NOTE ON THE USE OF PHOTOGRAPHS

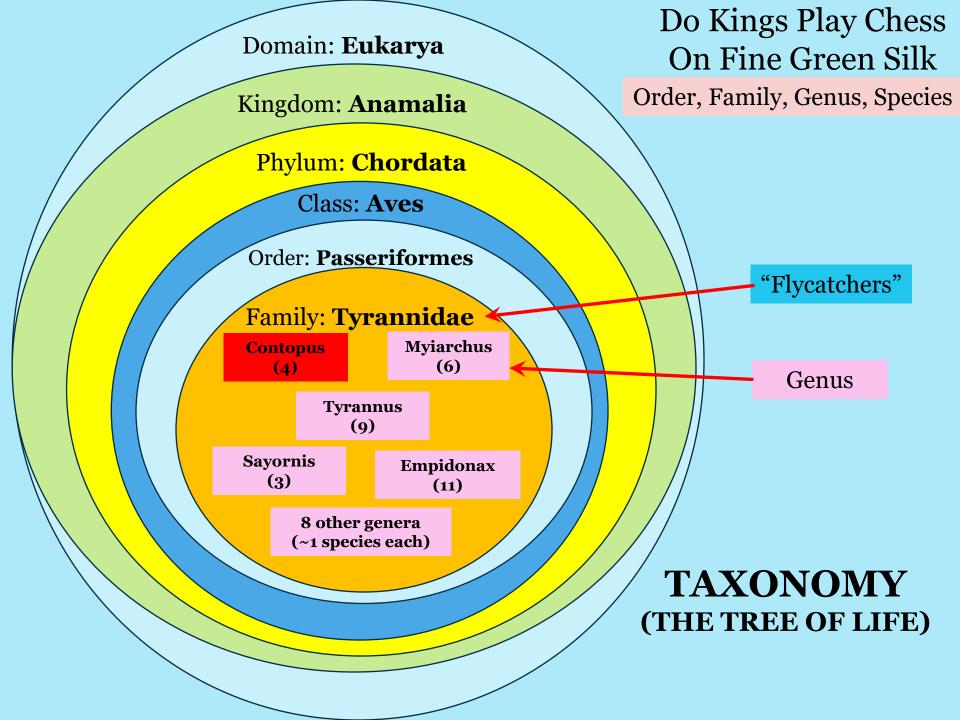
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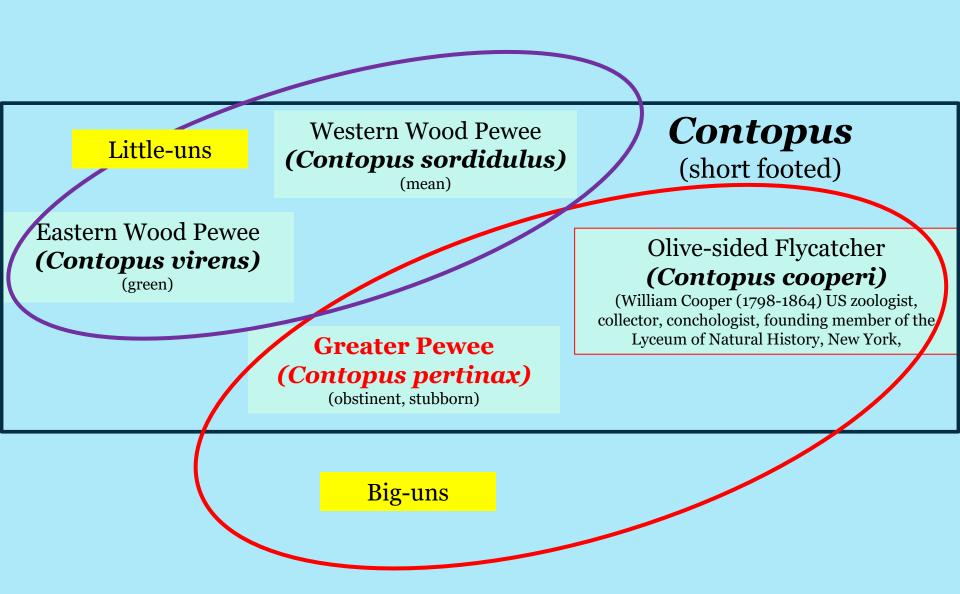
TRAVIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

