, was calculated as

$$d_{50}/p_{hab})$$
 ----- ,  $0.7854$ 

where  $d_{50}$  is the total number of 50-m radius detections tallied at all points in that habitat,  $p_{hab}$  is the total number of points sampled within that habitat type, and 0.7854 is the portion of a hectare covered by a 50-m radius circle

The effective detection radius for birds during point counts has been shown to vary across habitats and between species (Burnham 1981; Barker and Sauer 1995). Because vegetative structure differs dramatically across park habitats, it is necessary to correct for inter-habitat variability in detectability before densities can be compared across habitats (Buckland et al. 2001). Additionally, some species vocalize much more loudly than others, so detectability corrections must be performed on a species by species basis. We used the computer program DISTANCE 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2002) to correct for inter-habitat differences in detectability and to produce estimates of absolute density for all species detected at least ten times during point counts.

Distance-sampling experts generally advise that at least 60-80 detections are necessary for reliably modeling the relationship between detection probability and distance from the observer (Buckland et al. 2001). We amassed 60 or more detections in a single habitat type for just a small suite of species, so for the purpose of modeling detection probability, we pooled habitats into two general habitat groups, based on vegetation structure and, presumably, likelihood of detecting birds at moderate or large distances:

<u>Habitat Group 1--densely vegetated habitats:</u> Red Alder, Conifer Deciduous Mix, Western Redcedar, Douglas-fir, Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock, Western Hemlock, Engelmann Spruce, Grand Fir, Noble Fir, Pacific Silver Fir.

<u>Habitat Group 2--sparsely vegetated habitats:</u> Mid-elevation Shrub, High-elevation Shrub, Alaska Yellow Cedar, Mountain Hemlock, Subalpine Fir, Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow, Rock or Sparsely Vegetated.

Within each habitat group, we used DISTANCE to fit detection functions for each species detected at least 60 times in the pooled habitats that constituted that group. We set the data filter to truncate the largest 10% of observations (Buckland et al. 2001), and then fit models using the half-normal key function and both the cosine and polynomial series expansions. We used the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) to select among models with different forms and numbers of expansion terms (Akaike 1973; Burnham and Anderson 1998). We then applied the habitat group detection function separately to the data in each of the constituent habitats within that group, to produce habitat-specific estimates of absolute abundance, taking into account species-and habitat-specific variation in detectability.

For species that were detected at least five times in the park, but fewer than 60 times in one or both habitat groups, we used detectability functions generated from observations of the same species at Olympic National Parks (Siegel et al. 2004a) or North Cascades (Siegel et al. 2004b) to adjust our density estimates at Mount Rainier National Park. We did this by fitting the uniform key function with no adjustment terms, and using 'borrowed' estimates of detection probability and detection probability variance from the North Cascades analyses as multipliers (Thomas et al. 2002). However, many species that were relatively rare at Mount Rainier National Park were also relatively rare at North Cascades and Olympic National Parks, and

consequently we were unable to model detectability functions for them at either park. For such species that were detected at least five times at Mount Rainier National Park, we matched them with 'surrogate species'—species with similar song volume, song pitch, and/or singing location (e.g. high in the canopy) that were detected at least 60 times within a habitat group. We then used the detection probability and detection probability variance of the 'surrogate' species in the same way described above. For a small number of species in which there was no suitable species match to use for a surrogate from another park, but there were more than 60 detections across the three large North Coast Cascades Network parks, we pooled detections across the three parks to establish network-wide parameters for modeling detectability. Those parameters were then applied to the Mount Rainier National Park data in the same was as described above in the case of surrogate species.

To compare the overall density of birds (all species pooled) across habitats, we summed the adjusted density estimates for all species within each habitat. This method likely underestimates the true density slightly, since we produced adjusted density estimates for just 45 of the 78 species detected during point counts. The bias should be minimal however, as all but a few of the species for which we did not produce adjusted density estimates were quite rare in the park, and consequently have little effect on overall bird density.

#### Results and Discussion

#### Scope of Work Accomplished

We recorded 6,026 individual birds during 969 point counts conducted along 134 transects (Fig. 1). During our 94 off-trail transects, we completed an average of 5.5 points per transect, similar to the average of 5.3 points per transect we obtained in North Cascades National Park (Siegel et al. 2004a) and slightly lower than the average of 6.0 points per transect we obtained in Olympic National Park (Siegel et al. 2004b). As we expected, we were able to complete substantially more points per transect when we conducted on-trail transects. During our 27 on-trail transects, we averaged 11.3 points per transect.

Although most of the habitats at Mount Rainier are relatively restricted, with just a few covering broad sections of the park, the final point totals in each habitat show at least minimally adequate (greater than 20 points sampled) sampling in 12 of 17 habitats (Table 1). In fact, 10 of the 17 habitats have at last 30 points sampled. We consider this a success given the decision that point totals were so low following the first year of data collection (just seven habitats with greater than 20 points sampled) that we decided to focus almost exclusively on under-sampled habitats in the second year. Locations of our completed sampling points in each habitat are presented in Figures 2-17.

#### Bird Species Detected in the Park

We documented 95 species (including the Townsend's-Hermit Warbler hybrid) in the park (Table 2). Seventeen of the species we detected were never actually recorded during point counts, but instead were observed incidentally at other times by our crew members while they were hiking or camping.

#### **Density Estimates**

Seventy-eight of the 95 species we recorded in the park were detected during at least one point count. We estimated habitat-specific density, accounting for species- and habitat-specific variability in detectability, for 45 of them (Table 3). Although we detected several additional species at least five times during point counts, we elected not to estimate their density because some aspect of their behavior or distribution makes density estimation using our methods questionable. These included Vaux's Swift, and Violet-green Swallow because they typically range over large distances within a short time period, and Rufous Hummingbird because the species was clearly attracted to our flagging.

Tables 4-20 provide lists of each species detected during point counts in each habitat. The tables also provide:

- 1) the number of points with detections (including flyovers) of each species within each habitat,
- 2) the number of detections (excluding flyovers) of each species within each habitat,
- 3) the number of non-flyover detections within 50 m of the observer of each species in each habitat (used to calculated the unadjusted density),
- 4) the 'unadjusted density' of each species (based only on the number of detections within 50 m of the observer, and incorporating no correction for species- or habitat-specific variation in detectability),
- 5) the adjusted density estimate, which takes into account habitat- and speciesspecific variation in detectability, for each species recorded at least five times park-wide during point counts, and
- 6) the coefficient of variation, degrees of freedom, and 95% confidence interval associated with each adjusted density estimate.

To provide an easy way to compare species-specific densities across habitats, Tables 21-64 present nearly the same data as described above for all 45 species for which we produced adjusted density estimates, organized by species rather than habitat and with the percent of points with detections rather than the number of points with detections.

The overall density of birds (all species pooled) varied greatly across park habitats (Table 65). In particular, the two lowest elevation habitats harboring deciduous tree components (Conifer Deciduous Mix and Red Alder) ranked first (9.19 birds/ha—Conifer Deciduous Mix) and third (8.04 birds/ha—Red Alder) overall. Also interesting was that the three major mid- and high-elevation forest types all ranked higher than the three major low- to mid-elevation forest types. Mid- to high-elevation forest types include Pacific Silver Fir (7.75 birds/ha), Subalpine Fir (7.61 birds/ha), and Mountain Hemlock (7.38 birds/ha). Mid- to low- elevation forest types include

Douglas-fir (6.61 birds/ha), Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock (6.54 birds/ha), and Western Hemlock (6.13 birds/ha). Surprisingly, the two shrub habitats were ranked among the lowest four habitats overall, with High-elevation Shrub at 6.28 birds/ha and Mid-elevation Shrub at 5.08 birds/ha.

The number of species detected in each habitat also varied greatly (Table 66), though we caution that these results are not straightforward to interpret, as they are heavily confounded by variable survey effort across habitats, an issue which has much less bearing on the relative density estimates described above. While there is no reason to expect density estimates to increase with the number of points sampled, we would indeed expect to see such a relationship between the number of species detected and the number of points sampled. Table 66 is, thus, best interpreted by looking at the obvious exceptions to this general pattern. The highest species total was Douglas-fir with 42 species; an interesting result given that Douglas-fir was sampled with 78 fewer points than Western Hemlock, the habitat with the highest number of points sampled. The lowest species total was for Noble Fir (17 species), a habitat that was sampled with just 15 points. The largest exception to the general trend of detecting more species in better sampled habitats occurs in the Rock or Sparsely Vegetated habitat category. With only 52 points sampled, this habitat has the third highest species total (39 species). This is most likely explained by the broad elevation zone covered by the habitat, from low elevation rocky river washes to high rocky ridge lines and outcroppings. All other habitats are restricted to a well defined elevation zone.

Overall density of birds was substantially lower at Mount Rainier National Park than at North Cascades National Park (Siegel et al. 2004b), and slightly lower than at Olympic National Park (Siegel et al. 2004a). Across the entire park, we detected an average of 7.6 birds per point at North Cascades, 6.6 birds per point at Olympic, and 6.2 birds per point at Mount Rainier. This amounts to an 18% difference when compared to North Cascades and a 6% difference when compared to Olympic. When pooled densities are compared just between shared habitats across parks, Mount Rainier does not rank higher in any habitat when compared to North Cascades (the closest being Pacific Silver Fir with 8.54 birds per point at North Cascades and 7.75 birds per point at Mount Rainier). When compared with Olympic, most habitats in Mount Rainier have a slightly higher density, particularly at higher elevations. Pooled species density is most similar in Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow habitat (6.63 birds per point at Mount Rainier compared to 6.05 birds per point in Olympic) and most different in Mountain Hemlock and High Elevation Shrub (a 1.38 birds per point difference in each). At lower elevations, densities appear very similar between Mount Rainier and Olympic, but are difficult to compare directly due to the lack of lower elevation (< 600 m) habitat at Mount Rainier.

Comparison of habitat-specific densities of selected species across parks reveals some interesting differences between Mount Rainier, North Cascades, and Olympic. Species in Mount Rainier lack the strong preference for Douglas-fir forest that is found in North Cascades, where eight species occur in significantly higher densities when compared with Western Hemlock forests (Siegel et al. 2004b). In Mount Rainier only Townsend's Warbler exhibits a preference for Douglas-fir habitat over Western Hemlock. Also interesting is that habitat preferences between Douglas-fir and Western Hemlock habitats for Hammond's and Pacific-slope Flycatcher differed in Mount Rainier. Of the three parks, Hammond's Flycatcher is found in higher densities than

Pacific-slope Flycatcher in both habitats in North Cascades; Pacific-slope is found in higher densities than Hammond's Flycatcher in both habitats in Olympic; however, in Mount Rainier Hammond's Flycatcher is found in higher densities in Douglas-fir while Pacific-slope Flycatcher is found in higher densities in Western Hemlock. Examining these habitat relationships both within and between parks is worthy of further investigation. Indeed, the vegetation data we collected at each sampling point provide a wealth of opportunity for further analyses of species-habitat relationships at Mount Rainier, and across the North Coast Cascades Network.

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Table 1. Number of off-trail, on-trail, and total points counts conducted in each major habitat at Mount Rainier National Park.

Habitat	Off-trail	On-trail	Total
Western Hemlock	88	102	190
Pacific Silver Fir	72	64	136
Douglas-fir	72	40	112
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	70	41	111
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	26	78	104
Subalpine fir	36	40	76
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	21	31	52
Mid-elevation Shrub	37	5	42
High-elevation Shrub	9	21	30
Mountain Hemlock	18	12	30
Conifer Deciduous Mix	22	3	25
Red Alder	19	2	21
Noble Fir	14	1	15
Western Redcedar	6	1	7
Engelmann Spruce	0	7	7
Alaska Yellow Cedar	3	3	6
Grand Fir	5	0	5
Total	518	451	969

Table 2. All bird species detected by IBP staff at Mount Rainier National Park during the 2003 and 2004 field seasons. Asterisks indicate species that were documented by our crew members but were never detected during point counts.

1. Great Blue Heron*	33. Northern Flicker	65. Varied Thrush
2. Turkey Vulture*	34. Pileated Woodpecker	66. American Pipit
3. Canada Goose	35. Olive-sided Flycatcher	67. Cedar Waxwing
4. Mallard*	36. Western Wood-Pewee	68. Orange-crowned Warbler
5. Harlequin Duck*	37. Hammond's Flycatcher	69. Yellow Warbler
6. Osprey	38. Dusky Flycatcher	70. Yellow-rumped Warbler
7. Northern Harrier*	39. Pacific-slope Flycatcher	71. Black-throated Gray Warbler
8. Sharp-shinned Hawk	40. Hutton's Vireo*	72. Townsend's Warbler
9. Northern Goshawk*	41. Warbling Vireo	73. Townsend's x Hermit Wrblr. Hybrid
10. Red-tailed Hawk	42. Gray Jay	74. Hermit Warbler
11. Rough-legged Hawk*	43. Steller's Jay	75. MacGillivray's Warbler
12. Golden Eagle*	44. Clark's Nutcracker	76. Common Yellowthroat
13. American Kestrel	45. American Crow	77. Wilson's Warbler
14. Merlin*	46. Common Raven	78. Western Tanager
15. White-tailed Ptarmigan	47. Tree Swallow	79. Spotted Towhee
16. Blue Grouse	48. Violet-green Swallow	80. Chipping Sparrow
17. Spotted Sandpiper	49. Barn Swallow	81. Fox Sparrow
18. Marbled Murrelet	50. Mountain Chickadee	82. Song Sparrow
19. Band-tailed Pigeon	51. Chestnut-backed Chickadee	83. Lincoln's Sparrow
20. Western Screech-Owl*	52. Bushtit*	84. White-crowned Sparrow
21. Great Horned Owl*	53. Red-breasted Nuthatch	85. Dark-eyed Junco
22. Northern Pygmy-Owl	54. Brown Creeper	86. Black-headed Grosbeak
23. Barred Owl	55. Canyon Wren	87. Red-winged Blackbird
24. Common Nighthawk*	56. Winter Wren	88. Brown-headed Cowbird
25. Black Swift*	57. American Dipper	89. Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
26. Vaux's Swift	58. Golden-crowned Kinglet	90. Pine Grosbeak
27. Rufous Hummingbird	59. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	91. Cassin's Finch
28. Belted Kingfisher	60. Mountain Bluebird	92. Red Crossbill
29. Red-breasted Sapsucker	61. Townsend's Solitaire	93. Pine Siskin
30. Downy Woodpecker	62. Swainson's Thrush	94. American Goldfinch*
31. Hairy Woodpecker	63. Hermit Thrush	95. Evening Grosbeak
32. Three-toed Woodpecker*	64. American Robin	

Table 3. Species for which we estimated habitat-specific density in densely vegetated and/or sparsely vegetated habitats. 'Self' indicates species for which we amassed at least 60 detections within a habitat group (densely vegetated habitats or sparsely vegetated habitats) and were able to model detectability without using data from 'surrogate' species or data from other parks. For species that were detected less frequently (but at least five times) at Mount Rainier National Park, we modeled detectability using data from the same species or a more frequently encountered species at either North Cascades NP, Olympic NP, Mount Rainier NP, or pooled data from all three North Coast/Cascades Network National Parks.

	Source of Parameter Values for Detectability Adjustments <sup>1</sup>							
	Densely	Vegetated Ha	bitats		Sparsely '	Vegetated Ha	bitats	
		Sample	Detection 1	Probability		Sample	Detection 1	Probability
Species	Species	Width (m)	Estimate	SE	Species	Width (m)	Estimate	SE
Blue Grouse	Blue Grouse <sup>2</sup>	210	0.1957	0.0280	Blue Grouse <sup>3</sup>	151	0.2213	0.0272
Spotted Sandpiper	Dark-eyed Junco <sup>4</sup>	80	0.4106	0.0376	Dark-eyed Junco <sup>4</sup>	88	0.1903	0.0175
Marbled Murrelet	Olive-sided Flycatcher <sup>2</sup>	143	0.2951	0.1038	not detected			
Band-tailed Pigeon	Blue Grouse <sup>2</sup>	210	0.1957	0.0280	not detected			
Hairy Woodpecker	Hairy Woodpecker <sup>3</sup>	95	0.2632	0.0295	American Robin <sup>4</sup>	125	0.3432	0.0537
Northern Flicker	Northern Flicker <sup>3</sup>	150	0.3603	0.1419	Northern Flicker <sup>3</sup>	162	0.4015	0.1404
Pileated Woodpecker	Pileated Woodpecker <sup>3</sup>	227	0.2059	0.0227	Northern Flicker <sup>3</sup>	162	0.4015	0.1404
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Olive-sided Flycatcher <sup>2</sup>	143	0.2951	0.1038	Olive-sided Flycatcher <sup>3</sup>	220	0.2529	0.2574
Hammond's Flycatcher	self	55	0.5065	0.0769	Pacific-slope Flycatcher <sup>3</sup>	75	0.5543	0.1212
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	self	74	0.3811	0.0366	Pacific-slope Flycatcher <sup>3</sup>	75	0.5543	0.1212
Warbling Vireo	Warbling Vireo <sup>2</sup>	99	0.3458	0.3187	American Robin <sup>4</sup>	125	0.3432	0.0537
Gray Jay	self	80	0.2893	0.0654	Townsend's Warbler <sup>2</sup>	100	0.3460	0.0505
Steller's Jay	Steller's Jay <sup>2</sup>	180	0.2008	0.0242	Hermit Thrush <sup>4</sup>	175	0.5415	0.2470
Clark's Nutcracker	American Robin <sup>4</sup>	102	0.4859	0.0901	Clark's Nutcracker <sup>3</sup>	333	0.1007	0.0143
Common Raven	Common Raven <sup>3</sup>	229	0.3541	0.0449	Hermit Thrush <sup>4</sup>	175	0.5415	0.2470
Mountain Chickadee	American Robin <sup>4</sup>	102	0.4859	0.0901	Hermit Thrush <sup>4</sup>	175	0.5415	0.2470
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	self	48	0.4608	0.0766	self	50	0.4024	0.0611
Red-breasted Nuthatch	self	120	0.5503	0.3115	self	110	0.4609	0.1758
Brown Creeper	self	52	0.5061	0.0829	Golden-crowned Kinglet <sup>4</sup>	39	0.3712	0.0603
Winter Wren	self	100	0.3947	0.0222	self	87	0.3522	0.0993
Golden-crowned Kinglet	self	40	0.5224	0.0345	self	39	0.3712	0.0603
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Townsend's Warbler <sup>4</sup>	89	0.6137	0.0682	Townsend's Warbler <sup>2</sup>	100	0.3460	0.0505
Mountain Bluebird	not detected				Pine Siskin <sup>4</sup>	100	0.4953	0.1488
Swainson's Thrush	self	120	0.4813	0.1040	Hermit Thrush <sup>4</sup>	175	0.5415	0.2470
Hermit Thrush	self	130	0.5734	0.2394	self	175	0.5415	0.2470
American Robin	self	102	0.4859	0.0901	self	125	0.3432	0.0537

Table 3, continued

	Source of Parameter Values for Detectability Adjustments <sup>1</sup>								
	Densely V	Sparsely Vegetated Habitats							
		Sample	Detection	Probability		Sample	Detection 1	Probability	
Species	Species	Width (m)	Estimate	SE	Species	Width (m)	Estimate	SE	
Varied Thrush	self	150	0.5770	0.0426	self	160	0.4656	0.0227	
American Pipit	American Pipit <sup>5</sup>	90	0.3799	0.0629	not detected				
Yellow Warbler	Yellow Warbler <sup>2</sup>	76	0.3521	0.0348	Yellow-rumped Warbler <sup>2</sup>	119	0.2391	0.0355	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Yellow-rumped Warbler <sup>2</sup>	95	0.4093	0.0735	Yellow-rumped Warbler <sup>2</sup>	119	0.2391	0.0355	
Black-thrtd. Gray Warbler	Black-thrtd. Gray Warbler <sup>2</sup>	87	0.3810	0.0373	Townsend's Warbler <sup>2</sup>	100	0.3460	0.0505	
Townsend's Warbler	self	89	0.6137	0.0682	Townsend's Warbler <sup>2</sup>	100	0.3460	0.0505	
MacGillivray's Warbler	MacGillivray's Warbler <sup>2</sup>	81	0.4027	0.1192	Townsend's Warbler <sup>2</sup>	100	0.3460	0.0505	
Wilson's Warbler	Wilson's Warbler <sup>5</sup>	75	0.4330	0.0473	Yellow-rumped Warbler <sup>2</sup>	119	0.2391	0.0355	
Western Tanager	Western Tanager <sup>2</sup>	105	0.3540	0.0543	American Robin <sup>4</sup>	125	0.3432	0.0537	
Chipping Sparrow	Chipping Sparrow <sup>2</sup>	93	0.2502	0.0298	Chipping Sparrow <sup>2</sup>	80	0.5869	0.1316	
Fox Sparrow	Song Sparrow <sup>2</sup>	125	0.1682	0.0389	Fox Sparrow <sup>2</sup>	195	0.1566	0.0400	
Song Sparrow	Song Sparrow <sup>2</sup>	125	0.1682	0.0389	Fox Sparrow <sup>2</sup>	195	0.1566	0.0400	
Lincoln's Sparrow	not detected				Dark-eyed Junco <sup>4</sup>	88	0.1903	0.0175	
Dark-eyed Junco	self	80	0.4106	0.0376	self	88	0.1903	0.0175	
Red-winged Blackbird	Song Sparrow <sup>2</sup>	125	0.1682	0.0389	not detected				
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	not detected				Pine Siskin <sup>4</sup>	100	0.4953	0.1488	
Red Crossbill	Red Crossbill <sup>2</sup>	90	0.2165	0.3192	Red Crossbill <sup>5</sup>	89	0.4217	0.0652	
Pine Siskin	self	84	0.4909	0.0618	self	100	0.4953	0.1488	
Evening Grosbeak	Evening Grosbeak <sup>2</sup>	115	0.2381	0.0362	Yellow-rumped Warbler <sup>2</sup>	119	0.2391	0.0355	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Parameter values calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Indicates detectability was modeled using data from North Cascades National Park.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Indicates detectability was modeled using pooled data from all three North Coast/Cascades Network National Parks.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Indicates detectability was modeled using data from Mount Rainier National Park.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Indicates detectability was modeled using data from Olympic National Park.

