Ottawa Bird Count

Point Count by Audio-recorder Protocol

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Point Counts with a recorder, in a Nutshell

OBC volunteers who conduct point counts with a recorder are a diverse group: beginners who are just starting to recognize their backyard birds; intermediate birders who are trying out point counts with the reassurance of knowing that an expert will review the recordings and fill-in anything they missed; or even highly-skilled birders who enjoy having the recordings as an archive of their field observations. Whatever their skill-level, these volunteers adopt a route of 6 – 12 point counts that they survey in a predetermined order during a single morning, once each year. At each of the point count locations along the route, the observer makes a high-quality, stereo audio recording lasting 10-minutes.

Conducting point counts with a recorder provides similar information as the traditional approach to point counts. Traditional point counts are a very common way to make standardized observations of birds. They are used in many monitoring programs such as the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas and the North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS). During a traditional point count, a qualified (highly-skilled) observer stands at a predetermined location and records all of the birds that they see or hear within a set distance and period of time. Traditional point counts provide highly standardized abundance information that can be used to study; changes in populations over time, the relationships between birds and their habitat, and the response of birds to changes in their environment.
Recent advances in recording technology and ornithology (the scientific study of birds) have made it clear that a high quality, stereo recording can allow a skilled birder to listen to the recording at a later date, and to collect observations that are almost identical to the observations collected during a traditional point count. So, with the help of an OBC volunteer (that's you) and another volunteer who is highly-skilled at identifying bird-song and sound (who will listen to the recording at some later date) we can survey far more of our point count routes in any given year than we would if we had to rely only on our traditional point count protocol.

The OBC's point count program (traditional and using recorders) has been designed to address two specific goals:

1) To map the distribution and relative abundance of species across the city; and
2) To monitor changes in each species' population over time.

Volunteer Requirements

To conduct a point count route by audio-recorder, volunteers do not require any specialized skills in bird identification.
Volunteers must have access to suitable transportation to complete their route within 5 hours, starting ½ hour before sunrise. Depending on the observer and the distance from their home to the start of the route, this transportation may include a car, bike, motorcycle, scooter, or a friend with a car who is willing to volunteer their time. If transportation is a problem for you but you are otherwise able and willing to adopt a point count route, please contact the OBC coordinator, as we may be able to arrange something.
If a volunteer can reliably identify birds by site and/or sound, it is entirely acceptable (in fact it's great!) to have both the audio recording, and field observations from the standard point count protocol (a separate protocol, which you'll find on our website).

Adopt a Route

We will provide you with:

- Map of your point count route
- Aerial photographs of your point count stations
- UTM coordinates of each station
- Field sheets to record your observations
- Google Earth, kml file of all of the point count locations (this file can be downloaded from the website, to a smartphone with the Google Earth app installed). Through the app, this file will allow you to navigate to the sites, and to see a real-time display of the point count location and the 75 m circle surrounding the count.

All of this information is be available on the website.

Preparation

Optional Scouting Trip
Before you survey your route for the first time, we recommend you carry out a scouting trip during which you visit each point count location in order. There are two purposes to this scouting trip:

1) To make sure that each predetermined count location can be accessed and surveyed safely; and

2) To make sure you can find each count location quickly and easily when you are actually surveying the route.

Accessibility and Safety
We have tried to make sure that each count station is accessible but there may still be some stations where the predetermined location is not feasible for whatever reason (e.g., not a safe place from which to conduct the survey, road closed for construction, etc.). In this situation, you should choose an alternate location for the count station that is within 100 m of the original location - ideally somewhere along the route. If you choose an alternate location within 100 m, simply describe the site as precisely as possible on the field sheet, mark its location on the accompanying route map, and be sure to mention the change when submitting your data online. If you are not able to find a suitable spot within 100 m of the original location, please contact us as soon as possible and we will suggest an alternate location or a temporary solution.

