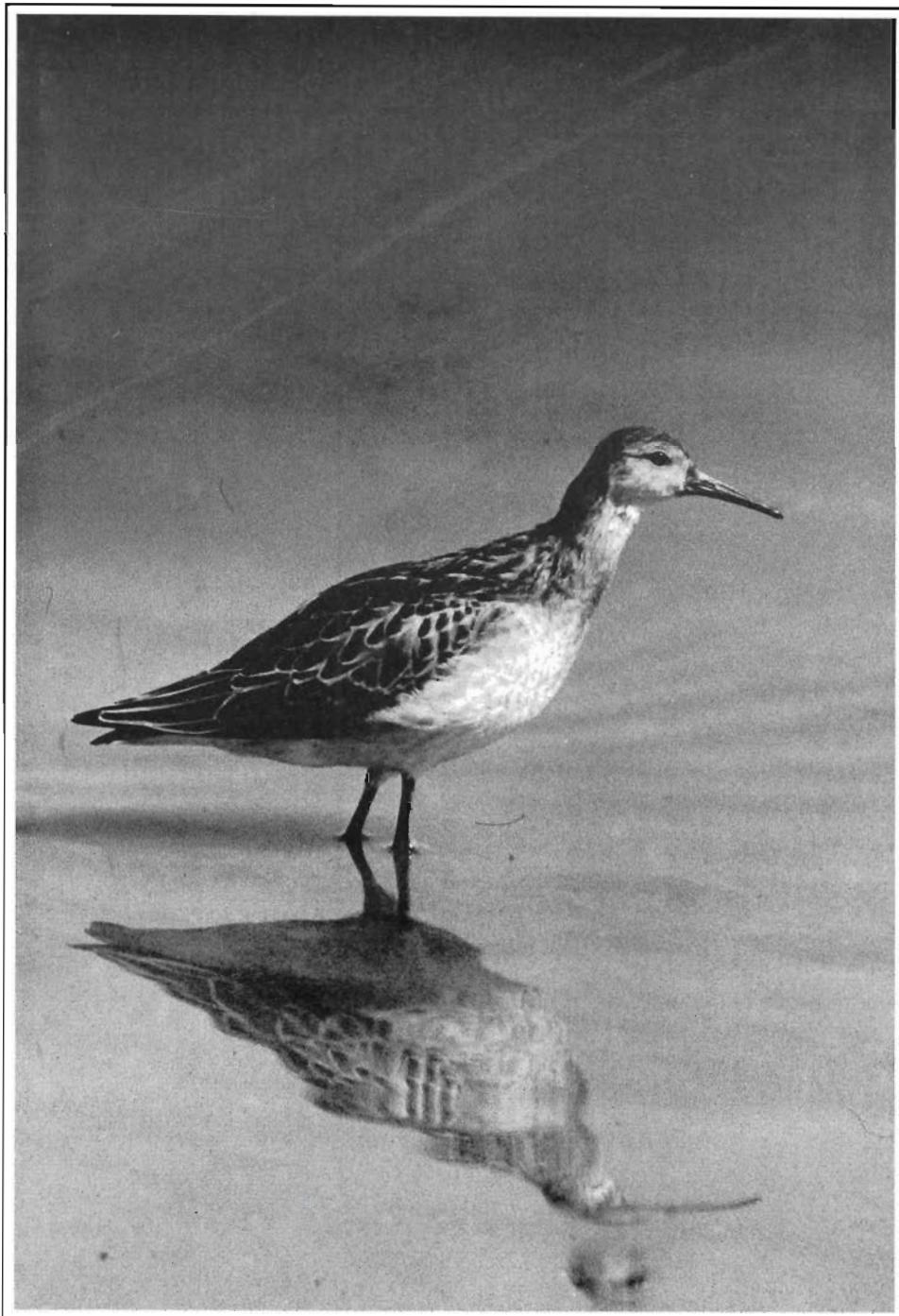


Oregon Birds

The quarterly journal of Oregon field ornithology

Volume 18, Number 1, Spring 1992



Status and Spread of the Cattle Egret in Oregon	3
<i>Joe Evanich</i>	
First Annual North American Migration Count, 9 May 1992	6
Breeding Birds of the Coast Range: A Comparison of the Species Mix in Successional Forest Communities in Polk County	7
<i>Roy Gerig</i>	
Oregon Birds Crossword Puzzle No. 2	11
<i>Karen Kearney</i>	
MEMORIAM	
Martha Sawyer	12
<i>David S. Herr</i>	
<i>Matthew Hunter</i>	
<i>Alan Contreras</i>	
Frederick E. Parker	14
<i>Meredith Jones</i>	
<i>Alan Contreras</i>	
Frederick N. Hamerstrom	14
<i>Frances Hamerstrom</i>	
News and Notes	15
SITE GUIDES	
Where to find a Grasshopper Sparrow in Umatilla and Morrow Counties, Oregon	23
<i>Paul T. Sullivan</i>	
Cow Camp, Deschutes County	24
<i>Bill Tice</i>	
Locating Three-toed Woodpeckers	24
<i>David S. Herr</i>	
Wildlife Disease Alert	25
FIELDNOTES	
Eastern Oregon, Summer 1991	26
<i>Joe Evanich</i>	
Western Oregon, Summer 1991	30
<i>Jim Johnson</i>	
Western Oregon Corrigendum	31
Cover photo <i>Ruff, 23 September 1991, Agate Lake, Jackson County. Photo James L. Lixaudais.</i>	

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Articles are longer contributions dealing with identification, distribution, ecology, management, conservation, taxonomy, behavior, biology, and historical aspects of ornithology and birding in Oregon. Articles cite references (if any) at the end of the text. Names and addresses of authors typically appear at the beginning of the text.

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Reviews for published material on Oregon birds or of interest to Oregon birders.

Photographs of birds, especially photos taken recently in Oregon. Color slide duplicates are preferred. Please label all photos with photographer's name and address, bird identification, date and place the photo was taken. Photos will be returned; contact the Editor for more information.

Deadline for the next issue of *Oregon Birds* — OB 18(2) — is 24 April 1992. The next issue should get to you by the first week of June 1992. Material can be submitted any time, and the sooner the better. Please send materials directly to the Editor, 3007 N.E. 32nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97212, (503) 282-9403.

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Status and Spread of the Cattle Egret in Oregon

Joe Evanich, 5026 N.E. Clackamas Street, Portland, OR 97213

The amazingly adaptable Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) has become one of the most recent additions to the official Oregon state bird list. The species' spread from South America (and originally from Africa) is nothing short of phenomenal. Amazingly, there were no records of Cattle Egrets for the western United States before 1960. By 1990, the species had been recorded in all 50 states and it is now a relatively common nesting bird in many western states. Echoing this remarkable world range expansion, the Cattle Egret's increase in Oregon has been truly remarkable.

Spread of the Cattle Egret in the New World

The Cattle Egret is apparently a self-introduced species in the New World. Originally native to most of sub-Saharan Africa and southern Spain and Portugal, the nominate race *B. i. ibis* is responsible for the New World populations (Hancock & Kushlan 1984). It is generally believed that birds originating in the vicinity of Morocco or the Canary Islands crossed the North Atlantic in response to drought conditions, low food availability, or local overpopulation (Crosby 1972). If wind conditions were favorable, these wandering birds could be deposited in northern South America or among the Caribbean Islands. The first Cattle Egret records for the Western Hemisphere were sightings in Suriname (on the northeast

coast of South America) in 1880, 1887, and 1892 (Hancock & Kushlan 1984). It is believed that there may still be a continuing exchange of egrets from Africa to South America (and vice versa, depending on the wind, population conditions, etc.). This is evidenced by numerous recent records from the Canaries, Cape Verde Islands, St. Helena, Ascension Island, and even mid-Atlantic ships (Hancock & Kushlan 1984).

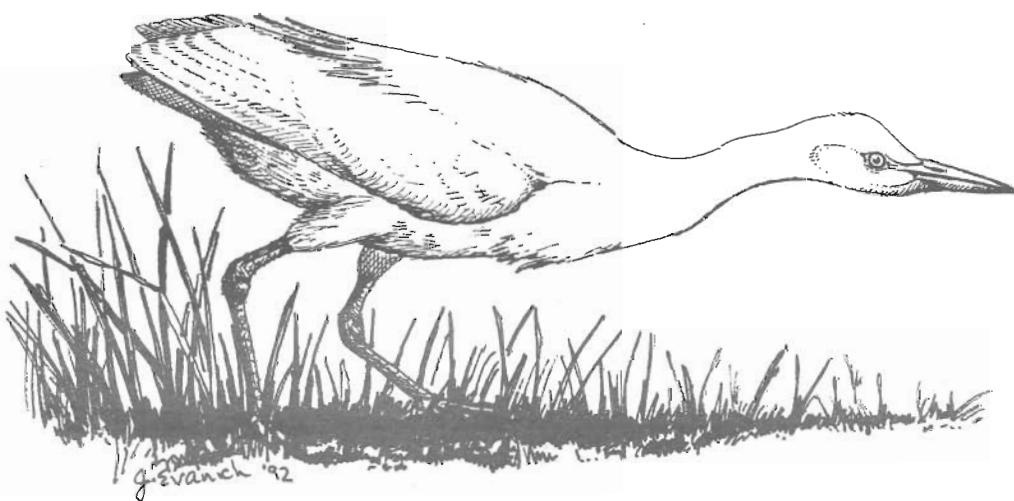
In the summer of 1941, the first Cattle Egret was reported in the United States at Clewiston, Florida. By this time the species was well-established as a nesting resident throughout northern South America and on many of the Caribbean Islands (Sprunt 1955). Once the species reached Florida, it spread rapidly to the north and west. The first North American nesting record came from southern Florida in 1953 (Crosby 1972). Canada's first Cattle Egret was collected on 31 Oct 1952 — on a ship in the Grand Banks, about 300 miles off Newfoundland (Godfrey 1986). In 1964, the species finally reached the Pacific Coast of the United States in San Diego County — California's first Cattle Egret record (Crosby 1972). The species is now a common breeder in the southern half of California, especially the Imperial Valley. Finally, the Cattle Egret was recorded in all 50 states when 4 were found at Ketchikan, Alaska on 11 Nov 1981 (*American Birds* 36: 207).

Status in Western Oregon

The Cattle Egret was first recorded in Oregon at Sauvie Island, Multnomah Co. on 29 Nov 1965. This individual, an immature, remained to be photographed and observed by many until 17 Jan 1966 (Harry Nehls, pers. comm.). Another Cattle Egret was found near Coos Bay, Coos Co. from 10-12 Dec 1970 (H. Nehls, pers. comm.), and then the species went unrecorded in Oregon until 1972, when 1 appeared at Gold Beach, Curry Co. on 22 Nov (*American Birds* 27: 106). Since 1972 the species has been recorded every year (mainly in late fall and winter) in increasing numbers.

Incidentally, Washington state recorded its first Cattle Egret on 30 Oct 1973 at the Skagit Wildlife Management Area near Mt. Vernon (an earlier sight record is also mentioned for the Long Beach Peninsula in Dec 1969). Canada received its first Pacific Coast report that same year when one reached the Sooke District of Victoria, British Columbia on 15 Nov (all *American Birds* 28: 93).

Most of Oregon's Cattle Egret records come from the immediate coast (54 of 92 records obtained from *American Birds*, *Oregon Birds*, other publications, or personal communications up to January 1990). The species has been reported from all 7 coastal counties, and with the exception of Tillamook Co., Cattle Egrets are most common and most frequently



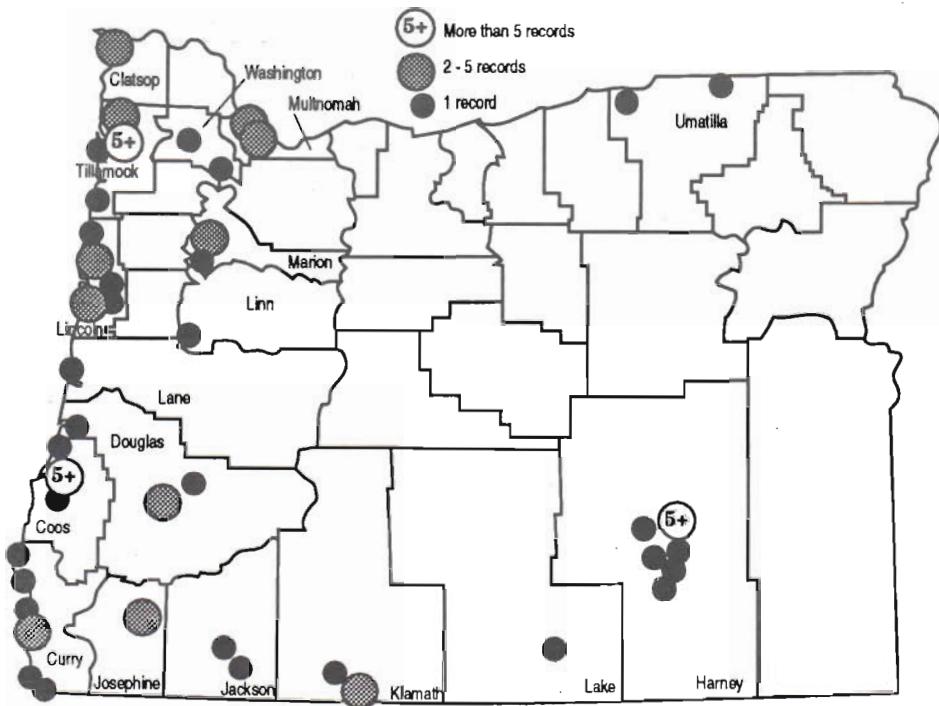


Figure 1. Cattle Egret distribution in Oregon.

reported in the southern coastal counties. There is an atypical number of records from the meadowlands around the town of Tillamook and Nehalem Meadows (at least 17 records).

The Cattle Egret is proving to be a regular late fall and winter visitor in Western Oregon. The species is believed to wander north after nesting in central and southern California. Most occurrences in Oregon fall between 15 Nov and 10 Jan; usually after 1 Jan the birds simply begin to disappear. The earliest fall arrival records are 1 Oct 1985 (Douglas Co.) and 1 Nov 1985 (Lincoln Co.). The latest spring departures include 10 Mar 1985 (Washington Co.) and 1 Mar 1975 (Multnomah Co.). The accompanying graph will give a general idea of abundance and seasonal occurrence of the Cattle Egret in Western Oregon.