Table 4. Results from 21 point counts at locations classified as Red Alder. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	isted Der	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Spotted Sandpiper	1	1	0	0.00	0.06	100.4	20	0.01	0.33
Rufous Hummingbird	1	1	1	0.06					
Hairy Woodpecker	1	1	1	0.06	0.06	100.6	20	0.01	0.37
Hammond's Flycatcher	9	12	11	0.67	1.09	32.1	33	0.58	2.06
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	5	6	4	0.24	0.44	43.9	22	0.18	1.04
Warbling Vireo	7	9	3	0.18	0.36	35.0	20	0.18	0.73
Steller's Jay	3	3	1	0.06	0.07	56.1	20	0.02	0.21
Common Raven	3	3	0	0.00	0.02	70.1	20	< 0.01	0.06
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	10	15	15	0.91	2.14	30.7	40	1.17	3.93
Brown Creeper	3	4	4	0.24	0.44	60.9	23	0.14	1.42
Winter Wren	9	12	2	0.12	0.46	31.5	21	0.24	0.87
Golden-crowned Kinglet	5	5	5	0.30	0.91	40.5	21	0.40	2.04
Swainson's Thrush	8	9	5	0.30	0.20	37.3	41	0.10	0.41
American Robin	1	2	1	0.06	0.06	101.7	21	0.01	0.35
Varied Thrush	5	7	1	0.06	0.08	43.7	21	0.03	0.20
Yellow Warbler	1	1	1	0.06	0.07	100.5	20	0.01	0.43
Black-throated Gray Warbler	2	2	2	0.12	0.11	69.6	20	0.03	0.39
Townsend's Warbler	6	12	5	0.30	0.37	39.0	24	0.17	0.81
Wilson's Warbler	4	5	3	0.18	0.31	50.6	20	0.11	0.84
Western Tanager	1	1	1	0.06	0.04	101.2	20	0.01	0.22
Song Sparrow	2	3	3	0.18	0.17	76.6	20	0.04	0.71
Dark-eyed Junco	8	10	7	0.42	0.58	32.5	24	0.30	1.11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup> Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup> Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup> Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details

Table 5. Results from 25 point counts at locations classified as Conifer Deciduous Mix. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

						Adju	ısted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Canada Goose	1	1	0	0.00					
Vaux's Swift	2	2	1	0.05					
Rufous Hummingbird	3	3	3	0.15					
Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	0	0.00	0.02	70.1	24	0.01	0.09
Hammond's Flycatcher	8	10	9	0.46	0.75	38.5	33	0.35	1.59
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	15	22	19	0.97	1.34	22.2	36	0.86	2.10
Warbling Vireo	8	10	4	0.20	0.38	33.6	24	0.19	0.74
Steller's Jay	6	6	2	0.10	0.12	38.3	24	0.05	0.25
Common Raven	2	2	0	0.00	0.01	70.4	24	0.00	0.05
Tree Swallow	1	1	0	0.00					
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	16	31	30	1.53	3.60	25.9	68	2.17	5.98
Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	6	0	0.00	0.08	75.5	100	0.02	0.31
Brown Creeper	1	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Winter Wren	14	20	11	0.56	0.58	22.7	27	0.37	0.92
American Dipper	1	1	1	0.05					
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	4	2	0.10	0.15	100.2	24	0.03	0.85
Swainson's Thrush	9	13	6	0.31	0.20	38.9	46	0.10	0.43
Hermit Thrush	3	4	2	0.10	0.05	72.3	52	0.01	0.19
American Robin	4	5	2	0.10	0.13	53.3	31	0.05	0.35
Varied Thrush	7	7	1	0.05	0.06	37.1	26	0.03	0.12
Black-throated Gray Warbler	2	2	2	0.10	0.09	69.9	24	0.02	0.32
Townsend's Warbler	7	10	6	0.31	0.26	37.1	29	0.13	0.55
MacGillivray's Warbler	1	1	1	0.05	0.05	104.3	24	0.01	0.28
Wilson's Warbler	2	2	1	0.05	0.10	70.1	24	0.03	0.39
Song Sparrow	6	8	4	0.20	0.39	45.5	24	0.16	0.95
Dark-eyed Junco	9	13	11	0.56	0.63	32.9	28	0.33	1.22

Table 5, continued

					Adjusted Density <sup>6</sup>				
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	<b>Estimate</b>			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red-winged Blackbird	1	1	0	0.00	0.05	102.6	24	0.01	0.28
Red Crossbill	3	4	1	0.05	0.15	70.8	24	0.04	0.54

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup> Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup> Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup> Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>6</sup> Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details

Table 6. Results from 5 point counts at locations classified as Grand Fir.

					Adjusted Density <sup>6</sup>				
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					_
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Hammond's Flycatcher	1	2	0	0.00	0.42	101.2	4	0.04	4.10
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	2	5	3	0.76	1.22	62.0	4	0.26	5.77
Warbling Vireo	2	2	0	0.00	0.38	61.9	4	0.08	1.83
Gray Jay	1	1	1	0.25	0.34	102.5	4	0.04	3.32
Steller's Jay	1	1	1	0.25	0.10	100.7	4	0.01	1.00
Common Raven	1	1	0	0.00	0.03	100.8	4	< 0.01	0.35
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	4	5	3	0.76	1.80	68.7	5	0.35	9.38
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	1	0	0.00	0.08	114.9	7	0.01	0.71
Winter Wren	1	1	0	0.00	0.16	100.2	4	0.02	1.62
Swainson's Thrush	1	1	0	0.00	0.09	102.3	4	0.01	0.89
Hermit Thrush	1	2	0	0.00	0.13	108.4	6	0.02	1.19
American Robin	1	1	0	0.00	0.13	101.7	4	0.01	1.23
Black-throated Gray Warbler	1	2	0	0.00	0.22	100.5	4	0.02	2.25
Townsend's Warbler	4	9	1	0.25	1.05	33.8	5	0.45	2.43
Fox Sparrow	1	1	1	0.25	0.24	102.6	4	0.02	2.55
Dark-eyed Junco	1	2	1	0.25	0.49	100.4	4	0.05	4.85
Pine Siskin	1	2	1	0.25	0.37	100.8	4	0.04	3.65

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 7. Results from 190 point counts at locations classified as Western Hemlock. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

						Adjı	ısted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Osprey	1	1	0	0.00					
Blue Grouse	1	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	101.0	189	< 0.01	0.01
Marbled Murrelet	4	5	0	0.00	0.01	70.4	189	< 0.01	0.04
Band-tailed Pigeon	3	4	2	0.01	0.01	75.7	189	< 0.01	0.02
Vaux's Swift	5	8	6	0.04					
Rufous Hummingbird	4	4	4	0.03					
Red-breasted Sapsucker	1	1	0	0.00					
Downy Woodpecker	1	1	0	0.00					
Hairy Woodpecker	4	4	3	0.02	0.03	50.9	189	0.01	0.07
Northern Flicker	4	4	1	0.01	0.01	63.3	189	< 0.01	0.03
Pileated Woodpecker	5	5	2	0.01	0.01	45.6	189	< 0.01	0.02
Hammond's Flycatcher	20	22	19	0.13	0.22	28.8	279	0.13	0.38
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	48	69	43	0.29	0.47	17.9	315	0.33	0.66
Warbling Vireo	4	5	1	0.01	0.02	61.7	189	0.01	0.06
Gray Jay	12	16	8	0.05	0.12	41.3	235	0.05	0.26
Steller's Jay	10	10	1	0.01	0.03	33.1	189	0.01	0.05
Common Raven	7	10	3	0.02	0.01	48.0	189	< 0.01	0.02
Violet-green Swallow	1	1	1	0.01					
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	110	168	145	0.97	2.27	18.8	671	1.58	3.28
Red-breasted Nuthatch	30	36	8	0.05	0.07	59.8	194	0.03	0.22
Brown Creeper	18	19	17	0.11	0.22	28.9	248	0.13	0.39
Winter Wren	131	197	90	0.60	0.74	8.5	479	0.63	0.87
Golden-crowned Kinglet	44	51	50	0.34	0.94	17.7	248	0.67	1.33
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	1	0.01	< 0.01	100.6	189	< 0.01	0.02
Swainson's Thrush	9	12	1	0.01	0.03	42.5	236	0.01	0.07
Hermit Thrush	28	38	7	0.05	0.06	46.3	242	0.03	0.14
American Robin	9	9	2	0.01	0.03	37.5	230	0.02	0.06
Varied Thrush	95	156	<u> </u>	0.11	0.19	11.7	440	0.15	0.24
Townsend's Warbler	24	37	13	0.09	0.12	24.3	285	0.07	0.19
Western Tanager	4	5	1	0.01	0.02	51.9	189	0.01	0.05

Table 7, continued

					Adjusted Density <sup>6</sup>					
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					_	
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.	
Song Sparrow	2	2	0	0.00	0.01	102.6	189	< 0.01	0.03	
Dark-eyed Junco	41	52	28	0.19	0.27	19.3	291	0.19	0.40	
Red-winged Blackbird	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	102.6	189	< 0.01	0.03	
Red Crossbill	11	13	5	0.03	0.11	37.6	189	0.05	0.22	
Pine Siskin	18	22	9	0.06	0.07	33.7	245	0.04	0.14	
Evening Grosbeak	4	7	2	0.01	0.03	63.9	189	0.01	0.10	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup> Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup> Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup> Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details

Table 8. Results from 7 point counts at locations classified as Western Redcedar.

					Adjusted Density <sup>6</sup>					
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					_	
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.	
Hammond's Flycatcher	1	1	0	0.00	0.00					
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	5	6	3	0.55	1.09	41.1	7	0.42	2.80	
Warbling Vireo	2	2	1	0.18	0.27	65.2	6	0.06	1.15	
Gray Jay	1	1	0	0.00	0.25	102.5	7	0.03	1.87	
Steller's Jay	2	3	2	0.36	0.21	70.4	6	0.04	0.99	
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	4	6	5	0.91	2.14	53.0	7	0.67	6.86	
Winter Wren	3	4	0	0.00	0.23	64.8	6	0.05	0.98	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	1	1	0.18	0.54	100.2	6	0.07	4.17	
Swainson's Thrush	1	1	1	0.18	0.07	102.3	7	0.01	0.50	
Hermit Thrush	1	1	1	0.18	0.05	108.4	8	0.01	0.35	
American Robin	2	2	0	0.00	0.18	67.2	7	0.04	0.76	
Varied Thrush	4	7	1	0.18	0.18	40.7	6	0.07	0.45	
Townsend's Warbler	2	2	1	0.18	0.19	65.5	6	0.04	0.79	
Song Sparrow	1	1	0	0.00	0.17	102.6	6	0.02	1.38	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 9. Results from 111 point counts at locations classified as Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

						Adjı	ısted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Canada Goose	0	0	0	0.00					
Blue Grouse	1	1	0	0.00					
Band-tailed Pigeon	3	8	4	0.05	0.03	69.6	110	0.01	0.09
Northern Pygmy-Owl	1	1	0	0.00					
Vaux's Swift	4	5	2	0.02					
Hairy Woodpecker	4	4	4	0.05	0.05	50.6	110	0.02	0.12
Northern Flicker	2	2	0	0.00	0.01	80.7	110	< 0.01	0.03
Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	100.6	110	< 0.01	0.01
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	106.0	110	< 0.01	0.03
Hammond's Flycatcher	10	13	9	0.10	0.19	41.9	142	0.09	0.41
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	19	27	17	0.20	0.36	26.2	144	0.22	0.60
Warbling Vireo	2	2	0	0.00	0.02	71.0	110	< 0.01	0.06
Gray Jay	5	5	3	0.03	0.08	49.4	154	0.03	0.20
Steller's Jay	3	3	1	0.01	0.01	58.5	110	< 0.01	0.04
Common Raven	2	2	0	0.00	< 0.01	71.5	110	< 0.01	0.01
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	64	110	94	1.08	2.54	20.1	542	1.72	3.75
Red-breasted Nuthatch	34	38	6	0.07	0.12	58.8	182	0.04	0.35
Brown Creeper	14	16	14	0.16	0.31	30.7	170	0.17	0.57
Winter Wren	61	94	42	0.48	0.60	12.2	175	0.47	0.76
Golden-crowned Kinglet	21	25	24	0.28	0.76	24.9	127	0.47	1.23
Swainson's Thrush	4	6	0	0.00	0.03	56.4	142	0.01	0.07
Hermit Thrush	24	33	6	0.07	0.09	46.1	233	0.04	0.22
American Robin	8	13	5	0.06	0.07	48.5	141	0.03	0.17
Varied Thrush	54	85	7	0.08	0.16	14.3	199	0.12	0.22
Black-throated Gray Warbler	1	3	3	0.03	0.03	100.5	110	0.01	0.16
Townsend's Warbler	41	66	26	0.30	0.32	19.0	224	0.22	0.47
Wilson's Warbler	2	2	1	0.01	0.02	71.2	110	0.01	0.08
Western Tanager	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	101.2	110	< 0.01	0.04
Spotted Towhee	1	1	0	0.00					
Song Sparrow	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	102.6	110	< 0.01	0.06

Table 9, continued

					Adjusted Density <sup>6</sup>					
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					_	
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.	
Dark-eyed Junco	19	26	13	0.15	0.25	25	145	0.15	0.41	
Red-winged Blackbird	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	102.6	110	< 0.01	0.06	
Red Crossbill	9	15	10	0.11	0.25	41.2	110	0.11	0.54	
Pine Siskin	12	18	12	0.14	0.15	37.1	138	0.07	0.30	
Evening Grosbeak	3	7	1	0.01	0.06	63.7	110	0.02	0.20	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details

Table 10. Results from 112 point counts at locations classified as Douglas-fir. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

					Adjusted Density <sup>6</sup>					
Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.	
Canada Goose	0	0	0	0.00						
Blue Grouse	1	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	101.0	111	< 0.01	0.02	
Band-tailed Pigeon	1	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	101.0	111	< 0.01	0.02	
Vaux's Swift	3	3	1	0.01						
Rufous Hummingbird	1	1	1	0.01	0.11	102.3	111	0.02	0.59	
Red-breasted Sapsucker	1	1	1	0.01						
Hairy Woodpecker	5	5	5	0.06	0.06	45.3	111	0.03	0.14	
Northern Flicker	4	4	0	0.00	0.01	63.1	111	< 0.01	0.04	
Pileated Woodpecker	4	4	1	0.01	0.01	50.5	111	< 0.01	0.03	
Hammond's Flycatcher	26	32	27	0.31	0.56	25.6	196	0.34	0.92	
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	23	27	16	0.18	0.31	22.7	159	< 0.01	0.49	
Warbling Vireo	8	8	3	0.03	0.03	50.2	111	0.01	0.09	
Gray Jay	3	4	2	0.02	0.06	64.8	138	0.02	0.20	
Steller's Jay	5	5	0	0.00	0.02	45.5	111	0.01	0.05	
American Crow	1	1	0	0.00						
Common Raven	6	7	0	0.00	0.01	48.1	111	0.00	0.02	
Barn Swallow	1	4	4	0.05						
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	55	85	82	0.93	2.17	20.5	520	1.46	3.23	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	18	19	3	0.03	0.07	61.1	207	0.02	0.2	
Brown Creeper	13	13	11	0.13	0.23	33.1	165	0.12	0.43	
Canyon Wren	1	1	0	0.00						
Winter Wren	60	77	28	0.32	0.50	12.6	170	0.39	0.64	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	25	28	26	0.30	0.82	21.9	134	0.53	1.25	
Swainson's Thrush	10	11	1	0.01	0.03	40.5	161	0.02	0.07	
Hermit Thrush	33	43	15	0.17	0.12	44.9	217	0.05	0.27	
American Robin	9	9	4	0.05	0.03	44	147	0.02	0.08	
Varied Thrush	41	53	10	0.11	0.11	16.2	174	0.08	0.14	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	101.6	111	< 0.01	0.04	
Black-throated Gray Warbler	5	7	3	0.03	0.06	47.4	111	0.02	0.14	
Townsend's Warbler	64	105	52	0.59	0.56	15.2	314	0.42	0.76	

Table 10, continued

					Adjusted Density <sup>6</sup>					
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted						
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.	
MacGillivray's Warbler	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	104.3	111	< 0.01	0.06	
Common Yellowthroat	1	1	1	0.01						
Wilson's Warbler	2	2	0	0.00	0.02	71.2	111	0.01	0.08	
Western Tanager	4	6	0	0.00	0.04	54.3	111	0.02	0.12	
Song Sparrow	3	5	2	0.02	0.05	63.9	111	0.02	0.17	
White-crowned Sparrow	2	2	1	0.01						
Dark-eyed Junco	29	43	27	0.31	0.43	21.8	160	0.28	0.66	
Red-winged Blackbird	2	4	1	0.01	0.04	82.2	111	0.01	0.18	
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	1	0	0.00						
Red Crossbill	3	3	3	0.03	0.05	59.1	111	0.02	0.14	
Pine Siskin	7	11	8	0.09	0.07	46.8	128	0.03	0.18	
Evening Grosbeak	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	101.2	111	< 0.01	0.05	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup> Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup> Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup> Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>6</sup> Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details

Table 11. Results from 42 point counts at locations classified as Mid-elevation Shrub. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

						Adju	ısted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Blue Grouse	1	1	0	0.00	0.02	100.8	41	< 0.01	0.08
Vaux's Swift	4	11	5	0.15					
Rufous Hummingbird	11	16	16	0.49					
Northern Flicker	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	105.9	41	< 0.01	0.04
Olive-sided Flycatcher	3	3	1	0.03	0.02	57.2	41	0.01	0.05
Western Wood-Pewee	1	1	1	0.03					
Hammond's Flycatcher	4	5	3	0.09	0.10	52.9	41	0.04	0.26
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	18	23	16	0.49	0.53	29.5	41	0.30	0.96
Warbling Vireo	13	18	13	0.39	0.24	29.8	41	0.13	0.43
Steller's Jay	7	8	4	0.12	0.04	58.6	41	0.01	0.11
Common Raven	1	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Tree Swallow	1	1	1	0.03					
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	11	15	13	0.39	0.98	33.7	62	0.51	1.89
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	4	0	0.00	0.05	61.4	100	0.02	0.17
Brown Creeper	5	5	4	0.12	0.13	101.3	41	0.03	0.73
Winter Wren	15	20	9	0.27	0.48	37.0	123	0.24	0.98
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	4	3	0.09	0.40	58.6	48	0.14	1.20
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	1	0.03	0.02	101.1	41	< 0.01	0.12
Swainson's Thrush	11	15	4	0.12	0.07	53.6	41	0.02	0.19
Hermit Thrush	6	7	2	0.06	0.03	61.0	131	0.01	0.10
American Robin	4	5	3	0.09	0.07	53.6	49	0.03	0.19
Varied Thrush	25	34	5	0.15	0.21	17.8	48	0.15	0.30
Yellow Warbler	4	5	5	0.15	0.11	53.3	41	0.04	0.31
Black-throated Gray Warbler	1	2	1	0.03	0.02	101.1	41	< 0.01	0.12
Townsend's Warbler	14	17	6	0.18	0.35	29.2	41	0.20	0.62
MacGillivray's Warbler	7	7	7	0.21	0.15	37.9	41	0.07	0.32
Wilson's Warbler	10	10	6	0.18	0.22	31.6	41	0.12	0.42
Western Tanager	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	101.2	41	< 0.01	0.08
Spotted Towhee	1	1	1	0.03					
Chipping Sparrow	1	1	1	0.03	0.02	102.5	41	< 0.01	0.11

Table 11, continued

						Adju	isted De	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
	Points with	Non- flyover	Non-flyover Detections	Unadjusted Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Song Sparrow	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	103.2	41	< 0.01	0.07
Dark-eyed Junco	14	15	10	0.30	0.67	27.4	52	0.39	1.15
Black-headed Grosbeak	2	2	2	0.06					
Red Crossbill	3	3	2	0.06	0.07	58.4	41	0.02	0.20
Pine Siskin	3	3	1	0.03	0.05	63.8	66	0.01	0.15

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details

Table 12. Results from 15 point counts at locations classified as Noble Fir.