During the scouting trip you can also fill in the station description section of the field sheet to ensure that you (or any other observer) can conduct the survey at precisely the same location every year. Use the aerial photographs of your count stations to locate each station as accurately as possible. You can also use the .kml files on a smartphone with the GoogleEarth app installed to provide heads-up navigation when you're in the field. In addition, UTM coordinates for each station are available on the website (Datum NAD 83). If you have access to a GPS unit these coordinates may help in locating the predetermined sites. If you do not own a GPS but would like to borrow one for your survey, contact the coordinator as we have a few that we can lend out. Similarly, if you have been forced to move any of the count stations, please contact us so we can update the UTM coordinates for future surveys of your route.

Arrange to borrow a recording device and tripod:
Arrange a time to borrow the recording device and tripod by emailing ottawabirds@sympatico.ca. Please let us know ahead of time when you plan to conduct your survey. When conducting point counts with recording devices they must be attached to a tripod. This is because the devices are so sensitive that they would pick up the noise of your fingers holding them if you simply held the recording unit. We can show you how to attach the recording device to the tripod if you missed the demo session.

The recording device will come in a waterproof case with batteries, memory card, a manual, a quick reference guide, a cloth and a fuzzy thing called a "dead cat" which reduces wind noise, when placed over the microphones.

Preparing to record your data in the field:
Make sure the recorder is working and has sufficient battery power to record the required 10 minutes at all of the point count locations, and that there is a memory-card inserted with sufficient space (the bottom-right corner of the unit's screen indicates the remaining time on the SD card). Also please make sure the recorder is set to the following settings:

1. **2ch selected on channel selector dial**
2. **mic gain set to 10 (maximum)**

If you're using one of the OBC recorders, the settings should have been set before you picked up the recorder.

If you own a Zoom H2N and you'd like to use your own recorder, please use the above settings (This is very important so that we can standardize the way we count what we hear on the recordings), and also please ensure the date and time are set correctly. See page 17 of the zoom H2N user manual:

1. Press the menu button
2. Select "system" from the main menu by toggling the play button up and down and then pressing in on the play button to select,
3. Select "date/time"
4. Using the play button select and modify each of the year, day, month, and time settings
5. When all settings are correct, select "OK" and press the play button to exit the date/time section

When you've completed your route, contact the OBC coordinator and we'll arrange to transfer the audio files.

Before you leave the house
Check the official start times for the date you plan on conducting the survey. Make sure you leave yourself an extra few minutes to get from your house to the first count station so that you are able to begin the first 10 minute point count at the correct time.

Try to survey your route at approximately the same time during the breeding season each year as the time of day and time during the season can have a tremendous effect on the results of your counts.

It is also a good idea to run through a practice count with the timer or stopwatch that you plan on using. You don't want to be distracted by difficulties resetting your timer when you are in the middle of a 10 minute count.

Make sure you bring:

- Route map/cover-sheet for recording the important information about the date, time, observer name, weather, etc.
- Pens or Pencils
- Stop Watch/Timer
- Binoculars
- Tripod
- Recorder
    - Inside the recorder's case, you should have:
        - Spare batteries (two alkaline AA batteries (non-rechargeable))
        - Bandana/tea-towel to dry hands and/or recorder (if necessary)
        - Quick reference guide for the recorder
        - Recorder's user manual

After the count is done:

- Double-check you switched off the device at the end of the survey.
- Return the recording device and tripod.
- Enter any observations you collected during the point counts in the online database (www.ottawabirds.ca).

In the Field

When you arrive at the first count station, record the appropriate information on the first page of the field sheet (starting weather, time, date, etc.). At the predetermined start time, conduct the first point count. When finished, proceed to the next count station on your route, conduct that count, and continue on to the end of the route following the predetermined order of count stations (It is extremely important that you always start your route at count station #1 and proceed through to the final count station). At the end of the final count, record the ending weather, time, etc. That's it in a nutshell!

Route Cover Sheet and overview map
There is a cover sheet for each point count route that includes the information on date, time, and weather conditions as well as a general map of the route. Most of the information that needs to be recorded here is self-explanatory, but some of the weather information requires a bit more explanation.

Start and End Temperature: If you have a portable thermometer, by all means record the actual temperature in the field at the start (beginning of the first point count) and end of your route (after the last point count). There are many websites and weather apps that show hourly temperature information over a 24 hour period (e.g., Environment Canada or the Weather Network). You can check these websites on a smartphone or when you return from your route (make sure you do it that day. After 24 hours has expired it becomes much more difficult).