Most reports in Western Oregon involve 1-4 birds, but a remarkable sighting of 50+ egrets in 1 flock came from an area near Salem, Marion Co. on 9 Dec 1985. To date, this is by far the largest concentration of Cattle Egrets reported in Oregon. Seventeen at Harbor, Curry Co. on 4 Dec 1985; 17 on the Tillamook CBC of 17 Dec 1983; and 12-15 birds at Goat Island, Curry Co. on 17 Dec 1985 are other large concentrations reported in the state. The winter of 1985-86 saw the largest invasion of Cattle Egrets into Oregon to date. At least 105 birds were reported in Western Oregon.

The Cattle Egret is considered a rare winter visitor to the interior valleys of

Western Oregon. Nearly all inland reports fall within the same Nov-Jan occurrence of the species along the coast. One record, however, is a true anomaly: 1 bird was seen by a number of birders at the Forest Grove sewage ponds, Washington Co. on the odd date of 27 June 1984. Cattle Egrets have been reported from the following interior Western Oregon counties: Multnomah (5 reports); Marion (5); Douglas (3); Washington (2); Jackson (2); Josephine (1); and Linn (1).*

Status in Eastern Oregon

The Cattle Egret also has invaded the eastern half of Oregon in recent years. The first report from east of the Cascades was along the north shore of Malheur Lake (Malheur NWR), Harney Co. on 13 Aug 1974 (Littlefield 1990). Malheur Lake continues to be Eastern Oregon's center of Cattle Egret reports (15 records up to 1989). Other Eastern Oregon counties with reports include Klamath (3 reports), Umatilla (2), and Lake (1).

East of the Cascades, the Cattle Egret appears to be a casual spring migrant (earliest arrival, 23 Apr 1981 in Umatilla Co.) with some birds remaining to summer in the Harney Basin (Malheur Lake).

* These are all the Interior Western Oregon reports that have appeared in American Birds, and Oregon Birds up to January 1990. Undoubtedly there are other occurrences, but the author cannot be responsible for records that are not published; the same applies to the records from Eastern Oregon.

The species may also prove to be a rare post-breeding visitor to Eastern Oregon, as evidenced by the 3 current fall reports (see Table 2).

Beginning about 1979, Cattle Egrets were found summering at Malheur NWR. Most birds were found along the flooded north shore of Malheur Lake near the town of Lawen.

Finally, on 9 July 1982, Oregon's first Cattle Egret nest was discovered in the marshes along the north shore of the lake. The nest contained 5 unfledged young. It was isolated from the main nesting colonies of Double-crested Cormorants, Great Blue Herons, and Great and Snowy Egrets (Thompson & Paullin 1985). Apparently the species nested on the lake again, at least in 1984 (Littlefield 1990) and 1985 (*Oregon Birds* 12: 129). Cattle Egrets have been present in the Harney Basin during the summers of 1974, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, and 89. The largest concentration (other than the above nesting record) was 6 birds at Knox Pond on Malheur NWR on 21 May 1987.

Conclusion

The Cattle Egret has been one of very few species whose spread and colonization of Oregon has been very closely monitored. It should serve as a model for the study of other species which may be added to our avifauna through range expansion and invasion. If the Cattle Egret continues to increase in this pattern, it very well may be found in all 36 Oregon counties.

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Table 1. Cattle Egret Reports for Western Oregon

AB — American Birds

OB — Oregon Birds

pc — personal communication

#, Age	Location	Date(s)	Source	#, Age	Location	Date(s)	Source
1 imm	Sauvie Island	29 Nov 65-17 Jan 66	AFN 20:82	3 birds	Nehalem Meadows	Nov 83	V. Teale, pc
1 bird	10 mi. n. Coos Bay	10-12 Dec 70	H. Nehls, pc	17 birds	Tillamook area	17 Dec 83	AB 38:774
1 bird	Gold Beach	22 Nov-1 Dec 72	AB 27:106	2 birds	Roseburg	17 Dec 83	AB 38:773
1 bird	Oceanside	16 Dec 72	AB 27:652	1 bird	Grants Pass	18 Dec 83	AB 38:771
1 bird	North Bend	Dec 72	AB 27:652	1 bird	Coos Bay	18 Dec 83	AB 38:768
1 bird	Tillamook area	14 Dec 74	AB 29:553	1 bird	Salem	27 Dec 83	AB 38:773
1 bird	Coos Bay	21 Dec 74	AB 29:547	5 birds	Coquille R. Valley	winter 83-84	OB 10:36
1 bird	Gold Beach	28 Dec 74	AB 29:549	1 imm.	Forest Grove	27 June 84	AB 38:1054
1 imm.	Sauvie Island	1 Mar 75	AB 29:731	4 birds	Salem	15 Dec 84	AB 39:769
3 birds	Coos Bay	22 Nov 75	AB 30:113	8 birds	Tillamook area	15 Dec 84	AB 39:770
1 bird	Harrisburg, Linn Co.	3 Dec 75	AB 30:756	2 birds	Columbia Estuary	16 Dec 84	AB 39:763
1 bird	Grants Pass	17 Jan 76	AB 30:756	1 bird	Coos Bay	16 Dec 84	AB 39:763
3 birds	Cloverdale, Till. Co.	23 Jan 76	AB 30:756	1 bird	Ankeny NWR	3 Feb 85	AB 40:317
6 birds	Coos Bay	winter 76-77	AB 31:364	1 bird	Tualatin, Wash. Co.	10 Mar 85	OB 11:117
12 birds	Tillamook area	winter 76-77	AB 31:364	1 bird	Glide, Douglas Co.	1 Oct 85	OB 12:210
1 bird	Gold Beach	Dec 76	AB 31:840	1 bird	Sauvie Island	Oct-Nov 85	V. Teale, pc
4 birds	Portland	27 Nov 77	AB 32:247	1 bird	Salmon R., Linc. Co.	1 Nov 85	OB 12:210
2 birds	Coos Bay	17 Dec 77	AB 32:845	2 birds	Ashland	14 Nov 85	OB 11:99
1 bird	Canary, Lane Co.	18 Dec 77	M. Markley, pc	17 birds	Harbor, Curry Co.	4 Dec 85	OB 11:99
1 bird	Roseburg	Dec 77	AB 32:847	50 birds	near Salem	9 Dec 85	OB 11:99
1 bird	Sixes River area	Dec 78	AB 33:252	16 birds	c. Curry Co.	9 Dec 85	OB 11:99
1 bird	Coos Bay	3 Apr 79	OB 5:18	1 bird	Portland	13 Dec 85	OB 11:99
2 birds	Coos Bay	28 Oct 79	AB 34:192	12-15 birds	Goat Island, Cur. Co.	17 Dec 85	OB 11:99
4 birds	s. of Newport	Nov 79	AB 34:192	1 bird	Reedsport	19 Dec 85	OB 11:99
1 bird	Toledo, Linc. Co.	Nov 79	AB 34:192	1 bird	Bay City, Till. Co.	3 Feb 86	OB 11:99
3 birds	Lakeside, Coos Co.	13-14 Dec 79	AB 34:299	5 birds	Drift Cr., Linc. Co.	Nov 87	AB 42:122
1 bird	Phoenix, Jack. Co.	winter 79-80	AB 34:299	1 bird	Newport	21 Nov 87	OB 14:285
5 birds	Tillamook area	15 Dec 79	AB 34:638	2 birds	Tillamook area	Dec 87	OB 14:285
2 birds	Coos Bay	16 Dec 79	AB 34:632	1 bird	Tillamook area	19 Nov 88	OB 15:122
3 birds	Port Orford	22 Dec 79	AB 34:636	1 bird	Drift Creek	19 Nov 88	OB 15:122
14 birds	Newport area	fall 1980	AB 35:216	2 birds	Tillamook area	17 Dec 88	OB 15:189
4 birds	Tillamook area	20 Dec 80	AB 35:721	1 bird	Nehalem Meadows	22 Jan 89	OB 15:189
3 birds	Coos Bay	21 Dec 80	AB 35:716	1 bird	Astoria	22 Jan 89	OB 15:189
1 bird	Siletz, Lincoln Co.	25 Nov 81	OB 8:6	9 birds	Nehalem Meadows	1 Dec 89	OB 15:244
6 birds	Tillamook area	19 Dec 81	AB 36:729	1 bird	Otis, Lincoln Co.	1 Dec 89	OB 15:244
1 bird	Columbia Estuary	20 Dec 81	AB 36:723	2 birds	Drift Creek	5 Dec 89	OB 15:244
1 bird	Coos Bay	20 Dec 81	AB 36:723	2 birds	Tillamook area	winter 89-90	OB 15:244
1 bird	Coos Bay	18 Dec 82	AB 37:737				

(Table 2, next page.)

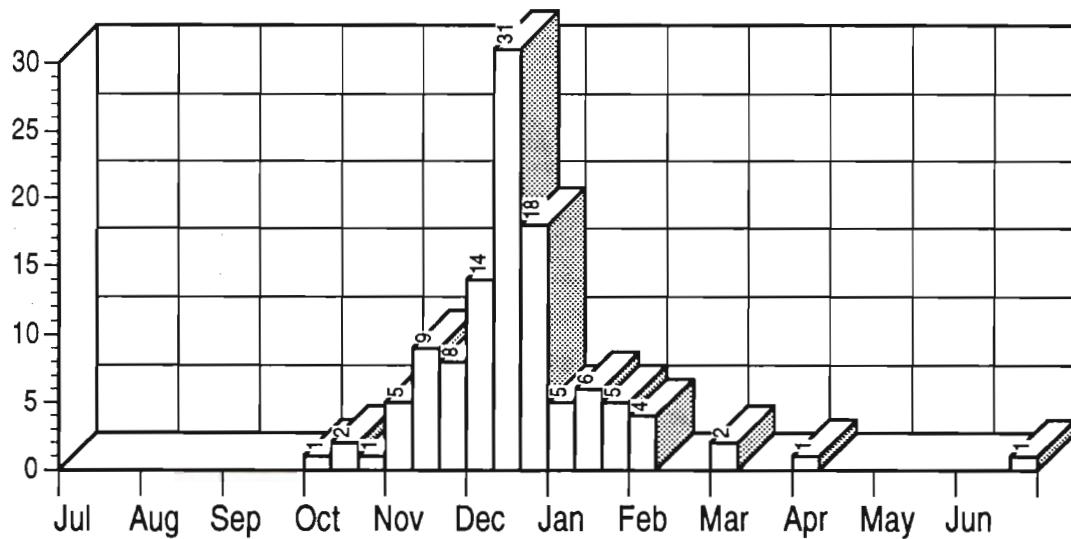


Figure 2. Seasonal occurrence of Cattle Egret in western Oregon.

Table 2. Cattle Egret Reports for Eastern OregonAB—*American Birds*

#, Age	Location	Date	Source
1 bird	Malheur Lake	13 Aug 74	Littlefield 1990
1 bird	Malheur NWR hdqtrs.	16 July 76	Littlefield 1990
1 bird	The Narrows	30 Apr-7 May 77	Littlefield 1990
1 ad, 2 imm	Merrill, Klam. Co.	20 Aug 77	AB 32:232
1 bird	Lower Klamath Lk.	spring 79	AB 33:764
3 birds	n. Malheur Lk.	5 Sep 79	Littlefield 1990
3 birds	n. Malheur Lk.	1 Aug 80	Littlefield 1990
2 birds	n. Malheur Lk.	14 Aug 80	Littlefield 1990
1 bird	Malheur Lake	10 Oct 80	Littlefield 1990
1 bird	Hermiston, Umat. Co.	23 Apr 81	AB 35:844
3 adults	Merrill	8-9 May 81	AB 35:844
1 pair nesting	n. Malheur Lk.	9 July 82	Littlefield 1990
2 pairs nesting	n. Malheur Lk.	8 June 84	Littlefield 1990
	1 bird	Nov 84	AB 39:79
2 pairs nesting	n. Malheur Lk.	summer 85	Littlefield 1990
	1 bird	‘P’ Ranch, Har. Co.	3 May 87
	6 birds	Knox Pd., Mal. NWR	Littlefield 1990
	2 birds	Malheur Lake	30 May 87
	1 bird	Diamond Valley	26 Apr 88
	1 bird	Buena Vista Pond	8 May 88



First Annual North American Migration Count 9 May 1992

Have you ever wondered “What is the *shape* of migration?” It all depends on your viewpoint. Waterfowlers have benefitted from the extensive studies of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in their role for managing the nation’s game species resource. Hawk watchers may think of it as “rivers” and space themselves on ridges and prominent peninsulas like the Marin Highlands, Whitefish Point, the Blue Ridge Mountains, and Cape May — to count the flow. Shorebirders look at it as “island hopping” and go to the “islands” of Bodega Bay, Mono Lake, Bear River, Galveston, Cheyenne Bottoms, etc. All of these have led to efforts to preserve and protect critical habitat for migration: we now have the National Wildlife Refuge System, Hawk Mountain, and the Delaware Bay Beaches. But what of songbirds?

By what paths do neotropical migrants move from Central and South America to their breeding grounds? Do American Redstarts line up in military style and move north in a solid front, leaving occupying forces along the way? Perhaps Wood Thrushes are like blood flowing through major arteries before anastomosing into capillaries. Think of Kingbirds lining up like the runners in the New York Marathon and visualize the spread after the starter’s pistol Maybe Purple Martins move like ducks, geese and swans, with colonies making a series of short hops along a predictable route. It may seem wild, but do

Bobolinks move like shorebirds, with a series of widely spaced discrete essential stops?

Most of you have participated on the Christmas Bird Counts sponsored by the National Audubon Society. The rules are simple: spend a day in the field counting birds in a specified area, and keep track of hours & miles on foot, car, boat, feeder watching. The North American Migration Count is like the Christmas Bird Count, but with a few twists. The Area for any one count is not a 15-mile diameter circle, but an entire County. The big twist is the timing: unlike Christmas Bird Counts, which are spread over several weeks, this count is done on just a single day across the entire 48 states.

The choice of the second Saturday in May has been made to try to find the peaks of movement of neotropical species while they are still in the Lower 48 States. It will not be peak everywhere: the northern states will be getting the first glimmer of spring and the deep south will be in early breeding season. But the overall goal is of importance to everyone.