						Adju	ısted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					_
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Hairy Woodpecker	1	1	1	0.08	0.09	100.6	14	0.01	0.54
Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	1	1	1	0.08	0.10	100.5	14	0.02	0.61
Gray Jay	6	6	3	0.25	0.46	49.8	22	0.17	1.22
Steller's Jay	1	1	0	0.00	0.03	100.7	14	0.01	0.20
Common Raven	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	100.8	14	< 0.01	0.07
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	9	15	15	1.27	3.00	30.7	28	1.62	5.55
Red-breasted Nuthatch	7	7	1	0.08	0.19	63.4	144	0.06	0.59
Brown Creeper	3	3	3	0.25	0.47	55.9	17	0.16	1.40
Winter Wren	11	16	8	0.68	0.81	22.5	16	0.50	1.29
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	7	7	0.59	1.78	46.6	15	0.69	4.58
Hermit Thrush	2	4	2	0.17	0.07	83.6	25	0.02	0.29
Varied Thrush	12	20	5	0.42	0.33	20.3	19	0.22	0.50
Townsend's Warbler	2	3	0	0.00	0.13	73.2	15	0.03	0.53
Dark-eyed Junco	7	8	4	0.34	0.65	32.3	17	0.33	1.26
Red Crossbill	3	3	1	0.08	0.24	69.7	14	0.06	0.93
Pine Siskin	7	10	2	0.17	0.61	37.0	18	0.29	1.30

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup> Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup> Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 13. Results from 136 point counts at locations classified as Pacific Silver Fir. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

						Adjı	ısted Der	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Canada Goose	0	0	0	0.00					
Blue Grouse	3	3	0	0.00	0.01	59.1	135	< 0.01	0.02
Band-tailed Pigeon	3	3	2	0.02	0.01	59.1	135	< 0.01	0.02
Barred Owl	1	1	0	0.00					
Vaux's Swift	8	13	11	0.10					
Rufous Hummingbird	2	2	2	0.02					
Belted Kingfisher	1	1	0	0.00					
Hairy Woodpecker	10	11	8	0.07	0.10	35.5	135	0.05	0.19
Northern Flicker	6	6	3	0.03	0.01	59.1	135	< 0.01	0.04
Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	0	0.00	< 0.01	100.6	135	< 0.01	0.01
Hammond's Flycatcher	13	14	14	0.13	0.21	31.3	203	0.12	0.39
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	18	23	18	0.17	0.26	25.4	180	0.16	0.42
Gray Jay	20	29	21	0.20	0.37	33.1	163	0.19	0.69
Steller's Jay	2	2	0	0.00	0.01	71.5	135	< 0.01	0.03
Clark's Nutcracker	1	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	101.7	135	< 0.01	0.02
Common Raven	5	5	0	0.00	0.01	51.0	135	< 0.01	0.01
Mountain Chickadee	1	2	2	0.02	0.01	101.7	135	< 0.01	0.05
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	68	110	105	0.98	2.32	19.8	606	1.58	3.40
Red-breasted Nuthatch	49	67	27	0.25	0.17	58.4	178	0.06	0.50
Brown Creeper	15	17	15	0.14	0.26	32.3	196	0.14	0.48
Winter Wren	82	114	62	0.58	0.65	10.0	271	0.53	0.79
Golden-crowned Kinglet	48	67	65	0.61	1.74	16.5	186	1.26	2.40
Swainson's Thrush	3	4	0	0.00	0.01	77.4	156	< 0.01	0.04
Hermit Thrush	42	57	9	0.08	0.12	44.2	207	0.05	0.28
American Robin	10	10	7	0.07	0.04	37.3	180	0.02	0.09
Varied Thrush	82	140	18	0.17	0.24	11.7	327	0.19	0.30
Yellow-rumped Warbler	3	3	1	0.01	0.02	60.1	135	0.01	0.06
Townsend's Warbler	14	15	8	0.07	0.06	30.7	176	0.04	0.11
Wilson's Warbler	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	100.6	135	< 0.01	0.05
Western Tanager	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	101.2	135	< 0.01	0.03

Table 13, continued

						Adjı	ısted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Chipping Sparrow	1	2	1	0.01	0.01	100.7	135	< 0.01	0.06
Song Sparrow	1	2	2	0.02	0.02	102.6	135	< 0.01	0.10
Dark-eyed Junco	48	64	34	0.32	0.51	16.7	245	0.37	0.70
Pine Grosbeak	2	2	1	0.01					
Red Crossbill	8	10	4	0.04	0.11	41.4	135	0.05	0.23
Pine Siskin	41	60	33	0.31	0.38	20.1	244	0.26	0.56
Evening Grosbeak	8	9	5	0.05	0.07	39.1	135	0.03	0.14

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details

Table 14. Results from 7 point counts at locations classified as Engelmann Spruce. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

						Adju	isted De	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Rufous Hummingbird	1	1	1	0.18					_
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	3	4	4	0.73	1.71	54.6	7	0.52	5.68
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	4	1	0.18	0.23	66.7	61	0.07	0.77
Winter Wren	3	3	3	0.55	0.35	47.5	6	0.12	1.03
American Dipper	1	1	1	0.18					
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	3	3	0.55	1.63	47.6	6	0.55	4.88
Hermit Thrush	6	8	2	0.36	0.24	49.1	63	0.09	0.59
Varied Thrush	3	6	2	0.36	0.18	66.7	6	0.04	0.77
Wilson's Warbler	1	1	1	0.18	0.19	100.6	6	0.02	1.44
Dark-eyed Junco	2	5	3	0.55	0.87	67.0	6	0.20	3.79
Pine Siskin	3	4	2	0.36	0.53	53.5	7	0.16	1.74

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 15. Results from 6 point counts at locations classified as Alaska Yellow Cedar.

						Adju	isted De	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	1	1	1	0.21	0.53	101.2	5	0.06	4.43
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	4	3	0.64	2.82	101.3	5	0.34	23.67
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	2	0.00	0.15	101.1	5	0.02	1.32
Hermit Thrush	2	2	0	0.00	0.06	78.0	11	0.01	0.29
Varied Thrush	2	2	0	0.00	0.09	63.4	5	0.02	0.39
Dark-eyed Junco	2	4	2	0.42	1.44	63.9	5	0.33	6.36

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 16. Results from 30 point counts at locations classified as High-elevation Shrub. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

						Adju	isted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Blue Grouse	1	1	0	0.00	0.02	100.8	29	< 0.01	0.12
Spotted Sandpiper	1	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Rufous Hummingbird	1	1	1	0.04					
Northern Flicker	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	105.9	29	< 0.01	0.06
Olive-sided Flycatcher	2	4	0	0.00	0.03	78.9	29	0.01	0.14
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	2	2	1	0.04	0.07	72.8	29	0.02	0.26
Warbling Vireo	2	2	1	0.04	0.04	71.2	29	0.01	0.15
Gray Jay	4	4	1	0.04	0.10	49.7	29	0.04	0.25
Steller's Jay	2	2	0	0.00	0.01	83.1	29	< 0.01	0.06
Common Raven	2	2	0	0.00	0.01	83.1	29	< 0.01	0.06
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	10	14	14	0.59	1.48	33.9	44	0.76	2.87
Red-breasted Nuthatch	8	15	10	0.42	0.29	66.1	63	0.09	0.95
Winter Wren	12	14	10	0.42	0.56	37.4	99	0.27	1.14
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	3	3	0.13	0.56	58.0	34	0.19	1.69
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Swainson's Thrush	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	109.9	29	< 0.01	0.04
Hermit Thrush	17	23	2	0.08	0.15	49.6	134	0.06	0.37
American Robin	3	3	0	0.00	0.04	71.2	32	0.01	0.15
Varied Thrush	12	21	5	0.21	0.18	27.7	31	0.10	0.31
Yellow Warbler	2	2	1	0.04	0.06	71.1	29	0.02	0.23
Townsend's Warbler	1	4	1	0.04	0.12	101.1	29	0.02	0.68
Wilson's Warbler	7	8	7	0.30	0.25	38.6	29	0.12	0.54
Western Tanager	1	1	0	0.00	0.02	101.2	29	< 0.01	0.11
Fox Sparrow	4	4	1	0.04	0.07	53.8	29	0.03	0.20
Dark-eyed Junco	14	26	18	0.76	1.73	26.6	37	1.02	2.94
Cassin's Finch	1	1	1	0.04					

Table 16, continued

					Adjusted Density <sup>6</sup>					
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted	1					
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	<b>Estimate</b>			Lower	Upper	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.	
Pine Siskin	10	20	10	0.42	0.41	44.3	89	0.18	0.94	
Evening Grosbeak	2	2	0	0.00	0.06	71.1	29	0.02	0.23	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup> Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup> Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup> Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>6</sup> Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details

Table 17. Results from 30 point counts at locations classified as Mountain Hemlock. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

			•			Adju	ısted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	<b>Estimate</b>			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Vaux's Swift	1	1	0	0.00					
Rufous Hummingbird	1	1	1	0.04					
Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	0	0.00	0.02	77.8	29	< 0.01	0.08
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	1	1	1	0.04	0.03	102.4	29	0.01	0.19
Gray Jay	3	3	1	0.04	0.07	57.8	29	0.02	0.22
Common Raven	2	2	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Chickadee	2	4	2	0.08	0.12	74.6	29	0.03	0.48
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	15	19	15	0.64	1.58	29.2	52	0.89	2.81
Red-breasted Nuthatch	16	25	8	0.34	0.44	45.0	177	0.19	1.02
Brown Creeper	2	2	2	0.08	0.38	71.3	29	0.10	1.40
Winter Wren	8	8	1	0.04	0.24	46.6	65	0.10	0.58
Golden-crowned Kinglet	8	10	9	0.38	1.69	39.7	41	0.78	3.67
Hermit Thrush	12	19	2	0.08	0.10	52.0	137	0.04	0.27
American Robin	2	2	1	0.04	0.04	71.2	32	0.01	0.15
Varied Thrush	20	27	5	0.21	0.19	22.4	32	0.12	0.29
Townsend's Warbler	1	1	0	0.00	0.03	101.1	29	0.01	0.17
Spotted Towhee	1	1	0	0.00					
Chipping Sparrow	1	1	1	0.04	0.03	102.5	29	< 0.01	0.16
Dark-eyed Junco	17	27	23	0.98	1.87	21.1	44	1.23	2.85
Pine Grosbeak	1	1	0	0.00					
Red Crossbill	3	4	2	0.08	0.13	61.4	29	0.04	0.40
Pine Siskin	14	18	12	0.51	0.39	39.8	123	0.18	0.82
Evening Grosbeak	4	4	0	0.00	0.03	101.1	29	0.01	0.17

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 18. Results from 76 point counts at locations classified as Subalpine Fir. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

						Adjı	isted De	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	0	0	0.00					
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	1	0.02					
Blue Grouse	3	3	0	0.00	0.02	71.3	75	< 0.01	0.06
Spotted Sandpiper	1	1	0	0.00	0.03	100.4	75	0.01	0.15
Rufous Hummingbird	4	4	4	0.07					
Hairy Woodpecker	3	4	0	0.00	0.02	72.0	75	< 0.01	0.06
Northern Flicker	3	3	1	0.02	0.01	66.8	75	< 0.01	0.04
Olive-sided Flycatcher	2	3	0	0.00	0.01	74.8	75	< 0.01	0.04
Dusky Flycatcher	1	1	1	0.02					
Warbling Vireo	1	1	1	0.02	0.01	101.2	75	< 0.01	0.04
Gray Jay	13	13	6	0.10	0.11	31.9	75	0.06	0.20
Steller's Jay	1	1	1	0.02	< 0.01	109.9	75	< 0.01	0.01
Clark's Nutcracker	3	4	2	0.03	0.01	62.2	75	< 0.01	0.05
Common Raven	1	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Chickadee	12	16	11	0.18	0.23	35.6	75	0.11	0.45
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	17	25	25	0.42	1.04	28.8	124	0.60	1.82
Red-breasted Nuthatch	44	74	34	0.57	0.53	40.1	214	0.25	1.13
Brown Creeper	4	4	4	0.07	0.30	51.6	75	0.11	0.78
Winter Wren	18	26	11	0.18	0.39	36.4	161	0.20	0.79
Golden-crowned Kinglet	12	24	24	0.40	1.78	33.9	112	0.93	3.42
Hermit Thrush	24	37	6	0.10	0.09	49.9	147	0.03	0.22
American Robin	5	5	3	0.05	0.04	46.2	93	0.02	0.09
Varied Thrush	30	55	7	0.12	0.18	18.4	86	0.13	0.26
Yellow-rumped Warbler	6	7	5	0.08	0.09	44.1	75	0.04	0.20
Townsend's Warbler	10	14	11	0.18	0.17	34.9	75	0.09	0.33
Townsend's-Hermit Warbler	1	2	2	0.03					
Hermit Warbler	1	1	1	0.02					
Chipping Sparrow	7	9	8	0.13	0.10	44.7	75	0.04	0.23
Fox Sparrow	5	5	2	0.03	0.03	55.3	75	0.01	0.08
Lincoln's Sparrow	1	1	1	0.02	0.03	100.4	75	0.01	0.15

Table 18, continued

						Adj	usted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted	ed				
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Dark-eyed Junco	43	72	52	0.87	1.96	16.5	149	1.42	2.71
Red Crossbill	4	4	2	0.03	0.05	51.4	75	0.02	0.13
Pine Siskin	28	41	23	0.39	0.33	35.1	257	0.17	0.64
Evening Grosbeak	4	4	1	0.02	0.05	51.2	75	0.02	0.13

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.
<sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>6</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details

Table 19. Results from 104 point counts at locations classified as Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

						Adjı	ısted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
American Kestrel	1	1	1	0.01					
Blue Grouse	5	5	2	0.02	0.02	50.8	103	0.01	0.06
Spotted Sandpiper	1	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Rufous Hummingbird	7	7	7	0.09					
Hairy Woodpecker	4	4	0	0.00	0.02	59.3	103	0.01	0.05
Northern Flicker	10	10	0	0.00	0.03	46.2	103	0.01	0.07
Olive-sided Flycatcher	8	10	0	0.00	0.03	37.7	103	0.01	0.05
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	102.4	103	< 0.01	0.05
Gray Jay	19	24	6	0.07	0.15	29.1	103	0.09	0.27
Steller's Jay	2	2	1	0.01	< 0.01	83.9	103	< 0.01	0.02
Clark's Nutcracker	10	14	1	0.01	0.04	36.6	103	0.02	0.08
Common Raven	1	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Violet-green Swallow	1	4	4	0.05					
Mountain Chickadee	21	25	7	0.09	0.26	26.3	103	0.16	0.44
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	3	3	1	0.01	0.03	101.1	108	0.01	0.16
Red-breasted Nuthatch	46	77	27	0.33	0.37	41.4	235	0.17	0.80
Brown Creeper	2	2	2	0.02	0.11	72.2	103	0.03	0.39
Winter Wren	20	24	8	0.10	0.26	36.5	177	0.13	0.53
American Dipper	1	1	1	0.01					
Golden-crowned Kinglet	9	13	12	0.15	0.60	45.7	130	0.25	1.41
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	2	1	0.01	0.02	71.9	103	< 0.01	0.06
Mountain Bluebird	6	15	10	0.12	0.07	81.8	103	0.02	0.31
Townsend's Solitaire	2	3	1	0.01					
Hermit Thrush	20	28	2	0.02	0.04	52.8	173	0.02	0.12
American Robin	29	36	10	0.12	0.18	24.9	149	0.11	0.30
Varied Thrush	29	44	8	0.10	0.10	20.6	115	0.07	0.15
American Pipit	3	6	4	0.05	0.06	64.1	103	0.02	0.19
Cedar Waxwing	1	1	1	0.01					
Orange-crowned Warbler	1	1	1	0.01					
Yellow-rumped Warbler	15	20	9	0.11	0.18	30.5	103	0.10	0.33

Table 19, continued

						Adj	usted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					_
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Western Tanager	2	2	1	0.01	0.01	72.1	103	< 0.01	0.04
Chipping Sparrow	19	25	17	0.21	0.20	33.8	103	0.10	0.38
Fox Sparrow	14	17	1	0.01	0.09	36.9	103	0.04	0.18
Lincoln's Sparrow	4	4	2	0.02	0.06	57.9	103	0.02	0.18
Dark-eyed Junco	71	153	94	1.15	2.76	14.8	239	2.07	3.69
Black-headed Grosbeak	1	1	1	0.01					
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	2	3	2	0.02	0.13	90.8	27	0.03	0.64
Cassin's Finch	2	2	1	0.01					
Red Crossbill	5	6	1	0.01	0.05	54.5	103	0.02	0.13
Pine Siskin	58	101	43	0.53	0.72	37.7	334	0.35	1.47
Evening Grosbeak	2	3	0	0.00	0.03	75.7	103	0.01	0.10

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup> Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup> Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup> Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for details

Table 20. Results from 52 point counts at locations classified as Rock or Sparsely Vegetated. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

						Adjı	ısted Dei	nsity <sup>6</sup>	
Species <sup>1</sup>	Points with Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non- flyover Detections <sup>3</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	0	0.00					
White-tailed Ptarmigan	1	1	1	0.02					
Spotted Sandpiper	3	3	1	0.02	0.12	57.3	51	0.04	0.36
Vaux's Swift	1	1	1	0.02					
Rufous Hummingbird	4	4	4	0.10					
Hairy Woodpecker	2	2	0	0.00	0.02	71.7	51	0.01	0.08
Northern Flicker	2	3	1	0.02	0.02	81.8	51	< 0.01	0.07
Pileated Woodpecker	1	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Hammond's Flycatcher	1	1	1	0.02	0.02	102.4	51	< 0.01	0.11
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	2	3	2	0.05	0.06	77.1	51	0.01	0.23
Warbling Vireo	4	6	2	0.05	0.07	53.7	51	0.02	0.19
Gray Jay	1	1	1	0.02	0.01	101.2	51	< 0.01	0.08
Steller's Jay	2	2	0	0.00	0.01	83.6	51	< 0.01	0.03
Clark's Nutcracker	6	9	0	0.00	0.02	61.9	51	0.01	0.07
Common Raven	1	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Violet-green Swallow	1	4	4	0.10					
Mountain Chickadee	2	4	1	0.02	0.02	100.8	51	< 0.01	0.13
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	3	3	3	0.07	0.18	58.6	58	0.06	0.54
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	6	0	0.00	0.03	68.2	102	0.01	0.11
Canyon Wren	1	1	0	0.00					
Winter Wren	8	8	2	0.05	0.11	51.4	94	0.04	0.30
American Dipper	1	2	2	0.05					
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	1	1	0.02	0.11	101.3	54	0.02	0.58
Mountain Bluebird	6	6	1	0.02	0.11	108.9	3	0.01	1.66
Swainson's Thrush	2	2	0	0.00	0.01	83.6	51	< 0.01	0.03
Hermit Thrush	4	7	1	0.02	0.02	84.8	94	< 0.01	0.08
American Robin	3	5	3	0.07	0.05	80.1	55	0.01	0.19
Varied Thrush	4	6	0	0.00	0.02	56.8	52	0.01	0.04
American Pipit	9	10	3	0.07	0.14	39.2	51	0.07	0.28
Yellow-rumped Warbler	2	3	0	0.00	0.05	75.4	51	0.01	0.21

Table 20, continued

					Adjusted Density <sup>6</sup>				
		Non-	Non-flyover	Unadjusted					_
	Points with	flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Species <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	Detections <sup>3</sup>	within 50 m <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>5</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Townsend's Warbler	2	3	0	0.00	0.05	75.4	51	0.01	0.20
Wilson's Warbler	2	2	2	0.05	0.04	71.6	51	0.01	0.13
Chipping Sparrow	2	2	1	0.02	0.02	102.5	51	< 0.01	0.09
Song Sparrow	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	103.2	51	< 0.01	0.06
Dark-eyed Junco	16	20	12	0.29	0.66	29.1	63	0.38	1.17
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	7	8	2	0.05	0.05	57.1	51	0.02	0.14
Red Crossbill	1	2	0	0.00	0.04	101.2	51	0.01	0.20
Pine Siskin	15	20	3	0.07	0.20	41.7	166	0.09	0.44
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes all species detected during point counts in the habitat.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>4</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>5</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Thomas et al. 2003). See Methods for detail

Table 21. Habitat-specific density estimates of Blue Grouse at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted				<u> </u>	•••
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.5	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	101.0	189	< 0.01	0.01
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.9	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.9	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	101.0	111	< 0.01	0.02
Mid-elevation Shrub	2.4	1	0	0.00	0.02	100.8	41	< 0.01	0.08
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	2.2	3	0	0.00	0.01	59.1	135	< 0.01	0.02
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	3.3	1	0	0.00	0.02	100.8	29	< 0.01	0.12
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	3.9	3	0	0.00	0.02	71.3	75	< 0.01	0.06
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	4.8	5	2	0.02	0.02	50.8	103	0.01	0.06
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 22. Habitat-specific density estimates of Spotted Sandpiper at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	sted Do	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	4.8	1	0	0.00	0.06	100.4	20	0.01	0.33
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	3.3	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	1.3	1	0	0.00	0.03	100.4	75	0.01	0.15
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	1.0	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	5.8	3	1	0.02	0.12	57.3	51	0.04	0.36

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 23. Habitat-specific density estimates of Marbled Murrelet at Mount Rainier National Park. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a habitat for which we did not model detectability.

						Adjı	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted		-			
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	2.1	5	0	0.00	0.01	70.4	189	< 0.01	0.04
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00					
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00					

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 24. Habitat-specific density estimates of Band-tailed Pigeon at Mount Rainier National Park. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a habitat for which we did not model detectability.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	1.6	4	2	0.01	0.01	75.7	189	< 0.01	0.02
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	2.7	8	4	0.05	0.03	69.6	110	0.01	0.09
Douglas-fir	0.9	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	101.0	111	< 0.01	0.02
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	2.2	3	2	0.02	0.01	59.1	135	< 0.01	0.02
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00					
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 25. Habitat-specific density estimates of Hairy Woodpecker at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	<b>Estimate</b>			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	4.8	1	1	0.06	0.06	100.6	20	0.01	0.37
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	2.1	4	3	0.02	0.03	50.9	189	0.01	0.07
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	3.6	4	4	0.05	0.05	50.6	110	0.02	0.12
Douglas-fir	4.5	5	5	0.06	0.06	45.3	111	0.03	0.14
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	6.7	1	1	0.08	0.09	100.6	14	0.01	0.54
Pacific Silver Fir	7.4	11	8	0.07	0.10	35.5	135	0.05	0.19
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	3.9	4	0	0.00	0.02	72.0	75	< 0.01	0.06
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	3.8	4	0	0.00	0.02	59.3	103	0.01	0.05
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	3.8	2	0	0.00	0.02	71.7	51	0.01	0.08

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 26. Habitat-specific density estimates of Northern Flicker at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	2.1	4	1	0.01	0.01	63.3	189	< 0.01	0.03
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	1.8	2	0	0.00	0.01	80.7	110	< 0.01	0.03
Douglas-fir	3.6	4	0	0.00	0.01	63.1	111	< 0.01	0.04
Mid-elevation Shrub	2.4	1	0	0.00	0.01	105.9	41	< 0.01	0.04
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	4.4	6	3	0.03	0.01	59.1	135	< 0.01	0.04
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	3.3	1	0	0.00	0.01	105.9	29	< 0.01	0.06
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	3.9	3	1	0.02	0.01	66.8	75	< 0.01	0.04
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	9.6	10	0	0.00	0.03	46.2	103	0.01	0.07
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	3.8	3	1	0.02	0.02	81.8	51	< 0.01	0.07

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 27. Habitat-specific density estimates of Pileated Woodpecker at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) 4	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	8.0	2	0	0.00	0.02	70.1	24	0.01	0.09
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	2.6	5	2	0.01	0.01	45.6	189	< 0.01	0.02
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.9	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	3.6	4	1	0.01	0.01	50.5	111	< 0.01	0.03
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	6.7	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	1.5	2	0	0.00	< 0.01	100.6	135	< 0.01	0.01
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	6.7	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	1.9	1	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 28. Habitat-specific density estimates of Olive-sided Flycatcher at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of	Non flancia	Non-flyover	Unadjusted	Estimata			I	I I a a a a
YY 1 %	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density 4	Estimate	CIV.	10	Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.9	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	106.0	110	< 0.01	0.03
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mid-elevation Shrub	7.1	3	1	0.03	0.02	57.2	41	0.01	0.05
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	6.7	4	0	0.00	0.03	78.9	29	0.01	0.14
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	2.6	3	0	0.00	0.01	74.8	75	< 0.01	0.04
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	7.7	10	0	0.00	0.03	37.7	103	0.01	0.05
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00			0.01	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 29. Habitat-specific density estimates of Hammond's Flycatcher at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	<b>Estimate</b>			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	42.9	12	11	0.67	1.09	32.1	33	0.58	2.06
Conifer Deciduous Mix	32.0	10	9	0.46	0.75	38.5	33	0.35	1.59
Grand Fir	20.0	2	0	0.00	0.42	101.2	4	0.04	4.10
Western Hemlock	10.5	22	19	0.13	0.22	28.8	279	0.13	0.38
Western Redcedar	14.3	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	9.0	13	9	0.10	0.19	41.9	142	0.09	0.41
Douglas-fir	23.2	32	27	0.31	0.56	25.6	196	0.34	0.92
Mid-elevation Shrub	9.5	5	3	0.09	0.10	52.9	41	0.04	0.26
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	9.6	14	14	0.13	0.21	31.3	203	0.12	0.39
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	1.9	1	1	0.02	0.02	102.4	51	< 0.01	0.11