Start and End Wind: These observations should be made using the Beaufort Scale. The Beaufort scale is an easy system for estimating wind speed in the field. An explanation of the scale can be found on the OBC website.

Safety
We have attempted to place all of the point count locations in publicly accessible locations. Under no circumstances, should you enter private property without the landowner's permission. If the predetermined point count location appears to be on private property, conduct the count at the nearest possible spot that has public access.
Even after conducting a scouting trip, you may arrive at a count location and find that for whatever reason the count cannot safely be conducted (e.g., construction or unsavoury characters). Do not put yourself in an unsafe position. Skip that particular stop for this year - continue to the next stop along your route and wait approximately 10 minutes, so that the time of each stop remains the same between years.

Specific information for recording observations in the field

The following are the steps for recording a point-count:

1. **confirm that the recorder is set to the following settings:**
    1. **2ch selected on channel selector dial**
    2. **mic gain set to 10 (maximum)**
2. **if not already attached, attach recorder to tri-pod using the screw-mount on bottom of recorder, and the attachment bolt on the top of the tripod**
3. **place tri-pod in a stable and safe location (e.g., beside you on, on or near the sidewalk where it won't be in the way of passing cars or pedestrians)**
4. **turn the recorder by holding-down the power button for approximately 2 seconds (if the unit is on, the display should light-up and the recording-level bars should be moving in response to ambient noise)**
5. **when ready, press the start/stop button on the recorder (large button below screen, on front of unit)**

6. **confirm that the unit is recording (the red recording light will be on)**
7. **state the date, time, route and stop numbers out loud, so that this information is contained in the recording.**
8. **simultaneously, start your 10-minute timer and say the word "start"**
9. **be SILENT for the duration of the 10-minute count.**
10. **at the end of the 10-minute count, say "stop", (this is optional, if your timer has an audible sound indicating the 10-minutes is up).**
11. **stop the recording by pressing the start/stop button.**
12. **place the recorder and tripod back in your vehicle, and proceed to the next point count location on your route (depending on the field conditions, you may decide to leave the recorder attached to the tripod between point count locations, or to separate them and to return the recorder to it's water-proof and shock-resistant case)**

After the field work

After you've completed your route please contact the coordinator (that same day), to arrange to return the recorder and the route cover-sheet so that the we can send the recorder out with the next volunteer. If you've also made your own observations during the point counts, please visit the OBC website and submit your data. Once you've entered your data, we ask that you keep your original field sheets for 5-years. This allows us time to identify potential database errors and to double-check any unusual observations.

You're done! Thanks for contributing to the OBC's database and helping to build cities that are habitat for people and for birds. Check the website in the fall to see the results of your effort.

Mailing Address:
Ottawa Bird Count
25 Inverness Ave
Ottawa, ON
K2E 6N6

Start Times

Date	**Start Time for Point Count 1** Please ensure that you are at the first count station of your route and ready to begin the first count at the time below	Local Sunrise
May 24	4:54 AM	5:24 AM
May 25	4:53 AM	5:23 AM
May 26	4:52 AM	5:22 AM
May 27	4:51 AM	5:21 AM
May 28	4:51 AM	5:21 AM
May 29	4:50 AM	5:20 AM
May 30	4:49 AM	5:19 AM
May 31	4:49 AM	5:19 AM
June 1	4:48 AM	5:18 AM
June 2	4:47 AM	5:17 AM
June 3	4:47 AM	5:17 AM
June 4	4:46 AM	5:16 AM
June 5	4:46 AM	5:16 AM
June 6	4:46 AM	5:16 AM
June 7	4:45 AM	5:15 AM
June 8	4:45 AM	5:15 AM
June 9	4:45 AM	5:15 AM
June 10	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 11	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 12	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 13	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 14	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 15	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 16	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 17	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 18	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 19	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 20	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 21	4:44 AM	5:14 AM
June 22	4:45 AM	5:15 AM
June 23	4:45 AM	5:15 AM
June 24	4:45 AM	5:15 AM
June 25	4:45 AM	5:15 AM
June 26	4:46 AM	5:16 AM
June 27	4:46 AM	5:16 AM
June 28	4:47 AM	5:17 AM
June 29	4:47 AM	5:17 AM
June 30	4:48 AM	5:18 AM
July 1	4:48 AM	5:18 AM
July 2	4:49 AM	5:19 AM
July 3	4:49 AM	5:19 AM
July 4	4:50 AM	5:20 AM
July 5	4:51 AM	5:21 AM
July 6	4:51 AM	5:21 AM
July 7	4:52 AM	5:22 AM

