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Cover photo: Pileated Woodpecker, 8 June 2002, Mehama, Marion Co. Photo/S. Dowlan

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A Message from your President

Mary Anne Sohlstrom, President, 4792 Lancaster Drive NE #108, Salem, OR 97305, hrndlark@juno.com

Ah, the Christmas Bird Count season is nearly here! Now, I know there are birders out there who absolutely will not do a CBC. It’s always raining, they hate counting the endless flocks of mallards, it’s always raining, beating the kack for another two song sparrows just isn’t their cup of tea and of course, it IS always raining.

Then there is that weird group who thrive on the challenge. In a recent exchange on Oregon Birders On Line about “Extreme Birding” experiences, there were more that a few examples of driving rains, howling winds, vertical descents down sheer cliff faces... all in the name of Citizen Science! I count myself among those who love Christmas Bird Counts. I’m the compiler for the Forest Grove CBC, I participate in as many counts as I can and even take two weeks of vacation at Christmas so I can do lots of CBC’s. (oh, and I do spend a little time with my family.)

Why do we do it? Citizen Science. That marvelous opportunity to contribute to a huge body of data, to make a contribution as a volunteer and as an amateur. Oh, and we get our names published in the Christmas Bird Count issue of American Birds every year! There are many opportunities to participate in Citizen Science during the year - Breeding Bird Surveys, Spring and Fall Migration Counts, Breeding Bird Atlas efforts and of course, the grand-daddy of them all - the Christmas Bird Count.

If you have never participated, maybe this is the year. The weather gurus tell us this winter is supposed to be warmer and drier (maybe it won’t rain on your count). The preliminary schedule of Oregon and Southwest Washington CBC’s was published in Oregon Birds 28(3), and an updated and complete schedule is on the OFO website at www.oregonbirds.org. Pick a count near you and join the fun!

We lost a friend recently. McBarron the birding dog saw her last life bird, a Pileated Woodpecker, on Saturday, October 26. McBarron belonged to an odd fraternity...pooches with life lists. There are several of these four-legged birders out there, usually seen leading their hapless owner along (the two-legged companion is allowed to carry the scope). To the Maggies and Haleys and Lillians and McBarrons out there - get good birds!
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The Twentieth-century Range Expansion of the Wrentit (Chamaea fasciata) in Oregon

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Small, brown, and mostly sedentary—and apparently unable or unwilling to fly across the mouth of the Columbia River—the Wrentit (Chamaea fasciata) seems an unlikely candidate for range expansion. Yet in the past 100 years or so, this species has staged a remarkable expansion of its range in western Oregon. In this article I trace the known historical and recent expansion of the species in Oregon, and briefly consider mechanisms for expansion and implications for subspecies.

Earliest records

Referring to coastal populations, Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) commented “Perhaps it has increased in recent years; otherwise, it is hard to account for the fact that Lewis and Clark missed this brilliant songster, as did all the succeeding ornithologists who visited the coast.” Lewis and Clark spent about four rainy months in Clatsop County. They stayed eight days on Tongue Point, beginning 24 November 1805, and then canoed to where they built Fort Clatsop, on the west bank of the Lewis and Clark River. They made excursions to the coast from Fort Clatsop, and eventually headed back up the Columbia River on 23 March 1806 (Cuthright 1969). The Wrentit was not among the species thoroughly described, but could have been represented by one of the numerous “dark sparrows” and “flycatchs” that remained undocumented.

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) listed several published and unpublished sightings and specimens, the earliest of which was a specimen taken at Newport, 28 May 1888. By the early 1900s Wrentits were considered abundant all along the immediate coast. Shelton (1917) wrote, “Abundant resident. Breeds throughout Coast Canadian and Humid Transition [Zones] coastwise. Confined to narrow coastal strip, ranging up western slopes of Coast Range Mountains.” Thus, while Wrentits may have occurred on the entire Oregon coast during the time of Lewis and Clark, it is also possible that Wrentits expanded their range to the Oregon coast, or farther north along the Oregon coast since the time of Lewis and Clark. Since no data are available from the mid-1800s, we may never know.

First interior records

The first records of the Wrentit away from the coast were a pair that Jewett collected at Klamath Falls 7 November 1912 (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940). Those authors had no other records from the Klamath Falls area. In the Rogue Valley, Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) reported that Murie collected a specimen on Louse Creek, near Grants Pass, 10 June 1916, and Jewett took one at Grants Pass 10 December 1918. Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) subsequently noted birds on numerous occasions near Grants Pass, and Jewett noted them in Jackson County, 22 March to 6 April 1916, during a stay at Gold Hill, and 13 November 1917 at Medford (also see Gabrielson 1931). Two specimens (USNM) were taken from near the former town of Anchor (about 80 km southeast of Klamath Falls) 23 March 1918 (Jewett 1944).

All the above data were summarized and plotted on a map of Oregon counties (Figure 2). Data shown in Figure 2 were then used to develop a rough map of the expansion of the known range of the Wrentit in Oregon in one- to three-decade increments (Figure 3). In some cases, when ‘connecting the dots’ of the known range, I skirted around large physiographic features such as the Willamette Valley and high-elevation ridges rather than drawing a straight line between them. Finally, I drew from each of these sources to narrate the known and probable chronology of the range expansion of the Wrentit in Oregon.
10 miles east of Azalea), southern Douglas County, on 7 August 1916 (Browning 1992).

**Interior expansion**

Alfred Shelton (1914), investigating birds during October 1914 in the Garden Valley area, about 5 miles northwest of Roseburg (central Douglas County), did not report Wrentits. Based on descriptions in his report, suitable habitat seemed present and his investigations appeared thorough. Thus, it appears that Wrentits were either very rare in the Garden Valley area at that time, or were not present at all. Substantiating this hypothesis are the field observations of Ira Gabrielson who visited central and southern Douglas County during March 1920. On the 23rd, Gabrielson found three California Towhees in a route from Roseburg to Looking Glass Valley and back. On the 24th he found 15 on a trip from Roseburg to Glide and back. On the 25th he described the California Towhee as common on a circuit including Roseburg, Myrtle Creek, Riddle, Canyonville, and Days Creek Post Office. On the 26th he found one California Towhee in Roseburg (Gabrielson’s field notes *fide* George Jobanek). Presently, California Towhees and Wrentits often share brushy habitat in southwest Oregon lowlands. Given that Gabrielson was a capable observer, I consider his frequent records of the California Towhee and lack of records of the Wrentit to be strong evidence that Wrentits were either absent or in very low numbers in the area at the time of his visit.

Wrentits had not yet been recorded in the interior Umpqua Valley (central Douglas County) at the time of publication of *Birds of Oregon* (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940). Seven years later, Gullion (1948) observed the first Wrentits for the interior Umpqua Valley; “a small colony” in the Garden Valley area near the confluence of the McKenzie River drainage, Lane County, where to my knowledge there have been no reports since, until my own in 2000 (likely due to lack of coverage). The Cottage Grove CBC, south-central Lane County, recorded Wrentits on its second count in December 1972 and on two-thirds of the counts during its 14-year history. This suggests that Wrentits may have been present in the vicinity of Cottage Grove since Gullion’s 1948 observation. Despite the fact that Crow is only a few miles southwest outside the Eugene CBC circle (begun December 1942), Wrentits were not detected in the Eugene area until 23 July 1967, and subsequently on the Eugene CBC in December 1967. The species has been recorded on nearly all counts since then. George (Chip) Jobanek (p.c.) remarked that during the 1970s the Oxbow Burn area, in the Coast Range southwest of Eugene (Smith River drainage, Douglas County), was “filled with Wrentits.” The Alma (-Upper Siukslaw) count, its eastern edge at Crow, was begun December 1977, in which year it recorded 24 Wrentits. This CBC averaged 58 Wrentits during its 11 years of operation, with a maximum of 135 (Table 1).

Bratz (1950) studied birds and their habitats in the central Coast Range in the late 1940s. On 6 March 1949 near Alsea Lookout at about 1500 ft elevation, Bratz and his wife encountered a pair of Wrentits in old-growth brush habitat (described as “chaparral-like in appearance”) and watched them for about half an hour (they were probably on the south face of Prairie Mountain, near the border of southwest Benton County and northwest Lane County). Searches in

**Some concepts in understanding bird distribution:** When considering historical changes in bird distribution, it is important to understand that the ‘known range’ at any point in time is limited by what observers know at that time, and likely represents a subset of the true range. The reason is simply that birds may occur in some areas not known to any observers. Therefore, some locations that have recently been discovered to have Wrentits may have supported Wrentits for many years prior to discovery. As the number and skills of observers and accessibility of landscapes increase, known ranges of a species may expand simply due to increased coverage in space and time, and not due to an actual increase in range by the species. This reality highlights the importance of “negative data” (reports of observer effort with no detection of the species) in documenting range expansions. Fortunately, some areas of Oregon have such data, but other areas do not. Therefore, in reading the accounts below and examining the accompanying maps, keep in mind that what is being presented is the known range over time. The actual range of the Wrentit may have been 20-30 years (or miles) ahead of the known range in more remote areas.
the area a few weeks later did not reveal the birds, but on 24 April 1949, another or the same pair was observed along the road to Prairie Mountain, again at an elevation of about 1500 ft. The pair was in a 10-ft tall Douglas-fir amid heavy brush. These birds were described as “no less vociferous than wren-tits at the coast.”

Bratz (1950) mentioned that the “old growth brush” extended many years after fire or logging and occupied “large portions” of the Coast Range. Upon contemplating his observations, Bratz hypothesized that Wrentits may expand throughout the Coast Range. Indeed, it appears they were in the process of doing so, at least in the central Coast Range. About the same time, Jane Dirks-Edmunds had a small study area in an old-growth Douglas-fir/western hemlock forest on the north side of Saddleback (Saddle/Saddle Bag) Mountain, at an elevation of about 1400-1500 ft, in extreme northeast Lincoln County (Dirks-Edmunds 1947). This area was logged in 1940 and Dirks-Edmunds subsequently monitored the ecological change in the area (Dirks-Edmunds 1962, 1998). In the late 1950s, an unfamiliar song was heard in the area for several summers, which turned out to be Wrentits. Three fledglings were observed in July 1960 (Dirks-Edmunds 1998: 169-170). “At that time, Wrentits in Oregon were known only as inhabitants of dense brushy areas along the coast,” (Dirks-Edmunds 1998). At the study area Wrentits were reported to leave by late November and return by the middle of March (Dirks-Edmunds 1998).

Sturges (1955), who worked in the Corvallis municipal watershed, predominantly on the east side of Marys Peak, did not record Wrentit, but there was only one regenerating clearcut at the north end of the area. However, only a decade later, on 24 May 1964, and about 10 miles southeast, Dave Marshall (p.c.) and his son heard a Wrentit singing near Gray Creek at William L. Finley NWR. This was probably the first record in Benton County. Although this location is only a few miles south of the Corvallis CBC, which began December 1962, it was not until December 1976 that the Corvallis CBC recorded Wrentit, when the count circle was shifted south to include a portion of the refuge (Table 1).

“Along the Oregon coast they stay close to the dense shrubby growth; with the increase of the dense growth of brush through the Coast Range, will the wren-tit invade this region and become a typical species of the old growth brush habitat? It is entirely possible.”—Bratz (1950)

About the same time, Jobanek (1976) roughly plotted on a map all known specimens and sightings of Wrentits in Oregon (the combined set is plotted in Figure 2). Following Jobanek’s cue, it seems prudent to review what we know of the Wrentit’s range expansion at this point and consider the source of the southern Willamette Valley birds.

Bratz (1950) commented “The ornithologists who toured Oregon during the 19th century paid little attention to the Coast Range.” Indeed it appears that even into the early twentieth century very little ornithological work took place in the Coast Range. The first significant work appears to be that conducted by McNab (1944), Dirks-Edmunds (1947) (a student of McNab’s), Bratz (1950), and Sturges (1955). Since then a dozen or more bird studies have been conducted in the central Coast Range, most detecting Wrentit. Based on (1) the early records of Gullion (1951) in the southern Willamette Valley prior to widespread populations in the Umpqua Valley, (2) records in the 1950s of Wrentits in the central Coast Range, (3) the huge population ‘stumbled upon’ by the Alma-Upper Siuslaw CBC in 1977 adjacent to the southern Willamette Valley, and (4) the relative scarcity of western Cascade foothill records adjacent to the Willamette Valley compared to eastern Coast Range records, it appears that Wrentits in the southern Willamette Valley likely were immigrants from coastal populations.

After Jobanek (1976) published his summary, the known range of the Wrentit expanded north (or east at increasingly more northern locations; see Figures 2 and 3, Tables 1-3) along the east slope of the Coast Range to Dallas, Polk County, in August 1980, and to the north-central Coast Range on the Trask Summit BBS route, Tillamook County section (Karan Fairchild p.c.), in 1994. Wrentits were found immediately upon initiation of the Airlie CBC in the eastern Coast Range, southern Polk County, in December 1998 (Paul Adamus p.c.), and have been found as far east as E. E. Wilson Wildlife Area, northeast Benton County, in August 2001.

In the western Cascades the known range expanded east in the North Umpqua drainage to near Toketee Reservoir in 1985; northeast from Oakridge to near upper Sidewalk Creek in the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the Willamette River drainage in 1992 and southeast from Oakridge to Hills Creek in 2001, east of the reservoir with that name; and east in the McKenzie River drainage to regenerating clearcuts near Vida in summer 2000. Along the valley-foothill interface the known range expanded north to Linn County where birds were found on the first Brownsville CBC in January 1994, near Holley in 2000, and in upper One Horse Slough east of Lebanon in 1999. The Toketee Reservoir, Hills Creek, and Holley sites were previ-
ously monitored for 1+, 9, and 5 years respectively without detecting Wrentits.

Our understanding of Wrentits in Klamath County is extremely limited. We have no record of Wrentits in that area between the 1910s and Steve Summers’ records in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and no records since 1984 (Kevin Spencer p.e., Table 3). The records for the Lapham Reservoir/Barns Valley BBS at the Klamath/Lake County line (Figure 2) are unverifiable at this time. The report from the Baker area (Table 3) is unverifiable at this time. Populations appear to be very rare or intermittent in the Klamath Falls area.

