Birds of the Credit River Watershed

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Forested Habitats									Non-Forested Habitats										Aquatic Habitats				U/R	Trophic Level	Habitat Requirements	Tolerance	Migratory Status	Breeding Status	Comments
			Upland			Lowland			Cultural			Cultural							Natural Lowland				Lacustrine Shoreline	Lake/ Pond	Riperian	River/ Stream							
			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC	CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT											
GAVIIFORMES																																
Loons																																
	Red-throated Loon	*Gavia stellata*																				U	U	U	U		P	S^{1}	S/M^{27}	W	NB	Winters on Great Lakes[13]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Common Loon	*Gavia immer*																U^{1}				U	U	U	U		P	G^{1}	S	S	NB	Short-distance migrant[42].
PODICIPEDIFORMES																																
Grebes																																
CC	Pied-billed Grebe	*Podilymbus podiceps*																P	P^{2}		P	P	U	U		I/P	G^{1}	T^{16}	S	B	Chooses densely vegetated wetlands for breeding[1]. Primarily, a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Horned Grebe	*Podiceps autritus*																U			U	U	U	U		P/I	S^{1}	M^{16}	M	NB	Prefers marshes with deep water and an interspersion of vegetation or open water[1]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Red-necked Grebe	*Podiceps grisegena*																U			U	U	U	U		P/I	S^{1}	M^{35}	M	NB	Requires medium-sized but permanent freshwater lakes and marshes, protected marsh areas, or bays on larger lakes[1]. Short-distance migrant[42].
PELICANIFORMES																																
Cormorants																																
	Double-crested Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax auritus*																				U^{33}	U	U	U		P	G	S^{15}	S	NB	Usually seen along the shores of large lakes[1]. Primarily, a short-distance migrant, but also a neotropical migrant[42].
CICONIIFORMES																																
Herons & Bitterns																																
CC	American Bittern	*Botaurus lentiginosus*				P^{36}	P^{36}	P^{36}				U				U	U^{2}	P^{5}	P	P	P	U^{1}	U^{6}	U	U		P/I	G	S	S	B	Primarily, a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Least Bittern	*Ixobrychus exilis*																P	U^{2}		P	U	P	U		P/I	S^{7}	S	S	B	Will use water impoundments and sewage lagoons with cattail vegetation[1]. Species is area sensitive, long-term, self-sustaining populations tend to be associated with extensive marshes, 2-5 ha or more[4]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Great Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	U	U	U	P	P	P							U^{1}			P			P	P	P^{33}	P	P^{33}		P/C[35]	S^{7}	M	S	B	Builds nest high in tree; deciduous trees preferred in southern Ontario[1]. Prefers islands and beaver ponds[2]. Requires mature, deciduous trees for nesting purposes in appropriate seclusion[7]. Area sensitive species [41]. Primarily a neo-tropical migrant, but also a short-distance migrant[42].
	Great Egret	*Casmerodius albus*				U	U	U										U		U	U	U	U	U		P/I	G^{1}	M	S	NB	Forages on land for reptiles, small mammals, and insects[15]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Green Heron	*Butorides Virescens*				P	P	P							U^{1}			P		P^{5}	P	P	P	P		P/I	G^{1}	M^{16}	S	B	Requires wetland with heavy cover nearby, such as woodland pools and brushy drainage ditches[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Black-Crowned Night Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	U^{2}	U^{2}	U^{2}	U	U	U				U	U			U			U			U	U	U	U		P/I	G	M	S	NB	Primarily a neo-tropical migrant, but also a short-distance migrant[42].
	Yellow-Crowned Night Heron	*Nycticorax violaceus*				U	U	U											U			U	U	U^{13}	U		P	G	M^{23}	S	NB	Depends heavily upon a crustacean diet[1].
Vultures																																
CC	Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*	P^{1}		U^{2}							U	U	P^{1}		U	U^{5}									U^{13}	C	G	S	S	B	Nests in thickets and rocky cliffs[1]. Utilizes most types of terrain except heavy, unbroken forest[8]. Requires open areas for foraging[1]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
ANSERIFORMES																																
Ducks, Geese & Swans																																
	Snow Goose	*Chen caerulescens*														U^{13}	U^{35}	U^{35}	U^{35}			U	U	U^{5}	U^{5}		H/I	G^{1}	T^{16}	M	NB	Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*										U				U	U	U^{35}	P	P^{1}		P	P	P	P	U^{6}	H	G^{1}	T^{5}	Y	B	Usually chooses peninsulas, islands, muskrat houses, or hummocks in marshes for nest sites[1].
	Mute Swan	*Cygnus olor*										U^{12}							U			U	U	U	U	U^{1}	H/I	G^{25}	M^{25}	Y	NB	Introduced species[1]. Chooses shoal water, preferably where there are extensive beds of pondweeds, or marshes with an abundance of algae and duckweed[1].
	Trumpeter Swan	*Cygnus buccinator*														U^{5}	U^{5}		U			U	U	U	U		H/I	G^{21}	S	M	NB	Short-distance migrant[42].
	Tundra Swan	*Cygnus columbianus*														U^{5}	U^{21}	U^{21}				U	U	U	U		H	G	M	M	NB	Short-distance migrant[42].
	Wood Duck	*Aix sponsa*	P	P	P	P	P	P											P			P^{36}	P	P	P		H/I	S^{1}	S	S	B	Frequents beaver ponds and temporary woodland pools[1]. Frequents sewage lagoons and islands[2]. Streams must be slow moving, around 3 mph[11]. Insects vitally important to newly hatched young[8]. Overhead cover within 1-2 feet of water is vital[11]. Nests in woodpecker holes and nest boxes. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Gadwall	*Anas strepera*										U^{16}				U^{36}	U^{5}		P	P^{2}		P	P	P^{2}	P^{2}	U^{1}	H/I	G	M	S	B	Islands are preferred nesting sites[1]. Nests in sewage lagoons[1]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neotropical migrant[42].
	American Widgeon	*Anas americana*		U		U^{27}	U^{27}	U^{27}				U^{1}			U^{1}		U^{35}	U^{13}	U	U		U	U	U	U		H/I	G^{1}	M^{27}	M	NB	Uses inland impoundments and sewage lagoons[1]. Primarily a neo-tropical migrant, but also a short-distance migrant[42].

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			Upland			Lowland			Cultural			Cultural							Natural Lowland			Lacustrine Shoreline	Lake/ Pond	Riperian	River/ Stream							
			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC	CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT										
CC	American Black Duck	*Anas rubripes*										U[2]					U[5]	U[5]	P	P[1]		P	P	P[36]	P		I/H	G[1]	S	S/Y	B	Nests on islands in lakes or around beaver ponds[1]. Breeds in sand dunes[2]. Does not like reedy ponds[6]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but may be a year-round resident[42].
	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*										U				U[2]	U	U[5]	P	P[2]		P	P	P	P	U	H/I	O	M[16]	Y	B	Prefers islands and ditches[1]. Nests may be located far from water, sometimes in unusual places (lawns, buildings etc.)[1]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Blue-winged Teal	*Anas discors*										U				P[36]	U[2]	P[17]	P	U[2]		P	P	P	P		H/I	G	S[17]	S	B	Breeds in beaver ponds and sand dunes[2]. Not a bird of open water[6]. Primarily a neo-tropical migrant, but also a short-distance migrant[42].
	Northern Shoveller	*Anas clypeata*										U				U[1]	U[1]	U[16]	U			U	U	U[6]	U[6]		H/I	G[1]	M	M	NB	Prefers slow streams and muddy ponds[6]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Northern Pintail	*Anas acuta*										U	U[16]			U	U		U	U[1]		U	U	U	U[6]		H	G[1]	M	S	NB	Prefers flat, open area near water[1]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Green-winged Teal	*Anas crecca*										U[2]			U[23]	U[36]		U[35]	P	P[1]		P	P	P	P[13]	X[1]	H/I	G	M[23]	S	B	Will utilize sewage lagoons and water impoundments[1]. Not a bird of open water[6]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Canvasback	*Aythya valisineria*																	U	U[1]		U	U	U	U		H/I	S[1]	S[15]	W	NB	Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Redhead	*Aythya americana*										U							U	U		U	U	U	U		H/I	S[1]	S/M	S	NB	Short-distance migrant[42].
	Ring-necked Duck	*Aythya collaris*										U							U	U		U	U	U	U		H/I	G	M	S	NB	Frequents shallower water and denser vegetation than other diving ducks[1]. In forested regions ducks favour small wetlands (less than 4 ha) that are at least partially surrounded by woody vegetation[1]. Frequents beaver meadows and islands[2]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Greater Scaup	*Aythya marila*																		U		U	U	U	U[1]		I/H	G[1]	M[27]	W	NB	Prefers larger bodies of water than Lesser Scaup[5]. Winters on the Great Lakes[1]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Lesser Scaup	*Aythya affnis*																	U			U	U	U	U		I/H	G[1]	M[27]	M	NB	Frequents small islands[2]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neotropical migrant[42].
