Olive-sided Flycatcher

Class: Aves
Order: Passeriformes

Contopus cooperi

Note: Contopus borealis is a junior synonym.

Review Status: Peer-reviewed **Version Date:** 29 January 2018

Conservation Status

NatureServe:	*Agency:*		
G Rank: G4	ADF&G: Species of Greatest Conservation Need	IUCN: Near Threatened	Audubon AK: Red
S Rank: S4S5B	USFWS: Bird of Conservation Concern	BLM: Sensitive	

Final Rank

Conservation category: **II. Red**

high status and either high biological vulnerability or high action need

Category	Range	Score
Status	-20 to 20	16
Biological	-50 to 50	-32
Action	-40 to 40	12

Higher numerical scores denote greater concern

Status - variables measure the trend in a taxon's population status or distribution. Higher status scores denote taxa with known declining trends. Status scores range from -20 (increasing) to 20 (decreasing). **Score**

Population Trend in Alaska (-10 to 10) 10

Data from the Breeding Bird Survey and the Alaska Landbird Monitoring Survey indicate significant declines from 2003-2015 and from 1993-2015 (Handel and Sauer 20107). This species has also experienced significant, long-term declines across North America (Altman and Sallabanks 2012).

Distribution Trend in Alaska (-10 to 10) 6

In Alaska, the shrinking and drying of boreal wetlands and lakes is thought to be decreasing habitat (Handel and Sauer 2017 and references therein). The effects of other, climate-related changes are less certain. For example, forest fires can either create or destroy habitat depending on their size and frequency (Altman and Sallabanks 2012; COSEWIC 2018). Similarly, spruce bark beetle outbreaks, which may increase due to climate change, may also impact habitat quality and extent (Matsuoka et al. 2001).

Status Total: 16

Biological - variables measure aspects of a taxon's distribution, abundance and life history. Higher biological scores suggest greater vulnerability to extirpation. Biological scores range from -50 (least vulnerable) to 50 (most vulnerable). **Score**

Population Size in Alaska (-10 to 10) -10

>25,000. PIF (2019) estimates a population size of 400,000 individuals, with high uncertainty (95% CI: 250,000-680,000).

Range Size in Alaska (-10 to 10) -10

Summer resident only. Breeds from southeastern Alaska north to the Brooks Range and west to the Bristol Bay region (Altman and Sallabanks 2012). Overwinters in South America (Altman and Sallabanks 2012; Hagelin et al. 2017). Estimated breeding range is >1,000,000 sq. km, estimated in GIS and based on range map from ACCS (2017a).

Population Concentration in Alaska (-10 to 10) -10

Does not concentrate. Nests in pairs and is usually solitary during migration and on wintering grounds (Altman and Sallabanks 2012).

Reproductive Potential in Alaska

Age of First Reproduction (-5 to 5) -5

Breeds at 1 year (Altman and Sallabanks 2012).

Number of Young (-5 to 5) 1

Lays one clutch per year, typically with 3 or 4 eggs (Altman and Sallabanks 2012).

Ecological Specialization in Alaska

Dietary (-5 to 5) 1

Little information available. Diet consists almost entirely of flying insects, including Hymenoptera, Diptera, and Odonata (Altman and Sallabanks 2012; COSEWIC 2018). Invertebrates are an ephemeral and potentially unpredictable food source (e.g. Nebel et al. 2010). We therefore rank this question as B- Moderately adaptable with key requirements common.

Habitat (-5 to 5) 1

Associated with wetlands, wooded edges near lakes or streams, and open-canopied habitats e.g. early successional forests, recent burns, logged stands that contain a mix of snags and standing live trees (Altman and Sallabanks 2012; reviewed in COSEWIC 2018). Nests are constructed on tree branches at various heights above ground (Altman and Sallabanks 2012).

Biological Total: -32

Action - variables measure current state of knowledge or extent of conservation efforts directed toward a given taxon. Higher action scores denote greater information needs due of lack of knowledge or conservation action. Action scores range from -40 (lower needs) to 40 (greater needs). **Score**

Management Plans and Regulations in Alaska (-10 to 10) 2

Protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA 1918).

Knowledge of Distribution and Habitat in Alaska (-10 to 10) 2

Distribution and habitat associations are known from multi-species bird surveys in southeastern, southcentral, interior, and western Alaska (e.g. Gibson and MacDonald 1975; Spindler and Kessel 1980; Ruthrauff et al. 2007; Johnson et al. 2008b; Handel and Sauer 2017). Distribution during the breeding season is not well understood in southeastern and western Alaska. In 2004-2006, Ruthrauff et al. (2007) documented Olive-sided Flycatchers in Lake Clark National Park for the first time. Migratory routes of birds breeding in interior and southcentral Alaska is an area of active research (Hagelin et al. 2017).

Knowledge of Population Trends in Alaska (-10 to 10) -2

Data from the Breeding Bird Survey and the Alaska Landbird Monitoring Survey are adequate for detecting short- and long-term trends (Handel and Sauer 2017). These surveys cover a large part of its range.

Knowledge of Factors Limiting Populations in Alaska (-10 to 10) 10

Factors responsible for population declines are unknown. Potential factors include: loss of forested habitat on wintering grounds, decline in the availability of flying insects, and loss of habitat on breeding grounds from harvest practices (e.g. logging, fire suppression) and climate change e.g. (wetland drying, changes in fire regime) (Nebel et al. 2010; Altman and Sallabanks 2012; COSEWIC 2018).

Action Total: 12

Supplemental Information - variables do not receive numerical scores. Instead, they are used to sort taxa to answer specific biological or management questions.

Harvest:	None or Prohibited
Seasonal Occurrence:	Breeding
Taxonomic Significance:	Monotypic species
% Global Range in Alaska:	>10%
% Global Population in Alaska:	<25%
Peripheral:	No

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