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 30. Habitat-specific density estimates of Pacific-slope Flycatcher at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	23.8	6	4	0.24	0.44	43.9	22	0.18	1.04
Conifer Deciduous Mix	60.0	22	19	0.97	1.34	22.2	36	0.86	2.10
Grand Fir	40.0	5	3	0.76	1.22	62	4	0.26	5.77
Western Hemlock	25.3	69	43	0.29	0.47	17.9	315	0.33	0.66
Western Redcedar	71.4	6	3	0.55	1.09	41.1	7	0.42	2.80
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	17.1	27	17	0.20	0.36	26.2	144	0.22	0.60
Douglas-fir	20.5	27	16	0.18	0.31	22.7	159	0.20	0.49
Mid-elevation Shrub	42.9	23	16	0.49	0.53	29.5	41	0.30	0.96
Noble Fir	6.7	1	1	0.08	0.10	100.5	14	0.02	0.61
Pacific Silver Fir	13.2	23	18	0.17	0.26	25.4	180	0.16	0.42
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	6.7	2	1	0.04	0.07	72.8	29	0.02	0.26
Mountain Hemlock	3.3	1	1	0.04	0.03	102.4	29	0.01	0.19
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	1.0	1	1	0.01	0.01	102.4	103	< 0.01	0.05
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	3.8	3	2	0.05	0.06	77.1	51	0.01	0.23

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 31. Habitat-specific density estimates of Warbling Vireo at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					_
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	33.3	9	3	0.18	0.36	35.0	20	0.18	0.73
Conifer Deciduous Mix	32.0	10	4	0.20	0.38	33.6	24	0.19	0.74
Grand Fir	40.0	2	0	0.00	0.38	61.9	4	0.08	1.83
Western Hemlock	2.1	5	1	0.01	0.02	61.7	189	0.01	0.06
Western Redcedar	28.6	2	1	0.18	0.27	65.2	6	0.06	1.15
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	1.8	2	0	0.00	0.02	71.0	110	< 0.01	0.06
Douglas-fir	7.1	8	3	0.03	0.03	50.2	111	0.01	0.09
Mid-elevation Shrub	31.0	18	13	0.39	0.24	29.8	41	0.13	0.43
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	6.7	2	1	0.04	0.04	71.2	29	0.01	0.15
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	1.3	1	1	0.02	0.01	101.2	75	< 0.01	0.04
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	7.7	6	2	0.05	0.07	53.7	51	0.02	0.19

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 32. Habitat-specific density estimates of Gray Jay at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of	<b>3.7</b> Cl	Non-flyover	Unadjusted	<b>.</b>			Ţ.	**
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				_
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	20.0	1	1	0.25	0.34	102.5	4	0.04	3.32
Western Hemlock	6.3	16	8	0.05	0.12	41.3	235	0.05	0.26
Western Redcedar	14.3	1	0	0.00	0.25	102.5	7	0.03	1.87
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	4.5	5	3	0.03	0.08	49.4	154	0.03	0.2
Douglas-fir	2.7	4	2	0.02	0.06	64.8	138	0.02	0.2
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	40.0	6	3	0.25	0.46	49.8	22	0.17	1.22
Pacific Silver Fir	14.7	29	21	0.20	0.37	33.1	163	0.19	0.69
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	13.3	4	1	0.04	0.10	49.7	29	0.04	0.25
Mountain Hemlock	10.0	3	1	0.04	0.07	57.8	29	0.02	0.22
Subalpine Fir	17.1	13	6	0.10	0.11	31.9	75	0.06	0.20
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	18.3	24	6	0.07	0.15	29.1	103	0.09	0.27
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	1.9	1	1	0.02	0.01	101.2	51	< 0.01	0.08

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 33. Habitat-specific density estimates of Steller's Jay at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	14.3	3	1	0.06	0.07	56.1	20	0.02	0.21
Conifer Deciduous Mix	24.0	6	2	0.10	0.12	38.3	24	0.05	0.25
Grand Fir	20.0	1	1	0.25	0.10	100.7	4	0.01	1.00
Western Hemlock	5.3	10	1	0.01	0.03	33.1	189	0.01	0.05
Western Redcedar	28.6	3	2	0.36	0.21	70.4	6	0.04	0.99
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	2.7	3	1	0.01	0.01	58.5	110	< 0.01	0.04
Douglas-fir	4.5	5	0	0.00	0.02	45.5	111	0.01	0.05
Mid-elevation Shrub	16.7	8	4	0.12	0.04	58.6	41	0.01	0.11
Noble Fir	6.7	1	0	0.00	0.03	100.7	14	0.01	0.20
Pacific Silver Fir	1.5	2	0	0.00	0.01	71.5	135	< 0.01	0.03
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	6.7	2	0	0.00	0.01	83.1	29	< 0.01	0.06
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	1.3	1	1	0.02	< 0.01	109.9	75	< 0.01	0.01
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	1.9	2	1	0.01	< 0.01	83.9	103	< 0.01	0.02
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	3.8	2	0	0.00	0.01	83.6	51	< 0.01	0.03

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 34. Habitat-specific density estimates of Clark's Nutcracker at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	<b>Estimate</b>			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.7	1	0	0.00	< 0.01	101.7	135	< 0.01	0.02
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	3.9	4	2	0.03	0.01	62.2	75	< 0.01	0.05
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	9.6	14	1	0.01	0.04	36.6	103	0.02	0.08
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	11.5	9	0	0.00	0.02	61.9	51	0.01	0.07

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 35. Habitat-specific density estimates of Common Raven at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	14.3	3	0	0.00	0.02	70.1	20	< 0.01	0.06
Conifer Deciduous Mix	8.0	2	0	0.00	0.01	70.4	24	< 0.01	0.05
Grand Fir	20.0	1	0	0.00	0.03	100.8	4	< 0.01	0.35
Western Hemlock	3.7	10	3	0.02	0.01	48.0	189	< 0.01	0.02
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	1.8	2	0	0.00	< 0.01	71.5	110	< 0.01	0.01
Douglas-fir	5.4	7	0	0.00	0.01	48.1	111	< 0.01	0.02
Mid-elevation Shrub	2.4	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	6.7	1	0	0.00	0.01	100.8	14	< 0.01	0.07
Pacific Silver Fir	3.7	5	0	0.00	0.01	51.0	135	< 0.01	0.01
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	6.7	2	0	0.00	0.01	83.1	29	< 0.01	0.06
Mountain Hemlock	6.7	2	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	1.3	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	1.0	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	1.9	1	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 36. Habitat-specific density estimates of Mountain Chickadee at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	sted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				_
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.7	2	2	0.02	0.01	101.7	135	< 0.01	0.05
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	6.7	4	2	0.08	0.12	74.6	29	0.03	0.48
Subalpine Fir	15.8	16	11	0.18	0.23	35.6	75	0.11	0.45
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	20.2	25	7	0.09	0.26	26.3	103	0.16	0.44
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	3.8	4	1	0.02	0.02	100.8	51	< 0.01	0.13

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 37. Habitat-specific density estimates of Chestnut-backed Chickadee at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adjı	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) 4	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	47.6	15	15	0.91	2.14	30.7	40	1.17	3.93
Conifer Deciduous Mix	64.0	31	30	1.53	3.60	25.9	68	2.17	5.98
Grand Fir	80.0	5	3	0.76	1.80	68.7	5	0.35	9.38
Western Hemlock	57.9	168	145	0.97	2.27	18.8	671	1.58	3.28
Western Redcedar	57.1	6	5	0.91	2.14	53.0	7	0.67	6.86
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	57.7	110	94	1.08	2.54	20.1	542	1.72	3.75
Douglas-fir	49.1	85	82	0.93	2.17	20.5	520	1.46	3.23
Mid-elevation Shrub	26.2	15	13	0.39	0.98	33.7	62	0.51	1.89
Noble Fir	60.0	15	15	1.27	3.00	30.7	28	1.62	5.55
Pacific Silver Fir	50.0	110	105	0.98	2.32	19.8	606	1.58	3.40
Engelmann Spruce	42.9	4	4	0.73	1.71	54.6	7	0.52	5.68
Alaska Yellow Cedar	16.7	1	1	0.21	0.53	101.1	5	0.06	4.43
High-elevation Shrub	33.3	14	14	0.59	1.48	33.9	44	0.76	2.87
Mountain Hemlock	50.0	19	15	0.64	1.58	29.2	52	0.89	2.81
Subalpine Fir	22.4	25	25	0.42	1.04	28.8	125	0.60	1.82
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	2.9	3	1	0.01	0.03	101.1	108	0.01	0.16
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	5.8	3	3	0.07	0.18	58.6	58	0.06	0.54

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 38. Habitat-specific density estimates of Red-breasted Nuthatch at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) 4	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	20.0	6	0	0.00	0.08	75.5	100	0.02	0.31
Grand Fir	20.0	1	0	0.00	0.08	114.9	7	0.01	0.71
Western Hemlock	15.8	36	8	0.05	0.07	59.8	194	0.03	0.22
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	30.6	38	6	0.07	0.12	58.8	182	0.04	0.35
Douglas-fir	16.1	19	3	0.03	0.07	61.1	207	0.02	0.20
Mid-elevation Shrub	9.5	4	0	0.00	0.05	61.4	100	0.02	0.17
Noble Fir	46.7	7	1	0.08	0.19	63.4	144	0.06	0.59
Pacific Silver Fir	36.0	67	27	0.25	0.17	58.4	178	0.06	0.50
Engelmann Spruce	57.1	4	1	0.18	0.23	66.7	61	0.07	0.77
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	26.7	15	10	0.42	0.29	66.1	63	0.09	0.95
Mountain Hemlock	53.3	25	8	0.34	0.44	45.0	177	0.19	1.02
Subalpine Fir	57.9	74	34	0.57	0.53	40.1	214	0.25	1.13
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	44.2	77	27	0.33	0.37	41.4	235	0.17	0.80
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	7.7	6	0	0.00	0.03	68.2	102	0.01	0.11

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 39. Habitat-specific density estimates of Brown Creeper at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	14.3	4	4	0.24	0.44	60.9	23	0.14	1.42
Conifer Deciduous Mix	4.0	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	9.5	19	17	0.11	0.22	28.9	248	0.13	0.39
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	12.6	16	14	0.16	0.31	30.7	170	0.17	0.57
Douglas-fir	11.6	13	11	0.13	0.23	33.1	165	0.12	0.43
Mid-elevation Shrub	11.9	5	4	0.12	0.13	101.3	41	0.02	0.73
Noble Fir	20.0	3	3	0.25	0.47	55.9	17	0.16	1.40
Pacific Silver Fir	11.0	17	15	0.14	0.26	32.3	196	0.14	0.48
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	6.7	2	2	0.08	0.38	71.3	29	0.10	1.40
Subalpine Fir	5.3	4	4	0.07	0.30	51.6	75	0.11	0.78
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	1.9	2	2	0.02	0.11	72.2	103	0.03	0.39
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 40. Habitat-specific density estimates of Winter Wren at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adjı	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	42.9	12	2	0.12	0.46	31.5	21	0.24	0.87
Conifer Deciduous Mix	56.0	20	11	0.56	0.58	22.7	27	0.37	0.92
Grand Fir	20.0	1	0	0.00	0.16	100.2	4	0.02	1.62
Western Hemlock	68.9	197	90	0.60	0.74	8.5	479	0.63	0.87
Western Redcedar	42.9	4	0	0.00	0.23	64.8	6	0.05	0.98
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	55.0	94	42	0.48	0.60	12.2	175	0.47	0.76
Douglas-fir	53.6	77	28	0.32	0.50	12.6	170	0.39	0.64
Mid-elevation Shrub	35.7	20	9	0.27	0.48	37.0	123	0.24	0.98
Noble Fir	73.3	16	8	0.68	0.81	22.5	16	0.50	1.29
Pacific Silver Fir	60.3	114	62	0.58	0.65	10.0	271	0.53	0.79
Engelmann Spruce	42.9	3	3	0.55	0.35	47.5	6	0.12	1.03
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	40.0	14	10	0.42	0.56	37.4	99	0.27	1.14
Mountain Hemlock	26.7	8	1	0.04	0.24	46.6	65	0.10	0.58
Subalpine Fir	23.7	26	11	0.18	0.39	36.4	161	0.20	0.79
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	19.2	24	8	0.10	0.26	36.5	177	0.13	0.53
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	15.4	8	2	0.05	0.11	51.4	94	0.04	0.30

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 41. Habitat-specific density estimates of Golden-crowned Kinglet at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	23.8	5	5	0.30	0.91	40.5	21	0.4	2.04
Conifer Deciduous Mix	16.0	4	2	0.10	0.15	100.2	24	0.03	0.85
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	23.2	51	50	0.34	0.94	17.7	248	0.67	1.33
Western Redcedar	14.3	1	1	0.18	0.54	100.2	6	0.07	4.17
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	18.9	25	24	0.28	0.76	24.9	127	0.47	1.23
Douglas-fir	22.3	28	26	0.30	0.82	21.9	134	0.53	1.25
Mid-elevation Shrub	9.5	4	3	0.09	0.40	58.6	48	0.14	1.20
Noble Fir	26.7	7	7	0.59	1.78	46.6	15	0.69	4.58
Pacific Silver Fir	35.3	67	65	0.61	1.74	16.5	186	1.26	2.40
Engelmann Spruce	42.9	3	3	0.55	1.63	47.6	6	0.55	4.88
Alaska Yellow Cedar	33.3	4	3	0.64	2.82	101.3	5	0.34	23.67
High-elevation Shrub	10.0	3	3	0.13	0.56	58.0	34	0.19	1.69
Mountain Hemlock	26.7	10	9	0.38	1.69	39.7	41	0.78	3.67
Subalpine Fir	15.8	24	24	0.40	1.78	33.9	112	0.93	3.42
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	8.7	13	12	0.15	0.60	45.7	130	0.25	1.41
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	1.9	1	1	0.02	0.11	101.3	54	0.02	0.58

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 42. Habitat-specific density estimates of Ruby-crowned Kinglet at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.5	1	1	0.01	< 0.01	100.6	189	< 0.01	0.02
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mid-elevation Shrub	2.4	1	1	0.03	0.02	101.1	41	< 0.01	0.12
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	16.7	1	0	0.00	0.15	101.1	5	0.02	1.32
High-elevation Shrub	3.3	1	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	1.9	2	1	0.01	0.02	71.9	103	< 0.01	0.06
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 43. Habitat-specific density estimates of Mountain Bluebird at Mount Rainier National Park. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a habitat for which we did not model detectability.

						Adju	sted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	5.8	15	10	0.12	0.07	81.8	103	0.02	0.31
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	11.5	6	1	0.02	0.11	108.9	3	0.01	1.66
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 44. Habitat-specific density estimates of Swainson's Thrush at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted				_	
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	38.1	9	5	0.30	0.20	37.3	41	0.1	0.41
Conifer Deciduous Mix	36.0	13	6	0.31	0.20	38.9	46	0.1	0.43
Grand Fir	20.0	1	0	0.00	0.09	102.3	4	0.01	0.89
Western Hemlock	4.7	12	1	0.01	0.03	42.5	236	0.01	0.07
Western Redcedar	14.3	1	1	0.18	0.07	102.3	7	0.01	0.50
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	3.6	6	0	0.00	0.03	56.4	142	0.01	0.07
Douglas-fir	8.9	11	1	0.01	0.03	40.5	161	0.02	0.07
Mid-elevation Shrub	26.2	15	4	0.12	0.07	53.7	41	0.02	0.19
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	2.2	4	0	0.00	0.01	77.4	156	0.00	0.04
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	3.3	1	0	0.00	0.01	109.9	29	< 0.01	0.04
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	3.8	2	0	0.00	0.01	83.6	51	< 0.01	0.03

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 45. Habitat-specific density estimates of Hermit Thrush at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	12.0	4	2	0.10	0.05	72.3	52	0.01	0.19
Grand Fir	20.0	2	0	0.00	0.13	108.4	6	0.02	1.19
Western Hemlock	14.7	38	7	0.05	0.06	46.3	242	0.03	0.14
Western Redcedar	14.3	1	1	0.18	0.05	108.4	8	0.01	0.35
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	21.6	33	6	0.07	0.09	46.1	233	0.04	0.22
Douglas-fir	29.5	43	15	0.17	0.12	44.9	217	0.05	0.27
Mid-elevation Shrub	14.3	7	2	0.06	0.03	61.0	131	0.01	0.10
Noble Fir	13.3	4	2	0.17	0.07	83.6	25	0.02	0.29
Pacific Silver Fir	30.9	57	9	0.08	0.12	44.2	207	0.05	0.28
Engelmann Spruce	85.7	8	2	0.36	0.24	49.1	63	0.09	0.59
Alaska Yellow Cedar	33.3	2	0	0.00	0.06	78.0	11	0.01	0.29
High-elevation Shrub	56.7	23	2	0.08	0.15	49.6	134	0.06	0.37
Mountain Hemlock	40.0	19	2	0.08	0.10	52.0	137	0.04	0.27
Subalpine Fir	31.6	37	6	0.10	0.09	49.9	147	0.03	0.22
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	19.2	28	2	0.02	0.04	52.8	173	0.02	0.12
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	7.7	7	1	0.02	0.02	84.8	94	< 0.01	0.08

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 46. Habitat-specific density estimates of American Robin at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	ısted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of Points with	Non-flyover	Non-flyover Detections	Unadjusted Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	4.8	2	1	0.06	0.06	101.7	21	0.01	0.35
Conifer Deciduous Mix	16.0	5	2	0.10	0.13	53.3	31	0.05	0.35
Grand Fir	20.0	1	0	0.00	0.13	101.7	4	0.01	1.23
Western Hemlock	4.7	9	2	0.01	0.03	37.5	230	0.02	0.06
Western Redcedar	28.6	2	0	0.00	0.18	67.2	7	0.04	0.76
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	7.2	13	5	0.06	0.07	48.5	141	0.03	0.17
Douglas-fir	8.0	9	4	0.05	0.03	44	147	0.02	0.08
Mid-elevation Shrub	9.5	5	3	0.09	0.07	53.6	49	0.03	0.19
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	7.4	10	7	0.07	0.04	37.3	180	0.02	0.09
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	10.0	3	0	0.00	0.04	71.2	32	0.01	0.15
High-elevation Shrub	6.7	2	1	0.04	0.04	71.2	32	0.01	0.15
Mountain Hemlock	6.6	5	3	0.05	0.04	46.2	93	0.02	0.09
Subalpine Fir	27.9	36	10	0.12	0.18	24.9	149	0.11	0.30
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	5.8	5	3	0.07	0.05	80.1	55	0.01	0.19
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	10.0	3	0	0.00	0.04	71.2	32	0.01	0.15

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 47. Habitat-specific density estimates of Varied Thrush at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adjı	ısted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	23.8	7	1	0.06	0.08	43.7	21	0.03	0.20
Conifer Deciduous Mix	28.0	7	1	0.05	0.06	37.1	26	0.03	0.12
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	50.0	156	16	0.11	0.19	11.7	440	0.15	0.24
Western Redcedar	57.1	7	1	0.18	0.18	40.7	6	0.07	0.45
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	48.6	85	7	0.08	0.16	14.3	199	0.12	0.22
Douglas-fir	36.6	53	10	0.11	0.11	16.2	174	0.08	0.14
Mid-elevation Shrub	59.5	34	5	0.15	0.21	17.8	48	0.15	0.30
Noble Fir	80.0	20	5	0.42	0.33	20.3	19	0.22	0.50
Pacific Silver Fir	60.3	140	18	0.17	0.24	11.7	327	0.19	0.30
Engelmann Spruce	42.9	6	2	0.36	0.18	66.7	6	0.04	0.77
Alaska Yellow Cedar	33.3	2	0	0.00	0.09	63.4	5	0.02	0.39
High-elevation Shrub	40.0	21	5	0.21	0.18	27.7	31	0.10	0.31
Mountain Hemlock	66.7	27	5	0.21	0.19	22.4	32	0.12	0.29
Subalpine Fir	39.5	55	7	0.12	0.18	18.4	86	0.13	0.26
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	27.9	44	8	0.10	0.10	20.6	115	0.07	0.15
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	7.7	6	0	0.00	0.02	56.8	52	0.01	0.04

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 48. Habitat-specific density estimates of Yellow Warbler at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	sted D	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	4.8	1	1	0.06	0.07	100.5	20	0.01	0.43
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mid-elevation Shrub	9.5	5	5	0.15	0.11	53.3	41	0.04	0.31
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	6.7	2	1	0.04	0.06	71.1	29	0.02	0.23
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 49. Habitat-specific density estimates of Yellow-rumped Warbler at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	sted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				_
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.9	1	1	0.01	0.01	101.6	111	< 0.01	0.04
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	2.2	3	1	0.01	0.02	60.1	135	0.01	0.06
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	7.9	7	5	0.08	0.09	44.1	75	0.04	0.20
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	14.4	20	9	0.11	0.18	30.5	103	0.10	0.33
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	3.8	3	0	0.00	0.05	75.4	51	0.01	0.21

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 50. Habitat-specific density estimates of Black-throated Gray Warbler at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	sted Do	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	9.5	2	2	0.12	0.11	69.6	20	0.03	0.39
Conifer Deciduous Mix	8.0	2	2	0.10	0.09	69.9	24	0.02	0.32
Grand Fir	20.0	2	0	0.00	0.22	100.5	4	0.02	2.25
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	9.5	2	2	0.12	0.11	69.6	20	0.03	0.39
Douglas-fir	8.0	2	2	0.10	0.09	69.9	24	0.02	0.32
Mid-elevation Shrub	20.0	2	0	0.00	0.22	100.5	4	0.02	2.25
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 51. Habitat-specific density estimates of Townsend's Warbler at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted	-			,	
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	28.6	12	5	0.30	0.37	39.0	24	0.17	0.81
Conifer Deciduous Mix	28.0	10	6	0.31	0.26	37.1	29	0.13	0.55
Grand Fir	80.0	9	1	0.25	1.05	33.8	5	0.45	2.43
Western Hemlock	12.6	37	13	0.09	0.12	24.3	285	0.07	0.19
Western Redcedar	28.6	2	1	0.18	0.19	65.5	6	0.04	0.79
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	36.9	66	26	0.30	0.32	19.0	224	0.22	0.47
Douglas-fir	57.1	105	52	0.59	0.56	15.2	314	0.42	0.76
Mid-elevation Shrub	33.3	17	6	0.18	0.35	29.2	41	0.20	0.62
Noble Fir	13.3	3	0	0.00	0.13	73.2	15	0.03	0.53
Pacific Silver Fir	10.3	15	8	0.07	0.06	30.7	176	0.04	0.11
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	3.3	4	1	0.04	0.12	101.1	29	0.02	0.68
Mountain Hemlock	3.3	1	0	0.00	0.03	101.1	29	0.01	0.17
Subalpine Fir	13.2	14	11	0.18	0.17	34.9	75	0.09	0.33
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	3.8	3	0	0.00	0.05	75.4	51	0.01	0.20

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 52. Habitat-specific density estimates of MacGillivray's Warbler at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	sted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	4.0	1	1	0.05	0.05	104.3	24	0.01	0.28
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.9	1	1	0.01	0.01	104.3	111	< 0.01	0.06
Mid-elevation Shrub	16.7	7	7	0.21	0.15	37.9	41	0.07	0.32
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 53. Habitat-specific density estimates of Wilson's Warbler at Mount Rainier National Park.