At the moment, this is a grass roots project which can succeed with your help. Organize a Count for your County or all of the counties in your State.

For more information contact: Jim Stasz, NAMC Coordinator, P.O. Box 71, North Beach, MD 20714.

Breeding Birds of the Coast Range: A Comparison of the Species Mix in Successional Forest Communities in Polk County

Roy Gerig, 18445 Oakdale Road, Dallas, OR 97338

Except for a narrow coastal strip within the Sitka Spruce Zone (see end of article for scientific names to plant species cited), the Coast Range is one of the least-birded physiographic provinces in Oregon. My area of interest lies entirely within the Western Hemlock Zone as defined by Franklin and Dyrness (1988).

"Western Hemlock Zone" refers to the potential climax species. Due to logging and burning over the past 150 years, Douglas-fir is usually the dominant species in the seral stands which have developed. Even in old-growth stands, typically 400-600 years old, Douglas-fir is a major component (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). Study plots for this article are in the western one-third of Polk County. All are above 1000 feet elevation and some reach the highest points in the county at about 3700 feet. All are on the east slope or the crest of the Coast Range.

In this area are many recent clearcuts and even-aged stands of second- and third-growth Douglas-fir of varying ages, with very few remnant old-growth stands remaining. Other post old-growth stands are mixed with hardwoods and other conifers, especially at higher (above 2750 feet) elevations. In some of these places trees tend towards clumping, and there are shrubby openings.

Next to Douglas-fir, western hemlock is the most common conifer. Others are western red-cedar, grand fir, and a few western yew, and at higher elevations, noble and Pacific silver firs are common, with a few western white pine at scattered locations.

Hardwoods, common in riparian areas, include red alder, big-leaf maple, willow spp., Pacific madrone, and a few black cottonwood and golden chinkapin. Major shrubs are vine maple, Pacific rhododendron, salal, creambush oceanspray, red huckleberry, Oregon-grape, trailing blackberry, and western hazel. The herb layer is often dominated by western swordfern, bracken fern, Oregon oxalis or Pacific peavine to name just a few.

There are few, if any, human inhab-

itants here, and it is rare to encounter anyone away from the handful of logging roads at the lower elevations which are the only access to the area, except during hunting season or around a logging site. There is no farming or grazing. Much of the area is steep and dissected by streams, except at the highest elevations where it is nearly flat. Peaks are rounded.

Purpose.

The purpose of this report is to show the relative abundance of all the regular breeding birds in the interior Coast Range of Polk County, and to compare the species mix in several successional forest types in the study area.

Methods.

In order to assure that no regular species would be missed, I decided to sample as many plots as possible in every type of habitat. Every adult bird seen or heard was recorded in more than 60 walking transects. The surveys were all conducted between 18 June and 1 July 1990, time spent on each was roughly 10-15 minutes, or long enough to record every bird thought to be within range of sight or hearing (no more than one-quarter mile for birds seen). Surveys were conducted between 0530-0900, or a little later if birds were continuing to be active. By far the majority of birds were heard and not seen. If positive identification could not be made, nothing was recorded. Plots were chosen as randomly as possible as long as they were far enough within their forest type to eliminate any edge effect, although these forests are so fragmented that complete elimination of edge effect was not always possible. If a bird was certain to be calling from, or seen in another forest type than the plot being surveyed, it was not recorded. No attempt was made to determine bird densities, territory size, or nesting activity.

Transects were 100 meters in length, and ran in generally a straight line, either along a logging road or a deer trail so that the transect could be walked quietly. During each walking transect, each bird was recorded as it was seen or heard and

a mental note was made as to location and direction of movement, if any. Several passes were usually made back and forth along the transect, until I could be reasonably sure that I had recorded all the birds present in the plot. Unavoidably, a few birds were recorded because they were just passing through, and I tried to avoid bias due to this by spending very nearly the same amount of time in each plot.

Notes were made at each plot as to age, size, and forest composition, and these were divided into 6 categories: (1) recent clearcuts where Douglas-fir, if replanted, is not yet dominant; (2) young second-growth (the term second-growth is often used to refer to either second- or third-growth and I will follow that practice here) where Douglas-fir is dominant and the canopy is still open; (3) second-growth Douglas-fir, canopy closed; (4) old-growth; (5) mixed forest above 2750 feet; and (6) other mixed forest, including riparian and other wet areas, and edges — a catch-all category for plots that do not fit well into any other.

Results.

Sixty-one species were recorded in the survey plots. In addition, raptors included Red-tailed Hawk and Turkey Vulture, and 3 other species were noted between plots—American Kestrel, Northern Pygmy-Owl, and Belted Kingfisher (1 each). Blue Grouse was missed. They are not uncommon in this area, but are seldom encountered after they stop calling by about 1 June. American Dipper is also present, but as none of the transects was in good Dipper habitat, it was missed. Another notable miss was Vaux's Swift, and I really have no explanation for that. At a slightly lower elevation than the 1000-foot lower limit in this survey, a number of species can be found in addition to those already mentioned: Wood Duck, Mallard, Osprey, California Quail, Spotted Sandpiper, Mourning Dove, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Solitary Vireo, Common Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat, Lazuli Bunting, and Red-winged Blackbird.

See Table 1 for complete results.

Discussion and conclusions.

Recent clearcuts are usually replanted to Douglas-fir within a year or 2, and are managed as tree farms. During the first stages, grasses and herbaceous plants dominate until they are overgrown by shrubs and young hardwoods. After about 5 or so years, Douglas-fir begins to dominate the stand and it is to this stage that I use the term recent clearcut.

Recent clearcuts vary from almost barren to very brushy, and Douglas-fir is usually less than about 5 feet tall. House Wren, White-crowned Sparrow, and American Goldfinch reach their greatest numbers in this habitat. White-crowned Sparrow is the most common bird in recent clearcuts, followed by American Goldfinch, Willow Flycatcher, Dark-eyed Junco, Rufous-sided Towhee, House Wren, MacGillivray's Warbler, Orange-crowned Warbler, Swainson's Thrush, and Wilson's Warbler. Where the Douglas-fir is third-growth there are very tall large stumps left from the first cutting 60-70 years ago and these are used by Olive-sided Flycatchers and Western Bluebirds, among other species. Brushy clearcuts and those which have not been slash-burned seem to have more birds, especially warblers and flycatchers. Birds are more readily seen in this community than in any other surveyed, due to there being less cover and lower height of plants, and this is a source of possible bias.

In plots where Douglas-fir is dominant with an open canopy, the understory is quite vigorous and generally shrubby, often mixed with young hardwoods. Sunlight is not prevented from reaching ground level, and this successional stage may support a higher density of birds and more species than any other. The only other plots in this survey with more birds and species were some riparian areas. Species which apparently reach their optimum numbers here are Willow Flycatcher, Swainson's Thrush, Orange-crowned Warbler, MacGillivray's Warbler, Rufous-sided Towhee, and probably Cedar Waxwing, Wrentit, Rufous Hummingbird, and Olive-sided Flycatcher. Swainson's Thrush, Orange-crowned Warbler, and MacGillivray's Warbler occurred in every plot surveyed, with Wilson's Warbler, Willow Flycatcher, Rufous-sided Towhee, and Olive-sided Flycatcher following in frequency of occurrence in that order. Relative abundance closely follows the same order. White-crowned Sparrow and House Wren, so common in recent clearcuts,

begin to disappear at this successional stage. In the 8 years that I have been birding the Coast Range, I have gotten the impression that Wrentit is increasing on the interior east slope, and it is in this habitat where it is most common.

In contrast to open-canopy second-growth, numbers of species/plot are lower in closed-canopy second-growth than any other stage (7.7 vs. 13.1 for open-canopy and 12.6 for old-growth), number of individuals/plot is lower (13.8 vs. 22.3 for open-canopy and 21.1 for old-growth). The 8 most abundant species here account for 71.7 percent of all birds recorded while that number is only 54.7 percent in open-canopy second-growth and 61.5 percent in old-growth. This makes young open-canopy second-growth look pretty good in terms of its ability to support a variety of bird life, and it is, but unfortunately that stage lasts only for a short time (10 years or less) compared to closed-canopy second-growth, which lasts much longer (at least 40-60 years in a typical logging rotation here). Winter Wren may be the only species which reaches its optimum density in this stage. In order of abundance the top 8 species were Pacific-slope Flycatcher, Wilson's Warbler, Hermit Warbler, Swainson's Thrush, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Orange-crowned Warbler, Dark-eyed Junco, and Winter Wren. The most frequently occurring are the same 8, but with Dark-eyed Junco, tied with Swainson's Thrush, followed by Golden-crowned Kinglet, Winter Wren, and Orange-crowned Warbler.

Species which seem to reach their optimum density in old-growth are Pacific-slope Flycatcher, Hammond's Flycatcher (probably more common in the Coast Range than was originally thought), Northern Flicker, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Varied Thrush, Hermit Warbler, Wilson's Warbler, and possibly several others, including but not limited to Pileated and Hairy Woodpecker, Gray Jay, Red Crossbill, and Evening Grosbeak. Evening Grosbeak, according to the third edition of Peterson's Western Field Guide (Peterson 1990), is not a breeding bird in the Coast Range; it was recorded in 10 plots in this survey. Townsend's Solitaire, another species which seems to be increasing in the Coast Range, was seen in old-growth in this survey, but it would probably be listed more properly as an edge inhabitant. They are not hard to find in summer, but are nearly always in edge habitat between recent clearcuts and either old-growth or large second-growth

stands. Besides the 4 Townsend's Solitaires recorded in all plots in this survey, 3 others were seen outside of any plots, and all were in such edges.

Old-growth forests in the area were dominated by Douglas-fir and western hemlock, with some western red-cedar. The larger trees are 4-6 feet diameter at breast height. Vine maple is a common shrub to small tree, with salal, red huckleberry, and western swordfern also very common. There is a great variety of forbs and shrubs in the understory. While it would have been desirable to survey more plots of old-growth, due to remoteness of stands large enough to furnish valid data, I was limited by time constraints to only 7 plots.

In most of the higher altitude portions of Polk County, beginning at about 2750 feet, the forest has a less managed appearance. Most has been logged (by appearances, all at about the same time), and a mixed coniferous forest has regrown consisting of Douglas-fir, western hemlock, noble fir, Pacific silver fir, western red-cedar. Hardwoods are more common. The largest area is almost a plateau, with many boggy areas where shrubs such as salal, red huckleberry and Pacific rhododendron are at their most vigorous. All of the peaks above this elevation, the highest of which is a little over 3700 feet, are rounded, and there is very little steep terrain. Golden-crowned Kinglet and Dark-eyed Junco seem to reach their highest densities here. In order of abundance, the top 8 species are Golden-crowned Kinglet, Swainson's Thrush, Dark-eyed Junco, Wilson's Warbler, Orange-crowned Warbler, Hermit Warbler, Varied Thrush, and Pacific-slope Flycatcher. The only Chipping Sparrow recorded was seen in this habitat feeding young. Chipping Sparrows tend to be more common below 1000 feet in the edge of the Coast Range.

The last category in this study is other mixed forest, including riparian areas, wet areas, and everything else. Not surprisingly, the most species were recorded here. Warbling Vireo and Western Tanager were recorded here, mostly in riparian areas, more than anywhere else, and Great Blue Heron, Common Merganser, and Belted Kingfisher were found only in riparian areas. Both Townsend's Solitaires recorded were in riparian areas bordered by recent clearcuts.

The only species found in all habitats surveyed were Rufous Hummingbird, Pacific-slope Flycatcher, Winter Wren, *Continued on page 10.*

Table 1. Results. At the top of the columns are the 6 forest categories surveyed. There are 4 numbers for each category where a species was encountered: (1) Number of plots where the species was recorded; (2) Percent frequency of occurrence (no. plots recorded/total plots); (3) Total number of individuals recorded in all plots of the category; (4) Average number of individuals/plot. Average number of species/plot is listed at the bottom of the columns.

	Recent Clearcuts	Douglas-fir Dominant Canopy Open	Canopy Closed to Mature Douglas-fir	Old Growth	Mixed Forest Above 2750 feet	Other Mixed Forest
Total number of plots	18	9	13	7	8	17
Great Blue Heron						1,61,06
Common Merganser						2,122,12
Sharp-shinned Hawk		1,111,11				
Northern Goshawk				1,141,14		
Ruffed Grouse						1,61,06
Mountain Quail	2,113,17					1,61,06
Band-tailed Pigeon	1,65,28	2,223,33			1,124,50	3,184,24
Great Horned Owl			1,81,08			
Common Nighthawk					1,121,12	
Rufous Hummingbird	7,3910,59	3,337,78	1,83,23	1,141,14	4,505,63	4,246,46
Red-breasted Sapsucker						1,61,06
Downy Woodpecker			1,81,08			
Hairy Woodpecker	2,113,17	2,223,33	1,81,08	2,292,29		
Northern Flicker	3,174,22	1,111,11		5,715,71		2,123,18
Pileated Woodpecker				1,141,14		1,62,12
Olive-sided Flycatcher	6,338,44	6,676,67		1,141,14		8,4710,59
Western Wood-Pewee	2,113,17	1,111,11		1,142,28		2,122,12
Willow Flycatcher	12,6719,106	7,7812,133	1,81,08		1,121,12	5,299,53
Hammond's Flycatcher			1,81,08	3,437,100		1,61,06
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	5,285,28	4,444,44	13,10024,185	7,10017,243	7,888,100	16,9427,159
Tree Swallow	2,112,11					1,61,06
Violet-green Swallow	4,225,28					
Gray Jay			1,83,23	1,142,28		1,62,12
Steller's Jay	8,4410,56	3,334,44		4,575,71	5,636,75	8,4713,76
Common Raven				1,141,14	1,121,12	1,62,12
Chestnut-backed Chickadee		3,337,78	1,82,15	2,294,57	2,255,63	3,185,29
Bushtit		1,115,56				2,124,24
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1,61,06		3,234,31	5,718,114	1,121,12	1,63,18
Brown Creeper						1,61,06
Bewick's Wren		1,111,11				
House Wren	11,6116,89	2,222,22		1,141,14		1,61,06
Winter Wren	2,112,11	1,111,11	6,4610,77	3,435,71	5,635,63	7,4112,71
Golden-crowned Kinglet			7,5413,100	4,5711,157	7,8811,175	4,248,47
Western Bluebird	1,62,11					1,63,18
Townsend's Solitaire	1,61,06					2,122,12
Swainson's Thrush	8,4413,72	9,10021,233	8,6218,138	5,718,114	7,8814,175	10,5914,82
American Robin	7,398,44	1,111,11	2,153,23	1,142,28	3,385,63	6,469,53
Varied Thrush		1,112,22	2,154,31	5,7110,143	4,249,113	5,297,41
Wrentit	2,112,11	2,223,33				
Cedar Waxwing	4,2211,61	5,558,89				2,123,18
Hutton's Vireo			1,81,08			1,61,06
Warbling Vireo	2,112,11	4,445,55	1,82,15			7,4111,65
Orange-crowned Warbler	11,6114,78	9,10019,211	4,3113,100	1,142,28	5,6311,138	4,248,47
Yellow-rumped Warbler		1,111,11	1,81,08		1,131,13	1,61,06
Bl-throated Gray Warbler			3,235,38		1,131,13	3,183,18
Hermit Warbler		1,112,22	9,6918,138	7,10014,200	5,639,113	10,5917,100
MacGillivray's Warbler	12,6715,83	9,10015,167			3,384,24	5,298,47
Wilson's Warbler	9,509,50	8,8916,178	12,9222,169	5,7116,229	7,8812,150	12,7127,159
Western Tanager	3,173,17	2,222,22	3,233,23	1,141,14		6,358,47
Black-headed Grosbeak	1,61,06	1,111,11	1,81,08	1,141,14		4,245,29
Rufous-sided Towhee	12,6716,89	7,7812,133	1,81,08		3,383,38	1,61,06
Chipping Sparrow					1,131,13	
Song Sparrow	4,226,33	3,333,33			1,132,25	4,244,24
White-crowned Sparrow	17,9449,272	2,223,33				1,62,12
Dark-eyed Junco	11,6119,106	4,446,67	8,6211,85	6,867,100	6,7513,163	9,5316,94
Brown-headed Cowbird	1,61,06					
Purple Finch	6,3310,56	5,557,78	1,81,08	1,142,28	4,246,75	3,183,18
Red Crossbill		1,112,22	2,157,54	1,147,100		2,124,24
Pine Siskin			1,81,08			
American Goldfinch	11,6126,144	4,446,67	1,81,08			1,61,06
Evening Grosbeak		3,335,55	2,153,23	2,284,57	1,132,25	2,124,24
Average species/plot	10.7	13.1	7.7	12.6	10.5	10.8