B3 CLASS 2025

CONTOPUS FLYCATCHERS (PEWEES)



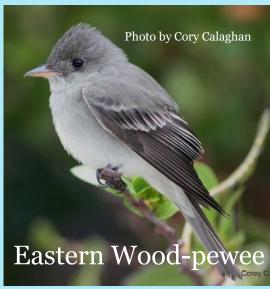
BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE (GENUS, SPECIES)



CONTOPUS GENUS COMPARISON



Little-uns



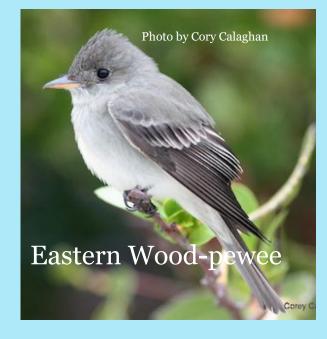


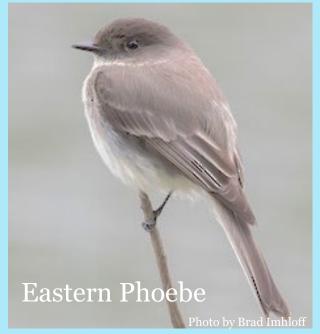
Big-uns



CONFUS-ERS

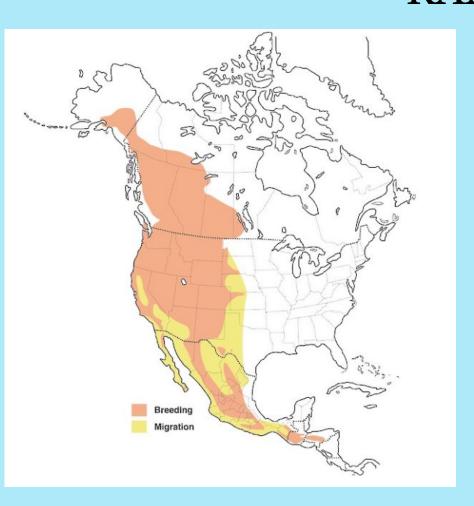


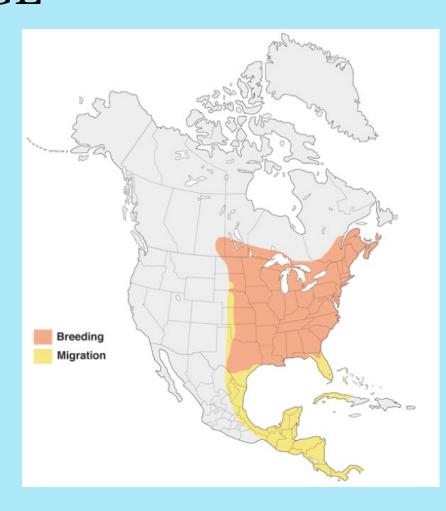






WHERE/WHEN? RANGE



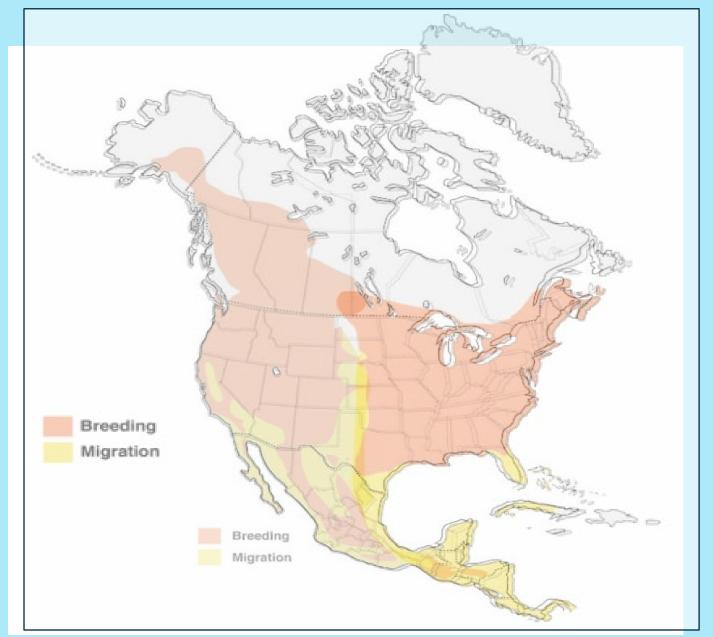


Western Wood-pewee

Eastern Wood-pewee

WHERE/WHEN?