						Adju	isted De	ensity <sup>5</sup>	
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	19.0	5	3	0.18	0.31	50.6	20	0.11	0.84
Conifer Deciduous Mix	8.0	2	1	0.05	0.10	70.1	24	0.03	0.39
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	1.8	2	1	0.01	0.02	71.2	110	0.01	0.08
Douglas-fir	1.8	2	0	0.00	0.02	71.2	111	0.01	0.08
Mid-elevation Shrub	23.8	10	6	0.18	0.22	31.6	41	0.12	0.42
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.7	1	1	0.01	0.01	100.6	135	< 0.01	0.05
Engelmann Spruce	14.3	1	1	0.18	0.19	100.6	6	0.02	1.44
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	23.3	8	7	0.30	0.25	38.6	29	0.12	0.54
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	3.8	2	2	0.05	0.04	71.6	51	0.01	0.13

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 54. Habitat-specific density estimates of Western Tanager at Mount Rainier National Park.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	4.8	1	1	0.06	0.04	101.2	20	0.01	0.22
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	2.1	5	1	0.01	0.02	51.9	189	0.01	0.05
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.9	1	0	0.00	0.01	101.2	110	< 0.01	0.04
Douglas-fir	3.6	6	0	0.00	0.04	54.3	111	0.02	0.12
Mid-elevation Shrub	2.4	1	0	0.00	0.01	101.2	41	< 0.01	0.08
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.7	1	1	0.01	0.01	101.2	135	< 0.01	0.03
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	3.3	1	0	0.00	0.02	101.2	29	< 0.01	0.11
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	1.9	2	1	0.01	0.01	72.1	103	< 0.01	0.04
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 55. Habitat-specific density estimates of Chipping Sparrow at Mount Rainier National Park.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mid-elevation Shrub	2.4	1	1	0.03	0.02	102.5	41	< 0.01	0.11
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.7	2	1	0.01	0.01	100.7	135	< 0.01	0.06
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	3.3	1	1	0.04	0.03	102.5	29	< 0.01	0.16
Subalpine Fir	9.2	9	8	0.13	0.10	44.7	75	0.04	0.23
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	18.3	25	17	0.21	0.20	33.8	103	0.10	0.38
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	3.8	2	1	0.02	0.02	102.5	51	< 0.01	0.09

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 56. Habitat-specific density estimates of Fox Sparrow at Mount Rainier National Park.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) 4	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	20.0	1	1	0.25	0.24	102.6	4	0.02	2.55
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	13.3	4	1	0.04	0.07	53.8	29	0.03	0.20
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	6.6	5	2	0.03	0.03	55.3	75	0.01	0.08
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	13.5	17	1	0.01	0.09	36.9	103	0.04	0.18
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 57. Habitat-specific density estimates of Song Sparrow at Mount Rainier National Park.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density	Estimate	CV	df	Lower	Upper
				(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV		95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	9.5	3	3	0.18	0.17	76.6	20	0.04	0.71
Conifer Deciduous Mix	24.0	8	4	0.20	0.39	45.5	24	0.16	0.95
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	1.1	2	0	0.00	0.01	102.6	189	< 0.01	0.03
Western Redcedar	14.3	1	0	0.00	0.17	102.6	6	0.02	1.38
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.9	1	1	0.01	0.01	102.6	110	< 0.01	0.06
Douglas-fir	2.7	5	2	0.02	0.05	63.9	111	0.02	0.17
Mid-elevation Shrub	2.4	1	0	0.00	0.01	103.2	41	< 0.01	0.07
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.7	2	2	0.02	0.02	102.6	135	< 0.01	0.10
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	1.9	1	0	0.00	0.01	103.2	51	< 0.01	0.06

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 58. Habitat-specific density estimates of Lincoln Sparrow at Mount Rainier National Park. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a habitat for which we did not model detectability.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00					_
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	1.3	1	1	0.02	0.03	100.4	75	0.01	0.15
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	3.8	4	2	0.02	0.06	57.9	103	0.02	0.18
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 59. Habitat-specific density estimates of Dark-eyed Junco at Mount Rainier National Park.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted					
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	38.1	10	7	0.42	0.58	32.5	24	0.30	1.11
Conifer Deciduous Mix	36.0	13	11	0.56	0.63	32.9	28	0.33	1.22
Grand Fir	20.0	2	1	0.25	0.49	100.4	4	0.05	4.85
Western Hemlock	21.6	52	28	0.19	0.27	19.3	291	0.19	0.40
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	17.1	26	13	0.15	0.25	25	145	0.15	0.41
Douglas-fir	25.9	43	27	0.31	0.43	21.8	160	0.28	0.66
Mid-elevation Shrub	33.3	15	10	0.30	0.67	27.4	52	0.39	1.15
Noble Fir	46.7	8	4	0.34	0.65	32.3	17	0.33	1.26
Pacific Silver Fir	35.3	64	34	0.32	0.51	16.7	245	0.37	0.7
Engelmann Spruce	28.6	5	3	0.55	0.87	67.0	6	0.2	3.79
Alaska Yellow Cedar	33.3	4	2	0.42	1.44	63.9	5	0.33	6.36
High-elevation Shrub	46.7	26	18	0.76	1.73	26.6	37	1.02	2.94
Mountain Hemlock	56.7	27	23	0.98	1.87	21.1	44	1.23	2.85
Subalpine Fir	56.6	72	52	0.87	1.96	16.5	149	1.42	2.71
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	68.3	153	94	1.15	2.76	14.8	239	2.07	3.69
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	30.8	20	12	0.29	0.66	29.1	63	0.38	1.17

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 60. Habitat-specific density estimates of Red-winged Blackbird at Mount Rainier National Park. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
	Percent of		Non-flyover	Unadjusted				-	
	Points with	Non-flyover	Detections	Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	4.0	1	0	0.00	0.05	102.6	24	0.01	0.28
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	0.5	1	0	0.00	0.01	102.6	189	< 0.01	0.03
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.9	1	0	0.00	0.01	102.6	110	< 0.01	0.06
Douglas-fir	1.8	4	1	0.01	0.04	82.2	111	0.01	0.18
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00					
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 61. Habitat-specific density estimates of Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch at Mount Rainier National Park. An entry of '--' for the Adjusted Density Estimate indicates a species for which we did not model detectability.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) 4	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Douglas-fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Pacific Silver Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00					
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Subalpine Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	1.9	3	2	0.02	0.13	90.8	27	0.03	0.64
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	13.5	8	2	0.05	0.05	57.1	51	0.02	0.14

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 62. Habitat-specific density estimates of Red Crossbill at Mount Rainier National Park.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
	Percent of Points with	Non-flyover	Non-flyover Detections	Unadjusted Density	Estimate			Lower	Upper
Habitat	Detections <sup>1</sup>	Detections <sup>2</sup>	within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	(birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	(birds/ha)	CV	df	95% C.I.	95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	12.0	4	1	0.05	0.15	70.8	24	0.04	0.54
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	5.8	13	5	0.03	0.11	37.6	189	0.05	0.22
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	8.1	15	10	0.11	0.25	41.2	110	0.11	0.54
Douglas-fir	2.7	3	3	0.03	0.05	59.1	111	0.02	0.14
Mid-elevation Shrub	7.1	3	2	0.06	0.07	58.4	41	0.02	0.20
Noble Fir	20.0	3	1	0.08	0.24	69.7	14	0.06	0.93
Pacific Silver Fir	5.9	10	4	0.04	0.11	41.4	135	0.05	0.23
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mountain Hemlock	10.0	4	2	0.08	0.13	61.4	29	0.04	0.40
Subalpine Fir	5.3	4	2	0.03	0.05	51.4	75	0.02	0.13
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	4.8	6	1	0.01	0.05	54.5	103	0.02	0.13
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	1.9	2	0	0.00	0.04	101.2	51	0.01	0.20

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 63. Habitat-specific density estimates of Pine Siskin at Mount Rainier National Park.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) 4	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	20.0	2	1	0.25	0.37	100.8	4	0.04	3.65
Western Hemlock	9.5	22	9	0.06	0.07	33.7	245	0.04	0.14
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	10.8	18	12	0.14	0.15	37.1	138	0.07	0.30
Douglas-fir	6.3	11	8	0.09	0.07	46.8	128	0.03	0.18
Mid-elevation Shrub	7.1	3	1	0.03	0.05	63.8	66	0.01	0.15
Noble Fir	46.7	10	2	0.17	0.61	37.0	18	0.29	1.30
Pacific Silver Fir	30.1	60	33	0.31	0.38	20.1	244	0.26	0.56
Engelmann Spruce	42.9	4	2	0.36	0.53	53.5	7	0.16	1.74
Alaska Yellow Cedar	16.7	1	0	0.00	0.11	104.4	6	0.01	0.88
High-elevation Shrub	33.3	20	10	0.42	0.41	44.3	89	0.18	0.94
Mountain Hemlock	46.7	18	12	0.51	0.39	39.8	123	0.18	0.82
Subalpine Fir	36.8	41	23	0.39	0.33	35.1	257	0.17	0.64
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	55.8	101	43	0.53	0.72	37.7	334	0.35	1.47
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	28.8	20	3	0.07	0.20	41.7	166	0.09	0.44

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 64. Habitat-specific density estimates of Evening Grosbeak at Mount Rainier National Park.

					Adjusted Density <sup>5</sup>				
Habitat	Percent of Points with Detections <sup>1</sup>	Non-flyover Detections <sup>2</sup>	Non-flyover Detections within 50 m <sup>3</sup>	Unadjusted Density (birds/ha) <sup>4</sup>	Estimate (birds/ha)	CV	df	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Red Alder	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Conifer Deciduous Mix	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Grand Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Western Hemlock	2.1	7	2	0.01	0.03	63.9	189	0.01	0.10
Western Redcedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	2.7	7	1	0.01	0.06	63.7	110	0.02	0.20
Douglas-fir	0.9	1	1	0.01	0.01	101.2	111	< 0.01	0.05
Mid-elevation Shrub	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Noble Fir	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Pacific Silver Fir	5.9	9	5	0.05	0.07	39.1	135	0.03	0.14
Engelmann Spruce	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
Alaska Yellow Cedar	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
High-elevation Shrub	6.7	2	0	0.00	0.06	71.1	29	0.02	0.23
Mountain Hemlock	13.3	4	0	0.00	0.03	101.1	29	0.01	0.17
Subalpine Fir	5.3	4	1	0.02	0.05	51.2	75	0.02	0.13
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	1.9	3	0	0.00	0.03	75.7	103	0.01	0.10
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00				

Percent of points where the species was detected, including flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Number of individual detections at any distance during point counts, excluding flyovers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Number of individual birds detected within 50 m of the observer during point counts, excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on number of detections within 50 m of the observer excluding flyovers, with no adjustment for detectability.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Estimates and statistics calculated using the software Distance 4.0 Release 2 (Buckland et al. 2003). See Methods for details.

Table 65. Estimates of total bird density (all species pooled) for each major habitat in which we completed at least ten point counts (excludes Western Redcedar, Grand Fir, Engelmann Spruce, and Alaska Yellow Cedar).

		Density of All Species
Habitat	No. of Point Counts Completed	Pooled (birds/ha)
Conifer Deciduous Mix	25	9.19
Noble Fir	15	8.87
Red Alder	21	8.04
Pacific Silver Fir	136	7.75
Subalpine Fir	76	7.61
Mountain Hemlock	30	7.38
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	104	6.63
Douglas-fir	112	6.61
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	111	6.54
High-elevation Shrub	30	6.28
Western Hemlock	190	6.13
Mid-elevation Shrub	42	5.08
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	52	2.27

Table 66. Number of species detected in each major habitat in which we completed at least ten point counts (excludes Western Redcedar, Grand Fir, Engelmann Spruce, and Alaska Yellow Cedar). Note that effort (number of points completed) varies greatly across habitats.

		No. of Species Detected
Habitat	No. of Point Counts Completed	<b>During Point Counts</b>
Douglas-fir	112	42
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow	104	41
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated	52	39
Pacific Silver Fir	136	37
Western Hemlock	190	36
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock	111	35
Mid-elevation Shrub	42	35
Subalpine Fir	76	34
Conifer Deciduous Mix	25	29
High-elevation Shrub	30	28
Mountain Hemlock	30	23
Red Alder	21	22
Noble Fir	15	17

#### **Transect Start Points**

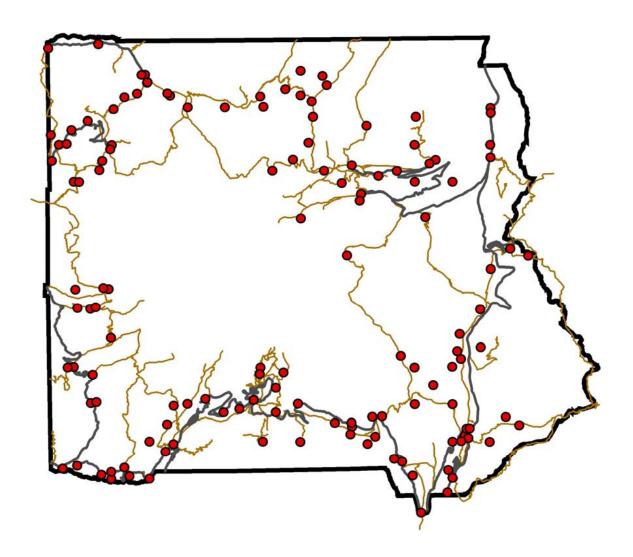


Figure 1. Location of start points for all 134 point count transects conducted at Mount Rainier National Park. Gray lines indicate roads. Gold lines indicate trails.

# Red Alder Sample Points

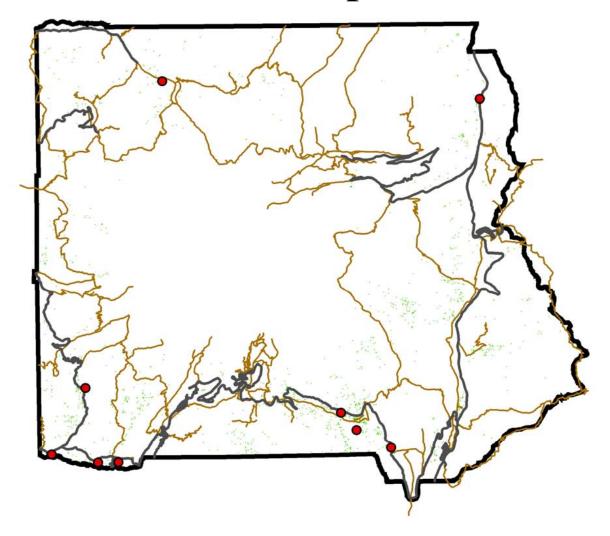


Figure 2. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Red Alder in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the nine transects that included at least one of the 21 points classified as Red Alder.

# Conifer Deciduous Mix Sample Points

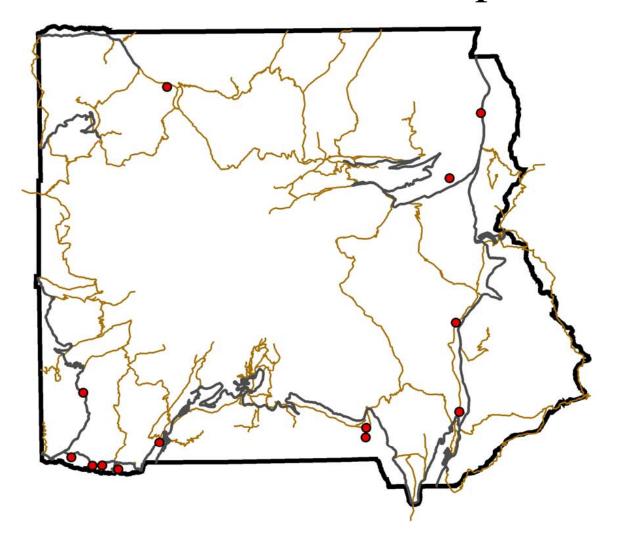


Figure 3. Red dots indicate the 13 transects that included at least one of the 25 points classified as Conifer Deciduous Mix.

# Grand Fir Sample Points

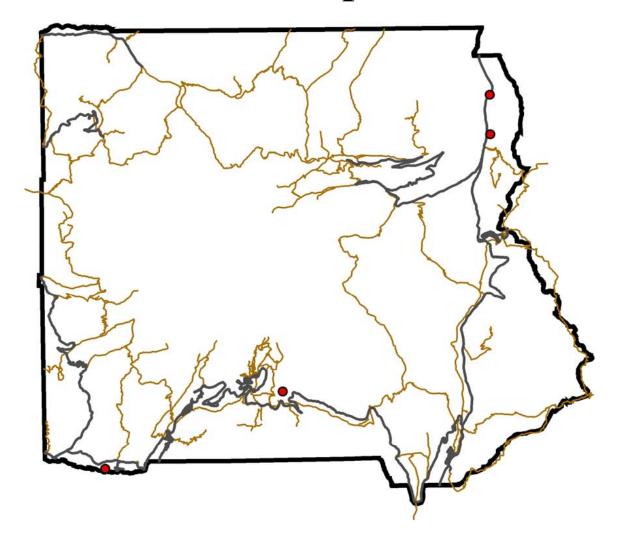


Figure 4. Red dots indicate the four transects that included at least one of the five points classified as Grand Fir.

### Western Hemlock Sample Points

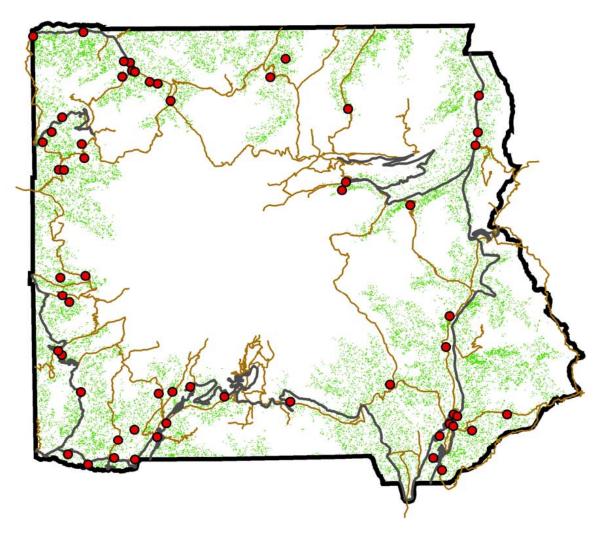


Figure 5. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Western Hemlock in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the 58 transects that included at least one of the 190 points classified as Western Hemlock.

### Western Redcedar Sample Points

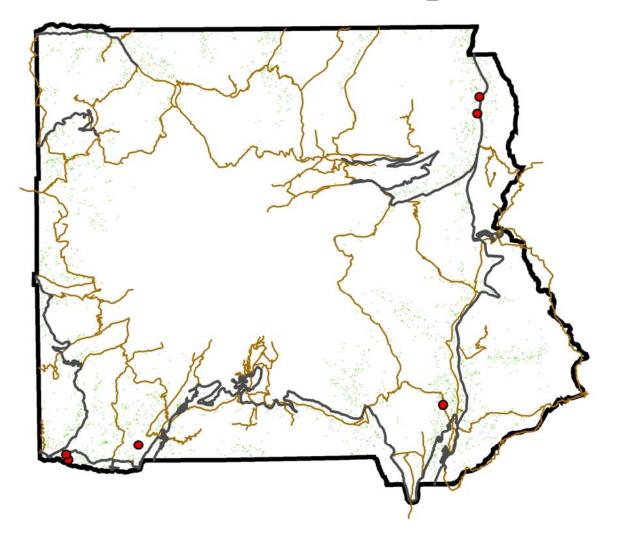


Figure 6. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Western Redcedar in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the 6 transects that included at least one of the seven points classified as Western Redcedar.

# Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock Sample Points

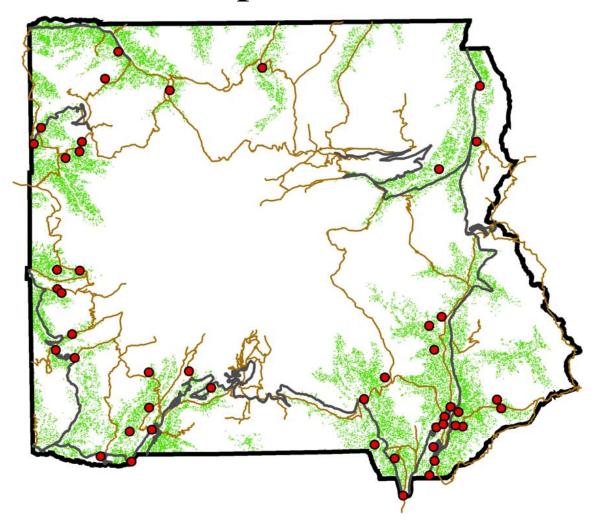


Figure 7. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the 47 transects that included at least one of the 111 points classified as Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock.