Continued from page 8.

Swainson's Thrush, American Robin, Orange-crowned Warbler, Wilson's Warbler, Dark-eyed Junco, and Purple Finch. These species are probably the most widespread breeding birds in this portion of the Coast Range above 1000 feet. The most abundant species overall were Wilson's Warbler (102 recorded), Swainson's Thrush (88), Pacific-slope Flycatcher (85), Dark-eyed Junco (72), Orange-crowned Warbler (67), Hermit Warbler (61), Golden-crowned Kinglet (45), Willow Flycatcher (42), and MacGillivray's Warbler (42).

Species whose numbers seemed low compared to other years, although I have no comparative data, were Common Nighthawk, Vaux's Swift (missed entirely), Violet-green and Tree Swallows (probably due to early morning surveys), Western Bluebird, Chipping Sparrow, Purple Finch, Red Crossbill, and Pine Siskin. There seemed to be a poor cone crop from last year, which would account for some of the low numbers. Yellow-

rumped Warblers recorded were all singing males of the "Audubon's" race, and while they were found in different habitats, all were above 2500 feet.

LITERATURE CITED:

- Franklin, J.F. and C.T. Dyrness. 1988. *Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington*. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis.
Peterson, R. 1990. *A Field Guide to Western Birds*. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.

Southwestern Oregon

Constant Effort Mist-Net Monitoring Program, Siskiyou National Forest

Steve Cross, Southern Oregon State College, Ashland

The Siskiyou National Forest is perhaps the first National Forest in the Western United States to establish and operate a "constant effort mist-net monitoring" station. This program has been developed locally largely through the efforts of Dennis Vroman, Forestry Technician gone wild.

Constant effort mist-net monitoring is a method of collecting specific data on land-bird populations by capturing and banding birds during the breeding season at the same location over many consecutive years or decades. The data collected at this station can be analyzed to determine habitat relationships, distribution, adult survivorship, adult replacement, reproductive rates, and trends in populations for the species captured.

The Siskiyou National Forest monitoring station, located on the Galice Ranger District, has operated since May 1989. Over 1200 individuals of 46 species were banded by the end of the 1991 season. It is part of a network of monitoring stations under the direction of The Institute of Bird Populations, a private institution headed by David DeSante. The program is known as "Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship," or MAPS. In 1990, there were 38 MAPS stations operating in North America and many additional stations will be added in forthcoming years. MAPS stations are currently operated by a variety of government and private organizations. Data from all MAPS stations can be analyzed together to determine many aspects of trends in bird populations, especially the causes of population decline in many species of neotropical (long-distance) migrants.

Source: The Wildlife Society, Oregon Chapter Newsletter, Winter 1991.

Oregon Birds Crossword Puzzle No. 2

Karen Kearney, 6875 S.W. 158th Avenue, Beaverton, OR 97007

Across

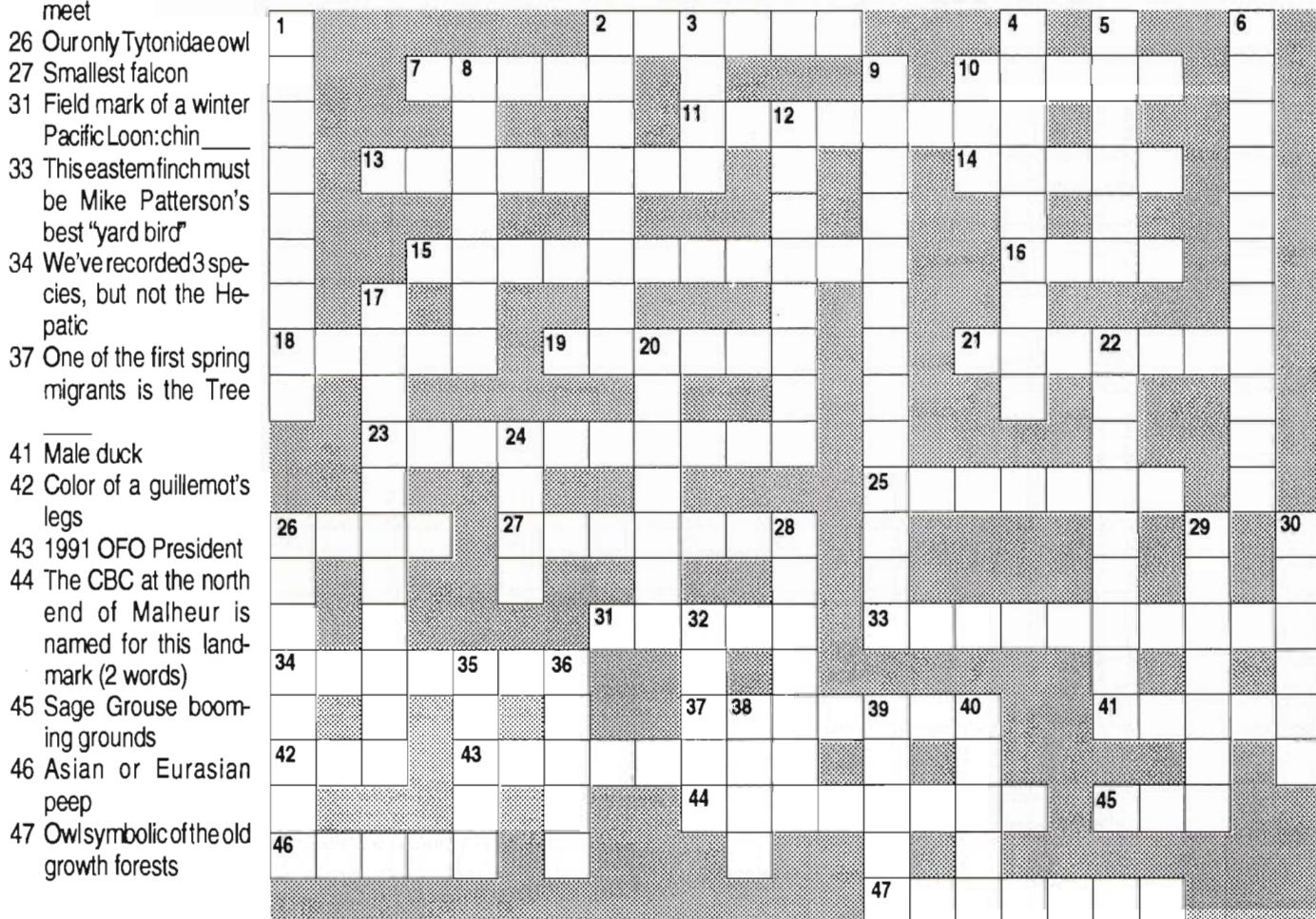
- 2 Water ouzel
 - 7 Gilligan (who else?) found our first verified Philadelphia ____ in Fields
 - 10 Common flycatcher; no eye ring; "peeer" note
 - 11 Bonny Lakes is in this Wilderness Area
 - 13 Nuthatch varieties are Red and White-
 - 14 Grant County campground famous for its Flammulated Owl
 - 15 Streamside ground-dwelling warbler that bobs its tail
 - 16 The more drab of the phalarope sexes
 - 18 Small grebe that nests in large colonies
 - 19 Columbia County pelagic trips begin here
 - 21 Unfortunate result of afore-mentioned pe-
lagic trip
 - 23 The male Bushtit has brown ones; the female has ____ ____ (2 words)
 - 25 Rich tidal zone where fresh and salt water

Down

- 1 If you've seen a Smew in Oregon, it was in this county
 - 2 Eurasian plover not yet seen in Oregon, though it's certainly been here
 - 3 Sinks like a submarine: ____-billed Grebe
 - 4 Traditional fall birding month at Malheur
 - 5 Jim Johnson blew us away when he saw a Mottled ____ at Boiler Bay
 - 6 Pelagic bird that sports a "horn" in breeding plumage (2 words, abbrev.)
 - 8 Kumlien's is one race of this gull
 - 9 Harbor is known as the place to find this hawk
 - 10 Portland Audubon Society
 - 12 Large gull with white primaries
 - 17 The most common race of the Rosy Finch in Oregon
 - 20 Sings the definitive "bouncing ball" song
 - 22 Small wader, generic
 - 24 Summer Lake is in this county

- 26 They "freeze" when spotted
 - 28 Our most common longspur
 - 29 Large grayish accipiter
 - 30 ____ Lake hosted a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, October 1991
 - 32 Harry Nehls found this "gull of a lifetime" at Yaquina Bay in 1987
 - 35 The Upland Sandpiper is this county's official bird
 - 36 Blue-billed duck
 - 38 Steve Summers photographed this rare thrush at Malheur, October 1989
 - 39 Red-throated and Yellow-billed, for example
 - 40 Donna Lusthoff's adopted county

(Puzzle answers on page 22.)



Martha Sawyer, 1935 - 1991

Martha Sawyer died 10 July 1991 after a long battle with cancer; she was 56 years old. An avid Oregon birder, Martha's interest in birding remained strong until her death. Born in California 7 April 1935, Martha moved to Douglas County, Oregon in 1966, where she lived the remainder of her life. She worked as a microbiology laboratory technician at Mercy Medical Center in Roseburg until her retirement in 1990.

Martha began birding in the late 1970s and soon developed a reputation as a competent birder. Although she enjoyed the competitive aspects of birding and kept lists, she felt that there were other more important aspects to birding. She served on the Board of Directors of OFO, contributed many articles to *Oregon Birds*, submitted numerous reports to the Oregon Birds Records Committee, served as an alternate on that committee and participated for several years as a coastal observer in the Bodega Marine Laboratory Sanderling Project.

However, Douglas County was the area where Martha chose to concentrate her birding efforts. When she began birding, only limited information was available about avian species distribution and populations in the county. Martha and Matt Hunter spent many hours exploring Douglas County, locating bird habitat and finding many species never recorded there before. She and Matt developed the idea of compiling a series of 3 subregional checklists for the County. The first 2 of these lists, Coastal Douglas County and The Mountains of Eastern Douglas County have been published in *Oregon Birds*. Matt Hunter is in the process of finishing the Umpqua Valley list, the last in the series. Completion of this project will fulfill one of Martha's lifelong goals.

Despite her illness, Martha traveled widely to bird. She has been to both Texas and Arizona several times, as well as Mexico, Florida and Attu Island, Alaska. At the time of her death she was planning a trip to Maine, in part to observe eastern seabirds. Her final life list is 629 species. A Black-throated Green Warbler she and Jeff Gilligan found at Malheur NWR in spring 1990 was her last state bird. Her Oregon state list totals 375 species. Al-

though Martha's goal was to see 300 species in Douglas County, a Blue Jay Martha, Matt Hunter, and I found in December 1990 was her last county bird. Her county list totals 292 species.

As a novice birder, I met Martha in 1982. We became fast friends and she served as my mentor as well as good friend until her death. I have had many wonderful experiences with Martha. A 1983 Douglas County big year, my first trip to Malheur NWR, exploring Oregon, and help in identifying many, many life birds. However my fondest memories come not from birding, but from being with someone who, despite illness and physical hardships, inevitably maintained a positive outlook and lived life to the fullest. At her memorial service, someone said Martha not only reached the finish line, she went beyond it. I remember her that way.

— David S. Herr



Martha Sawyer. Photo/David S. Herr.



Martha Sawyer with Matt Hunter's sister Mary

Martha would often tell the story of how we met. I had driven to Cooper Creek Reservoir for an Umpqua Valley Audubon field trip. I was 16 years old (looking 11)... "I thought some kid had stolen his mother's car!" she would say. From that time on we began birding together quite a bit. During the early 1980s, few Oregon birders knew anything about the birds of the Umpqua Basin. In fact, some from farther north proclaimed Douglas County as a birding wasteland. Well, Martha and I had a good time, and proved that not to be true, along with numerous others who joined in the adventure. Martha and I explored previously little known or unknown areas not found on the Oregon birder's map. We enjoyed backpacking down the beach and over the dunes to explore mudflats up the Umpqua River. In the Cascades we searched maps and explored areas such as Thorn Prairie, where Green-tailed Towhees and Caliope Hummingbirds were common; Reynold's Ridge, where more Green-tailed Towhees were found; and other places with names like Fish Creek Desert, Big Swamp, and Windigo Pass. We would look through huge concentrations of waterfowl at the south end of Diamond Lake, and look for the faithful Black-backed Woodpeckers at Lemolo Lake. I remember camping trips hearing screech-owls, poorwills, Yellow Rail, saw-whet owl, coyotes... from the tent; waking up to ice on our water, and me cooking breakfast (Martha liked that).