RANGE



Western Wood-pewee

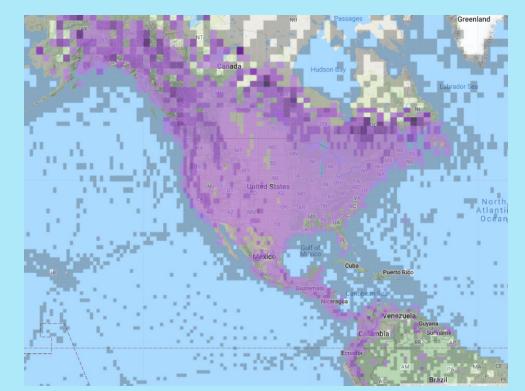
Eastern Wood-pewee



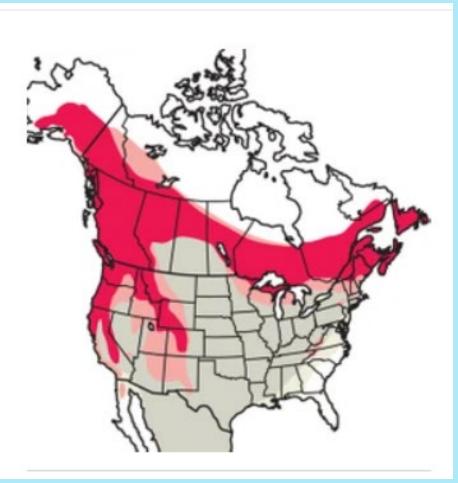
WHERE/WHEN? RANGE

Anyone notice a problem with this map?