	Harlequin Duck	*Histrionicus histrionlcus*																				U[33]	U[33]	U	U		I	S	S	M	NB	Short-distance migrant[42].
	White-winged Scoter	*Melanitta fusca*																				U	U	U	U		P[13]	S	S/M[25]	M	NB	Prefers slow-moving rivers[1]. Mainly eats mollusks, some crustaceans and insects. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Bufflehead	*Bucephala albeola*													U[5]							U	U	U	U		I/P	S[1]	S[20]	W	NB	Sensitive to disturbance caused by human encroachment and vulnerable to hunting[20]. Winters on Great Lakes[1]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Long-tailed Duck	*Clangula hyemalis*													U				U[6]			U	U	U	U		I/P	S[1]	M[27]	M	NB	Winters regularly in Great Lakes[33]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Common Goldeneye	*Bucephala clangula*	U[2]		U[2]	U[33]		U[33]											U			U	U	U	U		I/H	G[1]	S/M[23]	Y	NB	Stands of bulrush growing in water 1m deep are highly favoured[1]. Frequents islands[2]. Prefers fishless lakes for feeding, nesting and rearing broods[23].
CC	Hooded Merganser	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	U	P	U	P[36]	P[36]	P[36]							U[5]				U			P	P	P	P		P	G[21]	S	Y	B	Found primarily on secluded woodland ponds and rivers[1]. Frequents beaver ponds and wooded islands[2].
CC	Common Merganser	*Mergus merganser*													U[5]							P	P	P	P	U[1]	P	G[1]	M[27]	Y	B	Large number winter on Great Lakes[1]. Prefer to fish in shoal areas of large bodies of water[1]. Clear water preferred and probably necessary for feeding.
	Red-breasted Merganser	*Mergus serrator*																				U	U	U	U		P	G[1]	S/M[27]	Y	NB	Almost never occupies open sites[1].
	Ruddy Duck	*Oxyura jamaicensis*																	U			U	U	U[5]	U[5]		H/I	G[1]	M[4]	M	NB	Preferred habitat is sloughs in prairie grasslands and parkland . Will use sewage lagoons. Frequents islands[2]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
FALCONIFORMES																																
Hawks, Eagles & Falcons																																
CC	Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*				U[2]	U[2]	U[2]											U[2]	U[2]		U	U	U	U		P	G[1]	S	S	NB	No evidence of breeding within the Credit Watershed, although the watershed is within their range and contains breeding habitat[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	U[2]	U[2]	U[2]										U	U[2]						U	U	U	U		P/C	G[1]	S	S	NB	Found in a variety of habitats close to water[1]. Found in greatest abundance where fish productivity is high[1]. In Ontario the bird is mainly found near undisturbed lakes and rivers[4]. No evidence of breeding within the Credit Watershed, although the watershed is within their range and contains breeding habitat[41]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Northern Harrier	*Circus cyaneus*				P[36]	P[36]	P[36]				P	P			P		P	P	P		P[36]		P[36]		U[1]	C	G[1]	S	S	B	Nests on ground among grass or weeds or cattail and reed marshes[1]. Area sensitive species[41]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Sharp-shinned Hawk	*Accipter striatus*	U	P	P		P[1]					U[6]	U[6]		P	U[6]	U[6]			P[1]		U[5]		U		U[6]	C	G[1]	S	Y	B	Prefers dense, wet coniferous woods or bogs[1]. Edge species[5]. Interior species. Prefer dense woods over Area Sensitive[41].
CC	Cooper's Hawk	*Accipter cooperii*	P	P[33]	P						P[20]				P									P[6]		U[1]	C	S[37]	S	S	B	Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Northern Goshawk	*Accipter gentilis*	U	P	P						P[33]	U[6]	U		P	U[6]	U[6]										C	S[37]	S[1]	Y	B	Interior species. Will nest in reforestation sites[1].

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			Upland			Lowland			Cultural			Cultural							Natural Lowland			Lacustrine Shoreline	Lake/ Pond	Riperian	River/ Stream							
			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC	CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT											
CC	Red-shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*	P	U[4]	P	P	U[4]	P			U[2]	P			U	P	P[6]					P[1]		P			C	G[21]	S	S	B	Interior species[1]. Beech, maple and ash are preferred nesting trees[1]. Species is area sensitive[4]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Broad-winged Hawk	*Buteo platypterus*	P	U	P	U[2]	U[2]	U[2]			U[35]	U[6]	U[6]		U	U[6]	U[6]					U[33]		U[33]			C	S[37]	M[24]	S	B	Interior species. Prefer to nest in deciduous trees, but will use coniferous trees[1]. Prefers dense woodlands[7]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	P	U[39]	P	U[1]	U[1]	U[1]			U[35]	P			P	P	U					U[6]		U[6]			C	G[1]	M	S/Y	B	Breeding habitat favoured is dry woodland near open country for foraging[1]. Opportunistic feeder[1]. Usually nests in deciduous trees[1]. In large woodlands usually found near edge or clearings[2]. Frequents islands[2]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but may also be year-round resident[42].
	Rough-legged Hawk	*Buteo lagopus*	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	U[6]	U[6]		U	U[5]	U[6]		U[5]					U[5]			C	G	M[16]	W	NB	Usually avoids human settlements[1]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*	P[36]	P[36]	P[36]	U[2]	U[2]	U[2]				P	P		U	P	U[16]		U[2]	U[2]						U	C	G	M[28]	Y	B	Favours open country, especially grassland and woodland edges[1]. Shuns dense forest[1]. Requires tree cavity for nesting[39]. Nests in forest edges[39]. Will use nest boxes[1]. Nests in burned/logged areas[36]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant (42).
	Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	U	U	U					U[1]	U		U		U	U[5]	U[13]		U	U[20]		U		U		U	C	G	S	S	NB	Requires nearby open ground for foraging[1]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*		U[18]								U	U		U	U			U			U		U		U	C	S[5]	S	M	NB	No evidence of breeding within the Credit Watershed, although the watershed is within their range and contains breeding habitat[41]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neotropical migrant[42].
GALLIFORMES																																	
Grouse & Turkeys																																	
	Ring-necked Pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*	U	U	U	U[2]		U[2]				U	U		U	P	P		P[36]							U	I/H	S[1]	S[1]	Y	B	Introduced species[1]. Prefer to have grassland for nesting, marshes and woodlots for cover, and croplands for winter food, relatively close together[1]. Frequents willow swales, abandoned quarries, and sand-beach areas[2]. Frequents hedgerows[13].
CC	Ruffed Grouse	*Bonasa umbellus*	P	U[36]	P	U[2]	P[35]	P[35]														P[5]		P[5]		X[1]	H/I	S[1]	S[4]	Y	B	Important to its occurrence is the presence of poplar and birch trees[1]. Nests secluded at base of tree or under fallen log[1]. Usually frequents forest edges and clearings[2]. Found on islands[2]. Interior species[6]. To provide enough winter and summer vegetation, mixed growth forests are essential[7].
CC	Wild Turkey	*Meleagris gahopavo*	P	U[1]	P	P[13]	P[13]	P[13]			U[35]		U[35]		P[13]	U[1]	U[1]										O	O[1]	S	Y	B	Extirpated in Ontario in early 1900's, reintroduced in southern Ontario in 1984[1]. Agricultural crops, particularly waste corn or other grain, are important[1].
GRUIFORMES																																	
Rails & Cranes																																	
	Virginia Rail	*Rallus limicola*				U[36]	U[36]	U[36]								U[2]		U	P	U[2]		P	U	P[36]	U		I	G[23]	S/M[23]	S	B	Some interspersion of vegetative cover and open water seems to be an important habitat requirement[1]. Occupies slightly drier areas than the Sora[1]. Utilizes islands[2]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Sora	*Porzana carolina*										U[36]				U	U[25]	P	P	P		P[5]	U	P[5]	U		H/I	O[1]	S/M[25]	S	B	Generally requires water depths of 15-30 cm[1]. Exhibits a preference for cattails in some areas[1]. Frequents beaver ponds and meadows, and willow swales[1]. Prefers ponds overgrown with vegetation[6]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Common Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*										P[36]							P			P	P	P[36]	P	U[29]	H/I	G[29]	M[29]	S	B	Prefers cattail marshes with interspersed sheltered pools and channels[1]. Utilizes sewage lagoons and water impoundments[1]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neotropical migrant[42].