Ottawa Bird Count: reference guide for Zoom H2N audio-recorder

steps for recording a point-count:

1. confirm that the recorder is set to the following settings:
    1. 2ch selected on channel selector dial
    2. mic gain set to 10 (maximum)
2. if not already attached, attach recorder to tri-pod using the screw-mount on bottom of recorder, and the attachment bolt on the top of the tripod.
3. place tri-pod in a stable and safe location (e.g., beside you on, on or near the sidewalk where it won't be in the way of passing cars or pedestrians)
4. turn the recorder by holding-down the power button for approximately 2 seconds (if the unit is on, the display should light-up and you should see the recording-level bars moving in response to ambient noise)
5. when ready, press the start/stop button on the recorder (large button below screen, on front of unit)
6. confirm that the unit is recording (the red recording light will be on)
7. state the date, time, route and stop numbers out loud, so that this information is contained in the recording.
8. simultaneously, start your 10-minute timer and say the word "start"
9. be SILENT for the duration of the 10-minute count.
10. at the end of the 10-minute count, say "stop", (this is optional, if your timer has an audible sound indicating the 10-minutes is up).
11. stop the recording by pressing the start/stop button.
12. place the recorder and tripod back in your vehicle, and proceed to the next point count location on your route (depending on the field conditions, you may decide to leave the recorder attached to the tripod between point count locations, or to separate them and to return the recorder to it's water-proof and shock-resistant case)

mic gain: should always be dialed to 10

power button: pull down to turn on; pull down and hold (2-3 seconds) to turn off

note: if pushed up, the "hold" feature is enabled, which locks all controls until this button is pulled down to the middle position

channel selector dial: turn dial so that red arrow points to "2ch"

recording light: will shine red when recording

display: should look approximately like this when ready to record

recording level bars:

start/stop button: press to start or stop recording

Species List

List of species' common names in English and French, T indicates whether a species is territorial, and the standard, 4-letter codes of birds breeding in the Ottawa region according to the Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario, 2001-2005. Please use only these codes for all observations to ensure your data are recorded properly.