Olive-sided Flycatcher



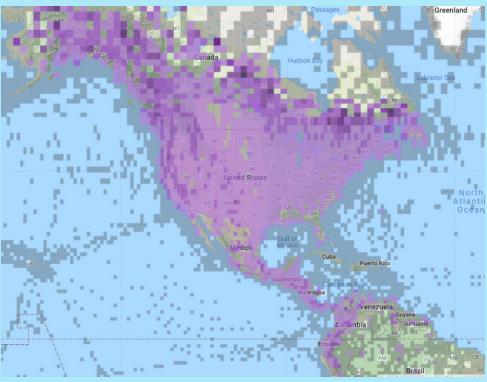
Olive-sided Flycatcher



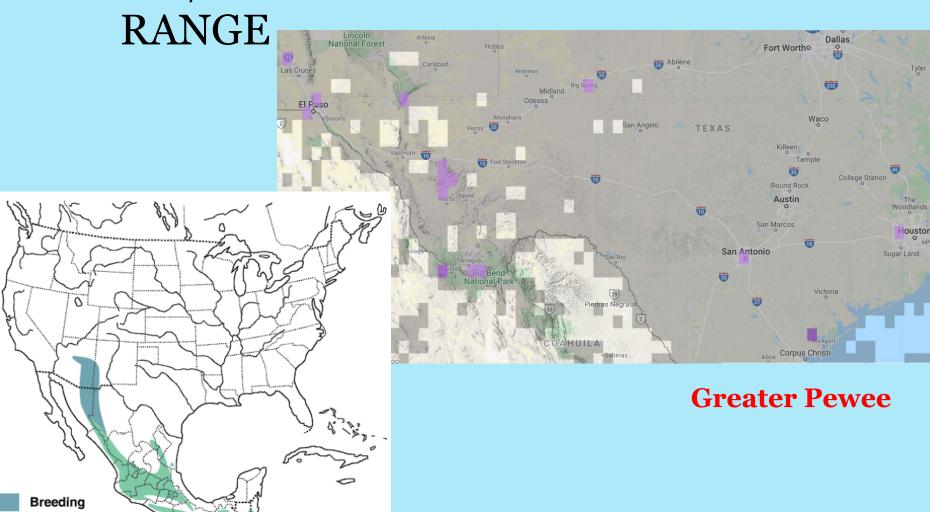
Olive-sided Flycatcher

WHERE/WHEN? RANGE

Olive-sided Flycatcher



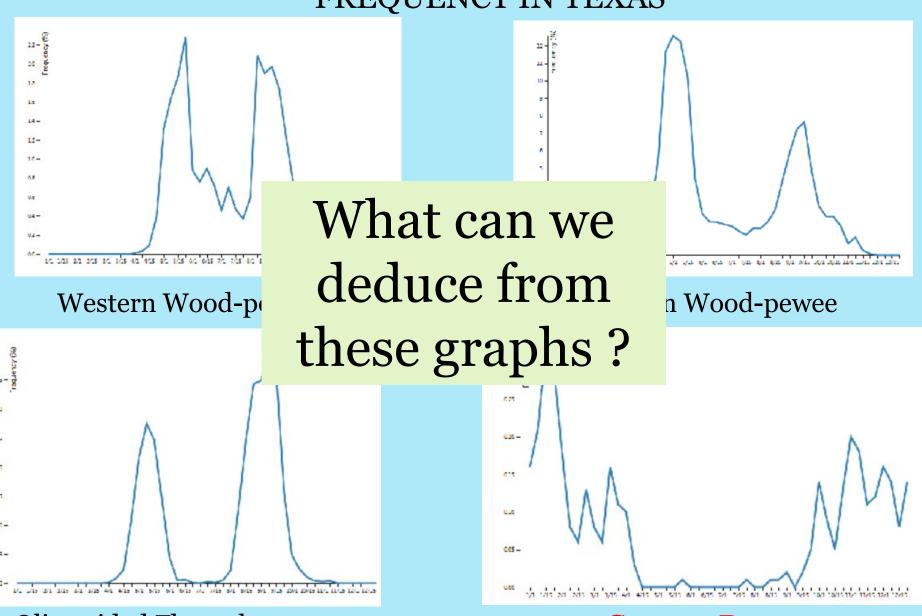
WHERE/WHEN?



Greater Pewee

Year-round

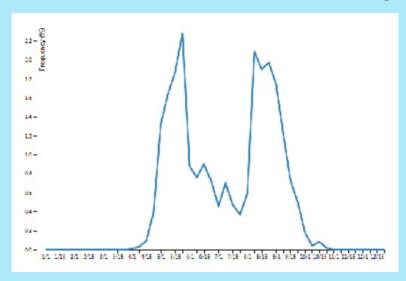
WHEN? FREQUENCY IN TEXAS



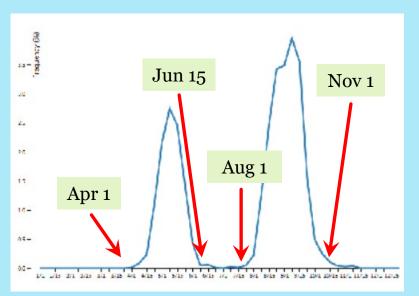
Olive-sided Flycatcher

Greater Pewee

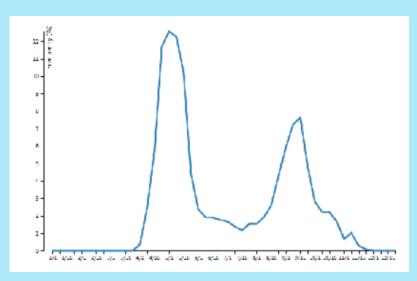
WHEN? FREQUENCY IN TEXAS



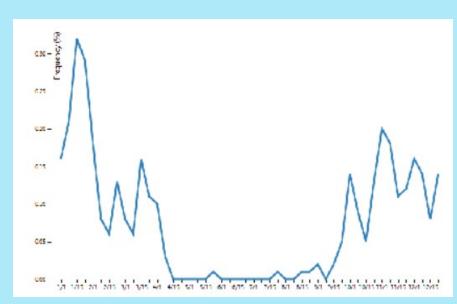
Western Wood-pewee



Olive-sided Flycatcher



Eastern Wood-pewee



Greater Pewee

WHERE? HABITAT & MICRO-HABITAT

Open woods or edges of woods. High and conspicuous perches. Favors drier habitats than Eastern.

The perch-changing pewee.

Western Wood-pewee

Various woodlands. Prefers edges, forest clearings, and in the forest interior – places with more open canopy.

Flycatcher on a string.

Eastern Wood-pewee

Montane and northern coniferous forests. Forest edges or openings. Dead snags & the very tops of trees.

Portly flycatcher with an open vest.