We birded other areas, too — most parts of the state. One of the most humorous endings to a dull birding trip was when we came back from Malheur N.W.R., not having seen many of the regular spring species (including Black Tern), much less any rarities. At the end of a long drive back from eastern Oregon, we stopped at the old faithful (boring/exciting) Ford's Pond west of Sutherlin. Amid the hundreds of swallows over the pond was... a Black Tern. "Better here than there," we said as an ending to a humorous trip.

Beside all the birding, Martha was often a part of my family during holidays when I would come home from college to Roseburg. Martha was a friend, but also someone I learned from, as she was a fairly disciplined lady. I learned from

her some things about the wise use of money (saving, using cash, investing). In fact, she helped me get a money market fund started through a generous gift to me placed in the fund. I still need to grow in my discipline, and I will not forget what I learned from Martha.

In the few years before she died, we didn't see as much of each other. I'm not sure why. Some was probably because of her fear of her death (though she mostly acted strong and confident), and some because of my own personal struggles and avoidance of people at times. However, in the last few months before her death, I called her and stopped by her house numerous times to talk with her, as I knew her time was near. The time wasn't enough to catch up on the last few years, but it was better than not communicating at all. Martha was a person worth knowing. I'm glad I did. I miss her.

— Matthew Hunter



Martha Sawyer was a birder who loved every aspect of our special hobby, this distinctive combination of spoil, sport, and science. She was a spicy enthusiast for the new bird well-pursued, dedicated to local records (especially in her Douglas County home), and fully appreciative of the pure esthetics of time spent with birds.

I remember bouncing over eastern Oregon roads in the back of Matt Hunter's canopied pickup truck. In the back with me were piles of food, birding gear, and Martha. Martha was everything one could ask for in a birding companion: sharp of mind, pleasant of demeanor, and witty of tongue. She showed up in bad weather or good for Christmas Counts, watching, counting, enjoying.

It is fitting that her ashes will remain forever in the waters at Malheur, where she took "the" Yellow-throated Warbler photograph, perhaps the most perfect cover ever to appear on *Oregon Birds*, inviting the reader to open the magazine for excitement.

I understand that at Martha's memorial service someone said that she "went beyond the finish line." She always did.

— Alan Contreras



Yellow-throated Warbler, 10 June 1985, Malheur N.W.R. headquarters, Harney Co. Photo/Martha Sawyer.

In memory of Martha Sawyer, OFO has received donations in the amount of 550 dollars in support of the Oregon Bird Records Committee.

— Dennis Arendt

Martha was very proud of the photo of the Yellow-throated Warbler and its use as the cover for *Oregon Birds*. She relished her friendships in OFO and the times together in the field. Her ashes will be returned to Malheur.

Someone commented at her memorial service, "Martha went beyond the finish line." She was positive and forward-looking to the very end. Martha once commented to Fred Parker, "How can we be so sick and still be so happy?" They were both an inspiration to us.

— Meredith Jones

Frederick E. Parker, 1924 - 1991

Fred Parker was a veteran of the United States Navy in World War II, serving in the South Pacific. After the war he spent nearly 8 years in VA hospitals. He was discharged from the hospital with the use of only part of one lung, a badly damaged heart, and a stated life expectancy of 3 years. Fred never felt sorry for himself nor did he ever give up. As a result he lived a happy, nearly normal, productive life.

He loved life and nature and was an ardent conservationist. His greatest joy was being outdoors enjoying the scenery, watching wildlife and photographing wildflowers. He especially loved warblers and chickadees and until nearly the end of his life enjoyed watching them come to the birdbath outside his window.

Fred was extremely well read and could converse intelligently on many subjects. He contributed his time and talents to many civic as well as environmental projects. His calm acceptance of what life had dealt him and his generous giving of himself for others made him an inspiration to his many friends. After his death the White House awarded a Certificate of Honor in his memory signed by the President of the United States.

— *Meredith Jones*

One of the first non-Eugene birders I met when I was a kid birder was Fred Parker, who along with Alice contributed lots of information from the south coast to my "coast birding weekend" events many years ago. I did not realize at the time that Fred was out tallying birds while living off an oxygen tank and related paraphernalia. What kind of man, I asked myself, has such vigor of soul to live with such burdens for literally decades? I saw him a number of times over the years, and was always struck by his zest for each day. We could all learn from his understanding of the nature of life.

— *Alan Contreras*



Fred Parker

Frederick N. Hamerstrom, 1909-1990

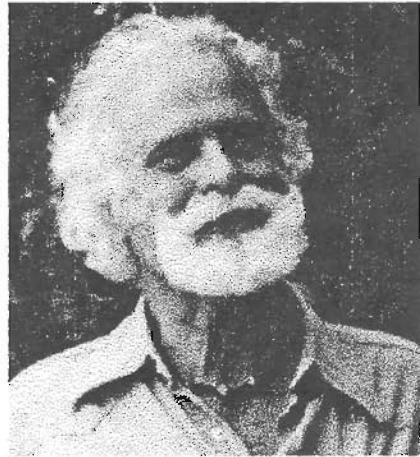
Frederick Hamerstrom devoted most of his life to the study of prairie grouse, in particular the Prairie Chicken and the Sharp-tailed Grouse. Early on he was convinced that he needed to study all of the grouse of the world in their native habitats to understand the prairie grouse better.

I shared his enthusiasm for expeditions to "wild-and-woolly-places." Our first such expedition was about 1933 when we were students of the brilliant and cautious researcher Paul L. Errington at Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa. He gave us permission to go to the Black Hills of South Dakota during our vacation, but we went him one better — we came home by way of Vancouver, Washington, and Oregon. It was our first trip to the land of the Sooty Grouse.

This expedition set a pattern. We lived simply — often without indoor plumbing — saved our money, and every four years we went to a far part of the world to study grouse: to Lapland, to Germany, to Siberia, to the Northwest Territories. The first in a long series of expeditions, covering almost 60 years, was to Oregon.

— *Frances Hamerstrom*

Editor's Note: The eminent ornithologist Frederick N. Hamerstrom passed away on 28 March 1990, at Idleyld Park, Oregon. A memorial to him was published in *Auk* 108(2): 424-426, 1991. Asked to explain the connection between this distinguished grouse researcher and Oregon, his wife of 60 years, Frances, replied with the note above.



Fred Hamerstrom

News and Notes

OFO's Annual Meeting, 1-3 May 1992, Lincoln City, Oregon. OFO members will receive a flyer with registration form in the mail. The meeting will feature field trips, pelagic trip, and speakers on a variety of topics. Tim Shelmerdine, Secretary, Oregon Field Ornithologists, 6873 S.W. Montauk Circle, Lake Oswego, OR 97035, (503)620-5105.

Oregon Bird Records Committee members appointed in 1992 to a 3-year term are Steve Summers, Tom Crabtree, and Linda Weiland. Alternates appointed to 1-year terms are Bob O'Brien, Craig Roberts, Hendrik Herlyn, Kamal Islam, and Ron Maertz. The OBRC consists of 9 members and up to 5 alternates. The next meeting of the OBRC is planned for 11 April 1992, at noon, at Portland Audubon House, 5151 N.W. Cornell Road, in Portland. Harry Nehls, Secretary, Oregon Bird Records Committee, 2736 S.E. 20th Avenue, Portland, OR 97202, (503)233-3976.

1991 Bald Eagle Nesting Survey Results. Every year since 1978, the Oregon Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Oregon State University has conducted surveys of Bald Eagle nest sites in Oregon. Here are some of the highlights of the 1991 survey:

- 184 of 207 sites surveyed (89 percent) were occupied. The recovery population goal is 206 nesting pairs (occupied sites) for Oregon.
- 189 nestlings were observed at 180 occupied sites where nesting outcome was known. Nesting success was 67 percent and resulted in a 5-year average of 60 percent. The recovery goal is a 5-year average of 65 percent.
- Productivity was 1.05 young per occupied site, the highest recorded since 1978, and resulted in a 5-year average of 0.90 young per occupied site. The recovery goal is a 5-year average of 1.00 young per occupied site.
- Productivity on the Oregon side of the Columbia River was the highest ever recorded for that area with 15 young produced at 14 occupied sites with known outcome (1.07 young per occupied site).

These results were published by Isaacs, F., and R. Anthony, 1991, *Bald Eagle*

nest location and history of use in Oregon 1971 through 1991, Oregon Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Oregon State University, Corvallis, 11 pp. And these results appeared in the newsletter of Oregon Eagle Foundation, Inc. For a \$10 contribution, donors receive the newsletter. Write to OEF at P.O. Box 1616, Klamath Falls, OR 97601.

Greenway education. An "environmental activist" is looking for examples of greenways being used as science classrooms and laboratories. Anne Lusk, 1531 River Road, Stowe, VT 05672.

Birding farmers. A new 18-minute video on farmland protection is available from the American Farmland Trust (AFT) for \$20 a copy. Farmland Forever details the experience of 4 families in New England and California who preserved their farms through purchase of development rights (PDR). With PDR, farmers keep their land in production but give up rights to subdivide and develop it, receiving payment for its non-farm value. Related publications are also available, including proceedings from AFT's 1991 conference, *Saving the Land that Feeds America: Conservation in the Nineties*. American Farmland Trust, 1920 N St. NW #400, Washington DC 20036.

If your summer plans can accommodate both adventure and service, order *Helping Out in the Outdoors*, a guide to over 2000 volunteer jobs prepared by the American Hiking Society. Many jobs involve fieldwork relating to trails, habitat, recreation, or wildlife. All 50 states represented; \$5. American Hiking Society, P.O. Box 20160, Washington, DC 20041-2160.

Birders' Night. Does your local birding group meet regularly? If so, write to the *Editor*, and have your meeting listed! For starters:

Group	Meets	At
Portland	First Tuesday (except Jun, Jul, Aug)	Portland Audubon House, 5151 N.W. Cornell Road

Add your group! Owen Schmidt, Editor, 3007 N.E. 32nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97212.

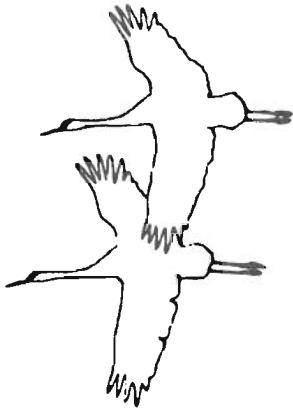
Birding volunteers needed. The American Birding Association has compiled a directory of volunteers needed on U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. and Canadian Fish & Wildlife Service projects. Given the diversity of the 100+ projects, anyone interested in volunteering birding skills to worthwhile conservation efforts and gaining experience should be able to find a project that meets interest, skill level, and availability. "Amateurs can make a major contribution to ornithology." Send \$1.00 to cover mailing costs, along with your name and address, to Volunteer Directory, American Birding Association, P.O. Box 6599, Colorado Springs, CO 80934.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announces new "breeding bird survey" routes for Oregon. A breeding bird survey is a 25-mile roadside census. A birder is asked to stop 50 times along the route, look and listen for 3 minutes at each stop — once a year for each route. Routes are scattered throughout the state in all habitats. The breeding bird survey was started in 1968 in Oregon. Over 50 routes are currently being run, with about 30 to be added. Birders who would like to conduct one or more of these surveys should contact Harry Nehls, 2736 S.E. 20th Avenue, Portland, OR 97202, (503)233-3976.

Before her death in 1991, Oregon birder Sallie Jacobsen of Cape Meares Village, Tillamook Co., was an active and inspiring member of several environmental groups. In Sallie's memory, a coalition of groups have arranged to build a natural history interpretive signage at Cape Meares State Park. Jim Winslow, North Coast Chapter President of the Native Plant

Society of Oregon, will serve as coordinator. Make checks to "North Coast Chapter, NPSO," and note on the check that it is for the "Sallie Jacobsen Memorial Fund." Jim Winslow, 8750 Valley View Drive, Tillamook, OR 97141.

Malheur Field Station appeal. "Malheur Field Station is in danger of becoming a ghost town!" According to Lucile Housley, Executive Director of the Field Station, unanticipated maintenance needs plus declining use due to the recession plus Measure 5 plus past debts — is causing a crisis. "At this critical time we are asking for further, stronger support. Please consider contributing now to save Malheur Field Station." Oregon birders enjoying the facilities at this remote and most excellent birding location will want to help out the Field Station. Lucile Housley, Executive Director, Malheur Field Station, HC 72 Box 260, Princeton, OR 97721.



Malheur NWR predator control program. The nesting population of Greater Sandhill Cranes on Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon, had declined from 236 pairs in 1971 to 181 pairs in 1986 when predator control began. The population has continued to decline to 168 pairs in 1989. Some of the decline is attributed to lost habitat on Mud, Malheur, and Harney Lakes due to record high lake levels (14 pairs). Losses on Mud, Malheur, and Harney lakes had already taken place by 1986, but could not be verified until a comprehensive pair count was completed in 1988. The remainder of the decline is attributed to the low recruitment of young into the population during the years 1971 through 1985. In 1991, a total of 214 crane pairs were counted on the refuge. This represents a significant increase compared to the 177 pairs counted in 1990. This is an

increase of 37 pairs over 1990 numbers. These new recruits are a result of our efforts towards reducing predator impacts on crane production. In 1991, 219 coyotes were removed by the following methods: aerial gunning (36 percent), calling and shooting (20 percent), trapping and snares (37 percent), and denning (7 percent). An estimated 33 Common Ravens were removed using 33 dozen eggs injected with DRC-1339 and an additional 15 Common Ravens were shot. Three raccoons were taken by trapping plus 5 by shooting, for a total of 8. In 1989, an Environment Assessment was prepared for a predator control plan to enhance production of the declining Sandhill Crane population on Malheur Wildlife Refuge. The predator control plan was approved for a 5-year extension, based on the success achieved during the first 3 years of the pilot project. We plan to reevaluate the project after the 5-year period, which ends in 1993. Forrest W. Cameron, Refuge Manager, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, HC-72, Box 245, Princeton, OR 97721, (503)493-2612 Fax (503)493-2614.