Subspecies and expansion: was it *margra* from the south or *phaea* from the west?

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) and later the American Ornithologists’ Union (1957) recognized two subspecies as occurring in Oregon: *C. f. phaea* in the humid coastal belt of northwest Oregon to the California border, and a disjunct coastal population of *henshawi* in interior southwest Oregon. Browning (1992) described the Rogue Valley birds as a new subspecies, *margra*, and confined the northern range of *henshawi* to northern California. An apparent omission, neither AOU (1983) nor AOU (1998) mention interior populations of the Wrentit in Oregon.

Early perspectives on expansion of Wrentits in interior Oregon were that birds expanded from the south. When Gullion (1948) discovered a small colony near Roseburg, central Douglas County, in 1947, he commented that the birds were “somewhat grayer and lighter” than *phaea*, and stated that the birds “undoubtedly” were *henshawi*, but no specimens were collected. Gullion (1948) commented that a “general northwestward movement of Sonoran birds … is now evident,” and stated that a northward extension of range of this species was not surprising. Later, the AOU (1957) apparently agreed, placing Roseburg in the range of *henshawi*, and posited that Gullion’s (1951) sight records from the southern Willamette Valley “may also be of this race.” The decision of the AOU was made based on Gullion’s (1948) sight records and despite the specimen of *phaea* from the former town of Anchor (southern Douglas County) mentioned in Gabrielson and Jewett (1940).

Once Wrentits made a more substantial invasion of the southern and western edges of the Willamette Valley—or perhaps when observers began to more fully recognize their presence—Jobanek (1975) revived the question of the origin of these birds and their subspecies. He considered coastal *phaea* to be at least as likely as southerly *henshawi* as a possible source of the southern Willamette Valley birds, and cited Banks’s (1964) hypothesis regarding interior expansion of White-crowned Sparrows as an example. No substantial work on the Wrentit followed, but the idea that the coastal form invaded the southern Willamette Valley became the favored hypothesis (e.g., Harrington-Tweit et al. 1981, Gillson 2001, Table 3).

More recently, U.S. National Museum taxonomist M. Ralph Browning (1992) examined three specimens from southern Douglas County and described them all as “definitely darker and browner than *henshawi*.” A relatively recent specimen (1987) collected 2 miles southeast of Canyonville “is dorsally darker brown than *margra* and less reddish than *phaea*, and is paler ventrally than either subspecies.” Two other individuals, collected in 1916 at Anchor, appeared similar to worn examples of *phaea*, and are probably the birds mentioned by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940). Given this decidedly mixed bag, Browning (1992) opted not to assign the southern Douglas County specimens to subspecies until additional material became available. Apparently no specimens have been taken or examined from the central Umpqua Valley northward, west of the Coast Range summit.

An additional word on subspecies dynamics: Bowers (1960) found that Wrentits in a small area north of San Francisco, California, varied slightly in average appearance and measurements over a distance of only 20-40 miles, likely due to low genetic exchange in this highly sedentary species. He noted that Wrentits averaged lighter in color in drier areas, were heavier in colder areas, and had longer flight feathers in areas of sparser vegetation. He also noted greater variation in coloration in more variable (generally interior vs. coastal) climates. The implication is that interior birds north of the Rogue Valley, regardless of their original source, may end up looking different from either *phaea* or *margra*. The rate at which such differentiation would occur is unknown.

In summary, records of historical occurrence strongly suggest that southern Willamette Valley birds arrived from the expansion of coastal *phaea* via brushfields created in the central Coast Range through logging and fire during the early and mid-1900s. Nevertheless, immigration of
southern birds into the Umpqua Valley and northward cannot be ruled out, and mixing of immigrants from both populations remains a possibility. In any case, the subspecific identity of Wrentits currently breeding in and north of the central Umpqua Valley and east of the Coast Range summit has not been examined and therefore remains unverified. The entire western Oregon population deserves investigation using additional specimens (Browning 1995).

Future expansion or contraction

Given the track record of this species in relation to its observers, it seems likely that Wrentits already occur undetected in small numbers, at least as dispersants in August and September if not as breeders, in northwest Yamhill County, western Washington County, and western Columbia County on the east slope of the northern Coast Range. (Note: there are unconfirmed, second-hand reports from the latter two counties, *fide* Greg Gillson p.c.). Similarly, the Wrentit may already be present in the North Santiam, Mollala, and Clackamas river drainages in the western foothills of the Cascades. (Note: Roy Gerig spent about 7 days during June-August 2002 in the former two drainages and did not detect Wrentits, although he was not specifically looking for them.)

In addition, the Wrentits present at E. E. Wilson Wildlife Area in northeast Benton County are less than 4 miles from southwest Marion County. The vicinity of Luckiamute Landing (across the Willamette River from the confluence of the Santiam River) seems to be a likely crossing point. It will be interesting to see if Wrentits are first found in Marion County in the eastern valley foothills, or near the Willamette River or west Salem Hills.

I worked several years in the early 1990s in the vicinity of Blue River (about 40 miles east of Eugene/Springfield, Lane County) without ever noting the presence of Wrentits, but found them in 2000 just a few miles west near Vida. Thus it seems likely that the eastern front of the species’ range in the McKenzie River drainage is approaching Blue River, if it has not already passed it.

The possible occurrence of Wrentits in shrubby habitats (if they exist) near the Jackson/Klamath County border should be investigated. One point on Jobanek’s (1976) map was in far northeast Jackson County, only a few miles from the Klamath County border (Figure 2). More recently, Norm Barrett (p.c.) has had the species as far east as Ginkgo Creek north of Prospect, northeast Jackson County, and on Salt Creek Road and Lake Creek Road near Lakecreek, east-central Jackson County.

Providing that habitat exists, it seems likely that Wrentits would pioneer new locations within the broader range of occupation. Browning (1992, 1999) commented that Wrentits had become more common (fairly common) since his earlier publication on the area (Browning 1975), which listed them as uncommon. Several BBS routes within the general range of the species may eventually detect Wrentits (Figures 1 and 2), e.g., Svensen/Nicolai Mountain (northeast Clatsop County), Fish Lake (east-central Douglas County), Sams Valley, Emigrant Lake, Prospect and possibly Whiskey Spring (all Jackson County), and Riley Peak (western Polk County; Roy Gerig has independently found Wrentits along this route in recent years, but it was officially run only 1994-1995). Similarly, the Nestucca Bay CBC (run only two years in the early 1990s) is well within the Wrentit’s known range, and the Upper Nestucca, Sodaville, and Monmouth CBCs are near the current expansion zone of this species (Figures 1 and 2), and may record Wrentit if reinstated.

One of the most interesting and perplexing aspects of the expansion (or lack thereof) of this species is the very subdued expansion along the Columbia River in Clatsop County. Are the northern birds more sedentary in nature? Are there unidentified barriers along the Columbia River? Is shrub habitat absent or inadequate in the forest land in northern Clatsop and Columbia counties? Or have people just not looked there? Mike Patterson (p.c.) suggests that differing land ownerships and associated management practices may play a role. In particular, some landowners spray heavily in clearcuts to reduce shrubs and forbs that compete with conifer regeneration. These are the shrubs that would otherwise constitute Wrentit habitat.

Despite the impressive expansion that the Wrentit has staged to date, the range of the Wrentit may remain stable or contract in some areas if habitat is not continually created through fire or timber harvest, or maintained in persistent shrublands. I suspect that in areas of northwest Oregon where timber harvest continues and shrubs are allowed to grow, the Wrentit will maintain its presence and probably continue to expand. In areas where shrubs are inhibited by herbicides or conifer canopy closure, the Wrentit will decline in numbers and range.

As a final note to field observers, it appears that there is some dispersal of birds during June-October, but especially in August. For example, there are many records of Wrentits in Eugene over the past few decades during these months in areas where they don’t generally occur (Larry McQueen p.c., Dave Irons p.c.). Thus, for those particularly interested in finding the vanguard of the Wrentit expansion, these seem to be the best months during which to look. In addition, playing recorded songs can be very helpful in locating this species.
Table 1. Records of the Wrentit from CBCs in the twentieth-century expansion zone, interior western Oregon north of the Rogue Valley through 2000. CBCs in this zone with no Wrentit records are not listed. (Note: Medford and Klamath Falls are not located in the expansion zone, but were included to illustrate the substantial delay in recording the species at these locations.) CBCs are ordered from north to south. Shaded rows show counts that had many years detecting no Wrentits prior to detecting Wrentits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBC</th>
<th>Date of First CBC</th>
<th>Years conducted before first detection</th>
<th>Date of first record on CBC</th>
<th>Number at first detection</th>
<th>Proportion of years detected since and including first occurrence</th>
<th>Maximum number recorded in any one year</th>
<th>Median recorded during years with detections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brownsville</td>
<td>1/2/1994</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1/2/1994</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene²</td>
<td>12/27/1942</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12/25/1967</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31/33</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alma (-Upper Siuslaw)³</td>
<td>12/19/1977</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12/19/1977</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11/11</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseburg⁵</td>
<td>12/21/1974</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12/21/1974</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22/24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medford⁶</td>
<td>12/18/1932</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12/29/1959</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25/41</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klamath Falls⁶</td>
<td>12/24/1935</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12/31/1983</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1/15</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The CBC database has record of a single 1912-1913 season count; it was without Wrentit. The circle was moved to include portions of William L. Finley NWR in Dec 1976, and most Wrentit records from that time on came from Woodpecker Loop Trail and Bellfountain Road (Fred Ramsey p.c.).

² The CBC database has record of a single 1912-1913 season count; it was without Wrentit.

³ The last count was 3 Jan 1988. The first count is not in the CBC database, but is reported in Carlson (1978).

⁴ Last count 23 Dec 1984. First count involved only 6 observers, mostly beginning birders (Mike Patterson p.c.).

⁵ The CBC database has record of a 1959-1960 season count, but there was not another one until the 1974-1975 season. The 1959-1960 season count did not record Wrentit, but they were known from the vicinity 12 years earlier.

⁶ The Medford and Klamath Falls areas had Wrentit records decades previous to the first CBC records.

Table 2. Records of the Wrentit from Breeding Bird Surveys in the twentieth-century expansion zone, east of the immediate coast and north of the Rogue Valley, through 2000. Routes are ordered from north to south. Routes in this zone with no Wrentit records are not listed.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route (route number)</th>
<th>First Year of Route</th>
<th>Years run before first detection</th>
<th>Year of first detection</th>
<th>Number at first detection</th>
<th>Proportion of years detected since and including first occurrence</th>
<th>Maximum recorded in any one year</th>
<th>Median recorded during years with detections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trask Summit (69201)</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salado (69009)</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11/26</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldport (69209)</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4/6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher (69336)</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klickitat Mtn. (69236)</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winberry (69019)</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorane (69243)</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7/7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elkton (69050)</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23/24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umpqua (69018)</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearwater (69051)</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green (69218)</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days Creek (69026)</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17/28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Wrentits were recorded for the first time in 2001 on the Warner Mtn. route (69219), se. Lane County (Korpi 2001c, Tom Mickel p.c.), after 9 years with no detections.

Table 3. Oregon records of Wrentit published since 1940, and selected unpublished non-coastal (mostly) records. Most CBC and BBS reports are not included. The “Map” column indicates Y=yes the observation is included on the map in Figure 2; N=no the observation is not on the map in Figure 2; R=the report is a repeat from a previously mapped location; X=no sighting, comment only; CBC=a CBC record. Eastern Oregon records are listed first, then western Oregon. Bracketed comments are my own.