Olive-sided Flycatcher

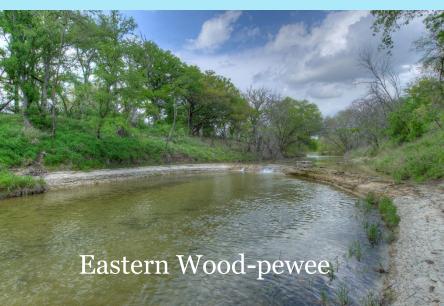
Higher altitude forests. Open mature woods. Very rare in Davis & Chisos mountains.

Jose Maria!

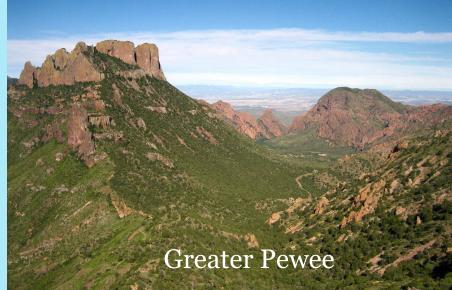
Greater Pewee

WHERE? HABITAT & MICRO-HABITAT









OVERVIEW

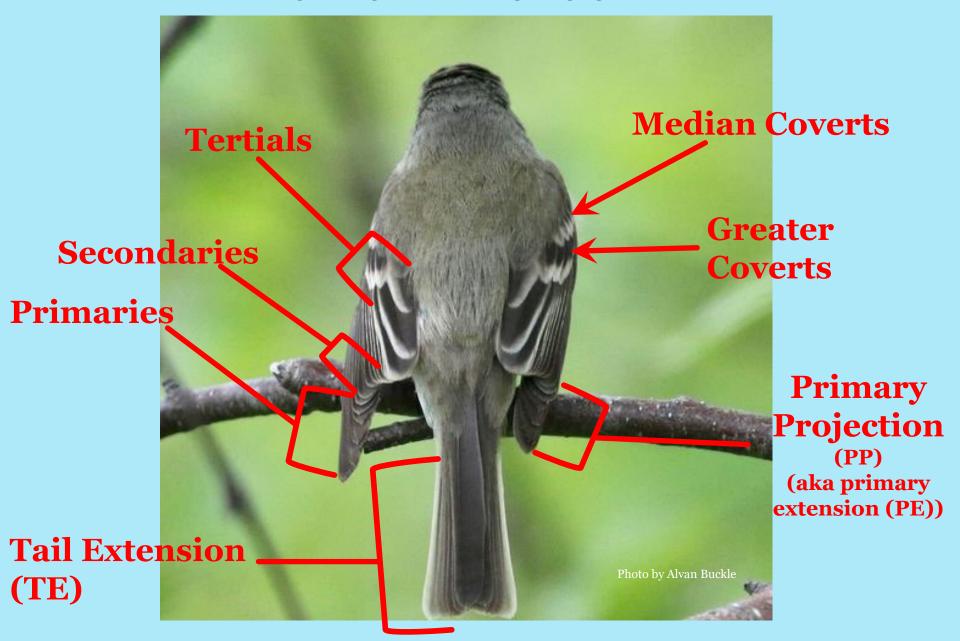
- ► Diagnostic
 - ▶ Song "quick 3 beers"

- ► Strongly supporting
 - ► Strong "vested" look
 - ▶ White throat & belly

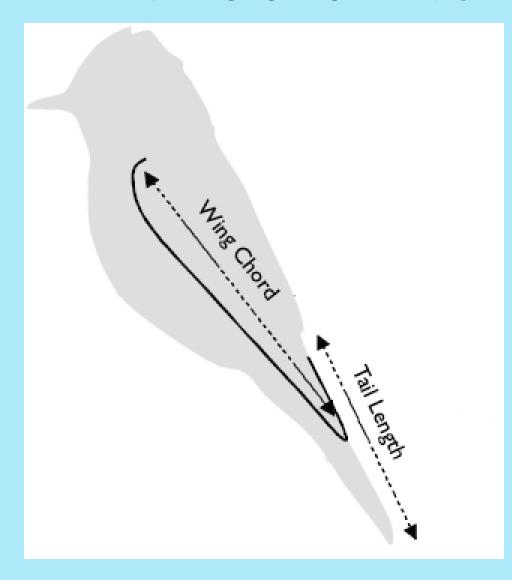
- **►** Supporting
 - ▶ Peaked head
 - ► Long wings
 - ► Top perch (very typical)



