

Newfoundland Gray-cheeked Thrush

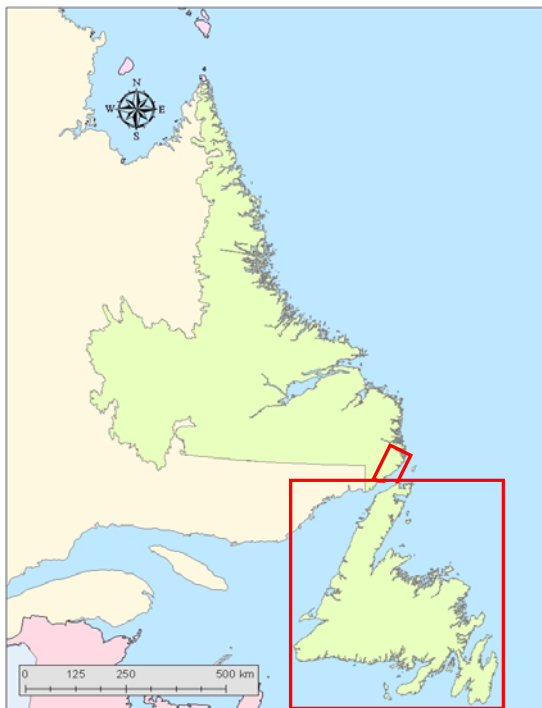
(*Catharus minimus minimus*)

- Gray-cheeked Thrush are slightly larger than other *Catharus* thrushes and their upperparts and face are grayish.
- The Newfoundland subspecies has brownish-olive upperparts and flanks, a cream washed breast and often have chestnut edging on their wings and tails.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush are long-distance migrants that winter in South America.



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Provincial Distribution



Habitat/ Range

Gray-cheeked Thrush breed in boreal forests across North America, as well as in northeastern Siberia. In Newfoundland they have been reported as being most common on the Great Northern Peninsula, the northeast coast, and the Avalon Peninsula, and less common on the west coast and in the interior.

Population Trends

Anecdotal and research data clearly indicate a pronounced recent decline in their population size, though exact measurements are difficult because of data gaps. Breeding Bird Survey data indicate that this subspecies has declined by approximately 95% over the past 35 years.

Limiting Factors and Threats

The reasons for the decline in the Gray-cheeked Thrush population have not been identified. It is possible that loss of habitat, nest predation, and mortality during migration as a result of collisions with human-made structures have contributed to population decline.

Special Significance

Newfoundland Gray-cheeked Thrush are an important component of the avian community within Newfoundland.

You can help protect the Newfoundland Gray-cheeked Thrush:

- Report any sightings to the Wildlife Division.
- Participate in bird surveys and counts.
- Support habitat protection for all our rare species.

Department of Environment & Conservation

Wildlife Division

Endangered Species & Biodiversity

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