CC	American Coot	*Fulica americana*										P[36]							P	U		P	P	P[5]	P		O	S	S	S	B	Frequents slough of various sizes and with a variety of vegetation[1]. Expanses of deep, open water with emergent vegetation on the periphery are a critical habitat requirement[4]. Utilizes sewage lagoons and water impoundments. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Sandhill Crane	*Grus canadensis*										U[1]				U[5]		U[19]	U	U		U[5]	U				O	G	S	M	NB	Short-distance migrant[42].
CHARADRIIFORMES																																	
Plovers																																	
	Black-bellied Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*										U[6]				U	U[13]					U	U				I	G	M[23]	M	NB	Frequents beaches and mudflats[6]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Semipalmated Plover	*Charadrius semipalmatus*																				U	U	U	U		I/H	S[1]	S	M	NB	Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*										P	P[2]		P[1]	P	P		U[2]			P	U	P	U	U/P[35]	I	G[1]	T[1]	S	B	Nests on beaches[36]. Short-distance migrant[42].
Sandpipers																																	

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			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC	CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT										
	Greater Yellowlegs	*Tringa melanoleuca*													U[5]				U[13]	U		U	U	U	U		P/I	G	M[29]	M	NB	Frequents beaches, mudflats, and slow-running inland rivers[6]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Lesser Yellowlegs	*Tringa flavipes*													U[5]	U[1]			U[13]	U		U	U	U	U		I/P	G	M[29]	M	NB	Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Solitary Sandpiper	*Tringa solitaria*		U[2]			U[1]								U[5]				U[5]	U		U	U	U	U		I	G	M/T[22]	M	NB	Prefers open, wet woodlands in northern coniferous forests[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Spotted Sandpiper	*Actitis macularia*														U[2]	U		P	U[2]		P	U	P	U[6]	U	I	O[1]	M[26]	S	B	Will use sewage lagoons and other man-made environments[1]. Frequents beaver meadows[2]. Primarily a neo-tropical migrant but also a short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Upland Sandpiper	*Bartramia longicauda*										P	P	P[36]		P	X[1]	U[1]		U[5]							I/H	G[1]	S	S	B	Occasionally frequents forest openings[16]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Ruddy Turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*																				U[6]					I/H	G	S	M	NB	Frequents sandy and gravelly beaches[6]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Sanderling	*Calidris alba*																				U	U				I	G	M[29]	M	NB	Found almost entirely on sandy beaches[6]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Semipalmated Sandpiper	*Calidris pusilla*																	U[2]			U	U	U[5]	U		I	S[1]	M[19]	M	NB	Frequents sandy beaches and mudflats[6]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Western Sandpiper	*Calidris mauri*																				U[5]	U	U[5]	U		I	G[21]	M[21]	M	NB	Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Least Sandpiper	*Calidris minutilla*										U			U[5]	U[21]	U		U	U		U[6]	U	U[21]	U		I	G	S[21]	M	NB	Frequents sandy beaches and mudflats[6]. Primarily a neo-tropical migrant but also a short-distance migrant[42].
	White-rumped Sandpiper	*Calidris fuscicollis*										U[6]										U[6]	U				I/H	G	S[19]	M	NB	Frequents sandy beaches and mudflats[6]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Baird's Sandpiper	*Calidris bairdii*										U[13]	U[13]			U[5]			U[13]			U[5]	U				I	G	M[29]	M	NB	Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Pectoral Sandpiper	*Caldris melanotos*														U[5]		U	U[5]			U[6]	U				I	S	M[29]	M	NB	Frequents sandy shores and mudflats[6]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Dunlin	*Calidris alpina*										U[6]							U			U	U[6]	U[6]	U[6]		I	S	M[24]	M	NB	Frequents sandy beaches and mudflats[6]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Stilt Sandpiper	*Calidris himantopus*																	U			U	U				I/H	S[1]	M[29]	M	NB	Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Short-billed Dowitcher	*Limnodromus griseus*																U[16]	U	U		U[6]					I	S	M[16]	M	NB	Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Common Snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*				P	P	P				P[36]				U[2]	U[5]	P	P	P	P[1]	P[1]		P[1]			I	G	S/M[29]	S	B	Prefers to have lookout posts at least 1m high[1]. Absent from marshes with tall vegetation[9]. Area sensitive species[41]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	American Woodcock	*Scolopax minor*	U	U	U[36]	P[35]	U	U			U[2]	P[36]	U[1]	P[36]	U[2]	P[36]	U[5]	U[16]	U[2]	U[2]	U[5]	U[2]		P			I	G	S	S	B	Soil type is important in habitat choice[1]. Prefers sandy loam soils, alluvial soils and gleisols[1]. Soils must be moist[1]. Open, grassy clearings or abandoned fields (can be as small as 20m in diameter), are an important habitat component[1]. Usually avoids peatlands[1]. Prefers to nest in early successional habitats[36]. Short-distance migrant[42].
Jaegers, Gulls & Terns																																
	Pomarine Jaeger	*Stecorarius pomarinus*																					U[5]				C	G	M[29]	M	NB	Primarily a long-distance sea-bird, but also a short-distance seabird[42].
	Black-headed Gull	*Larus ridibundus*																				U[13]	U[13]				P/I	S	M[13]	W	NB	Winter visitor to Lake Ontario[13].
	Bonaparte's Gull	*Larus philadelphia*		U[13]			U[1]								U[16]	U[5]	U[5]			U[2]		U[5]	U	U[5]	U		I/P	G	M[29]	W	NB	Frequents black spruce muskeg[2]. Frequents islands[5]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Ring-billed Gull	*Larus delawarensis*														U[5]	U		U[16]			U	U	U	U	U[1]	O	O[1]	T[1]	Y	NB	Frequents dumps[13]. Short-distance migrant or resident[42].
CC	Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*										U[13]				U[5]	U					P	P	P	P	U/P[35]	O	S[1]	M/T[22]	Y	B	Breeds on undisturbed islands, peninsulas, or cliffs along sea coasts, lakes and rivers[1]. Frequents dumps[13]. Short-distance migrant or resident[42].
	Iceland Gull	*Larus glaucoides*																				U[5]	U	U[5]	U		O	G	T[16]	W	NB	Sometimes winters on Great Lakes[13]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	*Larus fuscus*																				U	U				O	S	T[13]	M	NB	Non-breeding migrant.
	Glaucous Gull	*Larus hyperboreus*																				U	U	U	U		O	S[1]	M[29]	W	NB	Frequents islands[5]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Great Black-backed Gull	*Larus marinus*										U[26]										P	P	U	U	U[26]	O	G[26]	T[13]	Y	B	Known predator of Tern chicks[1]. In Ontario nests only found on islands and promontories[4]. Inhabits landfills[13].
CC	Caspian Tern	*Sterna caspia*																	U[16]			P	P	P	P		P	S	S[4]	S	B	Normally nests on islands to avoid predation by mammals[1]. Nests almost entirely on shoals and islands of large lakes[2]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo*										U[16]	U[16]			U	U[6]		U[5]			P	P	P	P		P/I	S[13]	M[1]	S	B	Prefers large lakes and rivers[1]. Nests on islands, gravelly beaches and artificial nesting sites[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Black Tern	*Childonias niger*										U[6]					U[16]	P	P	U[2]		P	P	P	P		I/P	S	S	S	B	Density of vegetation must be within certain limits, otherwise bird will leave[1]. Frequents marshy islands[2]. Hemi-marsh, an interspersion of emergent vegetation and open water in a ratio of 50:50 appears to be a critical factor of habitat selection[4]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
COLUMBIFORMES																																

Birds of the Credit River Watershed

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Forested Habitats									Non-Forested Habitats										Aquatic Habitats				U/R	Trophic Level	Habitat Requirements	Tolerance	Migratory Status	Breeding Status	Comments
			Upland			Lowland			Cultural			Cultural							Natural Lowland				Lake/ Pond										
			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC	CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT	Lacustrine Shoreline		Riperian	River/ Stream							
Pigeons & Doves																																
	Rock Dove	*Columba livia*										U[1]				P[36]	P							U[35]		P	H	O	T	Y	B	Introduced species[1].
	Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*	U[2]	U[2]	U[2]	U[2]	U[2]	U[2]			U[2]	P	U	P[36]	U	P	P		U[2]			U[35]		U[2]		P	H	G[16]	T[16]	Y	B	Edge species[38]. Heavy reliance on seeds in diet[1]. Utilizes willow swales and edges of beaver ponds[2]. Frequents woodlots and hedges[7]. Nests in early successional habitats[36].