FLYCATCHER TOPOGRAPHY



WING CHORD VS TAIL LENGTH



Eastern has a proportionately longer tail

GISS & STRUCTURE (GENUS)

Photo by Rob Bonner

Photo by John Van Dort



Western Eastern Wood-pewee Wood-pewee

- Long wings
- Long primary projection
- Flycatcher bill
- Attenuated look
- Often crested-look
- Often vested-look

Photo by Carlos Echeverria



Olive-sided Flycatcher

Photo by Tammy McQuade



Greater Pewee

Olive-sided Flycatcher Photo by Carlos Echeverria

GISS & STRUCTURE

Greater Pewee

Photo by Tammy McQuade



Big-uns

- Longer wings
- Shorter tail
- Very "vested-look"
- Thicker bill

- Longer tail
- Longer, thinner bill
- Rounder wingtips

BILL & HEAD

Photo by Tammy McQuade

Photo by John Van Dort



Eastern Wood-pewee

Often pale lower mandible



Photo by Carlos Echeverria

Olive-sided Flycatcher

Thicker bill



Western Wood-pewee

Usually dark lower mandible

Greater Pewee

Longer bill

FIELD MARKS

- **▶** Diagnostic
 - ▶ White dorsal marks

► Strongly supporting

▶Supporting

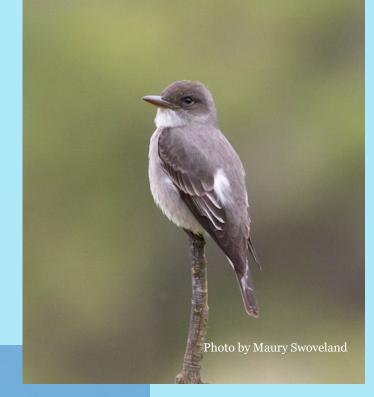






Photo by Jean-Claude Charbonneau

FIELD MARKS

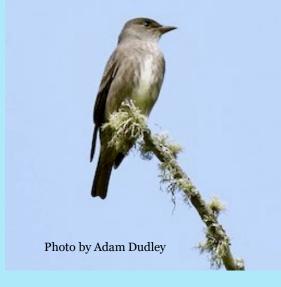
▶ Diagnostic

► Strongly supporting

- **►**Supporting
 - ► Top perch (very typical)







Olive-sided Flycatcher

- Traditionally considered "indistinguishable" in the field – except by voice
- **Sibley** " ...very similar in all respects..."
- NG "...identification very difficult..."
- **Zimmer** "...except by voice, may be impossible..."



Western Wood-pewee



Eastern Wood-pewee

- Field Identification of Western & Eastern Wood-pewees; Birding Magazine; 2008;
- Cin-ty Lee, Andrew Birch, & Ted Lee Eubanks
- Example of a great identification article
 - Well written, succinct
 - Reviews all field marks
 - Identifies hierarchy of field marks
 - Original research based on skins & large sample of pix
 - Summation using explanatory graphs
 - Two apparently reliable new field marks
 - Semi-quantifies GISS
 - Based on structure
 - Emphasizes a diagnosis

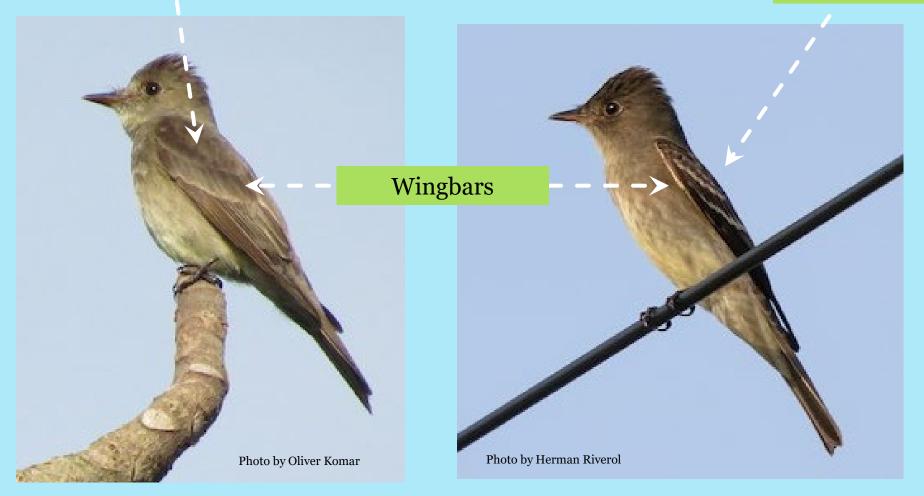
- 1. Voice/song (most reliable)
- 2. Contrast between upper and lower wing bars* (hinted at by Sibley)
- 3. Ratio of primary extension to tail extension (PE/TE)
- 4. GISS (posture, tail angle) *
- 5. Lower mandible coloration
- 6. Overall coloration of underparts and upperparts