English Name	Code	French Name	T*	English Name	Code	French Name	T*
Common Loon	COLO	Plongeon huard	Y	King Rail	KIRA	Râle élégant	Y
Pied-billed Grebe	PBGR	Grèbe à bec bigarré	Y	Virginia Rail	VIRA	Râle de Virginie	Y
American Bittern	AMBI	Butor d'Amérique	N	Sora	SORA	Marouette de Caroline	Y
Least Bittern	LEBI	Petit Blongios	N	Common Moorhen	COMO	Gallinule poule-d'eau	Y
Great Blue Heron	GBHE	Grand Héron	N	American Coot	AMCO	Foulque d'Amérique	Y
Green Heron	GRHE	Héron vert	N	Sandhill Crane	SACR	Grue du Canada	N
Black-crown N.-Heron	BCNH	Bihoreau gris	N	Killdeer	KILL	Pluvier kildir	Y
Turkey Vulture	TUVU	Urubu à tête rouge	N	Spotted Sandpiper	SPSA	Chevalier grivelé	N
Canada Goose	CAGO	Bernache du Canada	N	Upland Sandpiper	UPSA	Maubèche des champs	N
Wood Duck	WODU	Canard branchu	N	Wilson's Snipe	WISN	Bécassine de Wilson	Y
Gadwall	GADW	Canard chipeau	N	American Woodcock	AMWO	Bécasse d'Amérique	Y
American Wigeon	AMWI	Canard d'Amérique	N	Wilson's Phalarope	WIPH	Phalarope de Wilson	Y
American Black Duck	ABDU	Canard noir	N	Ring-billed Gull	RBGU	Goéland à bec cerclé	N
Mallard	MALL	Canard colvert	N	Herring Gull	HERG	Goéland argenté	N
Blue-winged Teal	BWTE	Sarcelle à ailes bleues	N	Common Tern	COTE	Sterne pierregarin	N
Northern Shoveler	NSHO	Canard souchet	N	Black Tern	BLTE	Guifette noire	N
Northern Pintail	NOPI	Canard pilet	N	Rock Pigeon	ROPI	Pigeon biset	N
Green-winged Teal	GWTE	Sarcelle d'hiver	N	Mourning Dove	MODO	Tourterelle triste	Y
Ring-necked Duck	RNDU	Fuligule à collier	N	Black-billed Cuckoo	BBCU	Coulicou à bec noir	Y
Lesser Scaup	LESC	Petit Fuligule	N	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	YBCU	Coulicou à bec jaune	Y
Hooded Merganser	HOME	Harle couronné	N	Unknown Cuckoo	CUCK	Coulicou à bec noir/jaune	N
Common Merganser	COME	Grand Harle	N	Eastern Screech-Owl	EASO	Petit-duc maculé	N
Ruddy Duck	RUDU	Érismature rousse	N	Great Horned Owl	GHOW	Grand-duc d'Amérique	N
Osprey	OSPR	Balbuzard pêcheur	N	Northern Hawk Owl	NHOW	Chouette épervière	N
Northern Harrier	NOHA	Busard Saint-Martin	Y	Barred Owl	BDOW	Chouette rayée	N
Sharp-shinned Hawk	SSHA	Épervier brun	Y	Great Gray Owl	GGOW	Chouette lapone	N
Cooper's Hawk	COHA	Épervier de Cooper	Y	Long-eared Owl	LEOW	Hibou moyen-duc	N
Northern Goshawk	NOGO	Autour des palombes	Y	Short-eared Owl	SEOW	Hibou des marais	N
Red-should Hawk	RSHA	Buse à épaulettes	Y	North Saw-whet Owl	NSWO	Petite Nyctale	N
Broad-winged Hawk	BWHA	Petite Buse	Y	Common Nighthawk	CONI	Engoulevent d'Amérique	Y
Red-tailed Hawk	RTHA	Buse à queue rousse	Y	Whip-poor-will	WPWI	Engoulevent bois-pourri	Y
American Kestrel	AMKE	Crécerelle d'Amérique	Y	Chimney Swift	CHSW	Martinet ramoneur	N
Merlin	MERL	Faucon émerillon	Y	Ruby-thr Hummingbird	RTHU	Colibri à gorge rubis	Y
Peregrine Falcon	PEFA	Faucon pèlerin	Y	Belted Kingfisher	BEKI	Martin-pêcheur d'Amérique	Y
Gray Partridge	GRPA	Perdrix grise	N	Red-head Woodpecker	RHWO	Pic à tête rouge	Y
Ring-necked Pheasant	RIPH	Faisan de colchide	N	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	YBSA	Pic maculé	Y
Ruffed Grouse	RUGR	Gélinotte huppée	N	Downy Woodpecker	DOWO	Pic mineur	Y
Spruce Grouse	SPGR	Tétras du Canada	N	Hairy Woodpecker	HAWO	Pic chevelu	Y
Wild Turkey	WITU	Dindon sauvage	N	Northern Flicker	NOFL	Pic flamboyant	Y
Yellow Rail	YERA	Râle jaune	Y	Pileated Woodpecker	PIWO	Grand Pic	Y

T* = Territorial Species (Y = Yes, N = No)