CUCULIFORMES																																
Cuckoos																																
	Black-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus erthropthalmus*	U	U	P	U[2]	U[2]	U[2]			U[2]	P[36]		P[36]	P	P[36]	U[2]		U[2]	U[2]		U[2]		U[2]		U[2]	I	G[1]	M[30]	S	B	In forests generally inhabits edges and clearings[2]. Frequents river islands[2]. Densities closely related to Forest Tent Caterpillar[7]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	U	U[2]	U	U[2]	U[2]	U[2]			U[2]	P[36]		P[36]	P	P[1]	P[1]		U[2]					P		P[1]	I	G	S	S	B	Nests in early successional habitats[36]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
STRIGIFORMES																																
Owls																																
	Eastern Screech Owl	*Otus asio*	P	U[39]	U[39]	P[36]	U[39]	U[39]				U[18]			P		P		P[36]			U[2]		P		P	I/C	G[23]	S/M	Y	B	Prefers to frequent mature, deciduous trees[1]. Cavity nester [39]. Prefers open habitats for feeding[39]. May winter in conifer woods[29].
	Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*	P	U	U	P	U	U			U[35]	U	U[6]		P	U	U		P[6]					P		U	C/I	G	T[31]	Y	B	Prefers smaller woodlots than the Barred Owl[1].
	Snowy Owl	*Nyctea scandiaca*	X[5]	X[5]	X[5]	X[5]	X[5]	X[5]				U	U[5]			U	U[5]		U			U		U[5]			C/P	G	M[19]	W	NB	Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Barred Owl	*Strix varia*	P[36]	P	P	U	P	P				U[6]		U[2]	U[6]				P[5]			P		P		U[6]	C	G	S	Y	B	Prefers dense, moist forest near lakes, rivers or swamps[1]. Interior species[6].
	Great Gray Owl	*Strix nebulosa*	U	U	U		U[2]					U		U[5]		U[5]				U							C	S[1]	M[20]	W	NB	Frequents beaver meadows[2]. Possible winter visitor to Credit River Watershed.
CC	Long-eared Owl	*Asio otus*	U	P	P	U	U	U			P	U	U[5]		U	U	U		P[13]			P[16]		P[16]			C	S[37]	S/M[22]	Y	B	Interior species[6].Resident or short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Short-eared Owl	*Asio flammeus*	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	U	U			U			U	U							C	S[1]	S	Y/W	NB	Normally shuns woodlands[1]. Credit River Watershed provides important wintering habitat[41].Short-distance migrant or resident[42].
	Boreal Owl	*Aegolius funereus*	U	U	U															U							C	S	S[20]	W	NB	Prefers woodlands with open areas[4]. Occasional winter irruptions of the Boreal Owl in southern Ontario[1].
CC	Northern Saw-whet Owl	*Aegolius acadicus*	P[36]	P	P	U[2]	P	P					U[20]							P				U[20]			C/I	G[20]	M[20]	Y	B	Interior species[7]. Resident or short-distance migrant[42].
CAPRIMULGIFORMES																																
Nightjars																																
CC	Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	P	P	P							P	P		U	P	U			U[2]						P	I	G	M[16]	S	B	Nests on ground in open areas, often forest clearings[1]. Will nest on flat roofs[1]. Nests in burned/logged areas[36]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Whip-poor-will	*Caprimulgus vociferus*	P	U	P	U					U				P												I	G	S	S	B	Nest in clearings or forest edges[1]. Primarily a neo-tropical migrant but also a short-distance migrant[42].
APODIFORMES																																
Swifts & Hummingbirds																																
CC	Chimney Swift	*Chaeturapelagica*	U[1]	U[1]	U[1]							U	U		P	P[36]	U						U[5]		U[5]	P	I	S[37]	T[16]	S	B	Area sensitive species. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	*Archilochus colubris*	U	U	P	U	U	U							U	U	U[2]	U[1]	U[1]	U[1]	U[1]	U[2]	U[2]	U		U	H/I	G[1]	S	S	B	Prefers edges[1]. Frequents beaver ponds[2]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Forested Habitats									Non-Forested Habitats										Aquatic Habitats				U/R	Trophic Level	Habitat Requirements	Tolerance	Migratory Status	Breeding Status	Comments
			Upland			Lowland			Cultural			Cultural							Natural Lowland				Lacustrine Shoreline	Lake/ Pond	Riperian	River/ Stream							
			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC	CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT											
CORACIIFORMES																																
Kingfishers																																
CC	Belted Kingfisher	*Ceryle alcyon*	U[36]	U[36]	U[36]	U[35]	U[35]	U[35]								P[36]			U[2]			P	P[33]	P	P[33]	U[2]	P	G[21]	M[21]	S	B	Will burrow in gravel pits and road cuts near food source[1]. Nests not necessarily located near water[5]. Nests in forested areas where water is present[33]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
PICIFORMES																																
Woodpeckers																																
CC	Red-headed Woodpecker	*Melanerpes erthrocephalus*	P	U[36]	U[2]	U[36]	U[36]	U[36]				U[2]	P[1]		P	P	U					U[2]		P		U	O	G[7]	S	S/Y	B	Prefers edges of open deciduous woodland[1]. Especially likes beech and oaks[16]. Attracted to old burns, and recent clearings[16]. Credit River Watershed is within summer range, bird may also winter in watershed. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*	P	U[36]	P										P[2]	U[2]								P		U[2]	I/H	G	M	S	B	Prefers to nest in heart of dead poplar tree, usually trembling aspen[3]. Area sensitive species[41]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Downy Woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	P	U	P	U[35]	U[35]	U[35]			U[35]				U[1]	U	U							P[16]		U	I/H	G[1]	M	Y	B	Frequents beaver ponds with standing dead trees[2].
CC	Hairy Woodpecker	*Picoides villosus*	P	P	P	P	P	P			U[35]				P[16]	U[13]	U[35]							P[35]		U	I/H	S[37]	M[15]	Y	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Frequents beaver ponds[2]. Prefers edges or clearings[5]. Less tolerant than Downy Woodpecker of young, small tree growth[5]. Area sensitive species[41].
	Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	P[33]	U	P[33]	P[33]	U	P[33]			U[35]	P[5]	P[5]		P	U	U		U			U		U[2]		U	I	G	M/T[23]	Y	B	Prefers open woodland or forest edges[1]. Frequents beaver ponds[2]. Credit River Watershed is within summer range, bird may also winter in watershed. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Pileated Woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*	P[36]	U	P	U[2]	U[2]	U[2]			U[35]	U[1]	U[1]		P	U	X							U[35]		U	H/I	S[7]	S	Y	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Prefers extensive tracts of mature forest , generally larger than 40 Ha[1]. Frequents beaver ponds and floodplains[2]. Must have mature forest with enough big, dead trees[7]. Area sensitive species[16].
PASSERIFORMES																																
Tyrant Flycatchers																																
	Olive-sided Flycatcher	*Contopus borealis*	U[5]	U	U	U	U	U				U[32]			U[5]	U[1]	U		U[3]	U		U		U			I	G	M[32]	S	NB	In forests the bird frequents clearings[5] and edges[8]. Nests in burned/ logged areas[36]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Eastern Wood Pewee	*Contopus virens*	P	U	P[33]		U[35]				U[35]	U[3]			P[5]	U[3]	U							U[25]		U	I	G	M[25]	S	B	Prefers edge habitat or forest clearings for foraging[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	*Empidonax flaviventris*	U	U	U	U[5]	U	U											U[3]	U				U[1]			I/H	G	M[1]	M	NB	Species most commonly encountered as am irregularly common migrant along the Great Lakes shoreline[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Acadian Flycatcher	*Empidonax virescens*	U	U[5]	U[5]	U	U	U														U[13]		U			I/H	S[37]	S[4]	S	NB	Area sensitive species[4]. Found in interiors of large, shady mature deciduous woodlands, particularly beech forests[4]. No evidence of breeding within the Credit Watershed, although the watershed is within their range and contains breeding habitat[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Alder Flycatcher	*Empidonax alnarum*				P	P	P				P[36]		P[36]		U[5]	U[5]	P[3]		U[36]	P	P		P			I/H	S[1]	M	S	B	Breeds in wetter areas than Willow Flycatcher[3]. Nests in early successional habitats[36]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Willow Flycatcher	*Empidonax trailli*				P	P	P				P		P[36]		U[3]			U[3]		P	P[5]		P[5]			I/H	G	S[15]	S	B	Occasionally nests on river islands[3]. Prefers hawthorn trees[3]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Least Flycatcher	*Empidonax minimus*	P	U[3]	P							U[3]		U[36]	P	U				U[3]				U[1]		U	I/H	S[37]	M[16]	S	B	In forests, birds prefer edge habitats[1]. Inhabits orchards and gardens much more than other Flycatchers[5]. Frequents woodlots[5]. May nest in early successional habitats[36]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Eastern Phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*	P[36]	P[36]	P[36]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]							U	P[36]	U		U[3]			P[5]		P[5]		P	I	G[21]	M/T	S	B	Prefers open woodland or forest edges[3]. Open areas near nest for foraging a pre-requisite[3]. Buildings and bridges highly favoured for nests[3]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Great Crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	P	U	P	U	U	U							P	P[36]	P		U[3]	U[3]				U[26]		U	I/H	G	M/T[26]	S	B	Prefers forest edges and clearings[1]. Prefers dead, or partially dead, trees for nesting[3]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Eastern Kingbird	*Tyrannus tryannus*	U	U	U							P	P	P[36]	U[5]	P	U[5]		U[3]	U		U		P		U	I/H	S[37]	M[25]	S	B	In forests, bird prefers edges[3]. Requires open areas near nest, therefore nest quite frequently over water[3]. Nests in early successional habitats[36]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
Shrikes																																
CC	Loggerhead Shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*										U	U	U	U	U	U[5]										I/C	S[1]	S[1]	S	NB	No evidence of breeding within the Credit Watershed, although the watershed is within their range and contains breeding habitat[41]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Northern Shrike	*Lanius excubitor*	U[35]	U[36]	U[35]							U	U	U[4]	U	U	U[5]			U				U[1]			C/I	S	M	W	NB	Prefers open, sparse woods, thickets and muskeg for foraging and nesting[4]. Forested habitats utilized in winter[33]. Short-distance migrant[42].