► *New field marks

Contrast between upper & lower wingbars

DIAGNOSTIC FIELD MARKS WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE VS EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE

Brighter wingbars



Western Wood-pewee

Eastern Wood-pewee



Photo by Oliver Komar

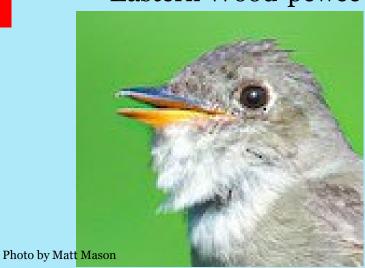
Western Wood-pewee



Lower Mandible Color



Eastern Wood-pewee



Diagnostic Field Marks

Western Wood-pewee vs Eastern Wood-pewee



Photo by Greg Lavety

- Low-contrast <u>upper</u> wing bar
- PE = TE
- Tail held in line
- Darker underparts.

- High-contrast <u>upper</u> wing bar
- TE > PE
- Tail cocked
- Lighter underparts

REVIEW OF PHOTOS

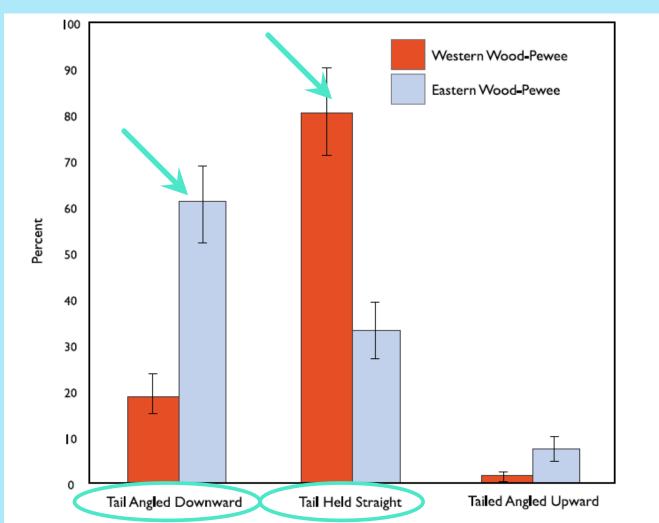
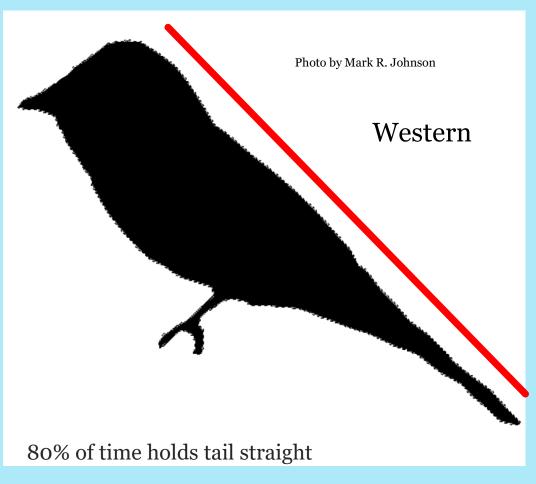
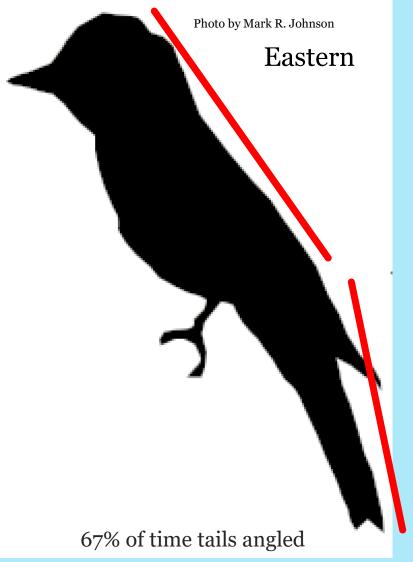