English Name	Code	French Name	T*	English Name	Code	French Name	T*
Olive-sided Flycatcher	OSFL	Moucherolle à côtés olive	Y	Ruby-crown Kinglet	RCKI	Roitelet à couronne rubis	Y
Eastern Wood-Pewee	EAWP	Pioui de l'Est	Y	Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	BGGN	Gobemoucheron gris-bleu	Y
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	YBFL	Moucherolle à ventre jaune	Y	Eastern Bluebird	EABL	Merlebleu de l'Est	Y
Alder Flycatcher	ALFL	Moucherolle des aulnes	Y	Veery	VEER	Grive fauve	Y
Willow Flycatcher	WIFL	Moucherolle des saules	Y	Swainson's Thrush	SWTH	Grive à dos olive	Y
Least Flycatcher	LEFL	Moucherolle tchébec	Y	Hermit Thrush	HETH	Grive solitaire	Y
Eastern Phoebe	EAPH	Moucherolle phébi	Y	Wood Thrush	WOTH	Grive des bois	Y
Great Crested Flycatcher	GCFL	Tyran huppé	Y	American Robin	AMRO	Merle d'Amérique	Y
Eastern Kingbird	EAKI	Tyran tritri	Y	Gray Catbird	GRCA	Moqueur chat	Y
Yellow-throated Vireo	YTVI	Viréo à gorge jaune	Y	Northern Mockingbird	NOMO	Moqueur polyglotte	Y
Blue-headed Vireo	BHVI	Viréo à tête bleue	Y	Brown Thrasher	BRTH	Moqueur roux	Y
Warbling Vireo	WAVI	Viréo mélodieux	Y	European Starling	EUST	Étourneau sansonnet	N
Philadelphia Vireo	PHVI	Viréo de Philadelphie	Y	Cedar Waxwing	CEDW	Jaseur d'Amérique	N
Red-eyed Vireo	REVI	Viréo aux yeux rouges	Y	Golden-winged Warbler	GWWA	Paruline à ailes dorées	Y
Blue Jay	BLJA	Geai bleu	Y	Blue/Gold-wing Warbler	BGWW	Paruline à ailes bleues/dorées	N
American Crow	AMCR	Corneille d'Amérique	N	Brewster's Warbler	BRWA	Paruline de Brewster	N
Common Raven	CORA	Grand Corbeau	N	Nashville Warbler	NAWA	Paruline à joues grises	Y
Horned Lark	HOLA	Alouette hausse-col	Y	Northern Parula	NOPA	Paruline à collier	Y
Purple Martin	PUMA	Hirondelle noire	N	Yellow Warbler	YWAR	Paruline jaune	Y
Tree Swallow	TRES	Hirondelle bicolore	N	Chestnut-sided Warbler	CSWA	Paruline à flancsmarron	Y
North Rough-wing Swallow	NRWS	Hirondelle à ailes hérissées	N	Magnolia Warbler	MAWA	Paruline à tête cendrée	Y
Bank Swallow	BANS	Hirondelle de rivage	N	Cape May Warbler	CMWA	Paruline tigrée	Y
Cliff Swallow	CLSW	Hirondelle à front blanc	N	Black-throated Blue Warbler	BTBW	Paruline bleue	Y
Barn Swallow	BARS	Hirondelle rustique	N	Yellow-rumped Warbler	YRWA	Paruline à croupion jaune	Y
Black-capped Chickadee	BCCH	Mésange à tête noire	Y	Black-throated Green Warbler	BTNW	Paruline à gorge noire	Y
Red-breasted Nuthatch	RBNU	Sittelle à poitrine rousse	Y	Blackburnian Warbler	BLBW	Paruline à gorge orangée	Y
White-breast Nuthatch	WBNU	Sittelle à poitrine blanche	Y	Pine Warbler	PIWA	Paruline des pins	Y
Brown Creeper	BRCR	Grimpereau brun	Y	Palm Warbler	PAWA	Paruline à couronne rousse	Y
Carolina Wren	CARW	Troglodyte de Caroline	Y	Bay-breasted Warbler	BBWA	Paruline à poitrine baie	Y
House Wren	HOWR	Troglodyte familier	Y	Black-white Warbler	BAWW	Paruline noir et blanc	Y
Winter Wren	WIWR	Troglodyte mignon	Y	American Redstart	AMRE	Paruline flamboyante	Y
Sedge Wren	SEWR	Troglodyte à bec court	Y	Ovenbird	OVEN	Paruline couronnée	Y
Marsh Wren	MAWR	Troglodyte des marais	Y	North Waterthrush	NOWA	Paruline des ruisseaux	Y
Golden-crown Kinglet	GCKI	Roitelet à couronne dorée	Y	Mourning Warbler	MOWA	Paruline triste	Y