CMAS. The "Computer Mapping and Analysis System for Analyzing West Coast of North America Colonial Seabirds" has been developed by the Strategic Assessment Branch of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Office of Refuges and Wildlife of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. To use this system, you will need a Macintosh SE with 2 MB of RAM or better running System 6.0 or later. A Macintosh II or later is preferred. The system ships on a Syquest 45 MB removable cartridge. If you do not have a Syquest mechanism, you can borrow one from NOAA to transfer the system to your hard disk. Plan on using up to 25 MB of space. Then you will need HyperCard 1.2.2 (free with your Macintosh) and Atlas MapMaker 4.5 (a runtime version is available for \$100). Once this is all together, on your desktop you can generate a wide variety of maps and data configurations of all known seabird colonies on the Pacific Rim from Baja to what was the Soviet Union. "One of the desktop project's principal objectives is to develop a single, consistent data base incorporating the most recent survey information, with data organized in a simple and accessible

structure. This version of the data base includes individual breeding site counts for 45 seabird species in approximately 2600 colonies. Historical survey records by colony have also been incorporated. The data base is supplemented by information on life history, behavioral characteristics, and breeding chronology for each of the species." Thomas LaPointe or Elizabeth D. Archer, Strategic Assessment Branch, Office of Oceanography and Marine Assessment, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 220, Rockville, MD 20852, (301)443-0453.

MAPS. The Institute for Bird Populations invites bird banders and researchers in North America to become part of the Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) program, a continent-wide network for the long-term monitoring of bird productivity and survivorship through standardized mist netting and banding during the breeding season. This cooperative effort is patterned after the very successful Constant Effort Sites program operated by the British Trust for Ornithology. Long-term data on demographic parameters of landbirds are of critical importance for testing hypotheses relating to recent decreasing population trends, especially in neotropical migratory landbirds. Oriane Williams or David F. DeSante, The Institute for Bird Populations, P.O. Box 1346, Point Reyes Station, CA 94956, (415)663-1436.

Plans for transplanting 100 Trumpeter Swans from Harriman State Park in Idaho to Summer Lake Wildlife Area in Lake County, Oregon, were realized this past fall. "We're not sure if Trumpeter Swans traditionally used the Summer Lake area during their winter migrations. But we hope they will now. There's no reason for them not to." Marty St. Louis, manager of the Summer Lake Wildlife Area was quoted. Source: *Oregon Wildlife* 48(1): 8-9, January-February 1992.

Oregon's Nongame Wildlife tax checkoff gives Oregon taxpayers a way to contribute to Oregon's nongame program. Program goals are to restore and maximize the richness and diversity of Oregon's native wildlife; protect and acquire wildlife habitat; and provide opportunities for wildlife viewing, education, and appreciation.

Oregon Field Ornithologists
Thirteenth Annual Meeting
1-2-3 May 1992

Shilo Inn
Lincoln City, Oregon



Oregon Field Ornithologists

- Spring migration on the coast • Seabirds • Birdathon
- Info • Shorebirds • Pelagic trip • Banquet • Speakers

Oregon Field Ornithologists
13th Annual Meeting
 1 - 2 - 3 May 1992
 The Shilo Inn
 1501 NW 40th Street, Lincoln City, Oregon

Friday, 1 May 1992

- 5:00 - 7:00 pm — Registration, No-host bar
 - 7:00 - 9:00 pm Evening Session
- Friday evening speaker: S. Kim Nelson
 Slides: bring your slides of Oregon birds (up to 6)
 Field trip announcements

Saturday, 2 May 1992

- 7:00 am - afternoon Field trips TBA Box lunches available.**
- 8:00 am - afternoon Yaquina Head, Yaquina Bay Field trip
- 5:00 - 6:00 O.F.O general membership meeting
- 6:00 - 7:00 pm — No-host bar and social hour,
- 7:00 - 10:00 pm — Banquet and keynote speaker.

Sunday, 3 May 1992

- 6:00 am - 2:00 pm Pelagic trip. Box lunches available.**
- 7:00 am - afternoon Field trips TBA

* Field trips leave from The Shilo Inn parking lot.

** Contact The Shilo Inn for box lunches.

Detailed agenda will be available at registration. If you wish to stay at The Shilo Inn, contact them directly at 1-503-944-5255. For a list of campgrounds and other accommodations in the Lincoln City area, contact the Lincoln City Chamber of Commerce, 3939 NW Highway 101, Lincoln City, OR 97367, (503) 994-3070.

Birdathon Participants:

OFO encourages Birdathon counting during the Annual Meeting. For counter's kits and information, contact Mary Anne Sohlstrom at 640-9215 or Portland Audubon at 292-6855.

REGISTRATION FORM

• Registration deadline Friday, April 24th, 1992. • Please indicate if interested in purchasing box lunches from the Shilo Inn • Space is limited on the pelagic trip, so please register early • Registrations after 24 April, please call Tim Shelmerdine (number below)

Fill in for each participant

1. Name	Phone
---------	-------

Address

City State Zip

I would like ____ box lunches for Saturday; ____ for Sunday.

2. Name	Phone
---------	-------

Address

City State Zip

I would like ____ box lunches for Saturday; ____ for Sunday.

USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NEEDED

		EACH	NUMBER	TOTAL
Registration	OFO member	\$12.00		
	OFO family	20.00		
	non-OFO member	15.00		
	Saturday banquet (with tip)	17.00		
Pelagic Trip		40.00		
1992 OFO Membership	Individual	18.00		
	Family	24.00		
	Sustaining	35.00		
TOTAL ENCLOSED				

Make your check payable to OFO or Oregon Field Ornithologists. Mail this form so that it arrives by 24 April 1992. After 24 April, phone Tim Shelmerdine at (503)620-5105.

Tim Shelmerdine
 6873 SW Montauk Circle
 Lake Oswego, OR 97035



This page printed on recycled paper.

MEMBERSHIP IN OFO BRINGS YOU

- **Oregon Birds** — OFO's quarterly journal with news briefs • status and identification of Oregon's birds • bird-finding guides to Oregon's better birding spots and rarer species.
 - **Proceedings of the Oregon Bird Records Committee** — Stay current on the rare birds of Oregon.
 - **Annual meetings** — Participate in OFO's birding meetings, held at some of Oregon's top birding spots.
 - **Publications** — OFO publishes useful field cards and other field checklists accurate according to the Official Checklist of Oregon birds prepared by the Oregon Bird Records Committee.



OREGON FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS

New membership and membership renewal

FOR USE MARCH 1992 THROUGH MAY 1992

1. _____
Name

2. _____
Address

3. _____ City _____ State _____ Zip

4. _____ Telephone

5. \$18.00 Individual 6. Renewal
 \$24.00 Family New member
 \$35.00 Sustaining
 \$400.00 Life Membership
 \$_____ Oregon Fund for Ornithology

7. Do NOT put my name and phone number in OFO Directory

8. Make check payable to Oregon Field Ornithologists or OFO, and mail to the

Treasurer, P.O. Box 10373, Eugene, OR 97440

OFO BOOKCASE and MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

FOR USE MARCH 1992 THROUGH MAY 1992

Oregon Field Ornithologists	EACH ORDER
One-year Membership — fill in from reverse/opposite side	\$ _____
Oregon Fund for Ornithology	\$ _____
 OFO's Checklist	
(field checking card fits into field guide)	
New!	
 Oregon Birds back issues as available (write to the Treasurer)	
Volumes 5-17, price varies	\$ _____
 Birds of Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.	
C.D. Littlefield. 1990, 294 pp.	\$16.00
 The Birders Guide to Oregon.	
Joe Evanich. 1990, 288 pp.	\$13.00
 Natural Sound Cassettes by Eleanor Pugh	
90-minute tapes	
Birds of Foothill Woodland Edges	\$9.00
An Almanac of Western Habitats	\$9.00
Learn to Identify Birds by Ear	\$9.00
60-minute tapes	
Birds of the Wetlands	\$8.00
Backyard Bird Songs	\$8.00
Warblers of the West	\$8.00
Owls and Woodpeckers	\$8.00
Thrushes and Sparrows	\$8.00

All items postage paid. Make check payable to Oregon Field Ornithologists or OFO, and mail to the

Treasurer, P.O. Box 10373, Eugene, OR 97440

OBRC REVIEW SPECIES REPORT FORM — 1988
OREGON BIRD RECORDS
 COMMITTEE
 P.O. Box 10373
 Eugene, OR 97440

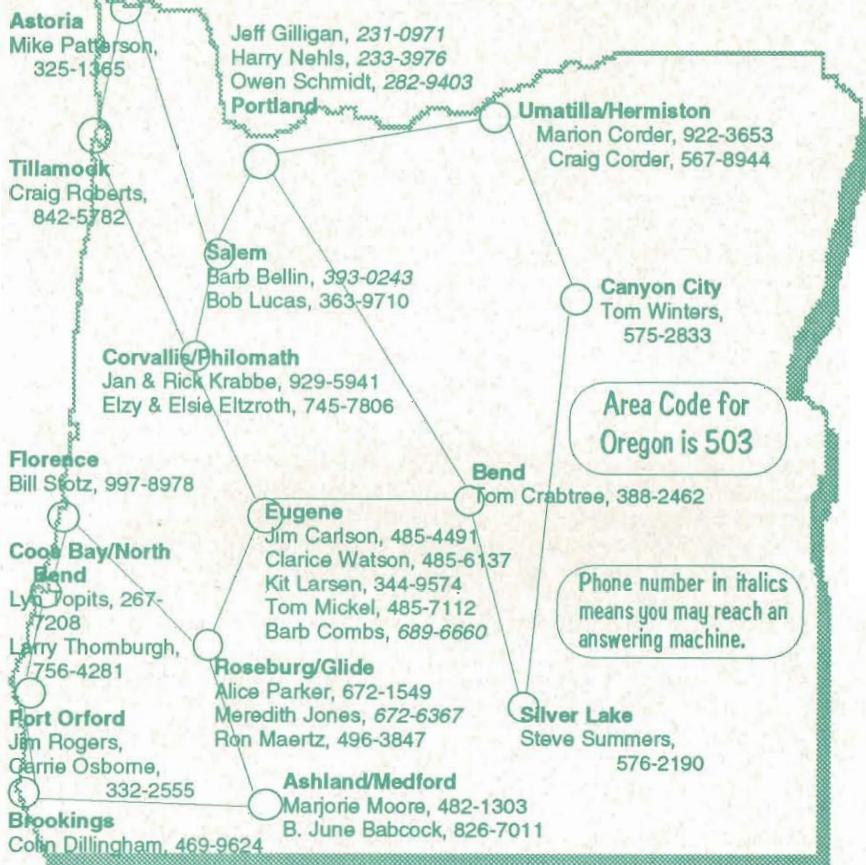
1. YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS**TELEPHONE****2. BIRD IDENTIFICATION.** Write in the name of the species you have identified and information on numbers, sex, plumage, and age.**4. LOCATION.** Be specific; describe habitat.**5. DETAILS.** Include only what was actually observed, not what should have been seen or heard. Stress field marks: bill, eye, wings, tail, legs, shape, proportions, "jizz", etc. Include behavior: feeding, resting, flying, interactions with other species, etc. Describe voice — song, calls, or notes — if heard. If you have made field notes and/or field sketches, include them (or copies of them).

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

DATE RECEIVED BY OBRC SECRETARY

REVIEW SPECIES REPORT FORM.

This form is intended as a convenience and a guideline. It may be used flexibly and need not be used at all. *Attach additional sheets if needed.* Please type, or write legibly. You may find it easiest to use separate sheets of paper keyed to the general guidelines in this form.

3. DATE(S). Month, day, and year. If there are multiple observations, each date.**OB 18(I), Spring 1992****OREGON RARE BIRD PHONE NETWORK**

Rules for a network are simple; rare birds only [no east/west or west/east Oregon birds]; birders who get calls have to make calls (this means long distance tolls); and once on the network, keep it going by keeping your address and phone number(s) current. Minimum information on a rare bird call should include species, age and sex (if not known, say so), number of birds, who found it (them), and who to call for more information, if anyone.

Birders who would like to represent their local birding areas should write to

The Editor, Oregon Birds
 3007 N.E. 32nd Avenue
 Portland, OR 97212

Please feel free to send ideas and suggestions, too!



• **Ashland**

Marjorie Moore, 357 Taylor Street, Ashland, OR 97520, (H)482-1303, 776-7294

B. June Babcock, 17297 Antioch Road, White City, OR 97503, (H)826-7011

• **Astoria**

Mike Patterson, 324 38th Street, Astoria, OR 97103, (H)325-1365

• **Bend**

Tom Crabtree, 1667 N.W. Iowa, Bend, OR 97701, (H)388-2462 (W)389-7723, 1-800-762-6616

• **Brookings**

Colin Dillingham, 437 Azalea Park Road, Brookings, OR 97415, (H)469-9624

• **Canyon City**

Tom Winters, P.O. Box 111, Canyon City, OR 97820, (H)575-2833 (W)575-1637

• **Coos Bay/North Bend**

Ben Fawver, 793 Johnson, Coos Bay, OR 97420, (H)267-6485

Lyn Topits, 888 Telegraph, Coos Bay, OR 97420, (H)267-7208 (W)888-4762

Barbara Griffin, 1691 Grant Street, North Bend OR 97459, (H)756-5688

Larry Thornburgh, 2058 Cedar Court, North Bend, OR 97459, (H)756-4281

• **Corvallis/Philomath**

Elzy & Elsie Eltzroth, 6980 N.W. Cardinal, Corvallis, OR 97330, (H)745-7806

Jan & Rick Krabbe, 24461 Columbine Drive, Philomath, OR 97370, (H) 929-5941 (W-Jan)928-2361 x410 (W-Rick)967-5821

• **Eugene**

Jim Carlson, 1560 Chasa St., Eugene, OR 97401, (H) 485-4491 (W) 687-4436 (leave message)

Barb Combs, 1466 Elkay Drive, Eugene, OR 97404, (H)689-6660, (W)378-6190

Kit Larsen, 2162 Kincaid Street, Eugene, OR 97405, (H)344-9574 (W) 686-4394

Tom Mickel, 5259 Overbrook Lane, Eugene, OR 97405, (H)485-7112, (W) 935-2283

Clarice Watson, 3787 Wilshire Lane, Eugene, OR 97405, (H)485-6137

• **Florence**

Bill Stotz, 1305 Laurel, Florence, OR 97439, (H)997-8978

• **Portland**

Jeff Gilligan, 26 N.E. 32nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97232, (H)231-0971(W)326-3057

Harry Nehls, 2736 S.E. 20th, Portland, OR 97202, (H)233-3976

Owen Schmidt, 3007 N.E. 32nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97212, (H)282-9403 (W)326-3115

• **Port Orford**

Jim Rogers & Carrie Osborne, 95187 Elk River Rd., Port Orford, OR 97465, (H)332-2555

• **Roseburg/Glide**

Alice Parker, 313 W. Hickory St., Roseburg, OR 97470, (H)672-1549

Meredith Jones, 1394 Fisher Rd. N.W., Roseburg, OR 97470, (H)672-6367

Ron Maertz, 257 Brown Street, Glide, OR 97443, (H)496-3847

• **Salem**

Bob Bellin, 4730 Elizabeth Street N., Salem, OR 97303, (H)393-0243

Bob Lucas, 392 Holder Lane S.E., Salem, OR 97306, (H)363-9710

• **Silver Lake**

Steve Summers, P.O. Box 202, Silver Lake, OR 97638, (H)576-2190

• **Tillamook**

Craig Roberts, 2880 Old Netarts Road W., Tillamook, OR 97141, (H)842-5782

• **Umatilla/Hermiston**

Marion Corder, Rt. 1 Bx. 210, Umatilla, OR 97882, (H)922-3653

Craig Corder, P.O. Box 1174, Hermiston, OR 97838, (H)567-8944 (W)567-6414

Phone number in italics means you may reach an answering machine.