### Eastern Oregon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Comment associated with report</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Observer(s)</th>
<th>Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Sep 1974</td>
<td>Baker, Baker Co.</td>
<td>What was believed to be a Wrentit was seen…</td>
<td>Rogers 1975</td>
<td>Ava Steiger</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Jan 1979</td>
<td>Aspen Lake Road, Off of Hwy 140, near Howards Bay, Upper Klamath L., 10 mi w. of Klamath Falls, Klamath Co.</td>
<td>2 Wrentits …apparently furnished the most northerly record e. of the Cascades</td>
<td>Rogers 1979a, Steve Summers personal field notes.</td>
<td>Steve Summers</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Jun 1979</td>
<td>Klamath R. canyon near the California border, Klamath Co.</td>
<td>Yielded a Wrentit</td>
<td>Rogers 1979b, Steve Summers personal field notes.</td>
<td>Steve Summers</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Apr 1980</td>
<td>Moore Park, Klamath Falls, Klamath Co.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Steve Summers personal field notes</td>
<td>Steve Summers</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Apr and 2-7 May 1980</td>
<td>Hamaker Mtn Rd., near Keno, and Klamath R. Canyon, Klamath Co.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Steve Summers personal field notes</td>
<td>Steve Summers</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jan 1981</td>
<td>S. end of Link R., between Upper Klamath L. and Lake Ewauna, Klamath Co.</td>
<td>2 Wrentits were along the … for a new locality.</td>
<td>Rogers 1981 Steve Summers personal field notes.</td>
<td>Steve Summers</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Jul 1981</td>
<td>Link R., between Upper Klamath L. and Lake Ewauna, Klamath Co.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Steve Summers personal field notes</td>
<td>Steve Summers</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Jul 1981</td>
<td>Link R., between Upper Klamath L. and Lake Ewauna, Klamath Co.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Steve Summers personal field notes</td>
<td>Steve Summers</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Jun 1982</td>
<td>Moore Park, Klamath Falls, Klamath Co.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Steve Summers personal field notes</td>
<td>Steve Summers</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Jan 1984</td>
<td>Lakeshore Drive (not far from Moore Park and Link R.), Klamath Co.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Steve Summers personal field notes</td>
<td>Steve Summers</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Western Oregon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Comment associated with report</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Observer(s)</th>
<th>Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Jun 1946</td>
<td>1 mi ne. of Crow, sc. Lane Co.</td>
<td>Single bird.</td>
<td>Gullion 1951</td>
<td>Gordon Gullion</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Jun 1948</td>
<td>W. side of Cottage Grove Res., sc. Lane Co.</td>
<td>The habitat was an area of scattered young conifers and brushland on a ne. slope at the edge of a thick Douglas-fir forest.</td>
<td>Evenden 1949, Gullion 1951.</td>
<td>Fred Evenden, Gordon Gullion, Ben Pruitt</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Mar and 24 Apr 1949</td>
<td>Near Alsea Lookout and road to Prairie Mtn., nw. Lane Co.</td>
<td>See text.</td>
<td>Bratz 1950</td>
<td>Rober Bratz and his wife</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Apr or 1 May 1949</td>
<td>Newport, coastal Lincoln Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flahout 1949</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Jun to 9 Aug 1962</td>
<td>Charleston, coastal Coos Co.</td>
<td>Seen frequently</td>
<td>Boggs and Boggs 1963</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Jul 1963</td>
<td>Florence, coastal Lane Co.</td>
<td>Carrying food</td>
<td>Boggs and Boggs 1964</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 May 1964</td>
<td>Gray Cr., Finley NWR, Benton Co.</td>
<td>1 heard singing in morning</td>
<td>David B. Marshall, personal field notes</td>
<td>David B. Marshall and John Marshall</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Sep 1964</td>
<td>Summit, w. Benton Co.</td>
<td>1 banded and another seen. “A rare bird east of the Coast Range.”</td>
<td>Hesse and Hesse 1965a</td>
<td>Ralph Moldenhauer</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 May 1965</td>
<td>Ft. Stevens State Park, nw. Clatsop Co.</td>
<td>Probably most n. locality on the Oregon Coast</td>
<td>Hesse and Hesse 1965b</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Jul 1967</td>
<td>Eugene, c. Lane Co.</td>
<td>Noteworthy, as the species is virtually never found away from the coast.</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1967</td>
<td>Gerald Morsello</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Comment associated with report</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Observer(s)</th>
<th>Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 Dec 1967</td>
<td>Eugene CBC, c. Lane Co.</td>
<td>6 Wrentits were recorded on the Eugene CBC after having been present all during the fall; the species is virtually unrecorded away from the coast, except for the Rogue R. Valley in the extreme s. part of the region.</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1968</td>
<td></td>
<td>CBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Apr 1969</td>
<td>Medford, Jackson Co.</td>
<td>An unusual location.</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1969b</td>
<td>Otis Swisher</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Nov 1971</td>
<td>Finley NWR, Benton Co.</td>
<td>2 Wrentits recorded</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1972a</td>
<td>Fred Zeillemaker</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Apr 1973</td>
<td>Medford, Jackson Co.</td>
<td>4 Wrentits observed</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1973b</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Dec 1973</td>
<td>Cottage Grove CBC, se. Lane Co.</td>
<td>2 Wrentits, 15-ft study</td>
<td>Heilbrun et al. 1974:507</td>
<td></td>
<td>CBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Dec 1973</td>
<td>Finley NWR, Benton Co.</td>
<td>2 observed</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1974a</td>
<td>Fred Zeillemaker</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 1974</td>
<td>Eugene, c. Lane Co.</td>
<td>4 Wrentits mist-netted … all had brood patches.</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1974b</td>
<td>Don Payne fide</td>
<td>Larry McQueen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Oct 1974</td>
<td>Wolf Cr., n. Josephine Co.</td>
<td>A Wrentit was at…</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1975a</td>
<td>Eleanor Pugh</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 1974</td>
<td>Eugene, c. Lane Co.</td>
<td>Several were conspicuous …much of the season</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1975a</td>
<td>Larry McQueen</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Apr 1975</td>
<td>Alsea, sw. Benton Co.</td>
<td>A Wrentit was noted.</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1975b</td>
<td>Lars Norgren</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Nov 1975</td>
<td>Finley NWR, Benton Co.</td>
<td>2 Wrentits were seen.</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1976a</td>
<td>Martin Jacobson,</td>
<td>Fred Ramsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer 1976</td>
<td>Near Medford, Jackson Co.</td>
<td>Wrentits were to be found in 3 different areas.</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1976b</td>
<td>Otis Swisher</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jul 1976</td>
<td>Wolf Cr., n. Josephine Co.</td>
<td>A pair was noted</td>
<td>Crowell and Nehls 1976b</td>
<td>Eleanor Pugh</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>W. Oregon</td>
<td>Wrentits are increasing in the Willamette Valley; several CBCs there had record counts. They are abundant all along the Oregon coastal plain but heretofore rarely reported e. of the Coast Range.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>W. Oregon</td>
<td>Wrentits continue to be found in the Willamette Valley; this sedentary species was once restricted to the immediate vicinity of the coast.</td>
<td>Harrington-Tweit and Mattocks 1978</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>W. Oregon</td>
<td>Other noteworthy range expansions included …n. and e. moving Wrentits.</td>
<td>Sluford and DeSante 1979</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Willamette Valley, Finley NWR</td>
<td>Wrentits continue their residence in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, n. at least to Finley NWR.</td>
<td>Mattocks 1979</td>
<td>Alan Contreras,</td>
<td>Greg Gillson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Jul 1979</td>
<td>Corvallis, Benton Co.</td>
<td>The Wrentit in Corvallis was a short jum p n. of the population around Finley NWR. This species is showing a steady range expansion in the Willamette Valley</td>
<td>Harrington-Tweit et al. 1979.</td>
<td>Elzy and Elzie</td>
<td>Eltzroth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1980</td>
<td>In Ashland, s. Jackson Co.</td>
<td>Wrentid discovered in 2 locations</td>
<td>Watson 1980</td>
<td>Mark Swisher</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Aug 1980</td>
<td>Dallas, Polk Co.</td>
<td>2 Wrentits… suggest this species may be expanding its Willamette Valley range toward Portland</td>
<td>Hunn and Mattocks 1981a</td>
<td>Richard Palmer</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season? 1981?</td>
<td>N. of Corvallis</td>
<td>2 Wrentits … were at the n. vanguard of the species’ expanding Willamette Valley Range</td>
<td>Hunn and Mattocks 1981b</td>
<td>Aaron Skirvin fide Elzy Eltzroth</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer 1981</td>
<td>Azalea, s. Douglas Co., and at Grave Cr., nw. Jackson Co.</td>
<td>Wrentits, probably of the form henshawi, were noted. … This is n. of the historical range of this race and s. of the recent incursion of the coastal form into the Willamette Valley.</td>
<td>Harrington-Tweit et al. 1981, Harry Nehls personal field notes.</td>
<td>Harry Nehls, Otis Swisher, Eleanor Pugh</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Feb 1983</td>
<td>Lookout Point Res., 18 mi se. of Eugene, Lane Co.</td>
<td>Single Wrentit</td>
<td>Mattocks and Hunn 1983</td>
<td>David Fix</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Feb 1983</td>
<td>McDonald Forest nw. of Corvallis</td>
<td>Single Wrentit</td>
<td>Mattocks and Hunn 1983</td>
<td>U. &amp; V. Kigimagi fide Elzy and Elzie Eltzroth</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 May 1984</td>
<td>Dallas Res., 9 mi WSW of Dallas in T8SR7WS1 and the adjacent section west, on Rickreatl Cr., Polk Co.</td>
<td>3 Wrentits…represent the n. extent of their range in the Willamette Valley</td>
<td>Irons 1984, Roy Gerig personal field notes.</td>
<td>Roy Gerig</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Nov 1984</td>
<td>Finley NWR, Benton Co.</td>
<td>A high total of 24 Wrentits were counted.</td>
<td>Heinl 1985</td>
<td>Dawn Conway</td>
<td>R</td>
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Table 3 continued.

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<th>Observer(s)</th>
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<td>8 Sep 1985</td>
<td>Toketee Ranger Station, e. Douglas Co.</td>
<td>2 were a first detection for the site. Subsequently other areas nearby.</td>
<td>Heinl 1986, Fix 1990</td>
<td>David Fix</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>22 Mar and 17 May 1986</td>
<td>Finley NWR, Benton Co.</td>
<td>A few Wrentits were noted at their outpost.....</td>
<td>Mattocks 1986</td>
<td>Elzy Eltzroth et al., and Alan McGie</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 1986</td>
<td>Toketee, e. Douglas Co.</td>
<td>A pair was also still resident</td>
<td>Mattocks 1986</td>
<td>David Fix</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>S-facing slopes above Deception Cr., rd 5847, 4 mi w. of Oakridge, e. Lane Co.</td>
<td>Several pairs</td>
<td>Matt Hunter personal field notes</td>
<td>Matt Hunter</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Oct 1989</td>
<td>Near Black Rock, w. Polk Co.</td>
<td>At the n. edge of their Willamette Valley Range, which is expanding northward. It must be considered likely by any active birder who has witnessed their ongoing expansion into 'garbage habitat' in sw. Oregon that the spread of this species into Yamhill Co., w. Washington Co. and, ultimately, the Portland area, is simply a matter of time.</td>
<td>Tweet and Fix 1990, Fix and Heinl 1990</td>
<td>Roy Gerig</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Jun to 1 Jul 1990</td>
<td>W. 1/3 of Polk Co., &gt;1000 ft elevation, on summit or e. slope of Coast Range</td>
<td>In the 8 years I have been birding the Coast Range, I have gotten the impression that the Wrentit is increasing on the interior e. slope, and it is in this habitat where it is most common.</td>
<td>Gerig 1992</td>
<td>Roy Gerig</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Upper Sidewalk Cr. about 10 mi n.-ne. of Oakridge, e. Lane Co.</td>
<td>1 bird singing</td>
<td>Matt Hunter personal field notes</td>
<td>Matt Hunter</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-1990s</td>
<td>Lake Cr. Rd., s. of Lakecreek, ec. Jackson Co.</td>
<td>Small population</td>
<td>Norm Barrett</td>
<td>Jackson Co. birders</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 Aug 1996</td>
<td>Mill Cr., nc. Polk Co.</td>
<td>1…was at or near the n. limit for the species along the w. edge of the Willamette Valley.</td>
<td>Gilligan 1997</td>
<td>Barb Rupert</td>
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<td>28-30 Aug 1996</td>
<td>Knappa, nc. Clatsop Co.</td>
<td>Perhaps farther inland than had previously been expected in the area.</td>
<td>Gilligan 1997</td>
<td>Dave Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1998</td>
<td>Salt Cr. Rd., n. of Lakecreek, ec. Jackson Co.</td>
<td>Had them every year since.</td>
<td>Norm Barrett personal field notes</td>
<td>Norm Barrett</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>Ginkgo Cr., n. of Prospect, nc. Jackson Co.</td>
<td>In clearcut</td>
<td>Norm Barrett personal field notes</td>
<td>Norm Barrett</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2000</td>
<td>1 mi s. of the Gnat Cr. Fish Hatchery, ne. Clatsop Co.</td>
<td>1 male singing</td>
<td>Lee Cain personal field notes</td>
<td>Lee Cain</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 May 2000</td>
<td>3 mi up the Calapooia R. from Holley, Linn Co.</td>
<td>1+2 singing males. On the 5th year of a survey of the same 150-ac parcel.</td>
<td>Gillison 2001</td>
<td>Lori Hennings</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>W. Oregon</td>
<td>It has apparently used clearcuts to cross the Coast Range and is now regular in the e. coastal foothills n. to Yamhill Co.</td>
<td>Gillson 2001</td>
<td>Greg Gillson</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer 2000</td>
<td>Within about 5 mi radius of Vida, Lane Co.</td>
<td>3-4 scattered singing birds</td>
<td>Matt Hunter personal field notes</td>
<td>Matt Hunter</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 Aug 2000</td>
<td>Along Willamette R. in Eugene, Lane Co.</td>
<td>First time found in town. [There are numerous unpublished records in Eugene city limits.]</td>
<td>Korpi 2001a</td>
<td>Roger Robb</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 Dec 2000</td>
<td>Eugene CBC, e. Lane Co.</td>
<td>5 was a high number [Actually about average.]</td>
<td>Korpi 2001b</td>
<td>fide Roger Robb</td>
<td>CBC</td>
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<td>16 Jun 2001</td>
<td>Hills Cr., stop #6 on Warner Mtn. BBS, se. Lane Co.</td>
<td>1…was a rare sighting given the mid-elevation Cascades location.</td>
<td>Korpi 2001c, Tom Mickel personal field notes</td>
<td>Tom and Allison Mickel</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>9 Aug 2001</td>
<td>Sw. of Dallas, Polk Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contreras 2002</td>
<td>Roy Gerig</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Sep 2001</td>
<td>Jackson-Frazier Wetlands, Benton Co.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Contreras 2002</td>
<td>Don Boucher</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Nov 2001</td>
<td>Near Adair, n. Benton Co.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Contreras 2002</td>
<td>Joel Geier</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 Aug 2002</td>
<td>Big Noise and Bigfoot Roads, not far from Gnat Cr. Fish Hatchery, ne. Clatsop Co.</td>
<td>2 males and 1 female singing</td>
<td>Lee Cain personal field notes</td>
<td>Lee Cain</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
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Figure 1. Key to Christmas Bird Count (gray circles) and Breeding Bird Survey (gray squiggly lines) names. CBC names are in mixed case and horizontal; BBS names are in upper case and generally parallel to the general lay of the route. County names are in an alternative font, in upper case, and horizontal.

Figure 2. The record of Wrentit occurrence in Oregon published after Gabrielson and Jewett (1940). CBC years represent the latter portion of the season, thus records from December 1976 are shown as 1977. A few CBCs had one or two counts several decades prior to the years given. CBC years are always placed horizontally, usually to the left of the circle, and BBS years are typically parallel to the general path of the route. All records given by Jobanek (1976) are shown except for Portland area reports (Arbib et al. 1973:498, Crowell and Nehls 1973a), which were later considered unconfirmed (Harry Nehls p.c.). Note, a Wrentit was detected on the Warner Mountain BBS route (shown as having no detections in southeast Lane County) in 2001.
Figure 3. The approximate known range of Wrentit during several time periods. The late 1800s coastal distribution and the Rogue Valley records in the 1910s-1920s were based on Gabrielson and Jewett (1940). The 1930s-1950s range was based primarily on Gullion (1948, 1951), Bratz (1950), and Dirks-Edmunds (1947, 1962, 1998). The 1960s-1970s area was based on Jobanek (1976). The 1980-2001 area was based on recent CBC and BBS records as well as other observations listed in Table 3 and shown in Figure 2. Observer coverage and Wrentit records in the rugged southern coastal mountains have been very infrequent, thus the dashed lines indicate greater uncertainty in this area, and may better represent increasing observer coverage than Wrentit expansion.
Sources Cited


This Harlequin Duck hen with a brood of 5 ducklings later joined a second brood of 5 near Old Miners Meadow on Quartzville Creek. I saw at least 5 individual broods in a 2 mile section of stream. July 10, 2002.