Vireos																																
CC	Yellow-throated Vireo	*Vireo flavifrons*	P	U[36]	P[36]	P	U[36]	U							P		U[8]							U		P	I	S	S/M[25]	S	B	Prefers clearings or edges[3]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Forested Habitats									Non-Forested Habitats										Aquatic Habitats				U/R	Trophic Level	Habitat Requirements	Tolerance	Migratory Status	Breeding Status	Comments
			Upland			Lowland			Cultural			Cultural							Natural Lowland			Lacustrine Shoreline	Lake/ Pond	Riperian	River/ Stream							
			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC	CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT											
CC	Blue-headed Vireo	*Vireo solitarius*	U	P	P			U^{1}			U^{1}	U^{3}			P												I	S^{1}	S	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Nests in relatively mature forests[1]. It is the only Vireo in the province to make extensive use of coniferous trees for nesting and feeding[1]. Area sensitive species[1]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Warbling Vireo	*Vireo gilvus*	P	U^{3}	P	U^{3}	U^{3}	U^{3}					U^{3}		P		U		U^{3}			U^{3}		P		P	I	S^{1}	S^{16}	S	B	Edge species[38]. Usually found in association with maple trees, but also occurs with poplars[1]. In forested areas it is found at forest edge[1]. Partial to older and taller trees[1]. Requires areas where only deciduous trees dominate the landscape[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Philadelphia Vireo	*Vireo philadelphia*	U	U^{10}	U										U									U^{13}			I/H	S	M^{24}	S	NB	Closely associated to the distribution of trembling aspen[1]. Rare in southern Ontario[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Red-eyed Vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*	P	U	U	P^{8}						U^{3}	U^{35}		P							U^{3}		U^{3}		U	I/H	G^{1}	S/M^{1}	S	B	Requires patch of trees at least half a hectare in size, but prefers larger forests[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
Jays & Crows																																
	Blue Jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*	P	U	P	U^{3}	U^{3}	P^{3}			U^{35}	U			P	U	U		U^{3}			U^{3}		U^{3}		P	O	O	T^{16}	Y	B	Edge species[3].
	American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	P^{36}	P^{36}	P^{36}	U^{35}	U^{35}	U^{35}			U^{35}	P	P		P	P	P	P	U	U^{5}		U		U		P	O	O^{5}	T^{8}	Y	B	Prefers forest edges[38]. Short-distance migrant or resident[42].
Larks, Martins & Swallows																																
CC	Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*	X^{1}	X^{1}	X^{1}	X^{1}	X^{1}	X^{1}	X^{1}	X^{1}	X^{1}	P	P			P	P									U^{3}	H/I	G	M	Y	B	Short-distance migrant or resident[42].
CC	Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	U	U	U							U	P		U	P	P		P			P^{36}		P		P	I	S^{13}	M^{25}	S	B	Nests almost exclusively in colonial bird houses, often near large bodies of water[1]. In forests inhabits clearings and edges[5]. Limited by nesting sites, communal nester[13]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Tree Swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*	U^{3}	U^{3}	U^{3}	P^{36}	P^{36}	P^{36}				U^{3}			P	U^{3}		P	P	P		P		P		U	I/H	G^{1}	M^{16}	S	B	Will readily use nest box if surrounding shrub is lower than nest entrance[1]. Presence of nest box heavily influences choice of habitat[3]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	*Steigidopteryx serripennis*										P^{3}	P^{16}		U^{36}	P^{3}			U^{35}			P		P		U^{3}	I	G	M/T^{24}	S	B	Artificial structures may be important to local occurrence[1]. Nest in tunnels in sand or clay banks of rivers, creeks and roads[3]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Bank Swallow	*Riparia riparia*	U^{3}	U^{3}	U^{3}	U^{3}	U^{3}	U^{3}				U	P		U	P^{36}	U^{5}		U^{3}			P		P		U^{3}	I	S^{1}	T^{1}	S	B	Will nest in sand pits, railway embankments, and road cuttings[1]. Do not commute long distances, therefore nesting site must be near to water, where the birds feed[1]. Cannot excavate burrows in clay or stony soils[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Cliff Swallow	*Hirundo pyrrhonota*										U	P			P^{36}	U		U			P^{3}		P		P	I	O^{13}	T^{22}	S	B	Largely absent from forest and muskeg[3]. Nests on cliffs[38]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*										U	P			P	U	U^{3}	U	U^{3}		P^{36}		P^{36}		P	I	G	M^{33}	S	B	Presence of buildings, bridges and other manmade structures are a primary influence on habitat selection[3]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
Titmice, Nuthatches & Creepers																																
	Black-capped Chickadee	*Parus aticapillus*	P	U	P	P^{5}	P^{35}	P^{5}			P^{35}	U	U^{35}		P	U	U	U^{3}	U^{3}		U^{35}	P^{35}		P		U	I/H	G	M^{19}	Y	B	In forests, inhabits edges[3]. Often nest in wet locations, probably indicating abundance of dead trees[3]. Frequents woodlots[5].
CC	Red-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta canadensis*	U	P	P	U^{35}	P^{35}	P^{35}			P^{35}				P^{16}									U^{35}			I	S	T^{16}	Y	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Prefers mature stands with decaying, large trees[16].
	White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*	P	U	P^{36}	P		U^{1}							P		P					U^{35}		U^{35}		U	I	G^{1}	M^{20}	Y	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Prefers open areas near nest[3]. Frequents woodlots[5]. Prefers forests with plenty of old, decaying timber[7].
CC	Brown Creeper	*Certhia americana*	P	P	P	P	P	P			P^{35}	U^{3}			U^{5}					U				U^{35}		U^{5}	I/H	S^{1}	M^{1}	Y	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Usually nests in dead trees[3]. Prefers forests with lots of decaying timber[7]. Area sensitive species[41]. Short-distance migrant[42].
Wrens																																
CC	Carolina Wren	*Thrythorus ludovicianus*	U			U^{8}								U^{1}	U							U^{4}		U		U	I	G^{23}	M	Y	NB	Susceptible to severely cold weather; protected areas, such as stream valleys, and nearby food sources are apparently important to winter survival[1]. No evidence of breeding within the Credit Watershed, although the watershed is within their range and contains breeding habitat[41].
	Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*										U		U	U^{15}	U	U^{1}							U		U	I	G	S/M^{4}	M	NB	Rare summer visitor to southern Ontario[13]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	House Wren	*Troglodytes aedon*	P^{36}	P^{36}	P^{36}	U	U	U	U^{3}	U^{3}	U^{3}	P^{36}	U^{3}	P^{1}	P	P	U^{3}			U^{3}		U^{3}		U^{3}		P	I	O^{8}	T^{8}	S	B	Readily uses nest boxes and other artificial structures[1]. In woodlands birds nest near forest edge[1]. Nests in early successional habitats[36]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Winter Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	U	P	P^{36}	U	P	U						P^{1}						P^{36}		P^{36}		P^{36}			I	S^{37}	M^{16}	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Sedge Wren	*Cistothorous platensis*										P^{36}	P^{1}	P^{1}		U^{3}		P	P	U	U^{1}						I	G	S^{15}	S	B	Frequents sedge marshes rather than cattails[5]. Short-distance migrant[42].