# Douglas-fir Sample Points

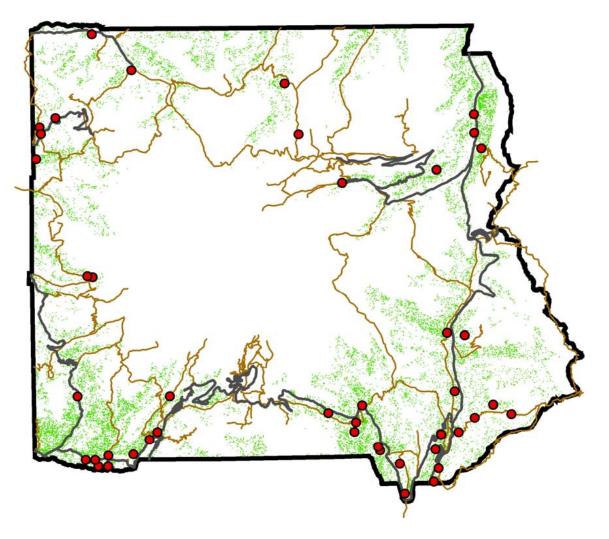


Figure 8. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Douglas-fir in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the 44 transects that included at least one of the 112 points classified as Douglas-fir.

# Shrub Sample Points

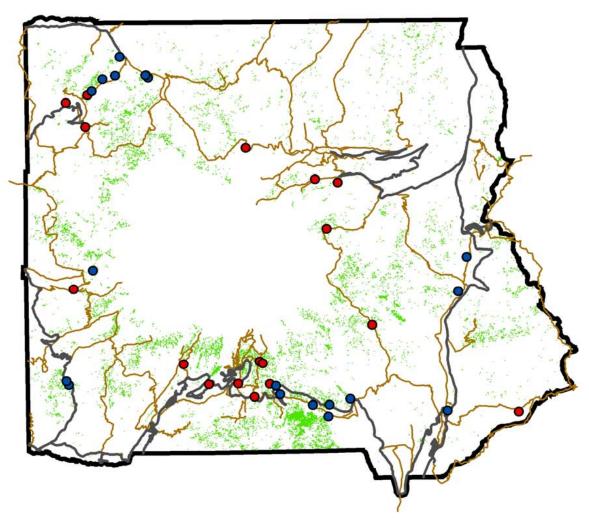


Figure 9. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Shrub in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the 17 transects that included at least one of the 30 points classified as High-elevation Shrub. Blue dots indicate the 19 transects that included at least one of the 42 points classified as Mid-elevation Shrub.

# Noble Fir Sample Points

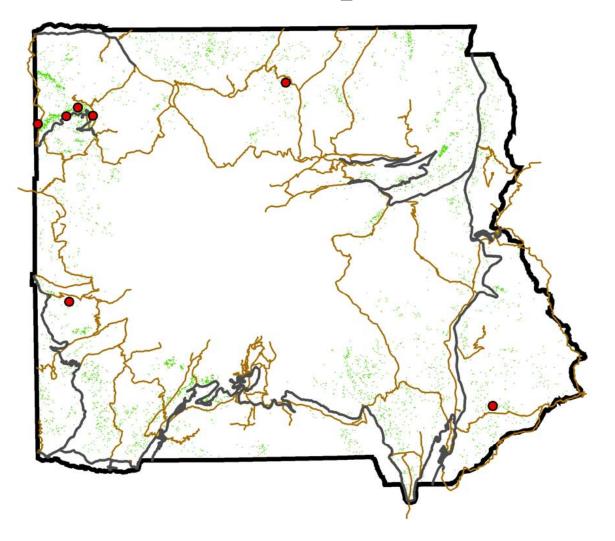


Figure 10. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Noble Fir in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the seven transects that included at least one of the 15 points classified as Noble Fir.

# Pacific Silver Fir Sample Points

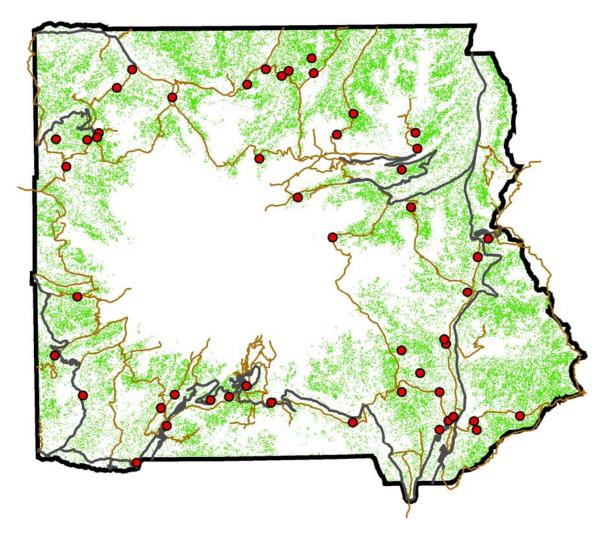


Figure 11. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Pacific Silver Fir in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the 50 transects that included at least one of the 136 points classified as Pacific Silver Fir.

## Engelmann Spruce Sample Points

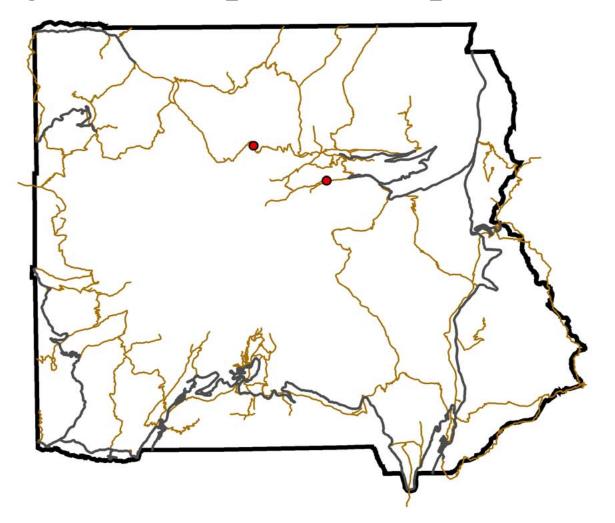


Figure 12. Red dots indicate the two transects that included at least one of the seven points classified as Engelmann Spruce.

## Alaska Yellow Cedar Sample Points

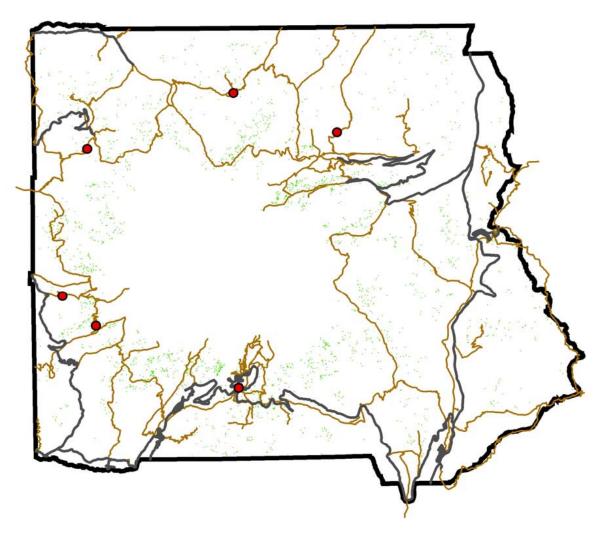


Figure 13. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Alaska Yellow Cedar in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the six transects that included at least one of the six points classified as Alaska Yellow Cedar.

## Mountain Hemlock Sample Points

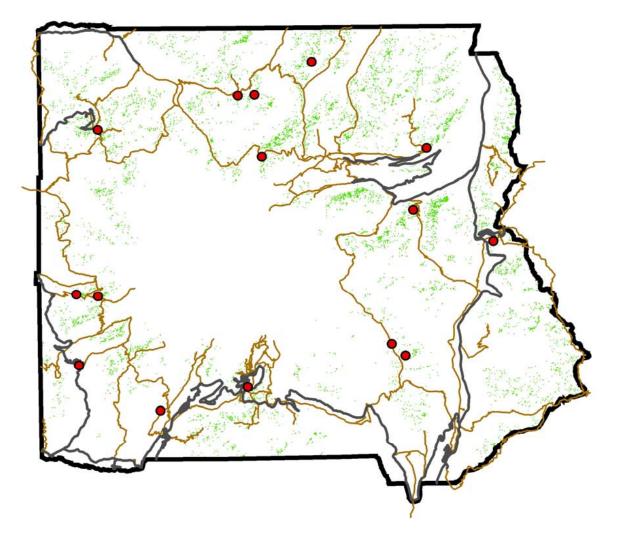


Figure 14. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Mountain Hemlock in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the 15 transects that included at least one of the 30 points classified as Mountain Hemlock.

## Subalpine Fir Sample Points

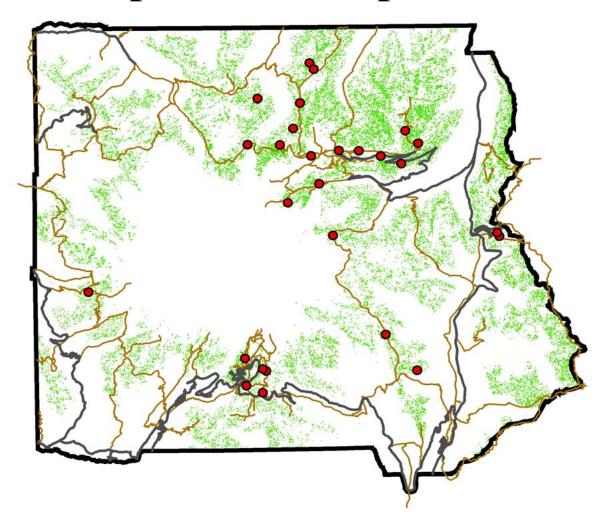


Figure 15. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Subalpine Fir in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the 27 transects that included at least one of the 76 points classified as Subalpine Fir.

# Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow Sample Points

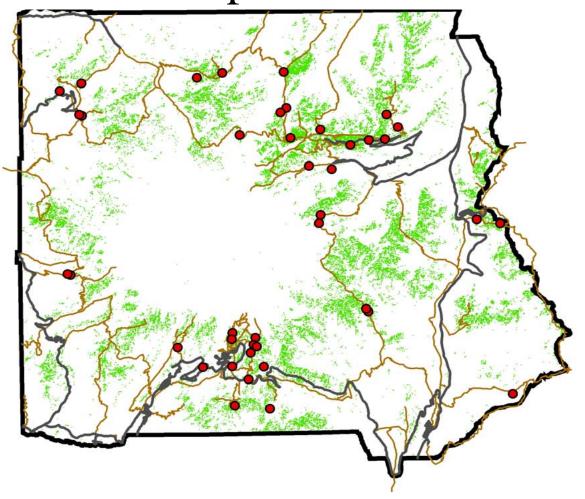


Figure 16. Green shading indicates areas mapped as either Heather or Herbaceous Sedge Meadow in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the 24 transects that included at least one of the 104 points classified as Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow.

# Rock or Sparsely Vegetated Sample Points

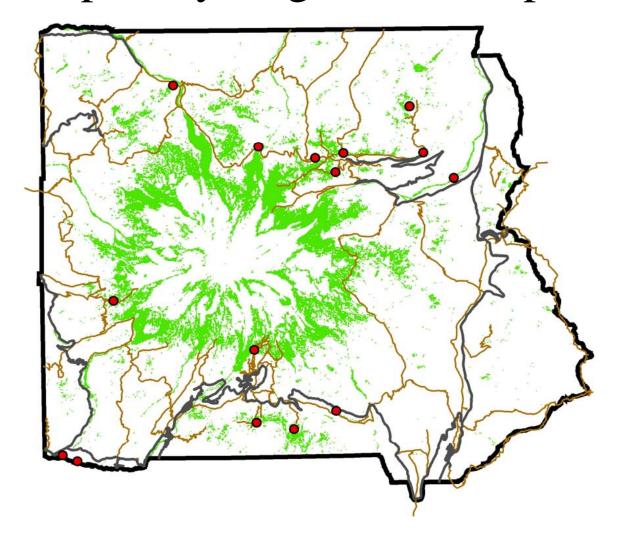


Figure 17. Green shading indicates areas mapped as Rock or Sparsely Vegetated in the Pacific Meridian Resources (1996) GIS coverage. Red dots indicate the 15 transects that included at least one of the 52 points classified as Rock or Sparsely Vegetated.

Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>1</sup>
Great Blue Heron	Ardea herodias
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura
Canada Goose	Branta canadensis
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos
Harlequin Duck	Histrionicus histrionicus
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus
Northern Harrier	Circus cyaneus
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter striatus
Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis
Rough-legged Hawk	Buteo lagopus
Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaetos
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius
Merlin	Falco columbarius
White-tailed Ptarmigan	Lagopus leucurus
Blue Grouse	Dendragapus obscurus
Spotted Sandpiper	Actitis macularia
Marbled Murrelet	Brachyramphus marmoratus
Band-tailed Pigeon	Columba fasciata
Western Screech-Owl	Otus kennicottii
Great Horned Owl	Bubo virginianus
Northern Pygmy-Owl	Glaucidium gnoma
Barred Owl	Strix varia
Common Nighthawk	Chordeiles minor
Black Swift	Cypseloides niger
Vaux's Swift	Chaetura vauxi
Rufous Hummingbird	Selasphorus rufus
Belted Kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon
Red-breasted Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus ruber
Downy Woodpecker	Picoides pubescens
Hairy Woodpecker	Picoides villosus
Three-toed Woodpecker	Picoides tridactylus
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus
Pileated Woodpecker	Dryocopus pileatus
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Contopus cooperi
Western Wood-Pewee	Contopus sordidulus
Hammond's Flycatcher	Empidonax hammondii
Dusky Flycatcher	Empidonax oberholseri
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	Empidonax difficilis
Hutton's Vireo	Vireo huttoni
Warbling Vireo	Vireo gilvus
Gray Jay	Perisoreus canadensis
Steller's Jay	Cyanocitta stelleri
Clark's Nutcracker	Nucifraga columbiana
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos
	<b>~ ~</b>

### Appendix A, continued

Common Name Scientific Name Common Raven Corvus corax Tree Swallow Tachycineta bicolor Violet-green Swallow Tachycineta thalassina Barn Swallow Hirundo rustica Mountain Chickadee Poecile gambeli Chestnut-backed Chickadee Poecile rufescens **Bushtit** Psaltriparus minimus Red-breasted Nuthatch Sitta canadensis Certhia americana **Brown Creeper** Canyon Wren Catherpes mexicanus Winter Wren Troglodytes troglodytes American Dipper Cinclus mexicanus Golden-crowned Kinglet Regulus satrapa Ruby-crowned Kinglet Regulus calendula Mountain Bluebird Sialia currucoides Townsend's Solitaire Myadestes townsendi Swainson's Thrush Catharus ustulatus Hermit Thrush Catharus guttatus American Robin Turdus migratorius Varied Thrush Ixoreus naevius American Pipit Anthus rubescens Cedar Waxwing Bombycilla cedrorum Orange-crowned Warbler Vermivora celata Yellow Warbler Dendroica petechia Yellow-rumped Warbler Dendroica coronata Black-throated Gray Warbler Dendroica nigrescens Townsend's Warbler Dendroica townsendi Townsend's x Hermit Warbler Hybrid Dendroica townsendi x occidentalis Hermit Warbler Dendroica occidentalis MacGillivray's Warbler Oporornis tolmiei Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas Wilson's Warbler Wilsonia pusilla Western Tanager Piranga ludoviciana Spotted Towhee Pipilo maculatus Spizella passerina Chipping Sparrow Fox Sparrow Passerella iliaca Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia Lincoln's Sparrow Melospiza lincolnii White-crowned Sparrow Zonotrichia leucophrys Dark-eyed Junco Junco hymenalis Black-headed Grosbeak Pheucticus melanocephalus Red-winged Blackbird Agelaius phoeniceus **Brown-headed Cowbird** Molothrus ater Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch Leucosticte tephrocotis Pine Grosbeak Pinicola enucleator Cassin's Finch Carpodacus cassinii

Loxia curvirostra

Red Crossbill

Appendix A, continued

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pine Siskin	Carduelis pinus
American Goldfinch	Carduelis tristis
Evening Grosbeak	Coccothraustes vespertinus

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Names follow American Ornithologists' Union (1998).

Appendix B: Scientific Names of All Plant Species Listed in this Report

Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>1</sup>
Pacific Silver Fir	Abies amabalis
Grand Fir	Abies grandis
Subalpine Fir	Abies lasiocarpa
Noble Fir	Abies procera
Red Alder	Alnus rubra
Alaska Yellow Cedar	Chamaecyparis nootkatensis
Engelmann Spruce	Picea engelmannii
Douglas Fir	Pseudotsuga menzeisii
Western Redcedar	Thuja plicata
Western Hemlock	Tsuga heterophylla
Mountain Hemlock	Tsuga mertensiana

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Names follow Pojar and Mackinnon (1994).

## Appendix C: Metadata for the Avian Inventory of Mount Rainier National Park

The accompanying CD contains the MS Access file IBP\_DATA containing five access tables: ibp\_pct, ibp\_vega, ibp\_vegb, ibp\_rare, and ibp\_density. This appendix serves as metadata for these files. Note that tables referred to in the field descriptions below are presented at the end of the appendix.

#### 1. Point count data: ibp pct

This file contains all point count data from both the 2003 and 2004 field seasons.

Field: LOC

Description: Identifies the park, MORA = Mount Rainier National Park.

Field: DATE

Description: The date the point count was conducted (mm/dd/yyyy).

Field: TRANSECT

Description: Identifies transect on which the point was conducted.

Field: POINT

Description: Identifies the point number along the transect.

Field: UNIQPT

Description: Combines transect and 2-digit point number along the transect for each point conducted, providing a unique code for each point. For example, the second point on Transect 2051 would be 205102. This field may be used to link data in each of the databases on this disk.

Field: HAB

Description: Signifies the bird classification habitat type. See Table A1 for a list of habitats and their codes.

Field: HABGROUP

Description: Signifies the habitat group the point was placed in for fitting the species-specific detectability functions in Distance. 'Dense' signifies low- and mid-elevation forest; 'sparse' signifies open habitats as well as high-elevation forest.

Field: BIRDOBS

Description: Initials of the point count observer. See Table A5 for full list of observer names.

Field: NOISE

Description: Noise interference, scored from 1 to 5, where 1 = no noise, 2=gentle babbling brook noise, probably not missing birds; 3=babbling creek noise, might be missing some high-pitched songs/calls of distant birds; 4=rushing creek noise, detection radius is probably substantially reduced; 5=roaring creek/river noise, probably detecting only the closest/loudest birds.

Field: TIME

Description: 4-character field indicating the time of day the point count began.

Field: SPEC

Description: 4-character bird species code. See Table A2 for bird species codes.

Field: COMMONNAME

Description: Common name of species coded in SPEC field.

Field: DIST

Description: Horizontal distance in meters to a bird when it was first detected.

Field: PREV

Description: An 'X' indicates that the same individual was recorded on at least two consecutive points counts. The record with the 'X' indicates the point at which the detected individual was at a greater distance from the observer.

Field: FLY

Description: Indicates the number of birds detected as flyovers.

Field: SEENFIRST

Description: 'Y' indicates the distance to the bird was estimated *after* visually locating the bird. 'N' indicates the distance to the bird was estimated without the use of visual cues.

Field: EVERSANG

Description: 'Y' indicates the bird sang at least once during the five-minute point count. 'N' indicates the bird did not sing during the five-minute point count.

Field: Interval

Description: '3' indicates the bird was first detected in the first three minutes of the five-minute point count period. '2' indicates the bird was first detected in the last two minutes of the five-minute point count period.

Field: Flock

Description: Indicates multiple birds in a flock. A blank field indicates a single individual.

### 2. Habitat Data I: ibp\_vega

This is one of two files containing habitat data from each of the point count stations visited during the 2003 and 2004 field seasons. Ibp\_vega.xls contains data that pertain to the entire vegetation plot, as well as to one of the two intensively sampled subplots (subplot 'A'). Note that some of the *Vaccinium* species can be difficult to identify to species, especially in the late spring/early summer. Data fields indicate our crew members' best attempt to identify the correct species, but some errors may have occurred.

Field: TRANSECT

Description: Identifies transect on which the point was conducted.

Field: POINT

Description: Identifies the point number along the transect.

Field: UNIQPT

Description: Combines transect and the point for each point conducted, providing a unique code for each

point. This field may be used to link data in each of the databases on this disk.

Field: TRAIL

Description: Identifies the sample point as either on trail or off trail. 'ON' indicates a point sampled ontrial. 'OFF' indicates a point samples off trail.

Field: HAB

Description: 4-character code identifying the dominant habitat type (for the most part PMR-based) within a 50-m radius of the survey point. See Table A1 for list of habitat codes.

Field: HABNAME

Description: Complete name of each habitat type. See Table A1 for the complete list of habitat names and codes.

Field: HAB2

Description: 4-character code identifying a secondary habitat type (if present) within a 50-m radius of the survey point. See Table A1 for list of habitat codes.

Field: HAB2NAME

Description: Complete name of habitat indicated in HAB2.

Field: DATE

Description: The date the vegetation was sampled (mm/dd/yyyy).

Field: BIRDOBS

Description: Initials of the point count observer. See Table A5 for full list of observer names.

Field: VEGOBS

Description: Initials of the vegetation observer. See Table A5 for full list of observer names.

Field: ASPECT

Description: Compass degrees indicating the dominant aspect of the 50-m radius point count circle.

Field: ELEV FT

Description: Elevation in feet, as determined by observers from topographic maps in the field.

Field: SLOPE

Description: Average slope (degrees) of the 50-m radius point count circle, measured with a clinometer.

'99' indicates no data were collected in the field.

Field: ROCKPRES

Description: Y=exposed rock is a substantial enough feature of the habitat to affect bird usage of the area, N=little or no exposed rock.

Field: MOIST

Description: Soil moisture in the 50-m radius circle. 1=dry, 2=moist, 3=wet.

Field: STANDH20

Description: Area (square meters) of the 50-m radius circle covered in standing water.

Field: RUNH20

Description: Index describing running water in the 50-m radius circle. 1=none, 2=trickle, 3=small stream, 4=large stream, 5=river.

#### Field: LOCSOURCE

Description: Indicates the primary method used to obtain the GPS coordinates in the field: G = GPS unit and map (low-cost Garmin GPS models used), M = MAP only, GPS Unit and map.

Field: NORTHING

Description: UTM northing (NAD27) of the survey point.

Field: EASTING

Description: UTM easting (NAD27) of the survey point.