This Harlequin Duck hen with a brood of 3 slightly older ducklings was wary and quickly moved her young around me and away downstream. Quartzville Creek, July 10, 2002.
Harlequin Ducks!

A Photo Essay by Stephen Dowlan

Quartzville Creek, Linn County

Harlequins are energy conservers. They would much rather remain on a sunny rock than expend energy swimming away...but they will! July 10, 2002.

When Harlequin Duck broods are concentrated on Quartzville Creek in July and August, they often join in large groups to feed. This group was hoping to escape me together as I photographed them. July 10, 2002.
On 21 January 2001, on one of my regular visits to lower Mallard/Dorsey Lane a few miles south of Dayton, I found what I believe is the first recorded Black Phoebe in Yamhill County. That individual spent several weeks near some water-filled gravel pits about 200 yards from the Willamette River. Ten months later, on 18 November, a phoebe that I suspect was the same individual reappeared at the same location. When the river flooded the area a few weeks later it disappeared.

Four months later on 17 March, 2002, I found a single Black Phoebe about two miles farther south near the end of Greenacres Road. It seems likely that it was the same bird that had been flooded out at Dorsey Lane. Over the next several weeks I frequently observed it capturing insects along a 300 yard section of the river’s shoreline. It was usually quite easy to locate by its far-reaching, but mellow call notes. On 6 June I was surprised to see two Black Phoebes there. One of them appeared to be gathering bits of mud to carry behind an overhang at the top of the vertical river bank. On 15 June, I found the completed nest. The nest was attached to a chunk of sod that had been undermined by the river and was now hanging down, suspended by intertwined grass roots. In each gust of wind it swayed slightly. I was not able to see into the nest, so I returned on the following day with a mirror and photographed the four white, unmarked eggs.

On 4 July I first observed one adult carrying insect prey to the nest. On 13 July both adults were taking large insects, and I decided to check the nest again. I found that one egg had hatched, and the chick was already beginning to show brownish feathers emerging through its downy black covering.

My next visit to the site was on 20 July. During the first hour of watching, the adults did not go to the nest, but did go repeatedly to a clump of trees nearby. Suspecting that the young bird was no longer in the nest, I checked again with the mirror and found only the three eggs. I returned to my watching and eventually saw the fledgling Black Phoebe being fed by one of the adults. On the following day I watched the three birds very actively moving along the riverbank. The adults frequently fed the young bird, already a very agile flyer. Except for some light coloration along the edge of the bill, and a significantly shorter tail, the plumage of the juvenile was very similar to that of the parents, and its tail-wagging technique was flawless.

My last sighting of the young phoebe was on 27 July when I watched one of the adults catch a sizable moth and feed it, with some difficulty, to the begging youngster. On 30 July and again on 4 August I found the female staying in the general vicinity of the nest preening, resting and catching an occasional insect. It appeared that her involvement with her offspring had ended.
Black Phoebe nest with eggs near Dayton, Yamhill County, 16 June 2002. Photo/F. Schrock

Black Phoebe nest with young near Dayton, Yamhill County, 13 July 2002. Photo/F. Schrock
The Neawanna millpond restoration project was established as a joint effort between the City of Seaside, OR, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife and other agencies and organizations interested in wetland recovery and salmon habitat restoration. The site was originally a gravel quarry which produced the ponds and was later turned into a cedar mill. The mill was shut down in the early 1970s. The site was purchased through a combination of grant funded sources (Valdes and Gosser 2001). A comprehensive plan for restoration is currently underway.

This report details bird inventory work carried out from 1999 to 2001. Bird point counts were instituted in an effort to determine the numbers and kinds of bird species that could be found at the restoration site. This data was then compared to vegetation complexity data to connect species use with the habitat types that exist at the site. Birds have the advantage of being common, relatively abundant and easy to study, making them ideal for citizen-based constant monitoring, which is a long-term goal of the ecological observatory.

**METHOD**

Fifteen point count stations were established in the study area approximately 150m (range 97m to 225m) apart. UTM locations for each point were determined by averaging GPS readings taken over several visits. Stations were visited twice per month from April through September and once per month from October through March from April 1999 to March 2001 following Ralph, et al. (1995). Counts were conducted in the mornings beginning within 1 hour of local sunrise. All birds heard or seen during a 3 minute period were recorded. Data was further sorted in the field as being inside or outside 30m from the point.

Supplementary data on percent cover vegetation was recorded and divided as canopy, total shrub, blackberry shrub, grass, total bare ground, bare roadway and water within the 30m radius of each station.

**RESULTS**

**Total Species**

Thirty-five counts were conducted over the two year period and 129 species were recorded. An additional 20 species were observed during bird banding operations and other visits bringing the total number of species to 149. The highest numbers of species were recorded during spring and fall migrations and the lowest during the winter months. Species totals observed in summer were much lower in 1999 then 2000 (Figure 1).

**Density Diagrams**

Three dimensional density diagrams were produced using MATHCAD, a graphic analysis program. Figure 2 shows the vegetative complexity of the study site determined by summing the percent cover values for canopy, shrub, grass and aquatic components. Complexity values were greatest at the interface between the pond and forest areas and least complex in disturbed sites and pasture.

Figure 2 shows the total bird diversity for each of the point stations over 35 visits using only birds seen within 30m of the point. Bird diversity was closely correlated to the vegetative diversity.
and was highest at the pond/forest interface. The area with the lowest bird diversity was the pasture/wetland area. While much of this area has native Slough Sedge (*Carex obnupta*) and Common Rush (*Juncus effusus*), it also has large areas of non-native grasses, including Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), and Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus discolor*). It was, until recently, cow pasture and is still heavily grazed by Elk (*Cervus elaphus*).

**Density Trend Analysis**

To directly assess the relation between vegetative complexity and bird diversity, scatter plots comparing the complexity sums to bird diversity at each station were regressed and the coefficients of correlation determined (Figures 4a). The trend line shows a good correlation between vegetative complexity and bird species diversity (95% confidence at 12 degrees of freedom).

Many of the stations with lower complexity were also the most seriously disturbed with compacted gravel from road beds and remnant mill related concrete foundations, non-native grasses, forbes, and large patches of Himalayan Blackberry. A disturbance index was derived from the sum of percent cover values for road bed (including all compacted gravel) and blackberry. Scatter plots and linear regressions of disturbance (Figure 4b) did not quite meet confidence criteria, but are consistent with the vegetative complexity data. Both graphs support the trend suggested in the contour plots regarding the relationship between vegetative complexity and diversity.

Birds were further sorted sparrow diversity in disturbed, low into two groups to assess the relation between habitat and diversity (Appendix 1). The sparrow

**Figure 2.** Three dimensional plot of relative vegetative diversity. The darkest areas are least diverse and the lightest areas are the most diverse. Values were determined by summing the percent cover values for canopy, shrub, grass and aquatic components.

**Figure 3.** Three dimensional plot of relative bird diversity. The darkest areas are least diverse and the lightest areas are the most diverse. Values were determined from the species totals at each station over 35 visits.
group was comprised primarily of sparrows and finches most of which share similar feeding strategies and are either resident or wintering species. The warbler group was comprised of vireos, warblers and tanagers which, again share feeding strategies and are mostly resident or summering species. These were tested with scatter plots using the same criteria for all data (Figures 5a and 5b). The warbler group showed the same trends as the general diversity (though at higher confidence levels), while the sparrow group showed decreased diversity as vegetative complexity increased and increased diversity in disturbed sites.

**DISCUSSION**

It is not surprising that overall diversity decreases in low complexity habitats. Correlations between vegetative complexity and bird diversity have been documented in many studies (MacArthur and MacArthur 1961; James 1971; Willson 1974; Greenberg 1989). Analysis of the neotropical group (vireos, warblers and tanagers) shows an even higher correlation which is also consistent with previous studies. Most of the areas that showed high complexity were associated with pond or forest edge. Vegetative complexity and vertical structure translate to greater foraging surface for insectivorous species and wider variety of fruit and seed resources to accommodate a wider variety of feeding strategies.

The increase in finch and sparrow diversity in disturbed, low complexity sites was unexpected, but is most probably explained in terms of feeding strategies for this group. Sparrows and finches are dependent on seeds and while the overall complexity of these disturbed sites is low the availability, abundance, and diver-
Appendix 1. Speciality groups used in analysis of diversity vs vegetative complexity. The sparrow group is mostly represented by seed eaters and the warbler group is mostly insectivorous.
MEMBERS’ GALLERY

Bank Swallow, 2 July 2002, Redmond, Deschutes County. Photo/K. Smith

This very young Canyon Wren was one of a brood of at least 6 seen on 21 June at Rhinehart Bridge, Union County. Photo/S. Dowlan

MEMBERS’ GALLERY

Red-tailed Hawk in flight at Crooked River Ranch, Jefferson County. Photos/K. Smith

Red-tailed Hawk, 20 June, near Enterprise, Wallowa County. Photo/S. Dowlan

MEMBERS' GALLERY

American Kestrel in flight, 30 June, Crooked River Ranch, Jefferson County. Photo/K. Smith

American Kestrel and Golden Eagle in flight, 1 July, Crooked River Ranch, Jefferson County. Photo/K. Smith

Perched Golden Eagle, 20 June, near Enterprise, Wallowa County. Photo/S. Dowlan

Young Ruffed Grouse, 31 July, Molalla River Road, Clackamas County. Photo/S. Dowlan

Brewer’s Sparrow carrying food, 29 June, Jerry Mountain, Crook County. Photo/C. Gates

Albinistic American Crow, 18 July, Prineville, Crook County. Photos/K. Smith

Red-naped Sapsucker, 29 June, Maury Mountains, Crook County. Photo/C. Gates
OFO members bird all over the state, and often find birds that are of interest to local birders. OFO supports publication of local field notes and encourages OFO members to contact local newsletter publishers or field notes editors whenever birding in or near the Oregon locations listed below. If you would like to add a local newsletter or revise any of the information below, please contact the Editor, Oregon Birds, P.O. Box 220, Mehama, OR 97384.

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<td>Western OR</td>
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<td>Eagle Eye Central Oregon Audubon Society, P.O. Box 565, Bend, OR 97709</td>
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<td>Craig Miller, <a href="mailto:cmiller@bendnet.com">cmiller@bendnet.com</a>, 541-389-9115</td>
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<td>Grants Pass</td>
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<td>Eleanor Pugh, 541-866-2665</td>
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<td>Coos Bay</td>
<td>Cape Arago Audubon Society, P.O. Box 381, North Bend, OR 97459</td>
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<td>Corvallis</td>
<td>The Quail Audubon Society of Corvallis, 14505 Corvallis Rd, Corvallis, OR 97339</td>
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<td>Joel Geier, <a href="mailto:jgeier@attglobal.net">jgeier@attglobal.net</a>, 541-928-2815</td>
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<td>Eugene Lane County Audubon Society, P.O. Box 5086, Eugene, OR 97405</td>
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<td>Allison Mickel, 541-485-7112</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>The Upland Sandpiper, Grant County Bird Club, P.O. Box 111, Canyon City, OR 97820</td>
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<td>Tom Winters, <a href="mailto:dwinters@teleport.com">dwinters@teleport.com</a>, 541-542-2006 (h) 541-575-2570 (w)</td>
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Temperatures averaged warm to hot, with little to no precipitation throughout the region during the period. Throughout July, smoke from very large fires within the region lingered in valleys, especially south of Crater Lake in the Klamath and Summer Lake Basins.

Many observers had the good fortune of seeing a Yellow-throated Warbler at Malheur NWRHQ. A Bay-breasted Warbler made a brief appearance there, while a Magnolia Warbler was seen at the P Ranch. All three are very rare in the state. Other rarities during the period included a Least Tern at Mann Lake, an Orchard Oriole near Riley, a Yellow-billed Cuckoo near Enterprise, a Black Phoebe in Bend, and a Sanderling at Prineville. Black and White Warbler numbers appeared below average. A Purple Martin was observed and photographed at the Prineville Sewage Ponds. This former eastside nester has been virtually absent from the eastside in the past 20 years with but a few exceptions. A Least Flycatcher at Holliday State Park near Mt. Vernon and an American Redstart at Squawback Rd. near Sisters continue to be found at these locations where they have persisted for several seasons. The “Gray-headed” form of the Dark-eyed Junco is still being reported in small numbers from the Oregon Canyon Mountains.

Unusual numbers include the 7 Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, found in the Bend area during June. All are believed to be separate birds. Five Anna’s Hummingbirds in Chiloquin was a high concentration there. A boat trip along a portion of the Upper Klamath Lake counted a portion of the high numbers of Western and Clark’s Grebes concentrated on that lake. Western Wood Peewees numbered 28 in Chiloquin one day. Video captured images were taken of a Broad-tailed Hummingbird in Bend. Shorebird migration was noted during July, but an early July Red-necked Phalarope near Pendleton seemed early; a mid-summer Bonaparte’s Gull in Bend is unusual for that time. The two White-winged Crossbills seen near Sisters were certainly a startling find for that season.