T* = Territorial Species (Y = Yes, N = No)

English Name	Code	French Name	T*	English Name	Code	French Name	T*
Common Yellowthroat	COYE	Paruline masquée	Y	Rose-breast Grosbeak	RBGR	Cardinal à poitrine rose	Y
Canada Warbler	CAWA	Paruline du Canada	Y	Indigo Bunting	INBU	Passerin indigo	Y
Scarlet Tanager	SCTA	Tangara écarlate	Y	Bobolink	BOBO	Goglu des prés	Y
Eastern Towhee	EATO	Tohi à flancs roux	Y	Red-wing Blackbird	RWBL	Carouge à épaulettes	Y
Chipping Sparrow	CHSP	Bruant familier	Y	Eastern Meadowlark	EAME	Sturnelle des prés	Y
Clay-coloured Sparrow	CCSP	Bruant des plaines	Y	Common Grackle	COGR	Quiscale bronzé	N
Field Sparrow	FISP	Bruant des champs	Y	Brown-head Cowbird	BHCO	Vacher à tête brune	N
Vesper Sparrow	VESP	Bruant vespéral	Y	Baltimore Oriole	BAOR	Oriole de Baltimore	N
Savannah Sparrow	SAVS	Bruant des prés	Y	Purple Finch	PUFI	Roselin pourpré	Y
Grasshopper Sparrow	GRSP	Bruant sauterelle	Y	House Finch	HOFI	Roselin familier	N
Song Sparrow	SOSP	Bruant chanteur	Y	Red Crossbill	RECR	Bec-croisé des sapins	N
Lincoln's Sparrow	LISP	Bruant de Lincoln	Y	White-winged Crossbill	WWCR	Bec-croisé bifascié	N
Swamp Sparrow	SWSP	Bruant des marais	Y	Pine Siskin	PISI	Tarin des pins	N
White-throat Sparrow	WTSP	Bruant à gorge blanche	Y	American Goldfinch	AMGO	Chardonneret jaune	N
Dark-eyed Junco	DEJU	Junco ardoisé	Y	Evening Grosbeak	EVGR	Gros-bec errant	N
Northern Cardinal	NOCA	Cardinal rouge	Y	House Sparrow	HOSP	Moineau domestique	N

T* = Territorial Species (Y = Yes, N = No)

List of species common names in English and French and the standard, 4-letter codes of birds occurring but likely not breeding in the Ottawa region according to the Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario, 2001-2005. Please use only these codes for all observations to ensure your data is recorded properly in the OBC database.

English Name	Code	French Name	English Name	Code	French Name
Horned Grebe	HOGR	Grèbe esclavon	Boreal Owl	BOOW	Nyctale de Tengmalm
Red-necked Grebe	RNGR	Grèbe jougris	Boreal Chickadee	BOCH	Mésange à tête brune
Double-crested Cormorant	DCCO	Cormoran à aigrettes	Bohemian Waxwing	BOWA	Jaseur boréal
Great Egret	GREG	Grande Aigrette	Tennessee Warbler	TEWA	Paruline obscure
Snow Goose	SNGO	Oie des neiges	Blackpoll Warbler	BLPW	Paruline rayée
Bufflehead	BUFF	Petit Garrot	Wilson's Warbler	WIWA	Paruline à calotte noire
Red-breasted Merganser	RBME	Harle huppé	American Tree Sparrow	ATSP	Bruant hudsonien
Greater Yellowlegs	GRYE	Grand Chevalier	Fox Sparrow	FOSP	Bruant fauve
Lesser Yellowlegs	LEYE	Petit Chevalier	White-crowned Sparrow	WCSP	Bruant à couronne blanche
Solitary Sandpiper	SOSA	Chevalier solitaire	Rusty Blackbird	RUBL	Quiscale rouilleux
Bonaparte's Gull	BOGU	Mouette de Bonaparte	Brewer's Blackbird	BRBL	Quiscale de Brewer
Great Black-backed Gull	GBBG	Goéland marin	Pine Grosbeak	PIGR	Durbec des sapins
			Common Redpoll	CORE	Sizerin flammé