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Forested Habitats									Non-Forested Habitats										Aquatic Habitats				U/R	Trophic Level	Habitat Requirements	Tolerance	Migratory Status	Breeding Status	Comments
			Upland			Lowland			Cultural			Cultural							Natural Lowland			Lacustrine Shoreline	Lake/ Pond	Riperian	River/ Stream							
			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC	CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT										
CC	Marsh Wren	*Cistothorus palustris*										U[36]						U[3]	P			P[3]		P[3]	P[35]		I	G[25]	M[25]	S	B	Prefers cattail marsh interspersed with open water[1]. Favours stands of moderate density[1]. Prefers rivers with cattails. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
Kinglets, Gnatcatchers & Thrushes																																
CC	Golden-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*	U	P	P[36]		P[35]	U[35]			P													U[35]			I/H	S[37]	M	Y	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Prefers spruce forest[1]. Short-distance migrant or resident[42].
	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus canendula*	U	U	U										U[5]					U				U[35]			I/H	G[21]	M[21]	M	NB	Edge species[1]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerulea*	P	U	P[36]	P	U	U	U[1]	U[1]	U[1]	U[3]	U	U[1]	P	U[3]	U[1]							U			I	S[37]	M[19]	S	B	Area sensitive species[41]. Primarily a neo-tropical migrant but also a short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Eastern Bluebird	*Sialia sialis*	U	U	U	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]				U	U[1]		P	P	P		U[3]								U[13]	I/H	S[1]	M	S	B	Habitat only suitable of a cavity (natural or artificial) for nesting, and room-sized patches of bare ground, or short grass for feeding are in the immediate area[1]. Can be encouraged to nest in suitable areas by providing nest boxes[1]. Edge species[8]. May nest in burned/logged areas[36]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Veery	*Catharus fuscescens*	P	U	P	P	U	P				U[3]			P	U[3]	X[1]				P[8]	P		P[36]		U[8]	I/H	S[37]	S/M[22]	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Generally found in young, or disturbed forests[1]. May be found at edges of more mature forests[1]. Prefers poplar and aspen woodland[16]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Gray-cheeked Thrush	*Catharus minimus*	U[5]	U	U[5]										U[16]					U	U[1]			U[16]			I/H[1]	G[16]	T	M	NB	In most areas of Ontario the bird is seen only in migration[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Swainson's Thrush	*Catharus ustulatus*	U	U	U	U	U	U[3]			U[1]				U[16]		U[16]			U[3]		U		U			I/H	G[1]	M	M	NB	Typically a bird of the northern woods[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Hermit Thrush	*Catharus guttatus*	U	U	U	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]			U[1]								U[5]	U		U[3]		U[3]			I/H	G	M[25]	M/S	NB	Interior species, that favours internal forest edges[25]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Wood Thrush	*Hylocichia mustelina*	P	U[3]	P	P	U[3]	P	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]										U		U		U	I/H	S[37]	S	S	B	Requires minimum size of 5 ha woodlot[1]. Very sensitive to forest fragmentation[15]. Frequents forest edges and openings, and woodlots[5]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*	U	U	U	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]			U[35]	U	U[1]		P	P	P		U[3]	U		U[1]		U[1]		P	I/H	O[8]	T	S	B	In forested areas the bird prefers edges and openings, or burned or cut-over areas[1]. Absent from extensive, unbroken forest, or from some very rocky areas with little soil or vegetation cover[1]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*	P	U	U	U[16]	U[16]	U[16]				P	P[35]	P[1]	P	U[1]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	P[5]		P		P	I/H	G[1]	M[23]	S	B	Prefers deciduous shrubs and brambles[1]. In woodlands nests usually situated at edge[3]. Nests in early successional habitats[36]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	U[3]	U[3]							U[3]	P[36]	U[35]	P[36]	U	U	P		U[3]							P	O	S[37]	T[19]	Y	B	The presence of fruit planted as hedgerows is especially important to winter survival[1]. Wooded habitats tend to be more open than closed[3]. Nests in early successional habitats[36]. Area sensitive species[41].
CC	Brown Thrasher	*Toxostoma rufum*	P	U	U							P	U[3]	P[36]	P[36]	P	U		U[3]			U[3]		U[3]		U	O	S[1]	T[1]	S	B	Strong preference for early successional habitats[1]. Woodlands open, or nest is situated at edge or near clearings[3]. Short-distance migrant[42].
Starlings																																
	European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	P[36]	P[36]	P[36]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]				P			P	P[36]	P	P	P[5]	U[3]		U		U		P	I/H	O	T	Y	B	Introduced species[1]. In forest bird nests only within foraging distance of cleared land[1]. Short-distance migrant or resident[42].
Waxwings																																
	Bohemian Waxwing	*Bombycilla garrulus*		U	U			U[3]				U[3]			U[16]	U[3]				U				U		U[5]	I/H	S	T	W	NB	Sporadic winter visitor[1]. Primarily nomadic but also a short-distance migrant[42].
	Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*	U	U	U	P[8]	U[34]				U[35]	P			P	P	P		U	P[5]		P[36]	P[3]	P		P	H/I	G[1]	T[25]	Y	B	In forested areas bird prefers edge habitat[1]. Nests in beaver ponds, rocky outcroppings, and treed sand dunes[3]. Short-distance migrant or resident[42].
Wood Warblers																																
CC	Blue-winged Warbler	*Vermivora pinus*	P	U	P	P	U[5]	P[5]				P	U[35]	P[36]	U	P								P			I	G[1]	T[19]	S	B	Edge species[3]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Brewster's Warbler	*Vermivora chrysoptera x V. pinus*	P			U[1]						P[5]												P[5]			I	S	M	S	B	Credit River Watershed is within summer range.
CC	Golden-winged Warbler	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	P	P[36]	P[36]	U	U	P[36]			U[3]	P[36]	U[35]	P[36]	P[35]					P	U[35]			P[35]			I	S	S	S	B	Favours damp habitats in relatively early succession[1]. Edge species[3]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Tennessee Warbler	*Vermivora peregrina*	U	U	U	U[16]	U[16]	U[16]						U[1]	U					U	U[1]						I/H	G[1]	M	S	NB	Occurs in alder and willow swales, and cutovers[1]. Strong association with shrubs, particularly speckled alder[1]. Prefers spruce budworm[8]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Orange-crowned Warbler	*Vermivora celata*	U		U							U[13]		U	U									U[16]			I/H	G[16]	M[21]	M	NB	Prefers woodland with poplar species, with an understory of shrubs such as alder, willow, hazel and mountain maple[1]. Edge species[13]. Occurs in southern Ontario only as a migrant[1]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].

Birds of the Credit River Watershed

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Forested Habitats									Non-Forested Habitats										Aquatic Habitats				U/R	Trophic Level	Habitat Requirements	Tolerance	Migratory Status	Breeding Status	Comments
			Upland			Lowland			Cultural			Cultural							Natural Lowland			Lacustrine Shoreline	Lake/ Pond	Riperian	River/ Stream							
			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC	CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT											
CC	Nashville Warbler	*Vermivora ruficapilla*	U	P[36]	P	U[5]	U[1]	U[5]				U	U[35]		P					P	U[35]			P[16]			I	S[37]	M[24]	S	B	Open woodlands preferred, in forests found at edges or clearings[3]. Forested habitats are open[39]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Northern Parula Warbler	*Parula americana*	U	U	U	U	U	U							U					U[24]		U[13]		U			I	G	M[24]	M/S	NB	Interior species[1]. Area sensitive species[41]. Generally, only seen in southern Ontario during migration[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Yellow Warbler	*Dendroica petechia*	U	U	U			U[34]				P[3]	U[35]	P[36]	U	P[3]	U		U	U	U/P[35]	P[36]		P		P	I	G[16]	S	S	B	Edge species[38]. Avoids dense, forest stands[1] Generally nests near water[3]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Chestnut-sided Warbler	*Dendroica pensylvanica*	P		U	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]				P	P[35]	P[36]	P		X[1]			U[3]							I/H	S[23]	T[23]	S	B	Edge species[1]. Breeds in beaver meadows and hydro slashings[3]. Nests in early successional habitats and burned/logged areas[36]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Magnolia Warbler	*Dendroica magnolia*	U	P	P						U[1]	U[1]			U	U[1]											I	S[37]	M[22]	S	B	In forested prefers edges and openings[1]. Strong association with small, white spruce and balsam fir[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Cape May Warbler	*Dendroica tigrina*	U	U	U		U[35]								U												I/H	S[1]	S/M[26]	M	NB	Budworm specialist. Prefers open woods or edges[6]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Black-throated Blue Warbler	*Dendroica caerulescens*	U		U									U[1]	U[1]		X[1]			U[16]		U[3]		U			I/H	G	M[21]	S	NB	Interior species. Frequents rhododendron bogs[16]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Dendroica cornata*	U[36]	P	P		U[1]				U[1]	U[3]			P					U[3]						U	I/H	S[37]	M[4]	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Habitat often includes scattered forest openings caused by disturbance[1]. Area sensitive species[41]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Black-throated Green Warbler	*Dendroica virens*	U	P	P		U[1]				U[1]				U												I	S[37]	S/M[20]	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Multilayered leaf canopy, provided by many conifers, is an important habitat component, because they pick insects from leaves[1]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Blackburnian Warbler	*Dendroica fusca*	U[10]	P	P		U[1]				U[1]									U[3]							I/H	S[1]	S/M[21]	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Requires mature forest[1]. Nest in living coniferous trees. Area sensitive species [41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Yellow-throated Warbler	*Dendroiaca dominica*		U	U[16]			U							U									U[24]		U[24]	I	G[24]	M[24]	M/S	NB	Prefers pine-oak woodland and sycamore-cypress swamp[16]. Possible summer visitor to Credit River Watershed.