Abbreviations used:

- LKNWR: Lower Klamath NWR, Klamath Co.
- Lk.: Lake
- MFS: Malheur Field Station, Harney Co.
- MNWR: Malheur NWR, Harney Co.
- NF: National Forest
- s.p.: sewage ponds
- SP: State Park
- UNWR: Umatilla NWR, Morrow Co.
- @: about

Mallard - plain type denotes species usually seen

Pacific Loon - italics indicates unusual sightings, late dates, unusual locations, Latin subspecies

HARLEQUIN DUCK - all capitals indicates a rare sighting

ROSS’S GULL - all capitals in italics indicates the rarest sightings, first state records, species on the review list of the Oregon Birds Records Committee.
Eared Grebe, several on nests. Hatfield Ponds, DESCHUTES, 30 Jun, (JM, HHo)

Western Grebe, 1210. Howard Bay to Shoalwater Bay, Upper Klamath Lk., KLAMATH, 14 Jun, (KTS), @ 10 mi. shoreline by boat; many, Diamond Lk., KLAMATH, 24 June, (DP)

Clark’s Grebe, 320. Howard Bay to Shoalwater Bay Upper Klamath Lk., KLAMATH, 14 Jun, (KTS), @ 10 mi. shoreline by boat


Snowy Egret: 4, near Buena Vista at Malheur NWR, HARNEY, 19 Jun, (NS); 1, Warner Valley, LAKE, 14 Jun, (JGe)

Black-crowned Night Heron, 1. Prineville Sewage Ponds, CROOK, 21 Jun, (CG); 2 there on 26 June; possible nesting nearby?

Trumpeter Swan, 1. Gutierrez Ranch, CROOK, 16 Jun, (CG)

Blue-winged Teal, 6. Prineville Sewer Ponds, CROOK, 14 Jun, (CG); 6 pair, Wood River Wetlands, Agency Lk., KLAMATH, 13 Jun, (KTS); 30. Gutierrez Ranch, CROOK, 16 Jun, (CG); 16, Prineville Sewage Ponds, CROOK, (CG)

Common Goldeneye, pair, Haystack Res., DESCHUTES, 2-11 Jun, (KS, SAS, DA); 1, Roaring Springs Ranch, Catlow Valley, HARNEY, 10-12 Jun, (TR); 1, Gutierrez Ranch, CROOK, 15 Jun, (CG, PTS)

Barrow’s Goldeneye, 4, Suttle Lk., JEFFERSON, 1 Jul, (LC), females and juvs.

Bufflehead, 1 fem, 20 yng., Hatfield Ponds, DESCHUTES, 30 Jun, (JM, HHo)

Bald Eagle, several, both adults and juv., Wickiup Res., DESCHUTES, 28 Jul, (JM, HHo, JI); 1.06 yng/occupied site in OR, and first time since 1980 5 yr productivity > Recovery Goal of 1.00, nesting population continues to grow (Frank Isaacs-Bald Eagle Nest Survey Summary)

Cooper’s Hawk, 1. Cottonwood grove near Franklin Mtn. and Monument, GRANT, 26 Jun, (PS, KJ)

Northern Goshawk, 1 at nest. Van Horn Ck., Alvord Basin, HARNEY, 10 Jun, (TR); 2-3, Stinkingwater Mtns., e. of Burns, HARNEY, 18 Jul, (BN), nest/recently fledged; 1 ad./ 2 yng., Squawback Rd. near Sisters, DESCHUTES, 27 Jul, (HHo, JI, DH); 1 FS RD 6413, Umatilla NF, 26 Jun, (MD); 1, Idledwild C.G., HARNEY, 13 Jun, (TR)

Swainson’s Hawk, active nest, near Lorella, se. of Bonanza, KLAMATH, mid-Jun, (DaH)

Ferruginous Hawk, 1, Alfalfa, 5 Jun; 1, near Paulina, both CROOK, 16 Jun; (CG)

Peregrine Falcon, 2, Narrows, Malheur NWR, and 1, near Riley, HARNEY, 7 Jun, (JL); 1, Wood River Wetlands, Agency Lk., KLAMATH, 13 Jun, (KTS)

Chukar, pr. with 12 yng., Succor Ck., MALHEUR, 15 Jun, (C&MM)

Ruffed Grouse, 1, Fry Meadow, Umatilla NF, UNION, 4 Jun, (MM)

Spruce Grouse, 1, Brownie Basin in Eagle Cap Wilderness, near Lostine River Rd. Trailhead, WALLOWA, 28 Jul, (B&BM)

Blue Grouse, 2 ad, FS RD 65, Umatilla NF, UMATILLA, 24 Jul, (JH), rare in that area of Co.

Sharp-tailed Grouse, 3 ad, 1 juv, near Enterprise, WALLOWA, 27 Jul, (MM)

California Quail, covey with 8 chicks, Succor Ck., MALHEUR, 15 Jun, (C&MM)

Mountain Quail, 2, near Paulina, DESCHUTES, 3 Jun, Donna Whitcomb

Virginia Rail, 2 ad, 3 chicks, Squawback Rd., near Sisters, DESCHUTES, 1 Jun, (KS, SAS)

Yellow Rail, 7-9, Silver Lake Hwy, 4-7 mi. from Hwy 97, KLAMATH, 10-24 Jun, (TR, KTS, DP); reports of calling into mid-late July

Sandhill Crane, 19, Gutierrez Ranch, CROOK, 15 Jun, (CG, PTS)

Semipalmated Plover, 1, McKay NWR, near Pendleton, UMATILLA, 27 Jul, (CG); 1, LaGrande Treatment Ponds, UNION, 28 Jul, (TB); many, Wickiup Res., DESCHUTES, 28 Jul, (JM, HHo, JI)

Killdeer, adult on 3-4 eggs, nest, Warner Valley Info Center, near Plush, LAKE, 13 Jun, (JGe)

Greater Yellowlegs, 1, Thompson Res., n. of Silver Lake, LAKE, 28 Jun, (LC)

Long-billed Curlew, 10+, w. of McDermitt, 22 Jun., (KL, PA); 1 m.p. 65, e. of Paulina, CROOK, 24 Jun, (PTS)

Semiplumated Sandpiper, 1, Hatfield Res., DESCHUTES, 7 Jul, (SK); 1, LaGrande Treatment Ponds, UNION, 16 Jul, (TB, MR); 1, Tumalo Res., DESCHUTES, 28 Jul, (SSh); 1, McKay NWR, near Pendleton, UMATILLA, 27 Jul, (CC)

Western Sandpiper, 100, Hatfield Res., DESCHUTES, 7 Jul, (SK)

Least Sandpiper, 10, Hatfield Res., DESCHUTES, 7 Jul, (SK)

Baird’s Sandpiper, 1, LaGrande Treatment Ponds, UNION, 28 Jul, (TB)

Upland Sandpiper, 2 seen, several heard, Scotty Creek, Bear Valley, GRANT, sunrise, 14 Jun, (TR)
**Red-necked Phalarope**, 2, McKay NWR, near Pendleton, UMATILLA, 27 Jul, (CC)

**Franklin’s Gull**, 1, Antelope Res., near Jordan Valley, MALHEUR, 16 Jun, (C&MM)

**Bonaparte’s Gull**, 1, Wickiup Res., DESCHUTES, 28 Jul, (JM, HHo, Ji)

**Caspian Tern**, 1, Diamond Lk., KLAMATH, 24 Jun, (DP)

**LEAST TERN**, 1, Mann Lk., Alvord Basin, HARNEY, 6 Jun, (DE, LMe)

**Black Tern**, 70, Shoalwater Bay, Upper Klamath Lk., KLAMATH, 14 Jun, (KTS), nests on island of bulrush/cattails

**YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO**, 1, Enterprise, WALLOWA, 23 Jun, (G. Underhill), hit window, specimen to ODFW

**Barn Owl**, 1, near The Dalles, UMATILLA, 25 Jun, (RK)

**Long-eared Owl**, nest/2 fledglings, Page Springs, Malheur NWR, HARNEY, Jun, (JR, MOb)

**Short-eared Owl**, 1, near Wrights Pond, Malheur NWR, HARNEY, 8 Jun, (JL)

**Great Gray Owl**, several, Spring Creek area n. of LaGrande, mid-Jun, UNION, (TR)

**Flammulated Owl**, 2, 15 mi. e. of Prineville, CROOK, 4 Jun, (CG); 1, n. of Burns, HARNEY, Jun 19, (NS); 2-3 Idlewild c.g. 10 Jun & 3 Jul, HARNEY, (TAŠ, TR)

**Western Screech Owl**, 1, Ironside Mtn., MALHEUR, 24 Jun, (KL); 2, Cottonwood Ck., HARNEY, 30 Jun, (TAS)

**Common Nighthawk**, possible nest, near Coyote Butte & Malheur NWR, HARNEY, 8 Jun, (JL)

**White-throated Swift**, 2, Eagle Rock, CROOK, 5 Jun, (CG); 2, w. of Pendleton, UMATILLA, 27 Jul, (C&JC); several, Summer Lake, 9 Jun, LAKE, (DA); regular there

**Black-chinned Hummingbird**, 2, Primeville Country Club, CROOK, 15 Jul, (CG); 1 male displaying, female prone on branch of Ponderosa, Dale, GRANT, 25 Jun, (PTS); 1 male, Frenchglen, HARNEY, 4 Jun, (TB); 1 fem, Pete’s Lk., Steens Mtn., HARNEY, 1 Jul, (TAS); 2-3 Idlewild c.g. 10 Jun & 3 Jul, HARNEY, (TAŠ, TR)

**Costa’s Hummingbird**, 1, Bend, DESCHUTES, 1 Jul, (KO)

**Anna’s Hummingbird**, 5, Chiloquin, KLAMATH, 9 Jun, (WS)

**Broad-tailed Hummingbird**, 1, female, Indian Ford Ck., n. of Sisters, DESCHUTES, 13 Jun, (Harry Nehls); 1, fem., Bend, DESCHUTES, 21 Jul, (DT); video-captured images

**Calliope and Rufous Hummingbirds** described as nesters, Umatilla Riv., UMATILLA, 15 Jun, (C&JC)

**Lewis’s Woodpecker**, 20, Cabin Lake, LAKE, 2 Jun, (RR)

**Williamson Sapsucker**, nest, nest, Squawback Rd., near Sisters, DESCHUTES, 1 Jun, (KS, SAS); Ironside Mtn., MALHEUR, 24 Jun, (KL, PA), 1994 Burn; 1, fem. at cavity, Rd. 44, WASCO, 21 Jun, (TAS)


**Three-toed Woodpecker**, nest, 0.5 mi. nw. of Corbet Sno-Park, JEFFERSON, 13 Jul, (TAS, et. al.); in old burn
Black-backed Woodpecker, nest, Ironside Mtn., MALHEUR, 24 Jun, (KL, PA); 1994 burn

White-headed Woodpecker, 1, Idlewild Campground n. of Burns, HARNEY, mid-Jun, (TR); 2, Hwy 203, Catherine Ck. and Idlewild St.Pk., Hwy 395 n. of Burns, Jun, (BC); 1, Thompson Res., LAKE, 30 Jun, (LC)

Western Wood Peewee, 28, Chiloquin, KLAMATH, 9 Jun, (WS)

Least Flycatcher, 1, Holliday St. Pk. Mt Vernon, GRANT, 14 Jun to end of period, (TR), territorial

Gray Flycatcher, 1, Wolf Hollow Rd., GILLIAM, 21 Jun, (TAS), irregular on Mikkallo BBS

Cordilleran Flycatcher, several: Beech Creek N of Mt. Vernon, GRANT, Hilgard St. Pk., Union, and Strawberry Mtn. Wilderness near John Day, GRANT, mid-Jun, (TR); 1, Ochoco Mtns., CROOK, 16 Jul, (CG)

Black Phoebe, 1, Bend, DESCHUTES, 16 Jun, (Denise Fainberg), rare in summer e. of Cascades

Say’s Phoebe, 1, rim of Klamath Riv. Canyon, KLAMATH, 27 Jun, (KTS), possibly nesting along canyon walls

Red-eyed Vireo, 1, Malheur NWRHQ, HARNEY, 10 Jun., (TR); 1, Indian Ford CG, DESCHUTES, (KO)

Plumbeous Vireo, 1, Fields, HARNEY, 11 Jun, (TR), details to OBRC

Western Scrub Jay, nest/ 2 yng., near Prineville, CROOK, 20 Jul, (Nancy McDonald); 1, extreme sw. HARNEY, 10 Jun, (DA)

Pinyon Jay, 6-12, Potter Wetland e. of Langell Valley, and near Gerber Res., KLAMATH, early-mid Jun, (DaH)

PURPLE MARTIN, 1, Prineville

Sewage Ponds, CROOK, 15 Jul, (CG); Photo; very rare e. of Cascades in recent years

Bank Swallow, small colony, near The Dalles, UMATILLA, 25 Jun, (JGe); large colony, near intersection of Plush Cutoff and Hogback Rds., LAKE, 14 Jun, (JGe), gravel pit; small colony, near Crump Lk., LAKE, 14 Jun, (JGe)

Mountain Chickadee, 2 ad., + yng., Idlewild c.g., n. of Burns, HARNEY, 22 Jun, (TR), nest in trail registration box

Bushtit, several, Corbet Sno-Park, JEFFERSON, 13 Jun, (GrG); unusual higher elevation observation; Rocky Mtn. race, 1, Van Horn Ck., HARNEY, 1 Jul, (TAS)

Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1, Crescent Ck.e.g., KLAMATH, 15 Jun, (AC, NS, AK); several, Blue Sky, Hart Mountain Refuge, 13 Jun, HARNEY, (JGe); 1+, Eagle Cap Wilderness, WALLOWA, 20-23 Jul, (DHe), one observed feeding young; many singing, Campbell Lk., Fremont NF, LAKE, 15 Jun, (JGe), lodgepole often preferred habitat (ed.)

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 2, 5 mi. sw. of Dougherty Slide/Hwy 140, LAKE, 10 Jun, (DA)

Western Bluebird, nest, Ironside Mtn., MALHEUR, 24 Jun, (KL, PA); 1994 burn

Townsend’s Solitaire, 1 ad, 3 chicks, Spring Mtn., Umatilla NF, UNION, 10 Jun, (EHJ, MD), nest in cavity of cut-bank along skid trail

Gray Catbird, 1, Clarino, 4 Jun, (Mark Berry); 1, Fields, HARNEY, 8-12 Jun, (JR, TR); 14+, Rhinehart Bridge, near Imbler, UMATILLA, 6 Jun, (MM); Catbird hotspot?!