Fig. 5. Percentage of photographs (horizontal axis) of Eastern and Western Wood-Pewees that fall into the three categories of tail posture: angled downward, held straight, and angled upward. Eastern tends to hold its tail downward more often than Western, which prefers to hold its tail straight in line with the back. *Data analyzed by Cin-Ty Lee; figure by Kei Sochi.*

DIAGNOSTIC FIELD MARKS SILHOUETTES (GISS & STRUCTURE)





DIAGNOSTIC FIELD MARKS WINGBARS & COLOR OF UNDERPARTS



Western Wood-pewee



Eastern Wood-pewee

DIAGNOSTIC FIELD MARKS WING BARS & COLOR OF UNDERPARTS





Western Wood-pewee

Eastern Wood-pewee

WING CHORD VS TAIL LENGTH

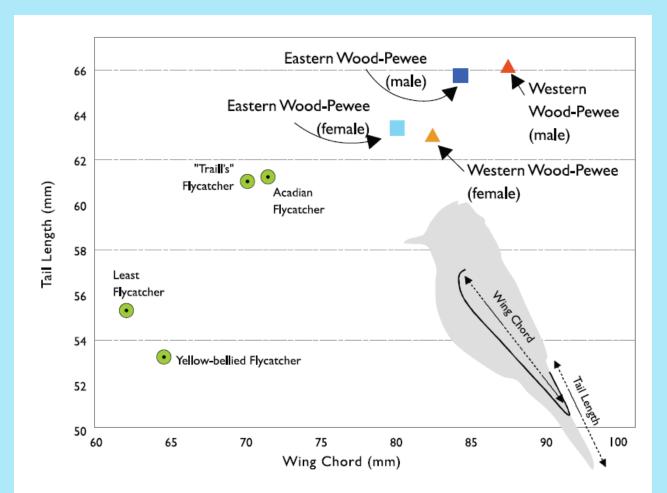
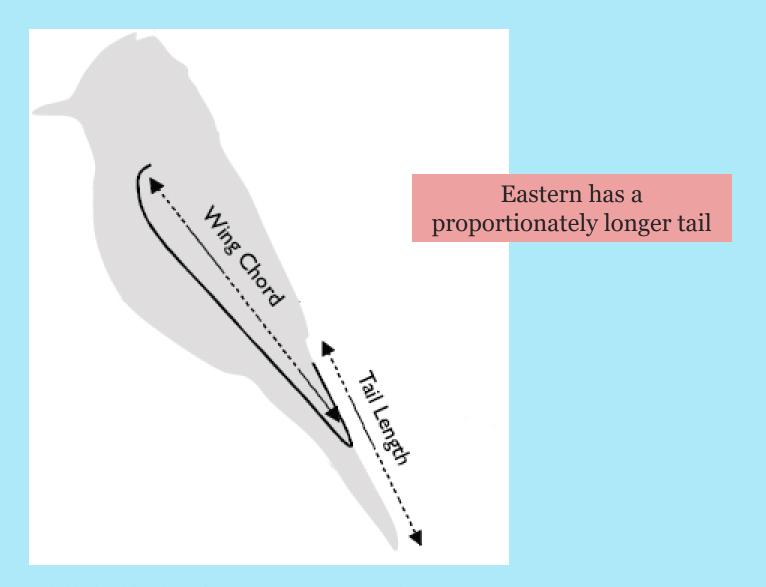


Fig. 3. Tail length vs. wing chord length (in millimeters) using data from Rising and Schueler (1980) for wood-pewees and Pyle (1997a, 1997b) for Least, Acadian, Yellow-bellied, and "Traill's" (Alder and Willow) Flycatchers. *Data analyzed by Cin-Ty Lee; figure by Kei Sochi*.

WING CHORD VS TAIL LENGTH



Field Identification of Western & Eastern Wood-pewees; Birding Magazine; 2008;

WOOD-PEWEE SUMMARY

Western

- Straighter back & tail
- Darker coloration
- More extensive vest
- Duller upper & bright lower wing bar
- Generally dusky lower mandible.

Eastern

- Tends to hold tail cocked slightly downward
- Lighter overall coloration
- Wing bars equally bright
- Pale lower mandible
- Very slightly proportionately longer tail.