Describe your reasons for your identification: your familiarity with the species, field guides used, similar species that were eliminated, references that were consulted, etc.

Describe the circumstances of the observation: light conditions, position of the sun, distance to the bird, duration of observation, equipment used, time of day, time of tide, etc.

Add the names (and addresses and phone numbers if known) of other observers who may have identified the bird.

6. PHOTOS, RECORDINGS. State whether photos were taken or video or sound recordings were made. OBRC will duplicate and return original slides and tapes promptly. Donations of slide duplicates (OBRC prefers a double set) and copies of recordings may be considered a tax-deductible expense!

7. SIGNATURE, DATE. Sign this form, and date it for when it was filled out.



Actual size 4 x 7-1/2 inches

OBRC Rare Bird Report Form

OREGON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE
P.O. Box 10373
Eugene, OR 97440

The Oregon Bird Records Committee asks for
marked with one asterisk (*) or two (***) on this
a separate sheet of paper leaved to this fo

1. YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, and TE

2. BIRD IDENTIFICATION. Write in th
on numbers, sex, plumage, and age.

3. DATE(S). Month, day, and year.

4. LOCATION. Be specific; desc

5. DETAILS. Include only what.
Stress field marks; bill, eye, w/
feeding, racing, flying, interacti
— if heard. If you have made'

Describe your reasons to
similar species that were

Describe the circum
bird, duration of ob

Add the names
identified the !

6. PHOTOC
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Observer(s)

Date(s)

Location(s)

7. Sf!

- Savannah Sparrow
- Grasshopper Sparrow
- * Le Conte's Sparrow
- Fox Sparrow
- Song Sparrow
- Lincoln's Sparrow
- Swamp Sparrow
- White-throated Sparrow
- Golden-crowned Sparrow
- White-crowned Sparrow
- Harris' Sparrow
- Dark-eyed Junco
- ** McCown's Longspur
- Lapland Longspur
- * Chestnut-collared Longspur
- ** Rustic Bunting
- Snow Bunting
- * McKay's Bunting
- Bobolink
- Red-winged Blackbird
- Tricolored Blackbird
- Western Meadowlark
- Yellow-headed Blackbird
- Rusty Blackbird
- Brewer's Blackbird
- Great-tailed Grackle

This list is based or
uses the taxonomic
Thiollay's Union, as
birds, 6th edition (All
birds seen in C
asterisk (*) or two (**
to be a rare bird in Or
sighting. Oregon 1
9740.

- * A rare bird
video or
- ** A rare bird
Extraterrestrial
- E Introduce

<input type="checkbox"/> Savannah Sparrow <input type="checkbox"/> Grasshopper Sparrow <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> * Le Conte's Sparrow <input type="checkbox"/> Fox Sparrow <input type="checkbox"/> Song Sparrow <input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln's Sparrow <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp Sparrow <input type="checkbox"/> White-throated Sparrow <input type="checkbox"/> Golden-crowned Sparrow <input type="checkbox"/> White-crowned Sparrow <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Harris' Sparrow <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dark-eyed Junco <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** McCown's Longspur <input type="checkbox"/> Lapland Longspur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> * Chestnut-collared Longspur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** Rustic Bunting <input type="checkbox"/> Snow Bunting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> * McKay's Bunting <input type="checkbox"/> Bobolink <input type="checkbox"/> Red-winged Blackbird <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tricolored Blackbird <input type="checkbox"/> Western Meadowlark <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-headed Blackbird <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rusty Blackbird <input type="checkbox"/> Brewer's Blackbird <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Great-tailed Grackle	<input type="checkbox"/> Pigeon Guillemot <input type="checkbox"/> Marbled Murrelet <input type="checkbox"/> Xantus' Murrelet <input type="checkbox"/> Ancient Murrelet <input type="checkbox"/> " Crested Auklet <input type="checkbox"/> Parakeet Auklet <input type="checkbox"/> Rhinoceros Auklet <input type="checkbox"/> Tufted Puffin <input type="checkbox"/> Horned Puffin <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Dove <input type="checkbox"/> Band-tailed Pigeon <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Wheatear <input type="checkbox"/> Western Bluebird <input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Bluebird <input type="checkbox"/> Townsend's Solitaire <input type="checkbox"/> Veery <input type="checkbox"/> Gray-cheeked Thrush <input type="checkbox"/> Swainson's Thrush <input type="checkbox"/> Hermit Thrush <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Thrush <input type="checkbox"/> American Robin <input type="checkbox"/> Varied Thrush <input type="checkbox"/> Wrenlet <input type="checkbox"/> Gray Catbird <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Mockingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Sage Thrasher <input type="checkbox"/> Brown Thrasher <input type="checkbox"/> California Thrasher <input type="checkbox"/> Black-backed Warbler <input type="checkbox"/> American Pipit <input type="checkbox"/> Sprague's Pipit <input type="checkbox"/> Bohemian Waxwing <input type="checkbox"/> Cedar Waxwing <input type="checkbox"/> Phainopepla <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Shrike <input type="checkbox"/> Loggerhead Shrike <input type="checkbox"/> European Starling <input type="checkbox"/> Anna's Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Costa's Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Calliope Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-tailed Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Rufous Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Allen's Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Belding's Kingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Lewis' Woodpecker <input type="checkbox"/> Red-headed Vireo <input type="checkbox"/> Blue-winged Warbler <input type="checkbox"/> Golden-winged Warbler <input type="checkbox"/> Tennessee Warbler <input type="checkbox"/> Orange-crowned Warbler <input type="checkbox"/> Nashville Warbler <input type="checkbox"/> Lucy's Warbler <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Parula <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow Warbler <input type="checkbox"/> Chestnut-sided Warbler <input type="checkbox"/> Magnolia Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/> Gyr Falcon <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie Falcon <input type="checkbox"/> Xantus' Partridge <input type="checkbox"/> Chukar <input type="checkbox"/> Ring-necked Pheasant <input type="checkbox"/> Spruce Grouse <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Grouse <input type="checkbox"/> Ruffed Grouse <input type="checkbox"/> Sage Grouse <input type="checkbox"/> E Wild Turkey <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Bobwhite <input type="checkbox"/> California Quail <input type="checkbox"/> Yerba Buena Quail <input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Quail <input type="checkbox"/> Virginia Rail <input type="checkbox"/> Barn Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Flammulated Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Great Horned Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Hawk Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Pygmy-Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Burrowing Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Barred Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Great Gray Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Long-eared Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Short-eared Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Boreal Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Saw-whet Owl <input type="checkbox"/> Common Nighthawk <input type="checkbox"/> Common Poorwill <input type="checkbox"/> Black Swift <input type="checkbox"/> Vaux's Swift <input type="checkbox"/> White-throated Swift <input type="checkbox"/> Anna's Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Costa's Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Calliope Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-tailed Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Rufous Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Allen's Hummingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Belding's Kingbird <input type="checkbox"/> Lewis' Woodpecker <input type="checkbox"/> Red-headed Woodpecker <input type="checkbox"/> Acorn Woodpecker <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-bellied Sapsucker <input type="checkbox"/> Red-naped Sapsucker <input type="checkbox"/> Red-breasted Sapsucker <input type="checkbox"/> Williamson's Sapsucker <input type="checkbox"/> Nuttall's Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-throated Loon <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Loon <input type="checkbox"/> Common Loon <input type="checkbox"/> Pied-billed Grebe <input type="checkbox"/> Horned Grebe <input type="checkbox"/> Red-necked Grebe <input type="checkbox"/> Clark's Grebe <input type="checkbox"/> Western Grebe <input type="checkbox"/> Short-tailed Grebe <input type="checkbox"/> Clark's Grebe <input type="checkbox"/> Short-tailed Grebe <input type="checkbox"/> Laysan Albatross <input type="checkbox"/> Black-footed Albatross <input type="checkbox"/> Mottled Petrel <input type="checkbox"/> Murphy's Petrel <input type="checkbox"/> Flesh-footed Shearwater <input type="checkbox"/> Short-tailed Shearwater <input type="checkbox"/> Sooty Shearwater <input type="checkbox"/> Buller's Shearwater <input type="checkbox"/> Wilson's Storm-Petrel <input type="checkbox"/> Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel <input type="checkbox"/> Black Storm-Petrel <input type="checkbox"/> Brown Pelican <input type="checkbox"/> Double-crested Cormorant <input type="checkbox"/> Brandt's Cormorant <input type="checkbox"/> Magnificent Frigatebird <input type="checkbox"/> Pelagic Cormorant <input type="checkbox"/> Least Bittern <input type="checkbox"/> American Bittern <input type="checkbox"/> Great Egret <input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Egret <input type="checkbox"/> Little Blue Heron <input type="checkbox"/> Whimbrel <input type="checkbox"/> Spotted Sandpiper <input type="checkbox"/> Wandering Tattler <input type="checkbox"/> Great Blue Heron <input type="checkbox"/> Green-backed Heron <input type="checkbox"/> Bristle-thighed Curlew <input type="checkbox"/> Long-billed Curlew <input type="checkbox"/> Hudsonian Godwit <input type="checkbox"/> Bar-tailed Godwit <input type="checkbox"/> Marbled Godwit <input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy Turnstone <input type="checkbox"/> Black Turnstone <input type="checkbox"/> Greater Yellowlegs <input type="checkbox"/> Trumper's Swan <input type="checkbox"/> Tundra Swan <input type="checkbox"/> Greater White-fronted Goose <input type="checkbox"/> Ross' Goose <input type="checkbox"/> Emperor Goose <input type="checkbox"/> Bantam Goose <input type="checkbox"/> Canada Goose <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Duck <input type="checkbox"/> Black Tern <input type="checkbox"/> Common Murre <input type="checkbox"/> Thick-billed Murre	<input type="checkbox"/> Green-winged Teal <input type="checkbox"/> Baikal Teal <input type="checkbox"/> American Black Duck <input type="checkbox"/> Mallard <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Pintail <input type="checkbox"/> Garganey <input type="checkbox"/> Blue-winged Teal
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Oregon Field Ornithologists' Checklist



- ✓ All the birds of Oregon
- ✓ Rare birds clearly marked
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- ✓ Space for numbers and notes
- ✓ Rare bird report form inside
- ✓ Oregon Field Ornithologists membership form inside

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Prepared by:
• Harry Nehls, Secretary, Oregon Bird Records Committee
• Owen Schmidt, Editor, Oregon Birds

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is located 65 miles north of Lakeview on Highway 31 in the heart of the scenic Summer Lake Valley. Birdwatching, hiking, fishing, hunting, hang gliding, and arrowhead hunting are among the many enjoyable activities available. Geological and archaeological sites are in abundance throughout this area. Summer Lake Hot Springs, a natural mineral bath thought by many to have "healing powers" is nearby.

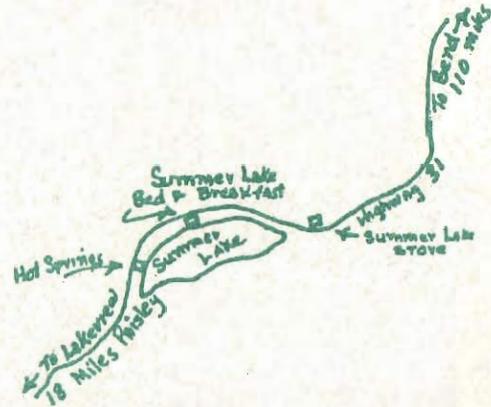
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Your stay includes use of the many amenities such as sauna, hot tub, and private bass ponds. Our facility is ideal for parties of 6 or fewer couples.

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Breakfast \$5 extra per person



Source: *Oregon Wildlife* 48(1): 16, January-February 1992.



Oregon's Nongame Program has been receiving donations from Oregon taxpayers through the Nongame Tax Checkoff for 12 years now. The first year alone, \$345,000 was raised to benefit the program. But as other tax checkoff programs have been added, revenue to the nongame program has dropped to well under half that. These donations are still very important to the Nongame Wildlife Program. Taxpayers who contribute \$5 or more may receive the Department's nongame program publication, *Wild Flyer*. The publication is not sent automatically—contact the Department as soon as your contribution is made to be included in the next mailing. Those who can't make the donation on their tax forms can donate directly to the department and should request *Wild Flyer* at that time. Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, 7118 NE Vandenberg, Corvallis, OR 97330-9446, (503)757-4204.