Northern Mockingbird, 1, Fields, HARNEY, 1-20 Jun, (TR, NS)

Cedar Waxwing, nest, Page Springs, Malheur NWR, late Jun, HARNEY, (LC), nest raided, egg eaten by Brown-headed Cowbird

Nashville Warbler, several nesting prs., Umatilla Riv., e. of Pendleton, UMATILLA, 15 Jun, (C&JC), nesters observed flicking tail more than migrant Nashvilles

MAGNOLIA WARBLER, 1 male, P Ranch, Malheur NWR, HARNEY,
Golden-crowned Sparrow, 1, singing, Squawback Rd., DESCHUTES, late Jun, (HHo)

White-crowned Sparrow, several, Eagle Cap Wilderness, WALLOWA, 20-23 Jul, (DHe)

Dark-eyed Junco, “Gray-headed form”, Oregon Canyon Mtns., MALHEUR, 22 Jun, (KL);

Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 1, Powell Butte, DESCHUTES, 3 Jun, (JoAnne Bernt); 1 male, High Desert Museum, s. of Bend, DESCHUTES, 17 Jun., (SC, photos); 4, various locations, Bend, DESCHUTES, early-mid Jun, (JM); 1 male, Lily Lk., Steens Mtn, HARNEY, 1 Jul, (TAS)

Bobolink, away from well reported Malheur NWR: “some”, Prairie City, 23 Jun, (MS, PB); 5 males, Paisley, LAKE, 25 Jun, (KTS); pair, Ukiah, UMATILLA, 18 Jun, (Todd Thornton); 1, Silvies, n. of Burns, HARNEY, 23 Jun, (PTS); 3+, w. of Ironside, MALHEUR, 25 Jun, (PA, KL)

Tricolored Blackbird, “colony”, n. of Redmond, DESCHUTES, 19 Jun, (NS)

American Redstart, 1, Squawback Rd., DESCHUTES, 1-13 Jun, (KS, SAS, GrG, MOb), at least 3rd consecutive summer at loc.; 1, Malheur NWRHQ, HARNEY, 8-10 Jun, (JR, many observers)

Northern Waterthrush, 1, Crescent Ck., Gilchrist, KLAMATH, 2 Jun, (RR)

Yellow-breasted Chat, 1, Redmond, DESCHUTES, 23 Jun, (KO)

Brewer’s Sparrow, several, Wallowa Mountains, 7100 ft., late Jul, (B&BM); several nests, Paulina area, 50 mi. e. of Prineville, CROOK, 15 Jun, (CG), one nest with Brown-headed Cowbird egg among bluish sparrow eggs

Fox Sparrow, 1, near Corbett Sno-Park, JEFFERSON, 7/14, (Jamie Simmons), megargynca subspecies

Lincoln’s Sparrow, 1 with nest material, Parish Cabin c.g., Strawberry Mtn., CROOK, 30 Jun, (LC)

Gray-crowned Rosy Finch, several, Sparks Lk. area, sw. of
Black Rosy-Finch, 2, Steens Mtn., HARNEY, 5 Jul, (BS)

Pine Grosbeak, 2, Anthony Lks., near Baker, 15 Jun, (TR), regular location; 1, Brownie Basin in Eagle Cap Wilderness, WALLowa, 28 Jul, (B&BM); 1 fem., Sunriver, DESCHUTES, 18 Jun, (Don Gutcher), no details, rare location

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL, 2, near Sisters, DESCHUTES, 3 Jul, (SSh et al.), rare summer appearance at this location, details provided


Common Poorwill, 29 June, Jerry Mountain, Crook County. Photo/C. Gates
2002 Banders’ Field Season

Birds in the Hand

Hermit Warbler (ASY male), 4 June, Fishermens Bend Recreation Site, Marion County. Photo/S. Dowlan

Brewer’s Sparrow (female), 3 July, TNC Whetstone Savannah Preserve, Jackson County. Photo/D. Vroman

Fox Sparrow, 17 June, Summit Fire area, Grant County. Photo/S. Dowlan

Northern Mockingbird (HY), 3 July, TNC Whetstone Savannah Preserve, Jackson County. Photo/D. Vroman

California Towhee (HY), 3 July, TNC Whetstone Savannah Preserve, Jackson County. Photo/D. Vroman

American Goldfinch, 15 June, Neawanna Banding Station, Seaside, Clatsop County. Photo/M. Patterson

Orange-crowned Warbler (celata type), 15 June, Neawanna Banding Station, Seaside, Clatsop County. Photo/M. Patterson

Red-naped Sapsucker, 17 June, Big Creek Campground, Grant County. Photo/S. Dowlan

Yellow Warbler, 17 June, Big Creek Campground, Grant County. Photo/S. Dowlan

Brown Creeper, 4 June, Fishermens Bend Recreation Site, Marion County. Photo/S. Dowlan
**2002 Banders’ Field Season**

**Birds in the Hand**

Lazuli Bunting (male), 17 June, Big Creek Campground, Grant County. Photo/S. Dowlan

Hutton’s Vireo, 4 June, Fishermens Bend Recreation Site, Marion County. Photo/S. Dowlan

Downy Woodpecker (female), 15 June, Neawanna Banding Station, Seaside, Clatsop County. Photo/M. Patterson

Oregon Birds 28(4): 185, Winter 2002
It was another summer of continued incursions into western Oregon by greater than normal numbers of some wetlands species, including some unexpected breeders. Though numbers weren't as high as in 2001, elevated numbers of American White Pelicans were found again. Redheads, usually absent, were present in small flocks of nonbreeders at several locations. Blue-winged teal were present in increased numbers and nested at four interior western Oregon locations. Wilson's Phalaropes may have increased their breeding range as they nested in up to four locations in the Willamette Valley. Other species showed continued evidence of range expansions. White-tailed Kites successfully bred in the Rogue Valley and made at least three rare June appearances farther to the north. Red-shouldered Hawks may have bred in an area where they were not found during the Oregon Breeding Bird Atlas project and were noted as far north as Sauvie Island in mid-summer. Black Phoebe nested in Yamhill County, possibly the farthest north yet for that species. And Great-tailed Grackle showed up in the Willamette Valley. Other happenings of note include many reports of Black Swifts in flocks as large as 50 birds and Grasshopper Sparrows breeding in as many as 6 locations in the Willamette Valley. And we had a good showing by rarities such as Juan Fernandez Petrel, Manx Shearwater (continuing the trend noted during previous seasons), Hudsonian Godwit, Little Stint, Thick-billed Murre, Northern Parula, Black-and-white Warbler, Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks (7 males), and Indigo Bunting. Local rarities of note include both Veery and Common Redpoll in Coos County.

**Mallard** - plain type denotes species usually seen  

**Pacific Loon** - italics indicates unusual sightings, late dates, unusual locations, Latin subspecies  

**HARLEQUIN DUCK** - all capitals indicates a rare sighting  

**ROSS'S GULL** - all capitals and italicized indicates the rarest sightings, first state records, species on the review list of the Oregon Birds Records Committee  

**Abbreviations Used:**  

BBSW  
Boiler Bay State Wayside, Lincoln Co.  
BWNWR  
Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge, Coos Co.  
BSNWR  
Basket Slough National Wildlife Refuge, Polk Co.  
FNWR  
Finley National Wildlife Refuge, Benton  
FRR  
Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lane Co.  
FW  
Fernhill Wetlands, Washington Co.  
LCR  
Lost Creek Reservoir, east of Shady Cove, Jackson Co.  
MM  
Millicoma Marsh, Coos Co.  
NSCB-EP  
North Spit, Effluent Ponds, Coos Bay, Coos Co.  
NSCB-SB  
North Spit, South Beach, Coos Bay, Coos Co.  
OBBA  
SJCR  
South Jetty, Columbia River, Clatsop Co.  
SP  
State Park  
STP  
Sewage Treatment Pond(s)  
VWNP  
Vanport Wetlands, North Portland, Multnomah Co.  
VWB  
Villa Wetlands, Brownsville, Linn Co.  
YB  
Yaquina Bay, Lincoln Co.
NOTE: Indications of normal status or distribution refer to the summer season, west of the Cascades in Oregon. (E.g. "Rare in the interior" equals "Rare in summer in the interior of western Oregon.") Primary sources used to determine typical summer, west-side status and distribution for most species, as well as migrant or non-migrant status (nn, nhs and sm), were Birds of Oregon (Gilligan, et al., 1994), Birds of Coos County, Oregon (Conteras, 1998), and Birds of Jackson County, Oregon (Jackson County Checklist Committee, 2001).

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Red-throated Loon- Rare. 10 were seen from Bob Creek, Lane, 13 July (RR).

Pacific Loon- Nm on 2 June: “Good movement” SJCR (MP fide HN) and 300 BBSW (PP); uncommon in summer, 20 were at Bob Creek, Lane, 13 July (RR).

Common Loon- 1 in breeding plumage, Willamette River, Portland, Multnomah, 15 June (BC) was a very rare inland record.

Eared Grebe- Few records exist: 2, BSNWR, 11 June, (WT); 1, FW, 5 June, (MS).

Western Grebe- Interior records are rare away from FRR:1, Shady Cove, Jackson, 14-23 June (NB); 1, FW, 13 July (LMe).

Clark’s Grebe- 1, BSNWR, 13 June (KS) is notable; at least one pair, FRR, through period (TM), where they have summered in the past.

Black-footed Albatross- Fairly common at sea, few are seen from land: 6 within a mile of BBSW 29 June, (PP).

JUAN FERNANDEZ PETREL- 1 was reported 51 miles off Brookings on 7 June by seabird researcher DAi, as well as MNe, LTP, and TPR. This will be a first North American record if the submitted report is accepted by the OBRC. A sighting off Westport, Washington on September 14, 1990 and a March sighting (year unknown) off California were not accepted by the respective records committees (fide GG).

Pink-footed Shearwater- Rarely observed from shore: 4, BBSW, 29 June, (PP).

Sooty Shearwater- High counts from land: 10,000, South Beach, Lincoln, 5 July (RC); 12,000, BBSW, 8 July (PP); 20,000, Lincoln City, Lincoln, 11 July (PP). 100 from Bob Creek, Lane, 13 July (RR) represent a location not often reported from.

MANX SHEARWATER- 1, BBSW, 2 June (PP); 1, 51 miles off Brookings, Curry, 7 June (TPR, DAi, MNe, LTP).

American White Pelican- Rare on the west side, numbers were higher than expected, but not as high as a year ago: 8, FRR, throughout the period (TM, RR); 7, BSNWR, 4 June (RD); 12, s. of Bandon, Coos, 2 June (fide TR); 7, Coos Bay, Coos, 31 July (DA); up to 8, Portland metro area, 21 June to end of period (BS, WC, fide HN).


Double-crested Cormorant- 700, SJCR, 20 July (MP).

Great Egret- Rare to mid-July: Nested again in North Bend, Coos, but colony moved north along the bay from Simpson Park due to blow down there during a winter storm. A few birds also nested in Great Blue Heron colony on east side of Coos Bay (TR). At least 2, Sauvie Island, Columbia, throughout the period (HN); 2, FRR, 26 June (DD); 50 Pony Slough, Coos, 4 July (TR).

Snowy Egret- A vagrant at these locations: 1, BSNWR, 14 June (WT); 1 Alsea Bay, Lincoln, 28 July (RL).

Black-crowned Night-Heron- Rare on the west side: 1 imm., Tualatin, Washington, 13 June (PJ); 1, Farmer Road near BSNWR, 14 June (RG); 1, s. of Warrenton, Clatsop, 21 June (MP).

Turkey Vulture- 2 ad. and sounds of probable young at likely nest site in columnar basalt rock fall along road to Horsepasture Mt., Lane, 25 July (DD, Dar).

Ross’s Goose- Very rare on the west side: 1, Cape Blanco, Curry, 29 July (TW).

Brant- Probable snb: 1, SJCR, 2 June (MP); 1, Seal Rock SP, Lincoln, 6 July (JG).

Gadwall- Possible rare west-side breeders: 8, FRR, 1 June (TM); 2, Farmer Road near BSNWR, 10 June (HN). Possible early sm: 1, NSCB-EP, 13 July (TR).

American Wigeon- Rare snb: 1, FRR, 1 June (TM).

Blue-winged Teal- Unusually conspicuous this summer with some nesting but most hanging around in flocks without pairing (HN). Nesting: Up to 50, FRR, with some nesting, through the period (KL, LM, RR, fide HN); up to 23, FW, with some nesting, through period (HN, fide HN); 2 pair with young Smith/Baybe Lake, Multnomah, 2 July (HN); 2 pair with young, VWB, 7 July (MN). Others: Single pairs to 29 were reported in the Willamette Valley and Coos, Curry and Jackson counties, 1 June to 4 July (13 reports by m. obs.).

Cinnamon Teal- First Coos County breeding record: Female with up to 9 young. MM, 22-28 June (TR). Otherwise, the usual good numbers with many families seen (m. obs. fide HN).

Northern Shoveler- Rare on west side. Breeding: Female with young, FWR, 16 July (FWR staff). Others (some late nn?): 2 males, FWR, 2 June (JS); 4, Marine Drive, Multnomah, 2 June (PK); 1 male, NSCB-EP, 3 June (TR); 1 male, Smith/Baybe Lake, Multnomah, 2 July (HN); 1, FW, 28 July (HN).

Northern Pintail- Snb or early sm: 2 pair, NSCB-EP, 21 June (TR).
Green-winged Teal- Rare breeders, snb, or late nm: 2, FRR, 1 June (TM); 2, Farmer Road near BSNWR, 10 June (HN).

Redhead- Normally absent, they were conspicuous, remaining in flocks with no indication of nesting (HN). 7, Force Lake, Multnomah, through period (DB, HN); up to 16, FRR, 1 June - 7 July (TM, KL, RR); 8, New River, 2 June (TR); 4 pair, NSCB-EP, 6 June (TR); 1, VWNP, 6 June (PJ); 2, Farmer Road, BSNWR, 10 June (WT, HN); pair, Smith/Bybee Lake, Multnomah, 2 July (HN).

Ring-necked Duck- Rare on the west side: A pair fledged 7 young, NSCB-EP, 8 and 13 July, for a rare west-side breeding record, the 4th of the last 5 years there (TR); pair, Jackson Bottom, Washington, 15 June (JR).