CC	Pine Warbler	*Dendroica pinus*	U[5]	P	P						U[1]															U[3]	I/H	S[1]	S[1]	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Prefers white pine over red[1]. Prefers tall trees[1]. Occurs in a wider range of habitats than other Warblers and Bluebirds[16]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Palm Warbler	*Dendroica palmarum*		U			U[3]					U		U		U[13]				U		U[13]				U[13]	I/H	S[1]	T[24]	S	NB	Critical habitat components appear to be openings with sphagnum moss and shrub cover adjacent to spruce or tamarack [1]. Rare in southern Ontario because of scarcity of habitat[1]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Bay-breasted Warbler	*Dendroica castanea*	U[10]	U	U										U[3]												I/H	S[1]	S/M[24]	M	NB	Budworm specialist[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Blackpoll Warbler	*Dendroica striata*	U	U	U															U		U[1]		U			I/H	S[1]	M	M	NB	Prefers spruce forest [16]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Cerulean Warbler	*Dendroica cerulea*	P	U[36]	U[3]	P[13]	U[40]	U[40]							P[3]									P[13]			I	S[3]	S	S	B	Interior species[1]. Usually nest in medium-large deciduous trees[3]. Prefers tracts greater than 700 ha[4]. Very sensitive to fragmentation of forested breeding habitat[16]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Black-and-white Warbler	*Mniotilta varia*	P	U	P	P	P[1]	P				P	U[35]		U	P				U[3]				P			I	S[37]	S	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Particularly inhabits cedar swamps[1]. Very sensitive to fragmentation of forested breeding habitat[16]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	American Redstart	*Setophaga ruticilla*	P	U	P	U	U	U				U[3]	U[35]	U[36]	P	U[3]	X[1]				U[25]	P[5]		P[16]		U[25]	I	S[37]	M[25]	S	B	Prefers maturing, rather than mature, woods[1]. Edge species[3]. Utilizes forested habitats if water present[35]. May nest in early successional habitats[36]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Ovenbird	*Seiurus aurocapillus*	P	U	P[10]		U[3]				U[35]				U		X[1]							U[1]		X[1]	I/H	G	S[16]	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Prefers undisturbed, mature mixed and deciduous forests[1]. Nesting habitat consists of closed canopy forest with relatively little ground vegetation[1]. Very sensitive to fragmentation of forested breeding habitat[16]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Northern Waterthrush	*Seiurus noveboracensis*	U	P	P	U	P	P											U[3]	P	P[13]	P	P[3]	P			I	G[1]	M[23]	S	B	Interior species. Frequents wooded ravines[1]. Nests in beaver ponds[3]. Utilizes forested habitats if water present[35]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Louisiana Waterthrush	*Seiurus motacilla*	U	U	U	P	P[36]	P[36]														U[3]		P			I	S[1]	M[22]	S	B	Interior species. Rare because of its unique habitat; forested ravines containing tumbling waters, moss-covered boulders, and often a waterfall[1]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Connecticut Warbler	*Oporornis agilis*	U[26]	U[10]	U[26]	U[26]	U[10]	U[26]				U[26]	U[34]		U					U				U[26]			I	S[37]	M[26]	M	NB	Interior species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Forested Habitats									Non-Forested Habitats										Aquatic Habitats				U/R	Trophic Level	Habitat Requirements	Tolerance	Migratory Status	Breeding Status	Comments
			Upland			Lowland			Cultural			Cultural							Natural Lowland			Lacustrine Shoreline	Lake/ Pond	Riperian	River/ Stream							
			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC	CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT											
CC	Mourning Warbler	*Oporonis philadelphia*	P	U	U	P	P	P			U[35]	U[36]	U[35]		P[36]				P	P				U[1]		U[3]	I	G[1]	T[20]	S	B	Frequents forest clearings, burned and cut-over areas, and margins swamps and watercourses[1]. May nest in early successional habitats and burned/logged areas[36]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	U	P	U	U	U[3]	U[3]				P	U[35]	P[36]	U[35]	U	U[1]	U[3]	P	P[36]	U/P[35]	P[36]		P[36]			I	G[1]	M	S	B	Nests in early successional habitats[39]. Primarily a neo-tropical migrant but also a short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Hooded Warbler	*Wilsonia citrina*	U		U	U					U			U[1]										U[13]			I	G[21]	S[21]	S	NB	Interior species. Occupies small clearings within forest where vegetation is less than 2 m[1]. Area sensitive species[41]. No evidence of breeding within the Credit Watershed, although the watershed is within their range and contains breeding habitat[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Wilson's Warbler	*Wilsonia pusilla*	U[10]	U[10]	U[10]	U	U	U												U	U	U		U			I	G	T[8]	M	NB	Neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Canada Warbler	*Wilsonia canadensis*	P[36]	U	P[1]	P	U[5]	P							P					U[3]	U[1]			P			I	G[1]	M[1]	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Yellow-breasted Chat	*Icteria virens*	U			U[16]	U[16]	U[16]				U[3]	U[35]	U[1]	U	U[3]					U[13]	U		U			I/H	G	S/M[4]	S	NB	Very limit of summer range[42]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
Tanagers																																
CC	Scarlet Tanager	*Piranga olivacea*	P	U[3]	P						U[35]				P[16]					U[3]							I/H	S[1]	M[1]	S	B	Nests primarily within interior, rarely occurs at edge[38]. Prefers woods greater than 10 ha.[1]. Prefer to nest in mature, deciduous trees[3]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
Sparrows, Grosbeaks & Buntings																																
CC	Eastern Towhee	*Piplio erthrophthalmus*	U	U	P[40]							P	P[35]	P[36]	P	P[1]	X[1]							P		U[35]	I/H	G[1]	M[1]	S	B	Utilizes woodland edges and openings but avoids dense forest[1]. Area sensitive species[41]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	American Tree Sparrow	*Spizella arborea*	U[9]		U[9]		U[35]	U[35]				U		U[1]	U	U	U[8]			U	U[1]			U[5]		U[5]	I/H	G	T[19]	W	NB	Short-distance migrant[42].
	Chipping Sparrow	*Spizella passerina*	U	P	U						U[36]	P	P		P	P	U			U[3]						P	I/H	G	T[26]	S	B	In wooded areas nests located either semi-open woodlands, or at edges[3]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Clay-coloured Sparrow	*Spizella pallida*	U[16]	U[16]	U[16]	U[5]	U[5]	U[5]		U[35]	U	P	U	P[36]	U[9]	U	U[3]			U[1]		P		P			I/H	G[1]	T[16]	S	B	In forested habitats the bird frequents openings[16]. Nests in burned/logged areas[36]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Field Sparrow	*Spizella pusilla*	U[36]	U[36]	U[36]						U	P	P[5]	P[36]	U	P	U[3]										I/H	G	T[9]	S	B	Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Vesper Sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus*	X[1]	X[1]	X	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]			U	P	P	P[36]	U	P	U										I/H	G	S[1]	S	B	Often found in scrubby regrowth area of a gravel pit[1]. Area sensitive species[41]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Savannah Sparrow	*Passerculus sanwichensis*	U[8]	U[8]	U[8]						U[3]	P	P	P[36]		P	U[3]		P	P		U		U		U[35]	I/H	O[8]	T	S	B	Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Grasshopper Sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*									U[3]	P	P	P[36]		P	U										I/H	G	S	S	B	Absent from fields with greater than 35% of area in shrubs[1]. Usually chooses drier situations than the Savanna Sparrow[8]. Nests in early successional habitats[39]. Area sensitive species[41]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Henslow's Sparrow	*Ammodramus henslowii*										P				P	X[1]	P						P[5]		P[5]	I/H	S[37]	S	S	B	Area sensitive species[4]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Fox Sparrow	*Passerella iliaca*	U	U	U															U[1]				U			I/H	S[1]	M[1]	M	NB	May winter in southern Ontario, most move south to the U.S.[1] Short-distance migrant[42].
	Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	U	U	U	U	U	U			U[3]	P	U	P[36]	U	U	U[3]	U[3]	P	U		P		U		P	I/H	O[8]	T[1]	S/Y	B	Edge species[38]. Frequents beaver ponds, burns, and gravel pits[3]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Lincoln's Sparrow	*Melospiza lincolnii*		U[10]	U[10]	U[1]	U[1]	U[1]				U		U		U		U		U	U[9]	U[9]		U[16]			I/H	G[1]	M[23]	S	NB	Prefers swamps and bogs in new growth following forest cutting and fires[1]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Swamp Sparrow	*Melospiza georgiana*				P	P	P				U[1]				U[1]	U[5]	P	P	P	P	P	U[3]	P			I/H	G[25]	M[25]	S/Y	B	Edge species[38]. Frequents beaver ponds[3]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	White-throated Sparrow	*Zonotrichia albicollis*	U	P	P	U[3]	U	U[3]			U	P[36]	U[3]	P[36]	P			U[9]		U[9]		U[3]		U[3]			I/H	S[37]	M	S	B	Nests in early successional habitats and coniferous and mixed woodlands[36]. In wooded areas the bird prefers open woodlands, or forest edges and clearings[3]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	White-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*	U[5]	U	U										U[13]			U		U[3]				U		U	I/H	G[13]	T[9]	M	NB	Prefers woodland edge or opening[1]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Dark-eyed Junco	*Junco hyemalis*	U	U	U		U[35]	U[35]			U[1]	U		U	U[16]	U				U						U	H/I	G	M[1]	W	NB	Edge species. In Ontario it is especially common in young jack pines and burned-over areas[1]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Lapland Longspur	*Calcarius lapponicus*										U	U[13]			U	U	U[16]									I/H	S	T[9]	W	NB	Short-distance migrant[42].
	Snow Bunting	*Plectrophenax nivalis*										U				U	U					U		U[5]			I/H	S[1]	M[23]	W	NB	Short-distance migrant[42].
	Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	P	P	P	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]				P	U[35]	P[36]	P	U[3]	U[3]		U[3]					P[16]		P	I/H	O[8]	T[8]	Y	B	Edge species[1]. Nests in early successional habitats[36].
	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	P	U[3]	P[36]	P[3]	U[3]	U[3]				U[3]	U[3]	U[36]	U	U[3]	X[1]		P[5]	U[3]		P[5]		P		U	I/H	G[1]	M[1]	S	B	Occupies both mature, and immature, broadleaf forest[1]. Nests often at edge or near clearings[3]. May nest in early successional habitats[36]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].

Birds of the Credit River Watershed

*	Common Name	Scientific Name	Forested Habitats										Non-Forested Habitats											Aquatic Habitats				U/R	Trophic Level	Habitat Requirements	Tolerance	Migratory Status	Breeding Status	Comments
			Upland			Lowland			Cultural				Cultural							Natural Lowland			Lacustrine Shoreline	Lake/ Pond	Riperian	River/ Stream								
			FOD	FOC	FOM	SWD	SWC	SWM	PLD	PLM	PLC		CUM	CS	CT	CW	NAG	IAG	WM	MA	BO/FE	SWT												
	Indigo Bunting	*Passerina cyanea*	P	U[3]	P[36]								P	U[3]		P	P	U					P[5]		P		U	I/H	G[1]	T[16]	S	B	Edge species[1]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
Meadowlarks, Blackbirds & Orioles																																		
CC	Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]	X[1]		P	U	P[36]		P	U		P[5]								I/H	S[37]	S	S	B	Nests in early successional habitats[36]. Area sensitive species[41]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Red-winged Blackbird	*Agelalus phoneniiceus*	U	U	U	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]		P			U[3]	P[36]	U		P	U[3]		P[36]	U[3]	P		U	I/H	O[8]	T[1]	S	B	Utilizes beaver ponds[3]. In wooded areas nests are either in open woodland, or at edges or in clearings[3]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*									U[3]		P	P	P[36]		P	U										I/H	G	S	S	B	Absent from some intensively farmed areas[3]. Decline in numbers in S. Ontario probably due to an increase in intensively cultivated, and hence suboptimal, areas[1]. Nests in early successional habitats[36]. Area sensitive species[41]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Rusty Blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	U	U	U	U[5]	U	U					U[13]			U[13]	U[13]				U		U	U[3]	U		X[1]	I/H	S[1]	M[23]	M	NB	In forests, prefer edges or clearings[3]. Frequents beaver meadows and ponds[3]. Short-distance migrant[42].
CC	Common Grackle	*Quiscalus quiscula*	P[36]	P[36]	P[36]	U	U	U					U			P	U	U[1]	P[5]	P	U[3]		U	U[3]	U	U[35]	P	O	O	T	S	B	Edge species[38]. May breed in beaver ponds, sand-dune areas and rock cliffs[3]. Short-distance migrant[42].
	Brown-headed Cowbird	*Molothrus ater*	P	U	U	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]			U[3]		P		P[36]	P[16]	P	P		U[3]	U[3]		U[3]		U[3]		P	I/H	G[20]	T	S	B	In forests, prefers edges and clearings[8]. Primarily a short-distance migrant, but also a neo-tropical migrant[42].
CC	Orchard Oriole	*Icterus spurius*	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]								P[36]	P[1]	P[36]	P	U[3]	P	U[13]	U[13]	U[13]	U[13]	P[25]		P		P	I/H	G[25]	S	S	B	Prefers to nest in open areas with scattered trees, preferably deciduous[1]. Edge species[3]. Nests in early successional habitats[36]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
	Baltimore Oriole	*Icterus galbula*	P[36]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]					U	U		P	U[1]	U		U[3]	U[3]		U		P		P	I/H	G	M/T[1]	S	B	Strong preference for nesting in deciduous trees[1]. Typically inhabit edge or openings in wooded areas[1]. Utilizes roadsides[1]. Prefers elm trees[7]. Neo-tropical migrant[42].
Finches																																		
	Pine Grosbeak	*Pinicola enucleator*	U	U	U						U[35]					U		U[5]									U[5]	H/I	S[1]	M[1]	W	NB	Prefers forest edges and openings[5]. Nomadic[42].
CC	Purple Finch	*Carpodacus purpureus*	U	P	P		U[3]	U[3]			P[3]					P	U[3]	U		U[3]	U[3]				U[3]		U	H/I	G[1]	M[24]	Y	B	Frequents forest openings and edges, and woodlots[8]. Short-distance migrant or resident[42].
	House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*			U[35]											P[16]	P[5]	P									P	H	O	T	Y	B	Introduced species[1]. Often nest in coniferous trees and ornamental shrubs near dwellings[1]. In the east it is almost exclusively associated with human settlement[20]. Short-distance migrant or resident[42].
CC	Red Crossbill	*Loxia curvirostra*		P	U						U[3]																	H	S[1]	M[25]	Y	B	Range closely corresponds to distribution of red and white pines[1]. Interior species[41]. Nomadic or resident[42].
	Common Redpoll	*Carduelis flammea*	U[13]	U[13]	U[13]																U	U[1]						H/I	S[1]	M	W	NB	Irruptive species, tied to appearance of heavy seed crops of trees, such as tamarack and alder[1]. Nomadic[42].
CC	Pine Siskin	*Carduelis pinus*	U	P	P											P	P[5]				U[3]				U[3]		P	H/I	O[25]	M	Y	B	Nests in coniferous trees in both large and small stands, and in hedgerows[3]. Nomadic[42].
	American Goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]	U[3]			U[3]		P	U/P[35]	P[36]	P	P	U		U[3]		U[3]	U[3]		P		U	H/I	G[1]	T[20]	Y	B	Young almost exclusively fed on thistles[1]. Not found in mature, undisturbed woodland, but frequents woodland edges[1].
CC	Evening Grosbeak	*Coccothraustes vesperthinus*	U	U	U								U[5]			U[1]		U[1]									U	H/I	G	M[16]	W	NB	Prefers spruce budworm[8]. Nomadic[42].
Weaver Finches																																		
	House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	U[3]		U[3]	U[3]		U[3]					U[3]			P[16]	P	P	U[3]						U[3]		P	H/I	G[1]	T[1]	Y	B	Introduced species[1]. Avoids expanses of inhospitable forest[1]. Intolerant of extreme cold[1]. Nests in open woods or in clearings[3].