Field: GPSERROR

Description: Error in meters of GPS reading, as provided by hand-held GPS unit.

Field: FRANKKEY

Description: 1-letter code indicating the letter of the Franklin Key used in classifying the Franklin Key species.

Field: DOMTREE

Description: 6-letter code (first 3 letters of genus followed by first 3 letters of species) of the dominant tree species present in plot. See Table A3 for complete tree species list.

Field: DOMSHRUB1

Description: 6-letter code (first 3 letters of genus followed by first 3 letters of species) of the dominant shrub species present in plot. See Table A4 for complete shrub species list.

Field: DOMSHRUB2

Description: 6-letter code (first 3 letters of genus followed by first 3 letters of species) of the second most dominant shrub species present in plot. See Table A4 for complete shrub species list.

Field: OTHERHAB1

Description: 4-character code indicating the presence of other habitat types outside of the 50-m radius circle but within 100 m of the center of the vegetation plot. See Table A1 for list of habitat names.

Field: OTHERHAB2

Description: 4-character code entered indicating the presence of other habitat types outside of the 50-m radius circle but within 100 m of the center of the vegetation plot. See Table A1 for list of habitat names.

## The following fields, all of which begin with 'A' describe conditions in the first of two 20m x 40m subplots adjacent to the point count station.

Field: APLOTHAB

Description: 4-character code identifying the dominant habitat type within the subplot. See Table A1 for list of habitat codes.

Field: AHABNAME

Description: Complete name of each habitat type. See Table A1 for the complete list of habitat names and codes.

Field: AHERBCAN

Description: Average height (cm) of the herbaceous canopy, if present.

Field: ATREECAN

Description: Average height (m) of the tree canopy, if present.

Field: ATREESCAN

Description: Average height (m) of the tree subcanopy, if present.

Field: ASHRUBCAN

Description: Average height (m) of the shrub canopy, if present.

Field: ASHRUBSCAN

Description: Average height (m) of the shrub subcanopy, if present.

Field: ATREE1ID

Description: 6-letter code (first 3 letters of genus followed by first 3 letters of species) of a plant species covering at least 1% of the subplot, at least 5m above ground. See Table A3 for list of tree codes.

Field: AT1NAME

Description: Indicates the common name of the code entered in ATREE1ID. See Table A3 for list of tree common names.

Field: ATREE123

Description: Count of stems 1-23cm dbh of the species indicated in Atree1id.

Field: ATREE153

Description: Count of stems 24-53cm dbh of the species indicated in Atree1id.

Field: ATREE181

Description: Count of stems 54-81cm dbh of the species indicated in Atree1id.

Field: ATREE1122

Description: Count of stems 82-122cm dbh of the species indicated in Atree1id.

Field: ATREE1123

Description: Count of stems >122cm dbh of the species listed in Atree1id.

Field: ATREE1HCOV

Description: Percent cover of the species indicated in Atree1id, considering only vegetation greater than 20

m above ground.

Field: ATREE1MCOV

Description: Percent cover of the species indicated in Atree1id, considering only vegetation between 5 and 20 m above ground.

Field: ATREE2ID

Description: 6-letter code (first 3 letters of genus followed by first 3 letters of species) of another plant species covering at least 1% of the subplot, at least 5m above ground. See Table A3 for list of tree codes.

Field: AT2NAME

Description: Indicates the common name of the code entered in ATREE2ID. See Table 3 for list of tree common names.

Fields: ATREE223... ATREE2MCOV

Description: Fields follow the same conventions as above, but applied to the species indicated in Atree2id, rather than Atree1id.

### Fields following the same conventions are provided for four additional plant species (Atree3id...Atree6id).

Field: ASHRUBHCOV

Description: Percent cover of the all shrub species (undifferentiated) in the vegetation layer greater than 20 m above ground.

Field: ASHRUBMCOV

Description: Percent cover of the all shrub species (undifferentiated) in the vegetation layer between 5-20 m above ground.

Field: ASNAG23

Description: Number of snags (dead tree, any species, >1.5 m tall) 1-23 cm dbh.

Field: ASNAG53

Description: Number of snags 24-53 cm dbh.

Field: ASNAG81

Description: Number of snags 54-81 cm dbh.

Field: ASNAG122

Description: Number of snags 82-122 cm dbh.

Field: ASNAG123

Description: Number of snags >122 cm dbh.

Field: ADECAY1

Description: Number of logs (>20 cm diameter) crossing the center of the plot, perpendicular to its long axis (such that the observer had to step or climb over them) of decay class 1. Decay classes were defined as follows:

Chanastanistis	Dagass Class 1	Danas Class 2	Decay Class 2
Characteristic	Decay Class 1	Decay Class 2	Decay Class 3
Bark	Mostly intact	Mostly sloughed/sloughing	Absent
3 cm twigs	Present to absent	Absent	Absent
Exposed wood texture	Intact, hard	Large pieces, partly soft	Small pieces, soft
Portion of log on ground	Log supporting itself	Log sagging on ground	Log entirely grounded
Exposed wood color	Original	Original to reddish	Reddish to brown
Epiphytes	None	Conifer seedlings	Moss and conif. sdlng
Invading roots	None	Shallow seedlings	Roots penetrating
Log x-sectional shape	Round	Round	Oval or collapsed

Field: ADECAY2

Description: Number of logs (>20 cm diameter) crossing the center of the plot, perpendicular to its long axis (such that the observer had to step or climb over them) of decay class 2.

Field: ADECAY3

Description: Number of logs (>20 cm diameter) crossing the center of the plot, perpendicular to its long axis (such that the observer had to step or climb over them) of decay class 3.

Field: ATOTCOVH

Description: Percent cover of all contributing species, considering only vegetation greater than 20 m above ground.

Field: ATOTCOVM

Description: Percent cover of all contributing species, considering only vegetation between 5 and 20 m above ground.

Field: AWVTOTCOV

Description: Percent cover of all contributing species (tree or shrub), considering only vegetation between 1 and 5 m above ground.

Field: ASHRUBONLY

Description: Percent cover of all shrub species, considering only vegetation between 1 and 5 m above ground.

Field: AWV1ID

Description: 6-letter code (first 3 letters of genus followed by first 3 letters of species) of a plant species covering at least 1% of the subplot, considering only vegetation between 1 and 5 m above ground. See Table A4 for shrub species list.

Field: AWV1NAME

Description: Indicates the common name of the species entered in AWV1ID. See Table A4 for list of shrub common names and codes.

Field: AWV1COV

Description: Considering only vegetation between 1 and 5 m above ground, percent cover of species indicated in Awv1id.

Field: AWV1HT

Description: Avg. ht (m) of species indicated in Awv1id.

### Fields following the same conventions are provided for 6 more plant species (AWV2ID-AWV2HT; AWV3ID-AWV3HT;...AWV7ID-AWV7HT).

Field: AWVTREESCO

Description: Considering only vegetation between 1 and 5 m above ground, percent cover of all tree

species (undifferentiated) present.

### The following fields all refer to ground cover below 0.1 m above ground.

Field: ASNOW

Description: Percent of ground covered by snow.

Field: AWATER

Description: Percent of ground covered by standing or running water.

Field: AROCK

Description: Percent of ground comprised of exposed rock.

Field: ABARE

Description: Percent of ground comprised of bare soil.

Field: ALITTER

Description: Percent of ground covered by organic litter.

Field: ADW

Description: Percent of ground covered by downed wood.

Field: AGRASS

Description: Percent of ground covered by grass.

Field: ASEDGE

Description: Percent of ground covered by sedge.

Field: AFORB

Description: Percent of ground covered by forbs.

Field: AFERN

Description: Percent of ground covered by ferns.

Field: ASHRUB

Description: Percent of ground covered by shrubs.

Field: ATREE

Description: Percent of ground covered by tree foliage.

Field: AMOSS

Description: Percent of ground covered by moss.

Field: AOTHER1ID

Description: One-word description of any additional ground cover item.

Field: AOTHER1COV

Description: Percent of ground covered by item indicated in Aother1id.

Field: AOTHER2ID

Description: One-word description of any additional ground cover item.

Field: AOTHER2COV

Description: Percent of ground covered by item indicated in Aother1id

Field: ACOMPLETE

Description: 'Y' indicates all data for the subplot were collected. 'N' indicates some data for the subplot

were missing.

Field: ADESCRIBE

Description: Describes data missing in subplot for records with an 'N' in Acomplete.

Field: DENNORTH

Description: Number of open vertices (out of 96 possible) on the spherical densiometer face, when the

observer was facing north. 999 signifies no data were collected.

Field: DENEAST

Description: Number of open vertices (out of 96 possible) on the spherical densiometer face, when the

observer was facing east. 999 signifies no data were collected.

Field: DENSOUTH

Description: Number of open vertices (out of 96 possible) on the spherical densiometer face, when the

observer was facing south. 999 signifies no data were collected.

Field: DENWEST

Description: Number of open vertices (out of 96 possible) on the spherical densiometer face, when the

observer was facing west. 999 signifies no data were collected.

#### 3. Habitat Data II: ibp\_vegb

The file ibp\_vegb.xls contains data pertaining to the second of the two vegetation subplots (subplot 'B') associated with each point count station. The first field, 'UNIQPT' serves as a link to each of the other databases. The remaining fields are identical to their counterparts in ibp\_vega.xls, except they all begin with 'B'.

#### 4. Rare Bird Data: ibp\_rare

This file contains documentation of notable, unexpected, or otherwise poorly documented species that our crews detected in the park at times other than during point counts.

Field: SPEC

Description: 4-character bird species code. See Table A2 for key to bird species codes.

Field: COMMONNAME

Description: Common name of species coded in SPEC field.

Field: OBSERVER

Description: Initials of the rare bird observer. MOB = Many Observers; see Table A6 for all other

observer names.

Field: DATE

Description: The date the bird was observed (mm/dd/yyyy).

Field: QUANTITY

Description: The number of birds detected of the indicated species.

Field: NORTHING

Description: UTM northing (NAD27) of the detection.

Field: EASTING

Description: UTM easting (NAD27) of the detection.

Field: DETAILS

Description: Details regarding encounter and identification of species.

### 4. Species- and habitat-specific density estimates: ibp\_density

This file contains habitat-specific density estimates and associated information for all species detected during point counts.

Field: HAB

Description: 4-letter habitat code. See Table A1 for a list of habitats and their codes.

Field: HABNAME

Description: Complete name of each habitat type. See Table A1 for the complete list of habitat names and

codes.

Field: SPEC

Description: 4-character bird species code. See Table A2 for bird species codes.

Field: COMMONNAME

Description: Common name of species coded in SPEC field.

Field: PRCNTWUNLD

Description: Percent of points in the indicated habitat at which the species was detected.

Field: PTSWUNLDET

Description: Number of points at which the species was detected (includes flyovers).

Field: ALLDETS:

Description: Number of individual detections of indicated species in indicated habitat, excluding flyovers.

Field: L50DETS:

Description: Number of less than 50-m radius individual detections of indicated species in indicated habitat, excluding flyovers.

Field: UNADJDENS

Description: Unadjusted density, based on the number of detections within 50 m of the observer, with no adjustment for detectability.

Field: ADJDENS

Description: Adjusted density, calculated using Distance 4.0 Release 2.

Field: PERCENTCV

Description: Coefficient of variation of the density estimate, expressed as a percentage.

Field: DF

Description: Degrees of freedom of the density estimate.

Field: LOW95CI

Description: Lower bound of the 95% confidence interval of the density estimate.

Field: HIGH95CI

Description: Upper bound of the 95% confidence interval of the density estimate.

Table A1. Habitats and codes in the databases. Asterisks indicate habitats used for which we estimated bird density.

Habitat	Code
Alaska Yellow Cedar*	ALYC
Big Leaf Maple	BIGM
Conifer Deciduous Mix*	CODM
Developed	DEVO
Douglas-fir*	DOFI
Engelmann Spruce*	ENGS
Grand Fir*	GRAF
Heather	HEAT
Heather/Herbaceous Sedge Meadow*	HHSM
Herbaceous Sedge	HESE
High-elevation Shrub*	HSHR
Meadow	MEAD
Mid-elevation Shrub*	MSHR
Mixed Conifer	MICO
Mixed Douglas-fir/Western Hemlock*	DFWH
Mountain Hemlock*	MOHE
Noble Fir*	NOBF
Pacific Silver Fir*	PASF
Red Alder*	REAL
Road	ROAD
Rock or Sparsely Vegetated*	ROSV
Shrub	SHRU
Sitka Spruce	SISP
Snow	SNOW
Subalpine fir*	SUBF
Water	WATE
Western Hemlock*	WEHE
Western Redcedar*	WERC

Table A2. Bird species codes used in the databases.

Common Name	Code	Common Name	Code
American Crow	AMCR	Lincoln's Sparrow	LISP
American Dipper	AMDI	MacGillivray's Warbler	MGWA
American Goldfinch	AMGO	Mallard	MALL
American Kestrel	MAKE	Marbled Murrelet	MAMU
American Pipit	AMPI	Merlin	<b>MERL</b>
American Robin	AMRO	Mountain Bluebird	MOBL
Band-tailed Pigeon	BTPI	Mountain Chickadee	MOCH
Barn Swallow	BARS	Northern Flicker	NOFL
Barred Owl	BDOW	Northern Goshawk	NOGO
Belted Kingfisher	BEKI	Northern Harrier	NOHA
Black Swift	BLSW	Northern Pygmy-Owl	NOPO
Black-headed Grosbeak	BHGR	Olive-sided Flycatcher	OSFL
Black-throated Gray Warbler	BTYW	Orange-crowned Warbler	<b>OCWA</b>
Blue Grouse	BLUG	Osprey	<b>OSPR</b>
Brown Creeper	BRCR	Pacific-slope Flycatcher	<b>PSFL</b>
Brown-headed Cowbird	BHCO	Pileated Woodpecker	PIWO
Bushtit	BUSH	Pine Grosbeak	PIGR
Canada Goose	CAGO	Pine Siskin	PISI
Canyon Wren	CANW	Red Crossbill	RECR
Cassin's Finch	CAFI	Red-breasted Nuthatch	RBNU
Cedar Waxwing	CEDW	Red-breasted Sapsucker	RBSA
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	CBCH	Red-tailed Hawk	RTHA
Chipping Sparrow	CHSP	Red-winged Blackbird	<b>RWBL</b>
Clark's Nutcracker	CLNU	Rough-legged Hawk	RLHA
Common Nighthawk	CONI	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	RCKI
Common Raven	CORA	Rufous Hummingbird	RUHU
Common Yellowthroat	COYE	Sharp-shinned Hawk	SSHA
Dark-eyed Junco	DEJU	Song Sparrow	SOSP
Downy Woodpecker	DOWO	Spotted Sandpiper	SPSA
Dusky Flycatcher	DUFL	Spotted Towhee	SPTO
Evening Grosbeak	EVGR	Steller's Jay	STJA
Fox Sparrow	FOSP	Swainson's Thrush	SWTH
Golden Eagle	GOEA	Three-toed Woodpecker	TTWO
Golden-crowned Kinglet	GCKI	Townsend's Solitaire	TOSO
Gray Jay	GRAJ	Townsend's Warbler	TOWA
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	GCRF	Townsend's x Hermit Warbler Hybrid	THWH
Great Blue Heron	GBHE	Tree Swallow	<b>TRES</b>
Great Horned Owl	GHOW	Turkey Vulture	TUVU
Hairy Woodpecker	HAWO	Unidentified Empidonax	<b>UNEM</b>
Hammond's Flycatcher	HAFL	Unidentified Flycatcher	UNFL
Harlequin Duck	HARD	Unidentified Hummingbird	UNHU
Hermit Thrush	HETH	Unidentified Sapsucker	UNSA
Hermit Warbler	HEWA	Unidentified Swallow	UNSW
Hutton's Vireo	HUVI	Unidentified Warbler	UNWA

Table A2, continued

C N	Q 1
Common Name	Code
Unidentified Woodpecker	UNWO
Varied Thrush	VATH
Vaux's Swift	VASW
Violet-green Swallow	VGSW
Warbling Vireo	WAVI
Western Screech-Owl	WESO
Western Tanager	WETA
Western Wood-Pewee	WEWP
White-crowned Sparrow	WCSP
White-tailed Ptarmigan	WTPT
Wilson's Warbler	WIWA
Winter Wren	WIWR
Yellow Warbler	YWAR
Yellow-rumped Warbler	YRWA

Table A3. Tree species codes used in the databases.

Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>1</sup>	Code
Pacific Silver Fir	Abies amabalis	ABIAMA
Grand Fir	Abies grandis	ABIGRA
Subalpine Fir	Abies lasiocarpa	ABILAS
Noble Fir	Abies procera	ABIPRO
Unknown Fir	Abies sp.	ABISP
Vine Maple	Acer circinatum	ACECIR
Mountain Maple	Acer glabrum	ACEGLA
Big-leaf Maple	Acer macro	ACEMAC
Red Alder	Alnus rubra	ALNRUB
Sitka Alder	Alnus sinuata	ALNSIN
Bog Birch	Betula glandulosa	BETGLA
Paper Birch	Betula papyifera	BETPAP
Alaska Yellow Cedar	Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	CHANOO
Pacific Dogwood	Cornus nuttallii	CORNUT
Common Juniper	Juniperus communis	JUNCOM
Engelmann Spruce	Picea engelmannii	PICENG
Sitka Spruce	Picea sitchensis	PICSIT
Whitebark Pine	Pinus albicaulis	PINALB
Lodgepole Pine	Pinus contorta	PINCON
Western White Pine	Pinus monticola	PINMON
Ponderosa Pine	Pinus pondonderosa	PINPON
Black Cottonwood	Populus balsamifera	POPBAL
Quaking Aspen	Populus trichocarpa	POPTRE
Douglas Fir	Pseudotsuga menzeisii	PSEMEN
Western Yew	Taxus brevifolia	TAXBRE
Western Redcedar	Thuja plicata	THUPLI
Western Hemlock	Tsuga heterophylla	TSUHET
Mountain Hemlock	Tsuga mertensiana	TSUMER

Scientific names follow Pojar and Mackinnon (1994) and/or Biek (2000).

Table A4. Plant species codes used in the databases.