Greater Scaup- Very uncommon statewide: 1 male summered at VVB (MN); at least 1 through period, NSCB-Weyerhaeuser aeration pond (TR).

Lesser Scaup- Rare on west side: 2, FRR, 1 June (TM)

Surf Scoter- Nm: 500, BBSW, 2 June (PP); 300 Lincoln City, Lincoln, 11 July (PP); then normal summer numbers (HN).

White-winged Scoter- Nm: 200, BBSW, 2 June (PP); 200, Lincoln City, Lincoln, 11 July (PP); then normal summer numbers (HN).

Black Scoter- Few summer records: 1, BBSW, 22 June (DP).

Long-tailed Duck- Few summer records: 1, BBSW, 14 June (PP).

Bufflehead- Rare away from Cascades: 1 female, FW, through period (HN, LMe).

Hooded Merganser- 1 at Pony Slough, Coos, 26 June may be first summer record for the county (TR).

Red-breasted Merganser- Snb or late nm: 1, BBSW, 2 June (PP).

Ruddy Duck- Rare on west side: Breeding record at FRR-Fisher Unit: several present 6 June; pair noted 26 June; 3 males, 1 fem., 21 July; 5 young diving for food, 30 July (DD). Possible snb: 1-3, NSCB-EP, 3-28 July (TR).

White-tailed Kite- A few Oregon nesting records: nesting pair fledged 4 young near Tou Velle Park, Jackson (GS); pair fledged successfully in Ashland, Jackson (fide SJ fide MM). Very rare in summer, especially in June: 2, Toledo Airport, Lincoln, 6 June (CP); 1 near s. jetty, YB, 9 June (JS), 2, FRR, 29 June (KL).

Bald Eagle- 1 ad., Illinois River Forks SP, Josephine, 1 July (GG).

Northern Goshawk- 1 ad. near E.E. Wilson SWA, Benton, 29 July (JG) is an extremely rare Willamette Valley record.

Red-shouldered Hawk- Continuing evidence of range expansion.Possible breeding: 1 ad. and 2 juv., LCR, 31 July (species not found during OBBA) (JiH). Others: 1, Tualatin NWR-Nojact Unit, Washington, 13 June (PJ); 1 Sauvie Island, Multnomah, 21 July (IT); 1, FNWR, 24 July (HH, RH).

Golden Eagle- Rare resident: 2 ad., s. Brownsville, Linn, 22 July (MN).

Merlin- Very rare summer record: 1, BMNWR, 24 July (KL).

Peregrine Falcon- Possible breeders (very rare): 1, Tenmile Estuary, Coos, 15 June (DL, KC); 1, New River, Coos, 22 July (DL, KC); 1, Lynngard Heights, Clatsop, 25 July (LC); 1, BMNWR, 28 July (DL, KC).

Sandhill Crane- Pair heard, Lava Lake, Linn, 14 July, where they have bred in the past (JS).


American Golden-Plover- Uncommon to rare sm: 1, SJC, 26 July (TT).


Golden-Plover sp.- Sm: 1, NSCB-SB, Coos, 24 July (DL, KC).

Semipalmated Plover- Snb or early sm: 10, NSCB-SB, 23 June (DL, KC) First sm: 29, NSCB-SB, 4 July (DL, KC). Other coastal sm: 16-486, mostly BMNWR, NSCB-SB, and Necanicum River mouth, Gearhart, Clatsop, 7-29 July (17 reports: DL, KC, TR, MP, DA). Interior sm: 1, Greenhill Wetlands, Lane, 7 July (RR); 1, Expo Ponds, Multnomah, 8 July (TAS); 1, LCR, 18 July (NB); 1, FRR, 20 July (MN). High: 486, NSCB-SB, 24 July (DL, KC), perhaps a state record.

Black-necked Stilt- Vagrant. Nested at FRR-Fisher Unit (DD, NS, MN, RR) and BSNWR (RG fide HN). FRR chronology: 6 ad. defending nest territory, 8 June (DD); 1 ad. on nest, 3 ad. nearby, 11 June (NS); at least 7 ad., 6 juv., 13 July (MN); 5 ad., 7 juv., 21 July (DD); at least 1 family of 5, 31 July (DD). Probably first breeding record in Lane Co. (NS).

American Avocet- A very rare summer record of this vagrant. 1, NSCB-EP, 28 June (TR).

Greater Yellowlegs- Nm/snb/sm?: 1, YB, 9 June (JS); 2, Farmer Road, BSNWR, 10 June (WT, HN); 1, FRR, 11 June, (B&DG); 1, Astoria, Clatsop, 11 June, (LC). Probable sm: 1, NSCB-EP, 26 June (TR); 5, FW, 29 June (LMe); 4, BSNWR, 5 July (KB); 1-3, various coastal Coos locations, 6-28 July (8 reports: DL, KC); 1, VVB, 7 July (MN); 24, Ankeny NWR, 14 July (NW) 14, Alsea Bay, 20 July (JG).

Lesser Yellowlegs- Early sm: 1, BSNWR, 14 June (WT). Sm: 1, Pony Slough, Coos, 20 July (TR).

Solitary Sandpiper- Sm: 1 at VVB, 22 July (MN, JF); 2 there 25 July
Willet- Rare coastal sm: 1, BMNW, 28 July (DL, KC, TR); 3, Coos Bay, Coos, 31 July (DA).

Wandering Tattler- Sm: 1, south jetty of Siuslaw River, Lane, 18 July (DD); 1, Seal Rock SP, Lincoln, 27 July (TB).


Whimbrel- Many coastal reports from 2 June to 22 July, with high counts of 52 at YB, 9 June, (JS) and 50 at YB, 22 July, (JG), (m. obs.).

Long-billed Curlew- Rare coastal, very rare interior migrant. Sbn or early sm: 2, BBSW, 2 June, (PP). Sm: 1, YB, 12 June (WT). Other coastal: 1, NSCB-EP, 21 June (TR); 1, Pony Slough, Coos, 20 July (TR). Interior: 1, BMNW, Polk, 14 June (WT); 1, FRR, 30 July (DD).

HUDSONIAN GODWIT- Vagrant; very few “spring” records: 1, Farmer Road, BSNW, 5-8 June (RG, fide HTN).

Marbled Godwit- Very rare in interior: 2, Farmer Road, BSNW, 5-10 June (RG, TAS, MN). Coastal: Nm or sm?: 6, YB, 9 June (JS); 21, Astoria, Clatsop, 11 June (LC); 1, YB, 13 June (RR). Sm: 1, Pony Slough, Coos, 20 July (TR); 6, BMNW, 28 July (DL, KC, TR).

Ruddy Turnstone- Early sm?: 5, BBSW, 8 July (PP). Sm: 2 and 15, BMNW, 20-21 July (TR); 3 and 5, NSCB-SB, 21 and 23 July (DL, KC); 50, BMNW, 24 July (DL, KC); 12 Seal Rock SP, Lincoln, 27 July (TB); 5, BMNW, 28 July (DL, KC).

Black Turnstone- One rare inland record: 1, LCR, 24 July (NB), 4th Jackson County record (fide MM). 1st sm: 1, NSCB-SB, Coos, 15 July (DL, KC).

Surfbird- 230, Seal Rock SP, Lincoln, 27 July (TB).


Semipalmated Sandpiper- All sm: 1, YB, 22 June (very early) (DP); 1 VWNP, 7 July (JF, IT); 1 ad., NSCB-EP, 7 July (TR, DL, KC); 1, Expo Ponds, Multnomah, 8 July (TAS); 1, Gearhart, Clatsop, 14 July (MP); 1, s. of Waldport, Lincoln, 21 July (JG). Jvms.: 1, VWB, 24 July (MN, TAS), 2nd documented county record (TAS); 1, SJCR, 26 July (TT); 3, BMNW, 27-28 July (TR, DL, KC); 1, Gearhart, Clatsop, 27 July (MP); 1, NSCB-EP, 30 July (TR).


LITTLE STINT- Adult in alternate plumage, NSCB-SB, Coos, 13 July (KC, DL, TR). Photographed. If accepted by the OBRC, first state record in breeding plumage, second county record.


Baird’s Sandpiper- Uncommon sm: 1, VWB, 27 and 29 June (JFI, MN).

Pectoral Sandpiper- Uncommon sm: 1, Ankeny NWR, Marion, 14 July (NW).

Dunlin- Very late nm?: 1, Farmer Road, BSNW, 7 and 14 June (JSu, RG). Very early coastal sm: 1 in breeding plumage, BMNW, 27 July (TR).


Long-billed Dowitcher- Nm: 2, NSCB, 2 June (TR). Sm: 5, VWB, 7 July (MN); 7, FW, 13 July (LMe); 40, FRR, 19 July (JSu); 1, NSCB, 21 July (TR).

Wilson’s Phalarope- A rare summer resident and migrant: nested at FRR and BSNW (both fide HN), probably at VWB (MN), and possibly at Ankeny NWR, Marion (TAS, fide HN). Nm or breeders: 3, Tualatin NWR, 1 June (DH); 1, N. Portland, 3 June (IT, JF); 1 fem., NSCB-EP, 23 June (TR); 4, FRR, 7 July (RR); 1 juv., Ankeny NWR, Marion, 24 July (TAS); at least 1-2 “summered and probably bred” at VWB (MN). Sm records: 1 juv., BMNW, 27-28 July, (TR, DL, KC); 1 juv., Gearhart, Clatsop, 27 July (MG).

Red-necked Phalarope- Early sm?:
20 off Newport, Lincoln, 6 July (SS); 5000, BBSW, 8 July (PP); *Interior*: 11, Halsey STP, Linn, 23 July (MN).

**Parasitic Jaeger**- Only a few June/July records: 2, Tierra Del Mar, Tillamook, 9 June (WG).

**Franklin's Gull**- Very rare; previous June records are few or none. Late spring migrants?: 1, SJCR, 2 June (MP); 1, BBSW, 2 and 7 June (PP); 2 ad., YB, 9 June (JS).

**Heermann's Gull**- Numbers increased through the period. First of the year was 1 at BBSW on 1 June (PP), and high numbers were 200 at South Beach, Lincoln, 26 June (RC) and approx. 500 at the mouth of Siuslaw R., Lane, 13 July (RR).

**California Gull**- 2,500 imm., BBSW, 7 June (PP).

**Black-legged Kittiwake**- Last reported of a strong spring migration: 4, SJCR, 2 June (MP).

**Caspian Tern**- Juvs and adults moving south (HN): 2, Lake Selmac, Josephine, 2 July (GG); 3, FRR, 9 July (NS); 11 ad., YB, 13 July (RR); 435, SJCR, 20 July (MP).

**Common Tern**- Probably an early inland sm: 1, Sauvie Island, Columbia, 13 July (HN).

**Forster's Tern**- Rare. *Late nm or snb*: 3, BSNWR, 13 June (KB); 9, Jackson Bottom, Washington, 14 June (SP); 2, FW, 16 June (Dma, LMe). Sm: 2, FRR, 7 July (RR).

**Black Tern**- Very rare (except FRR). *Breeding*: Nested at BSNWR (RG fide HN); up to 40, including juveniles, were noted at FRR, Lane, from beginning of period until at least 21 July (TM, RR, DD). *Other*: 1, Mollala STP, Clackamas, 12 June (ES).

**THICK-BILLED MURRE**- Vagrant; only a few records: 1, Bandon, Coos, 27 June (RM), "brief but good description" (HN)

**Pigeon Guillemot**- 230, BBSW, 2 June (PP).

**Marbled Murrelet**- 164, BBSW, 8 July (PP).

**Ancient Murrelet**- Rare in summer: 1, BBSW, 8 July (PP).

**Cassin's Auklet**- Rare near shore: 1, Bob Creek, Lane, 13 June (RR).

**Rhinoceros Auklet**- 300, BBSW, 2 June (PP).

**Horned Puffin**- Very rare: 1, BBSW, 21 and 29 June (PP).

**Flammatled Owl**- At least 3 birds heard at 5 stations, Huckleberry Campground, Jackson 21 June (NB).

**Barred Owl**- 1 heard, Eagle Point, Jackson, 21 June (NB).

**Great Gray Owl**- Nesting pair produced at least 1 fledgling, Little Hyatt Lake, Jackson, 2 June (NB).

**Black Swift**- More reports than typical. 1, s. Ashland, Jackson, 29 July (JA), may indicate breeding in the area. Notable large flocks were 60 (flocks of 50 and 10, just above treetops), New River, Coos, 7 June (TR) and 21, NSCB, Coos 2 June (DL, KC). *Other reports*: 1, Powell Butte Park, Gresham, Multnomah, 3 June (CL); 1, Salt Creek Falls, Lane, 2 June (RR); 1 ad. male, New River, Coos, 2 June (TR); 4 there 8 June (TR); 1, N. of Florence, Lane, 7 June (DP); 15 there 8 June (DP); 3, South Beach, Lincoln, 15 June (RC).

**Calliope Hummingbird**- *Sm or breeder*: 1, Saddle Mt. SP, Clatsop, 27 July (MP).

**Rufous Hummingbird**- Irregular distribution this summer, normal in most places but missing altogether in others (HN).

**Black-backed Woodpecker**- 1, above Multnomah Falls, Multnomah, 2 June (MR); 1 male, Santiam Jct., Linn, 30 Jun (TAS); 5, Taylor burn, Waldo Lake, Lane, 21 July (RR).

**Black Phoebe**- Rare breeding outside normal range, possibly northernmost breeding record for species: nested s. of Dayton, Yamhill (FS fide HN).

**Ash-throated Flycatcher**- Vagrant where reported: 1, FRR, through period, probably same bird as previous year(s) (RR, NS, TM fide HN); 1, Creswell, Lane, 8 June (SN); 2, Brookings, Curry, 14 June (DM); 1, Clackamas, Clackamas, 25 June (SB).

**Western Kingbird**- Rare resident: Nestled in Eugene, Lane (TM fide HN); 5, Portland Airport, Multnomah through summer (CH fide HN); 1, NSCB, 2 June (DL, KC); 2, BMNWR, 2 June (TR); 2, Sandy River Delta, Multnomah, 6 June (JF); 1, YB, 19 June (MB); 2, FSNW, 13 July (JG); 1, North Plains, Washington, 14 July (GG).

**Eastern Kingbird**- Vagrant: 1, e. of Brookings, Curry, 14 June (DM); 1, Sandy River Delta, Multnomah, 22 June (TAS); nesting there, as in recent years (IT and JF, fide HN).

**Cassin's Vireo**- Many fewer than normal in Rogue R. Valley, Jackson (SJ fide MM).

**Red-eyed Vireo**- Local resident, mostly in Willamette Valley and Cascade foothills: 2 - 3, Elijah Bristow SP, Lane, 4 and 25 June (DD); 1, Smith/Bybee Lake, Multnomah, 9 June (PJ); 3, Grand Island, Yamhill, 16 June (FS); Basket Butte, BSNWR, Polk, 19 June (PJ); Sandy River Delta, Multnomah, 7 July (PJ).

**Gray Jay**- Probable nesting, Dixie Mountain (in Tualatin Hills above Sauvie Island), Multnomah, 28 April and 14 July, first records of the Coast Range population in Multnomah Co. Also found on Bunker Hill (between Scappoose and Vernonia), Columbia, 15 June, where they were unknown (and unsuspected) (GG; see article in Oregon Birds 28(3):125-127).

**Western Scrub-Jay**- Ad. and jv. near Birkenfeld, Clatsop, 21 July (MP) likely represents current range expansion.

**Horned Lark**- Possible breeding: 1 bright *strigata*, Hwy 26 at Jackson.
School road, near Hillsboro, Washington, 29 June. Singing birds were noted nearby at West Union in May; not found in hexagon during OBBA (GG); also 1-7, near Camp Adair, Benton, 10 June to 30 July (JG).

**Purple Martin**- Three reports away from common coastal or Columbia R. nesting areas: 2, se. of Lebanon, Linn, 16 June (MN); 1 with 4 other species of swallow, LCR, 21 July (NB); 9, Pedee Creek drainage, Polk, 24 July (TAS).

**Violet-green Swallow**- Considerable problem nesting this summer with many desertsions (HN). Movement; Coburg, Lane, 18 July (LK); 200, Jewell, Clatsop 21 July (MP); few near Lebanon, Linn, 27 July (MC, PV).

**Bank Swallow**- Rare migrant: 1, FRR, 19 July to end of period (JSu, DD, fide HN); 1, LCR, 19 July (NB); 2, New River, Coos, 6 July (DL, KC); 1, VWNP, 19 July (JF, IT); 1, North Portland, Multnomah, 29 July (JF, IT).

**Rock Wren**- *Outside normal range*: 1, near Sublimity, Marion, 14 June (JH, BT). *Close to edge of normal range or where locally uncommon*: 1, Larch Mt., Multnomah, 14 June (IT, JF); 2, off Big Meadows Rd, Santiam Pass, Linn, 16 June (MN); 1, Hoodoo Butte, Linn, 16 June (MN); 1 singing, Bigelow Lake near Oregon Caves, Josephine, 2 July (GG); 1 singing, near Mt. Ashland ski lodge, Jackson, 9 July (MM).

**Mountain Bluebird**- Possible edge of range: 1 fem., Larch Mt., Multnomah 24 July (IT).

**Townsend's Solitaire**- Locally common on w. slope of Cascades: 1 singing, Larch Mountain, Multnomah, 22 June (TAS).

**VEERY**- Extremely rare west of the Cascades: 1 heard and seen in silhouette, New River, Coos, 7 June, 1st county record (TR).

**Swainson's Thrush**- Very local breeders in Jackson Co., several were singing along Wagner Creek Rd., 15 June (JSh, EN, MM).

**Varied Thrush**- Rare in summer in this area, 1 was at Union Creek, Jackson, 10 June (NB).

**Northern Mockingbird**- Rare visitor, few summer records in these locations: 1, Floras Lake, Curry, 3 June (DL, KC); 1, YB, 18 July (DPI).

**Orange-crowned Warbler**- Several, including "young and family groups", along trail to Horsepasture Mt., Lane, 25 July; missed there during OBBA (DD, FS, Dar).

**Nashville Warbler**- Rare on outer coast: 1, New River, Coos, 2 June (TR).

**NORTHERN PARULA**- A few coastal records of this vagrant: 1 female, n. of Florence, Lane, 23 June (DP, KH).

**Townsend's Warbler**- Last of this species that leaves the Rogue Valley, Jackson, for Alaska were noted the first week of June (SJ fide MM).

**BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER**- A vagrant that can turn up anywhere: 1 male singing in willows, Floras Lake, Curry, 3 June (DL, KC).

**OVENBIRD**- Vagrant, more often found in e. Oregon: 1, South Beach, Lincoln, 25 June (EH).

**NORTHERN WATERTHrush**- Very local summer resident; breeds in small numbers at this site: 1, above Salt Creek Falls, Lane, 1 June (PS, OFO Fieldtrip).

**Yellow-breasted Chat**- "Probable breeding" at MM at the northern extent of their range in coastal Oregon, 1 and 22 June (TR). At least 15 were singing at Whitehorse Co. Park, Josephine, 29-30 June (GG).

**Chipping Sparrow**- 1 feeding a fledgling Brown-headed Cowbird, Brownsville, Linn, 7 July (MN); perhaps outside their typical habitat were individuals seen at Maud Williamson SP, Yamhill, 1 June and Emil Marx and Floyd Strange Fishing Hole Co. Park., Polk, 19 June (PJ).

**Brewer's Sparrow**- 1, trail to Horsepasture Mt., Lane, 25 July (DD, PS, DAR); 2 to 6, Big Meadows Rd., Linn, 16 June and 14 July (MN, TAS, GG), at least the 3rd summer this species has been found at this location, Snowbush Ceanothus are gradually covering the formerly bare soil, thus it may not breed here many years longer. Not Timberline Sparrows. (GG).

**Vesper Sparrow**- Range expansion north of Bandon?: 1, NSCB, 2 June (DL, KC); 2 and 1, New River, Coos, 2 and 7 June (TR). Local, uncommon to rare resident: 1-2, Camp Adair area, Benton, 27 and 30 Jul (JG).

**Lark Sparrow**- 1 at Mt. Ashland, Jackson, 1 July, was not in its usual habitat (HS).

**Grasshopper Sparrow**- This rare and local breeder made a good showing in the Willamette Valley this year: 1, Belts Road near Brownsville, Linn, 4 June (JFI, MN); 2, Farmer Road, BSNWR 7 June (JSu); 1, n. of BSNWR, 13 June (KB); 1, Morgan Lake, BSNWR through the period (TB, TAS, fide HN); 1, FNWR, 7 June to end of period (KS, JS, HH, MN, fide HN); 2-6 FRR, 10 June to end of period (DAr, NS, fide HN), apparently 4 territories staked out based on movements and 2 juveniles noted, 3 July (NS). Probably nested in all areas reported (HN).

**Lincoln's Sparrow**- 15 at Bigelow Lake at 4828' elevation near Oregon Caves, Josephine, 2 July (GG).

**Golden-crowned Sparrow**- A rare summer record, about 2 weeks later than the latest "spring" record, perhaps indicative of breeding: 1 in thick forested habitat, Forest Park, Portland, Multnomah, 4 July (DB).

**ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK**- Continuing the trend, another summer of numerous w. Oregon records, all single males: Near Scio, Linn, 1-2 June (JG); Roseburg, Douglas, 1-6 June (AP); NW
Portland, Multnomah, 7 June to end of period (NG); Yachats, Lincoln, 10 June (BB); Dallas, Polk, 18 June (KK); South Beach, Lincoln, 23 June (WH); McMinnville, Yamhill, 6 July (CK).

**Lazuli Bunting** - Present since early May on Mt. Pisgah, Lane, at least indicate local breeding: 1, Farmer Road, Polk, 8 June (TAS); 1, FNWR, 18 June (TSn); 1, Tangent STP, Linn, 22 July (JFI).

**GREAT-TAILED GRACKLE** - A male at Farmer Road, BSNWR, 8-9 June (DS, MN) is notable as the June (VZ, SY, and SJ fide MM); many, New River, Coos, 7 June (TR).

**COMMON REDPOLL** - An extremely rare summer, coastal record: 2 at feeders, near Bandon, Coos, 11-12 July, excellent photos (CR). First county record.

**Pine Siskin** - "For the first time since about 1995," have over-summered in the Rogue Valley, including some visiting feeders through the end of the period (SJ).

**Lesser Goldfinch** - 1 male, Lincoln City, Lincoln, 5 July (PP) is a rare central coast record; at least 2 singing, MM, 28 July (TR) were near the northern limit of its coastal breeding range.

**Evening Grosbeak** - Typically absent from the lowlands in summer, a few visited feeders in Phoenix, Jackson until the first week in June (MH).

Thanks to sub-regional editors **Harry Nehls** (Oregon) and **Marjorie Moore** (Rogue Valley) for their efforts in providing compiled data for this report. And to **Joel Geier** for providing a summary of data from the birdnotes.net website. Thanks, too, to Joe Fontaine for his encouragement and feedback during the writing process.

OFO
Birding Weekends 2003

Center Pullout Section
OFO Birding Weekends 2003
Ray Korpi

Oregon Field Ornithologists will again offer a series of OFO Birding Weekends in 2003. The intent of OFO Birding Weekends is to introduce birders to new birds, to new areas of Oregon, and to birders from other parts of the state. This announcement covers the months from January to July; additional trips will be added once the OFO Annual Meeting is set.

Participants are sent a letter in advance of each weekend, suggesting lodging, meeting place, likely birds, and other details.

OFO Birding Weekends normally begin at dawn Saturday and end early Sunday afternoon. They are based in the same city both Friday and Saturday night. Most of our travel is by private cars on public roads, with some walks on trails. Costs of lodging, transportation (car pooling), and food are up to the individual participants. We usually eat supper together on Saturday night and have a "countdown" of species seen.

Registration for OFO Birding Weekends is $15 per person for each weekend (except for the OFO Service Weekend). You do not need to be a member of OFO to participate in these weekends. However, you must register by the Tuesday before the weekend you plan to attend (decisions on cancellations will be made on that date). Make checks payable to Oregon Field Ornithologists or OFO.

Send registrations to:
Ray Korpi
12611 NE 99th St.
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Vancouver WA 98682
rkorpi@hotmail.com
(360) 604-0122

Please use a separate form for each OFO Weekend that you wish to attend.

NAME ________________________________

ADDRESS ___________________________ CITY, STATE, ZIP ___________________________

PHONE ___________________________ EMAIL ___________________________

TRIP YOU PLAN TO JOIN ___________ NUMBER OF PEOPLE ___________

AMOUNT ENCLOSED ($15 PER PARTICIPANT) $ ________.

Clip this schedule and post it on your refrigerator
Schedule of OFO BIRDING WEEKENDS - 2003

January 18-19  Union County
This will be our focused northeast Oregon winter bird trip where we will hopefully find the region’s specialties. Target birds include Bohemian waxwing, American tree sparrow, perhaps snow buntings and redpolls, and we’ll be looking for raptors in the Grande Ronde Valley. We will also do some “getting-to-know” the area so that people can prepare for a summer journey.
Base: LaGrande

February 15-16  Coos Bay
Explore Oregon’s largest estuary in winter time. Target species will include Snowy Egret and Willet (both local winter specialties), sparrows (including Swamp sparrow and Harris sparrow) at Millicoma Marsh, and the great variety of seabirds and ducks that can be found in the bay. We will also visit Cape Arago and other scenic areas nearby.
Base: Coos Bay

April 11-12  Columbia Basin
Explore early spring migration in north-central Oregon. Target species will include waterfowl, Sandhill Cranes, Long-billed Curlews, and hopefully Burrowing Owls. We will look for lingering winter visitors as well as early spring arrivals.
Base: TBA (probably Hermiston or Arlington)

May 10-11  OFO Service Weekend—Harney Co.
On Saturday, we will do the North American Migration Count within Harney County. Saturday will be a day of fun counting, where we focus on learning better counting techniques while finding those birds people want to see. We will be working in as many habitats in and around Burns that day as we can (north into the pines, south to the refuge). On Sunday, a morning field trip will be offered as per the usual OFO weekends. **The OFO Service Weekend is FREE to participants in Saturday’s activities!!** Those who want to come to only Sunday’s activity will need to pay the usual fee.
Base: Burns
June 20-22  Klamath Nights
This will be a special trip to Klamath County to focus on evening and night birding. Trips will start at 6 pm on both Friday and Saturday. We will be seeking the elusive night birds such as Yellow Rail, Flammulated Owl, Western Screech-Owl, Great Gray Owl (maybe?) and other denizens of the evening. We will do some light daytime birding on both Saturday and Sunday as well, but most of our effort will be focused at night. Because of the nature of this trip, group size may be limited, group size may be split between the two nights, or an extension to either Thursday or Sunday may occur. Early registration will be important on this trip!
Base: Klamath Falls

July 12-13  Medford-Grants Pass
This weekend will focus on the specialties of southwestern Oregon: California Towhee, Oak Titmouse, and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. We will explore the Medford-Grants Pass area, looking for birds in this corner of Oregon. The Saturday activities will be focused early and late to avoid the summer heat (we will siesta in the afternoon and have an early supper before going back out in the evening).
Base: Grants Pass

August 2-3  Tillamook County
We will spend much of the day on Saturday looking for shorebirds in and around Tillamook as well as looking for other specialties of the area (if El Nino continues as has been forecast, perhaps an Elegant Tern?). On Sunday, we will hike around Bayocean Spit, trying to time our walk at the spit with high tide, if possible. This has yielded wonderful shorebirds in past years, and good looks at various alcids can be gotten at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.
Base: Tillamook

MORE OFO WEEKENDS WILL BE SET UP ONCE THE OFO ANNUAL MEETING DATE IS SET!! Tentative dates are 25-26 October and 15-16 November with locations to be announced. Announcements will be made via Oregon Birds, the OFO web site, and area listservs.
This young Red-tailed Hawk received no mercy from a pursuing Brown-headed Cowbird on 10 June, 2002 at Crooked River Ranch, Jefferson County. Photo/K. Smith.