Vine Maple Dwarf Maple Dwarf Maple Dwarf Maple Acer glabrum Ace GLA Mountain Maple Acer glabrum Ace GLA Mountain Maple Acer glabrum ACEGLA Big Leaf Maple Acer glabrum ACEGLA Big Leaf Maple Acer macrophyllum ACEMAC Red Alder Aluss rubra ALNRUB Slide Alder Alus viridis ALNVIR Amelanchier alnifolia AMFALN Unknown Anemone Anemone sp. Anessey Kinnikinnick Arctostaphylos uva-ursi ARCUVA Tall Oregon Grape Cascade Oregon Grape Berberis aquipolium BERAQU Cascade Oregon Grape Berberis nervosa BERNER Creeping Oregon Grape Berberis nervosa BERNER Creeping Oregon Grape Berberis sp. BERRIP Unknown Oregon Grape Berberis sp. Berberis pens BERRIP Unknown Oregon Grape Berberis sp. Bersps Cassiope stelleriana CASSTE Cassiope stelleriana CASSTE Canothus velutinus CEAVEL Pipsissewa Chimaphila umbellata CHIUMB Bunchberry Cornus Canadensis CORCAN Red-Oiser Dogwood Cornus sericea CORSER Unknown Dogwood Cornus sericea CORSER Unknown Dogwood Cornus sericea CORSP Hazelnut Corylus cornuta CORCOR Slender Wintergreen Gaultheria ovatifolia GAUOVA Salal Gauliteria shallon GAUSHA Holodiscus discolor HolDils Juniper Juniper Junipersu communis JUNCOM Bog Laurel Kalmia microphylla KALMIC Trapper's Tea Ledum glandulosum LeDGLA Labrador Tea Ledum glandulosum LeDGRO Twinflower Linnaea borealis LINBOR Twinberry Lonicera involucrate Loninov Linnaea borealis LINBOR Twinberry Lonicera involucrate Loninov Linnaea borealis LINBOR Twinberry Lonicera involucrate LONINV Luknown Lupine Palse Solomon's Seal Adianthemum racemosum Palse Asalea Menziesia ferruginea Menyfeta Menyfeta Menyfeta Menyfeta Menyfeta Menyfeta Phyllodoce empertiformis OPH-HOR Pachistima myrsinites Phyllodoce empertiformis PHYEMP PHYSP Western Sword Fern Polystochoca glanduliflora PHYGLA PHYBIADALB	Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>1</sup>	Code
Mountain Maple Big Leaf Maple Acer glabrum ACEMAC Red Alder Alnus rubra ALNRUB Slide Alder Alnus viridis ALNVIR Serviceberry Amelanchier alnifolia AMEALN Unknown Anemone Anemone sp. Anemone sp. ANESP Kinnikinnick Arctostaphylos uva-ursi ARCUVA Tall Oregon Grape Berberis aquifolium BERAQU Cascade Oregon Grape Berberis ripens BERNER Creeping Oregon Grape Unknown Oregon Grape Berberis sipens BERSP Deer Fern White Mountain Heather Alaskan Mountain Heather Cassiope mertensiana ACASSTE Alaskan Mountain Heather Camothus velutinus CEAVEL Pipsissewa Chimaphila umbellata CHIUMB Bunchberry Cornus Canadensis CORCAN Red-Oiser Dogwood Cornus sericea CORSER Unknown Dogwood Cornus sericea CORSER Hazelnut Corylus cornuta Salal Gautheria ovatifolia GAUOVA Salal Ocean Spray Holodiscus discolor Holdis Bog Laurel Kalmia microphylla Labrador Tea Ledum groenlandicum LEDGRO Twinflower Limpaes Lupinus s. LUPSP False Solomon's Seal Adiatheria hardinaria Menziesia ferruginea Menziesia fe	Vine Maple		ACECIR
Big Leaf Maple Red Alder Alms viridis Ride Alder Alms viridis ALNVIR Serviceberry Amelanchier alnifolia AMEALN Unknown Anemone Anemone sp. Arctostaphylos uva-ursi ARCUVA Tall Oregon Grape Cascade Oregon Grape Berberis nervosa Greeping Oregon Grape Berberis ripens BERRP Unknown Oregon Grape Berberis ripens BERRP Unknown Oregon Grape Berberis sp. Berber BERSP Deer Fern White Mountain Heather Cassiope mertensiana CASMER Alaskan Mountain Heather Cassiope mertensiana CASSTE Mountain Balm Ceanothus velutinus CEAVEL Pipsissewa Chimaphila umbellata CHIUMB Bunchberry Cornus Sericea CORCAN Red-Oiser Dogwood Cornus sericea CORSER Unknown Dogwood Cornus sericea CORSER Unknown Dogwood Cornus sericea CORSER Unknown Dogwood Cornus sopnuta Slender Wintergreen Gaultheria ovatifolia GAUOVA Salal Gaultheria shallon GAUSHA Ocean Spray Holodiscus discolor HolDils Junipers Ledum groenlandicum LEDGRO Twinflower Linnaea borealis Linnaea Ledum glandulosum LEDGRO Twinflower Linnaea borealis Linnaea Ledum glandulosum LEDGRO Twinflower Linnaea borealis Linnaea Menziesia ferruginea MENFER MYRGAL Ledum GALMYR PHYELP PHYBLA P	Dwarf Maple	Acer glabrum	ACEGLA
Red Alder Slide Alder Alnus viridis ALNVIR Serviceberry Amelanchier alnifolia AMEALN Unknown Anemone Anemone sp. Antikinnick Arctostaphylos uva-ursi ARCUVA Tall Oregon Grape Berberis aquifolium BERAQU Cascade Oregon Grape Berberis nervosa BERNER Creeping Oregon Grape Berberis ripens BERRIP Unknown Oregon Grape Berberis ripens BERRIP Unknown Oregon Grape Berberis sp. BERSP Deer Fern Bilechnum spicant BLESPI White Mountain Heather Cassiope mertensiana CASSMER Alaskan Mountain Heather Cassiope mertensiana CASSTE Mountain Balm Ceanothus velutinus CEAVEL Pipsissewa Chimaphila umbellata Bunchberry Cornus Canadensis CORCAN Red-Oiser Dogwood Cornus sericea CORSER Unknown Dogwood Cornus sp. CORSP Hazelnut Corylus cornuta CORCOR Slender Wintergreen Gaultheria ovatifolia GAUOVA Salal Gaultheria shallon GAUSHA Ocean Spray Holodiscus discolor Juniper Juniperus communis JUNCOM Bog Laurel Kalmia microphylla LALDRIA Labrador Tea Ledum glandulosum LEDGRO Twinflower Linnaea borealis LINBOR Twinflower Lupinus s. LUPSP False Solomon's Seal Mainnthemum racemosum MAIRAC False Azalea Menziesia ferruginea MENFER Sweet Gale Myrca gale MyrGAL Indian Plum Oemleria cerasiformis OEMCER OPU-HOR Mountain Heather Phyllodoce emperiformis PHYEMP PHYSP Western Sword Fern Polystichium munitum POLMUN Bitter Cherry Prunus emarginata RHAPUR	Mountain Maple	Acer glabrum	ACEGLA
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Alaskan Mountain Heather  Mountain Balm  Ceanothus velutinus  CEAVEL  Pipsissewa  Chimaphila umbellata  CHIUMB  Bunchberry  Cornus Canadensis  CORCAN  Red-Oiser Dogwood  Cornus sericea  CORSER  Unknown Dogwood  Cornus sp.  CORCOR  Slender Wintergreen  Gaultheria ovatifolia  Salal  Gaultheria shallon  GAUSHA  Ocean Spray  Holodiscus discolor  HoLDIS  Juniper  Juniperus communis  JUNCOM  Bog Laurel  Kalmia microphylla  KALMIC  Trapper's Tea  Ledum glandulosum  LEDGLA  Labrador Tea  Ledum groenlandicum  Twinberry  Lonicera involucrate  Linnaea borealis  Linnow  Twinberry  Lonicera involucrate  LUPSP  False Solomon's Seal  Maianthemum racemosum  MAIRAC  False Azalea  Menziesia ferruginea  Menyfer  Sweet Gale  Myrica gale  Myrica gale  Myrica gale  Myrica gale  Myrica gale  Devil's Club  Oplopanax horridum  Oplhor  Mountain Box  Pachistima myrsinites  PACMYR  Pink Mountain Heather  Phyllodoce glanduliflora  PHYSP  Western Sword Fern  Polystichium munitum  Polmun  Bitter Cherry  Prunus emarginata  RHAPUR	Deer Fern	Blechnum spicant	BLESPI
Mountain Balm         Ceanothus velutinus         CEAVEL           Pipsissewa         Chimaphila umbellata         CHIUMB           Bunchberry         Cornus Canadensis         CORCAN           Red-Oiser Dogwood         Cornus sericea         CORSER           Unknown Dogwood         Cornus sp.         CORSP           Hazelnut         Corylus cornuta         CORCOR           Slender Wintergreen         Gaultheria ovatifolia         GAUOVA           Salal         Gaultheria shallon         GAUSHA           Ocean Spray         Holodiscus discolor         HOLDIS           Juniper         Juniperus communis         JUNCOM           Bog Laurel         Kalmia microphylla         KALMIC           Trapper's Tea         Ledum glandulosum         LEDGLA           Labrador Tea         Ledum groenlandicum         LEDGRO           Twinflower         Linaea borealis         LINBOR           Twinberry         Lonicera involucrate         LONINV           Unknown Lupine         Lupinus s.         LUPSP           False Solomon's Seal         Maianthemum racemosum         MAIRAC           False Azalea         Menziesia ferruginea         MENFER           Sweet Gale         Myrica gale         MYRGAL <td>White Mountain Heather</td> <td>Cassiope mertensiana</td> <td>CASMER</td>	White Mountain Heather	Cassiope mertensiana	CASMER
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Labrador TeaLedum groenlandicumLEDGROTwinflowerLinnaea borealisLINBORTwinberryLonicera involucrateLONINVUnknown LupineLupinus s.LUPSPFalse Solomon's SealMaianthemum racemosumMAIRACFalse AzaleaMenziesia ferrugineaMENFERSweet GaleMyrica galeMYRGALIndian PlumOemleria cerasiformisOEMCERDevil's ClubOplopanax horridumOPLHORMountain BoxPachistima myrsinitesPACMYRPink Mountain HeatherPhyllodoce empetriformisPHYEMPYellow Mountain HeatherPhyllodoce glandulifloraPHYGLAUnknown HeatherPhyllodoce sp.PHYSPWestern Sword FernPolystichium munitumPOLMUNBitter CherryPrunus emarginataPRUEMACascaraRhamnus purshianaRHAPUR	Bog Laurel	Kalmia microphylla	KALMIC
Twinflower  Twinberry  Lonicera involucrate  LUPSP  False Solomon's Seal  Maianthemum racemosum  False Azalea  Menziesia ferruginea  MENFER  Sweet Gale  Indian Plum  Oemleria cerasiformis  Devil's Club  Oplopanax horridum  Mountain Box  Pachistima myrsinites  Phyllodoce empetriformis  PhyEMP  Yellow Mountain Heather  Phyllodoce sp.  PhySP  Western Sword Fern  Prunus emarginata  Cascara  LINBOR  LUNINV  LONINV  LONINV  LONINV  LUPSP  MAIRAC  MAIRAC  MENFER  M	Trapper's Tea	Ledum glandulosum	LEDGLA
Twinberry Unknown Lupine Lupinus s. LUPSP False Solomon's Seal Maianthemum racemosum MAIRAC False Azalea Menziesia ferruginea MENFER Sweet Gale Myrica gale Myrica gale MYRGAL Indian Plum Oemleria cerasiformis OEMCER Devil's Club Oplopanax horridum OPLHOR Mountain Box Pachistima myrsinites PACMYR Pink Mountain Heather Phyllodoce empetriformis Yellow Mountain Heather Phyllodoce glanduliflora Unknown Heather Phyllodoce sp. PHYSP Western Sword Fern Polystichium munitum POLMUN Bitter Cherry Prunus emarginata RHAPUR	Labrador Tea	Ledum groenlandicum	LEDGRO
Unknown Lupine  False Solomon's Seal  Maianthemum racemosum  MAIRAC  False Azalea  Menziesia ferruginea  MENFER  Sweet Gale  Indian Plum  Oemleria cerasiformis  OemCER  Devil's Club  Oplopanax horridum  Mountain Box  Pachistima myrsinites  Phyllodoce empetriformis  Yellow Mountain Heather  Phyllodoce glanduliflora  Unknown Heather  Phyllodoce sp.  PhySP  Western Sword Fern  Polystichium munitum  Polmun  Bitter Cherry  Prunus emarginata  Rhamnus purshiana  RHAPUR	Twinflower	Linnaea borealis	LINBOR
False Solomon's Seal  Maianthemum racemosum  MAIRAC  False Azalea  Menziesia ferruginea  MENFER  Sweet Gale  Myrica gale  Indian Plum  Oemleria cerasiformis  OEMCER  Devil's Club  Oplopanax horridum  OPLHOR  Mountain Box  Pachistima myrsinites  PACMYR  Pink Mountain Heather  Phyllodoce empetriformis  Yellow Mountain Heather  Phyllodoce glanduliflora  Unknown Heather  Phyllodoce sp.  PHYSP  Western Sword Fern  Polystichium munitum  POLMUN  Bitter Cherry  Prunus emarginata  RHAPUR	Twinberry	Lonicera involucrate	LONINV
False Azalea  Sweet Gale  Indian Plum  Oemleria cerasiformis  Devil's Club  Mountain Box  Pachistima myrsinites  Phyllodoce empetriformis  Yellow Mountain Heather  Unknown Heather  Phyllodoce sp.  Phyllodoce sp.  Physp  Western Sword Fern  Prunus emarginata  Rhamnus purshiana  MENFER  MYRGAL  MYRGAL  OEMCER  OPLHOR  PACMYR  PACMYR  PHYEMP  PHYEMP  PHYEMP  PHYGLA  PHYGLA  PHYSP  POLMUN  POLMUN  PRUEMA  RHAPUR	*	Lupinus s.	
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Indian Plum  Oemleria cerasiformis  Devil's Club  Oplopanax horridum  OPLHOR  Mountain Box  Pachistima myrsinites  PACMYR  Pink Mountain Heather  Phyllodoce empetriformis  Yellow Mountain Heather  Phyllodoce glanduliflora  Unknown Heather  Phyllodoce sp.  PHYSP  Western Sword Fern  Polystichium munitum  POLMUN  Bitter Cherry  Prunus emarginata  RHAPUR		Menziesia ferruginea	MENFER
Devil's Club  Mountain Box  Pachistima myrsinites  Phyllodoce empetriformis  Yellow Mountain Heather  Phyllodoce glanduliflora  Unknown Heather  Phyllodoce sp.  Western Sword Fern  Polystichium munitum  Polymun  Prunus emarginata  Rhamnus purshiana  PHYGLA  PHYGLA  PHYSP  PHYSP  POLMUN  PRUEMA		, ,	
Mountain BoxPachistima myrsinitesPACMYRPink Mountain HeatherPhyllodoce empetriformisPHYEMPYellow Mountain HeatherPhyllodoce glandulifloraPHYGLAUnknown HeatherPhyllodoce sp.PHYSPWestern Sword FernPolystichium munitumPOLMUNBitter CherryPrunus emarginataPRUEMACascaraRhamnus purshianaRHAPUR		· ·	
Pink Mountain Heather Phyllodoce empetriformis PHYEMP Yellow Mountain Heather Phyllodoce glanduliflora PHYGLA Unknown Heather Phyllodoce sp. PHYSP Western Sword Fern Polystichium munitum POLMUN Bitter Cherry Prunus emarginata PRUEMA Cascara Rhamnus purshiana RHAPUR		* *	
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Unknown HeatherPhyllodoce sp.PHYSPWestern Sword FernPolystichium munitumPOLMUNBitter CherryPrunus emarginataPRUEMACascaraRhamnus purshianaRHAPUR		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Western Sword Fern  Polystichium munitum  POLMUN  Prunus emarginata  Cascara  PRUEMA  RHAPUR			
Bitter Cherry Prunus emarginata PRUEMA Cascara Rhamnus purshiana RHAPUR		· •	
Cascara Rhamnus purshiana RHAPUR		•	
1	<u> </u>	•	
White Rhododendron Rhododendron albiflorum RHOALB		<u>-</u>	
	White Rhododendron	Rhododendron albiflorum	RHOALB

Table A4, continued

Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>1</sup>	Code
Pacific Rhododendron	Rhododendron macrophyllum	RHOMAC
Stink Currant	Ribes bracteosum	RIBBRA
Swamp Gooseberry	Ribes lacustre	RIBLAC
Trailing Black Currant	Ribes laxiflorum	RIBLAX
Red-flowering Current	Ribes sanguineum	RIBSAN
Unknown Ribes	Ribes sp.	RIBSP
> 1 Unknown Ribes	Ribes spp.	RIBSPP
Sticky Currant	Ribes viscosissimum	RIBVIS
Wood Rose	Rosa gymnocarpa	ROSGYM
Unknown Rose	Rose sp.	ROSSP
Dwarf Blackberry	Rose sp. Rubus lasiococcus	RUBLAS
Western Thimbleberry	Rubus tustococcus Rubus parviflorus	RUBPAR
Five-leaved Blackberry	Rubus pedatus	RUBPED
Unknown Rubus	Rubus sp.	RUBSP
	•	RUBSPE
Salmonberry > 1 Unknown Rubus	Rubus spectabilis	RUBSPP
	Rubus spp. Rubus ursinus	RUBURS
Pacific Blackberry	Salix lucida	SALLUC
Shining Willow Sitka Willow	Salix sitchensis	SALSIT
Unknown Willow		SALSII
	Salix sp.	
> 1 Unknown Willow	Salix spp. Sambucus cerulea	SALSPP SAMCER
Blue Elderberry	Sambucus cerutea Sambucus racemosa	SAMRAC
Red Elderberry Cascade Mountain Ash		SORSCO
Sitka Mountain Ash	Sorbus scopulina Sorbus sitchensis	
		SORSIT
Birch-leaved Spirea Subalpine Spirea	Spirea betulifolia	SPIBET SPIDEN
<u></u>	Spirea densiflora Spirea douglasii	SPIDOU
Douglass's Spirea	1	SPISP
Unknown Spirea	Spirea sp.	SYMALB
Common Snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus	SYMSP.
Unknown Snowberry Western Yew	Symphoricarpos sp. Taxus brevifolia	TAXBRE
	Vaccinium alaskense	VACALA
Alaska Huckleberry	Vaccinium alaskense Vaccinium deliciosum	
Blue-leaf Huckleberry	Vaccinium aeticiosum Vaccinium membranaceum	VACDEL
Thin-leaved Huckleberry		VACMEM
Oval-leaf Huckleberry	Vaccinium ovalifolium	VACOVA VACPAR
Red Huckleberry	Vaccinium parvifolium	
Grouseberry	Vaccinium scoparium	VACSCO
Blueberry/Huckleberry	Vaccinium sp.	VACSP
Unknown Huckleberry	Vaccinium sp.	VACSP
>1 Unknown Huckleberry	Vaccinium spp.	VACSPP
Bear Grass	Xerophyllum tenax	XERTEN
Unknown Forb		FORB
Unknown Plant		UNKNOW
Unknown Fern	IM 1' (1004) 1/ B' 1 (20)	FERN

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Scientific names follow Pojar and Mackinnon (1994) and/or Biek (2000).

Table A5. Field observers' names and initials.

Name	Initials
Amy Brown	AB
Angie Kociolek	AK
<b>Bob Wilkerson</b>	BW
Eric Michelson	EM
Heidi Pedersen	HP
Katie Stassen	KS
Mandy Holmgren	MH
Roberto Quintero	RQ
Rodney Siegel	RS
Ryan Kepler	RK

### Appendix D: Field Forms

### **Mount Rainier National Park 2004 VCP Point Count Form** page\_\_\_of\_\_ Transect\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_/\_\_\_ Observer\_\_\_\_ Weather\_\_\_\_\_

Starting Northing	Ending Northing	Pt. #	TURNS New Dir.
Starting Easting	Ending Easting		
Starting Direction: Offset (Y, N):	Protocol (normal, restrict. hab, trail, mixed—on & offtrail, deliberate):		
Notes:			

Pt	$N^1$	Start Time	Species	Dist.	Flyover (count)	Seen First	Ever Sang	$\mathbf{I}^2$	F	Pt	$N^1$	Start Time	Species	Dist.	Flyover (count)	Seen First	Ever Sang
			•										•				
									-								
									-								
									-								
									-								

<sup>1</sup>Noise: 1=no noise; 2=gentle babbling brook noise, probably not missing birds; 3=babbling creek noise, might be missing some high-pitched songs/calls of distant birds; 4=rushing creek noise, detection radius is probably substantially reduced; 5=roaring creek/river noise, probably detecting only the closest/loudest birds.

<sup>2</sup>Interval: 3=first detected during first three minutes of point count; 2=first detected during last two minutes of point count.

### **Mount Rainier National Park Point Count Vegetation Sheet**

Point:	Hab:	_ Hab2	2 (optional	):		_ Date:		_//	Bird O	bs:	Veg Obs	s:	Aspec	t (°):
Slope(°):	Rock (y or n):	_ Moi	Moisture (1-3):			Std H <sub>2</sub> O (sqm):		_ Run	_ Run H <sub>2</sub> O (1-5):		Elev:	(_	ftm)	
Location Source	:(G, M) Northi	ng:			Easting:				GPS em	ror:	(m)	NAD 2	27 DATUM	
	sed: Dom Tre													
Plot 1	Habitat:		_ Avg.	tree c	an	opy ht.:	:	n	1	Avg. s	hrub car	opy ht.	:	m
Avg. herb can	nopy ht.:	em	Avg.					t.:			hrub sub			
Tree Species			1-53 cm	_		-81 cm	,	82-122			2 cm	Cov > 2		Cov 5-20 m
													%	%
													%	%
													%	%
													%	%
													%	%
GIIDIIDG													%	%
SHRUBS	11)												%	%
Snags (>1.5m tal														
Logs > 20cm DBH	Decay =1		Decay=	=2			De	cay=3		Total C	Cover		%	%
Woody Vegeta	ation between 0.1 m	and 5.0	0 m							ıd cover	( <b>0.1 m</b> oı	r less)		
Total Cover:_	% Shrub Co			%		Type			C	over		pe		Cover
Species			Avg. Ht. (1	m)		snow				%	fern			%
		%			1	water				%	shrub			%
		%			4	rock	• . /			%	tree			%
		%			-	bare d	ırt/	mud		%	moss			%
		%			1	litter downe	.d .	wood		% %	Other 1 Other 2			% %
		%			ł	grass	u v	woou		<del></del>	Other 3			%
		%			ł	sedge				%	Other 4			%
TREES		%			1	forb				%	o unor	-	_	,,,
Plot 2	Habitat:	<b>'</b>	Avg.	tree c	an	opy ht.:	:	n	1	Avg. s	hrub car	opy ht.	:	m
Avg. herb can		em				-canopy			m		hrub sub			m
Tree Species		_	1-53 cm	_		-81 cm	,	82-122			2 cm	Cov > 2		Cov 5-20 m
Tree species													%	%
													%	%
													%	%
													%	%
													%	%
CHDLIDG													%	%
SHRUBS Snags (>1.5m tal	11)	1											%	%
Logs > 20cm DBH	Decay =1		Decay=	=2			De	cay=3		Total C	Cover		%	%
	ation between 0.1 m	and 5.0	0 m							nd cover	( <b>0.1 m</b> oı	r less)		
Total Cover:	% Shrub Co		•	%		Type			C	over		pe		Cover
Species			Avg. Ht. (1	m)		snow				%	fern			%
		%			1	water				%	shrub			%
		%				rock	•			%	tree			%
		%			-	bare d	ırt/	mud		%	moss			%
		%			1	litter downe	.d -	wood		% %	Other 1			% %
					1		u \	woou			Other 2			
					ſ									%
TREES		%			1	forb				%				, ,
TREES		% % %				grass sedge forb				% % %	Other 3			%

### **Mount Rainier National Park Point Count Densiometer Readings**

Transect:			Date:		Observ	er:
Note: Please rec	ord the n	umber of OPE	N quarter	-squares!!!		
Point 1 North:	_/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 2 North:	_/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 3 North:	/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 4 North:	/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 5 North:	_/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 6 North:	/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 7 North:	_/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 8 North:	_/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 9 North:	_/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 10 North:	_/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 11 North:	_/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 12 North:	/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96
Point 13 North:	/96	East:	/96	South:	/96	West:/96

### Mt. Rainier National Park Inventory Rare Bird Report Form

Obs.:	Species:	Date:	Qty:	Northing:	Easting:	Time:
		/ /2004				
Transect	and point, if dete	ected during a po	oint count:			
	on (include diagn			ation details used to iden	tify the individual, se	x, #'s, and

Obs.:	Species:	Date:	Qty:	Northing:	Easting:	Time:
		/ /2004				
Transect	and point, if dete	ected during a po	oint count	:		
	on (include diagn or behavior indica			cation details used to iden	tify the individual, se	x, #'s, and

Hitlist: COLO All Grebe spp. All Waterfowl Scoter spp. Merganser spp. MAMU TUVU **OSPR BAEA NOHA** SSHA, COHA NOGO, RTHA **GOEA** MAKE, MERL **PEFA RNPH** SPGR WTPT All Quail Spp. VIRA Shorebird spp. All Gull spp. MAMU BTPI, MODU All Owl spp. CONI, ANHU All Swift Spp. **BEKI** LEWO, WISA RNSA, TTWO **BBWO** WIFL, DUFL WEWP, WEKI WESJ, CLNU **HOLA** All Swallows REVI **WBNU** CANW, ROWR HOWR, MAWR **RCKI** WEBL, MOBL TOSO, NOMO AMPI, EUST CEDW, GRCA NAWA, HEWA AMRE, COYE VESP, SAVS FOSP, LISP GCSP, LAZB WEME, YHBL BUOR, RWBL BRBL, BHCO GCRF, PIGR PUFI, CAFI WWCR, AMGO Or anything you even suspect

may be unusual or outside its

### MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK BIRD INVENTORY DAILY JOURNAL

Transect:	Quad: Date:/ Bird Obs.: Veg. Obs.:_	
	<b>Transect Turning Points</b>	
Point number:	New direction:	
Explanation:		
Point number:	New direction:	
Explanation:		
Point number:	New direction:	
r		
Point number:	New direction:	
Explanation		
-		
T		
Transect notes (des	ribe transect route including crossing creeks/rivers and vegetation types encountered):	
Weather:		
-		
Vegetation phenolo	gy and natural history observations (include interesting avian encounters/observations; p	olease
record unusual bird	sightings here and on the Rare Bird Report Form):	
Other		
Outer		