If you've got a hankering to help Oregon's fish and wildlife, you might want to find out more about the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Host Program. Successful applicants are provided a site and free full or partial hook-ups for a motor home, trailer, or camper in exchange for work as a part-time volunteer host at Department wildlife areas and fish hatcheries. Hosts work closely with fish and wildlife managers doing everything from greeting visitors, raising fish or upland birds, or light grounds or maintenance work. Host sites are located throughout Oregon. Service periods are usually a minimum of 3 weeks, although some several-month stays are needed at some sites. For more information or to apply as a Host Volunteer, write: Fish and Wildlife Host Program, Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, 7118 NE Vandenberg, Corvallis, OR 97330-9446, (503)757-4204.

Attention CBC Compilers. If you are keeping the results of your CBC on a computer spreadsheet (in any format), please write or call. I am interested in getting all the results of all Oregon CBCs onto a spreadsheet for purposes of analysis. Al Contreras, 4098 Market Street N.E. #22, Salem, OR 97301, (503)371-3458.

Brookings 1992 pelagic trips. (1) 30 May 1992, Brookings Spring Pelagic Birding Trip. \$40.00; 6:30 am - 2:00 pm. (2) 26 September 1992, Brookings Fall Pelagic Birding Trip. \$40.00; 6:30 am - 2:00 pm. Last fall's Brookings pelagic trip yielded a Prairie Warbler and 4 Buller's Shearwaters. For information on either trip, contact Colin Dillingham, 437 Azalea Park Road, Brookings, OR 97415, (503)469-9624.

Portland Audubon 1992 pelagic trips. (1) 16 May 1992, a "24-hour trip for north-bound migrants, Leach's and Fork-tailed Storm-Petrels, and possible gadfly petrels. Leave Ilwaco, WA, and straddle the Oregon/Washington border." 1991 spring highlights were mixed flock Fork-tailed and Leach's Storm-Petrels, breeding-plumaged Red Phalarope, and South Polar Skua. \$120 for this 24-hour trip. (2) 22 August 1992, an 8-hour trip out of Garibaldi, OR. This is the best trip for Long-tailed Jaeger. 1991 highlights included 50 Black-footed Albatrosses, 20 Buller's Shearwaters, and 2 South Polar Skuas. (3) 19 September 1992, a "12-hour trip out of Ilwaco, WA, will concentrate on migrants at 20-30 miles offshore." 1991 highlight was a flock of 1000 Fork-tailed Storm-Petrels. (4) 24 October 1992, 8-hour trip from Newport, OR. Past years have had 5 shearwater species in late October. For information on any trip, contact Jennifer Devlin, Education Director, Portland Audubon Society, Audubon House, 5151 N.W. Cornell Road, Portland, OR 97210, (503)292-6855.

Studies directed by John Crawford, professor at Oregon State University, indicate a serious ongoing decline of Sage Grouse in Oregon. The subspecies appears to be in danger of extinction throughout its range in Washington, Oregon, and California. Although listed as a candidate for consideration as threatened or endangered in 1985, information has until recently been

insufficient to determine the degree of danger the Sage Grouse is in, and the factors involved in causing their decline. Over the last 40 years the abundance of Sage Grouse has declined approximately 60 percent. Even more worrisome is the 67 percent decline of chick-to-adult ratio that has occurred in the same time period, indicating a progressively aging population with poor reproductive success. Professor Crawford found that key factors involved in their decline include loss of protective grass cover needed for successful nesting and a lack of forbs needed for successful brood rearing. Poor range condition caused by livestock grazing and fire suppression appears to be the most significant factor causing the decline in the Sage Grouse population. Other impacts such as Off Road Vehicles, mining, hunting, pesticides and conversion of rangelands to pasture or croplands are also likely factors in their decline. This information from the newsletter of ONDA, the Oregon Natural Desert Association, P.O. Box 1005, Bend, OR 97709.

Tricolored Blackbirds occurred in colonies of 300,000+ birds in the 1930s. Studies conducted between 1986 and 1990 by Jones & Stokes Associates of Sacramento found no colony larger than 10,000 birds. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is inviting comment on a proposal to list the species as endangered or threatened. Ask for "Breeding status, distribution, and habitat associations of the Tricolored Blackbird, 1850-1989." Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., 2600 V Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95818; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825.

Marbled Murrelet status. "The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) gives notice that the comment period on the proposed determination of threatened status for the Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus marmoratus*) in Washington, Oregon, and California is reopened. The analysis of considerable research data collected during the 1991 breeding season has recently been completed by various researchers. The reopening of the comment period will allow the Service to consider this new information and any other information in determining

whether or not a final designation of threatened status is warranted for the Marbled Murrelet in California, Oregon, and Washington. Comments from all interested parties will now be received until March 2, 1992." Source: Federal Register 57(20): 3604, 30 January 1992. Russell D. Peterson, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Suite 100, 2600 S.E. 98th Avenue, Portland, OR 97266, (503)231-6179.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service was petitioned in June 1991 to list the Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*) as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. The Service has a year to determine whether listing may be warranted. "To accomplish this task, I would appreciate any long-term population data (published or unpublished) that could be used in making the necessary determination. Also, any data or publications relating to long-term trends in the status of preferred nesting habitat (native prairie or shrub-steppe grasslands) would be most valuable." Craig Faanes, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 203 West Second Street, Grand Island, NE 68801, (308)381-5571 fax (308)381-5512.

Western Snowy Plover is Threatened. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed to list the Western Snowy Plover as a "threatened" species under the Endangered Species Act. The proposed rule was published at Federal Register 57(9): 1443-49, 14 January 1992. Comments on the proposed rule must be submitted by 16 March 1992, to the Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2800 Cottage Way, Room E-1803, Sacramento, CA 95825-1846. Here is an excerpt from the proposed rule (without citations or references):

The snowy plover is a small, pale colored shorebird with dark patches on either side of the upper breast. The species was first described in 1758 by Linnaeus. Twelve subspecies of the snowy plover occur worldwide.

Two subspecies of the snowy plover are recognized in North America. These are the western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) and the Cuban snowy plover (*C. a. tenuirostris*). According to the American Ornithologists' Union, the western snowy plover breeds on the Pacific coast from southern Washington to southern Baja California, Mexico, and in interior areas of Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and north-central Texas, as well as coastal areas of extreme southern Texas, and possibly

extreme northeastern Mexico. Although previously observed only as a migrant in Arizona, small numbers have bred there in recent years. The Cuban snowy plover breeds along the Gulf coast from Louisiana to western Florida and south through the Caribbean. The subspecific status of populations breeding east of the Rocky Mountains has been questioned. These populations are considered to belong more appropriately to the subspecies *tenuirostris*.

The Pacific coast population of the western snowy plover is defined as those individuals that nest adjacent to or near tidal waters, and includes all nesting colonies on the mainland coast, peninsulas, offshore islands, adjacent bays, and estuaries.

The Pacific coast population of the western snowy plover is considered to be distinct from western snowy plovers breeding in the interior. Evidence of intermixing between coastal and interior populations is limited to one documented instance — one banded female hatched at Monterey Bay was observed nesting the following year at Mono Lake, California. Three snowy plovers banded as chicks on the California coast were observed at interior Oregon breeding sites during the breeding season in 1990. No nesting, however, was documented. No breeding plovers banded at Abert Lake, an interior breeding site in Oregon, were observed breeding at any coastal site.

The Service intends that any final action resulting from this proposal will be as accurate and as effective as possible. Therefore, comments or suggestions from the public, other concerned governmental agencies, the scientific community, industry, or any other interested party concerning this proposed rule are hereby solicited.

Comments particularly are sought concerning:

(1) Biological, commercial trade, or other relevant data concerning any threat (or lack thereof) to this subspecies;

(2) The location of any additional populations of this subspecies;

(3) Additional information concerning the range, distribution, and population size of this species;

(4) Current or planned activities in the abject area and their possible impacts on this subspecies;

(5) The reasons why any habitat could or should not be determined to be critical habitat as provided by section 4 of the Act;

(6) Constituent habitat elements critical for the conservation of the coastal population of the western snowy plover;

(7) The location of additional nesting or wintering areas, including areas in Baja California, Mexico;

(8) The location of areas important for other life history stages, especially feeding areas, and the relative value of such areas in maintaining breeding birds;

(9) Any foreseeable economic and other impacts resulting from a proposed critical

habitat designation; and

(10) Economic values associated with benefits of designating critical habitat for this subspecies. Such benefits include those derived from non-consumptive uses (birdwatching, beachwalking, photography, etc.).

Any final decision on this proposal will take into consideration the comments and any additional information received by the Service, and such communications may lead to a final regulation that differs from this proposal.

Northern Spotted Owl "critical habitat" designated. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has designated critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act for the Northern Spotted Owl. In a final rule published at Federal Register 57(10): 1795-1838, 15 January 1992, 76 "critical habitat units" were established in Oregon comprising over 3.2 million acres. In Washington, Oregon, and northern California, a total of 190 units comprising over 6.8 million acres were designated. Over 90 percent of all Spotted Owls are believed to be on Federal lands. Here is an excerpt from the final rule:

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) designates critical habitat for the northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*), a subspecies federally listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act The northern spotted owl ... is a forest bird that inhabits coniferous and mixed conifer-hardwood forests over a range that extends from southwestern British Columbia through western Washington, western Oregon, and northwestern California south to San Francisco Bay.

This critical habitat designation provides additional protection requirements under section 7 of the Act with regard to activities that are funded, authorized, or carried out by a Federal agency. As required by section 4 of the Act, the Service considered the economic and other relevant impacts prior to making a final decision on the size and scope of critical habitat. The Service excluded some areas from designation as critical habitat due to economic and other relevant information. Final critical habitat units are designated solely on Federal lands.

This rule becomes effective February 14, 1992.

Northern Goshawk status. "Notice of initiation of status review on the Northern Goshawk." That means the Northern Goshawk might be listed as an endangered or threatened species. There is already a petition to list it as endangered in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. See Federal Reg-

ister 57(4): 546, 7 January 1992, "Notice of 90-Day Finding on Petition To List the Northern Goshawk as Endangered or Threatened in the Southwestern United States." As to the status of the Northern Goshawk in Oregon, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service asks for more information. Here is a paraphrase of the request:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is reviewing the status of the Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) in the United States. The Northern Goshawk is currently being elevated to Category 2 status throughout its range in the United States in response to information indicating possible population declines and loss and modification of habitat. The Service requests data on taxonomy, distribution, population trends, habitat use, and loss or modification of habitat. Comments and materials may be submitted to the Field Supervisor until further notice. Field Supervisor, Phoenix Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 3616 West Thomas Road, Suite 6, Phoenix, AZ 85019.

The Northern Goshawk occurs in forested regions throughout the higher latitudes of the northern hemisphere. Approximately 11 subspecies are variously recognized, with 7 occurring across northern Eurasia. Three subspecies are variously recognized in North America: *A.g. atricapillus* occurs throughout northern North America and south through the western states to southern Arizona and New Mexico; *A.g. langi* in coastal British Columbia and southeastern Alaska; and *A.g. apache* in the mountains of southern Arizona and New Mexico and south through the Sierra Madre of Mexico. The Queen Charlotte Islands goshawk (*A.g. langi*) is more widely recognized than the Apache goshawk (*A.g. apache*), and both are likely sympatric to some degree with *A.g. atricapillus*. Neither the Queen Charlotte nor Apache goshawks were included in the 1983 American Ornithologists' Union Checklist of North American Birds.

The Northern Goshawk is known to experience fluctuations in population size, density, and nesting success, presumably in response to natural factors such as prey availability. A number of studies have found population declines and loss and modification of habitat are also occurring, especially in western North America. Also, reestablishment of the goshawk is suspected in northeastern North America, where forest habitat is recovering from extensive clearing following European settlement.

In recent decades, the Northern Goshawk has been the subject of numerous studies, particularly on habitat and food requirements, as well as habitat partitioning among the *Accipiter* hawks. Many studies have attempted to investigate the implications of forest management on goshawk populations. The concern has been that various human activities (timber extraction, conversion to agriculture, suppression of fire) may significantly alter forest structure and ecology.

The goshawk is a high trophic level predator dependent upon a variety of avian and mammalian species. The goshawk has been considered a valuable "indicator species," reflecting changes in overall forest ecology. More recently, however, concern has been expressed for the goshawk, including a petition filed with the Service to list goshawks in the southwestern United States under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA).

In evaluating the petition, the Service concluded that goshawks in the southwestern United States did not comprise a distinct population and therefore do not constitute a listable entity. However, the Service also determined substantial information exists which indicates Northern Goshawk population declines, and loss and/or modification of its habitat may be occurring, not only in the Southwest but elsewhere in the United States.

A number of studies have reported declining trends in goshawk populations. In response to concern for goshawk populations, several programs have been developed to manage habitat to promote goshawk population viability. Thus, concern now exists for both the overall forest ecology and for goshawks themselves.

The Service has determined that substantial scientific and commercial information exists to indicate goshawk numbers may be declining and present and future threats of habitat destruction or modification may exist. The Service is therefore classifying the Northern Goshawk as a candidate species (Category 2) throughout its range in the United States. Category 2 includes those taxa for which there is some evidence of vulnerability, but for which there are not enough data to support a listing proposal at this time. Elevation to Category 2 does not mandate initiation of a status review. However, because of the level of concern for the goshawk, the Service is initiating this status review to better understand trends in population size and stability and loss or modification of habitat. The Service's Southwest Region (Albuquerque, New Mexico) will assume lead responsibility in pursuing this status review.

The Service requests information on the Northern Goshawk primarily throughout its range in the United States, but also solicits information on the species in Canada, Mexico, and Eurasia.

Scharff Bird Festival. "If you want to see birds by the thousands, come to the premier birding event in the Northwest: the John Scharff Migratory Bird Festival 3-4-5 April 1992, in Burns, Oregon. The Harney Basin provides essential staging and nesting grounds for waterfowl and many other birds in the Pacific Flyway. The festival features early morning Sage Grouse tours and all-day or half-day birding and historical tours. Other attractions include—at festival headquarters—arts and crafts

exhibits, displays, and demonstrations, and wildlife films and workshops. A country style breakfast is served, and deli food is available throughout the day. Another highlight of the festival is a Saturday night barbecue, auction, and program. Keynote speaker will be artist John Pitcher of Randle, Washington, who will give his unique and entertaining perspective on wildlife art." Harney County Chamber of Commerce, 18 West "D" Street, Burns, OR 97720, (503)573-2636.

Desert Conference XIV. 23 - 26 April 1992, at Malheur Field Station. "An introduction to Oregon's high desert, the other Oregon." "This is a land of immense vistas, fault-block mountain ranges, playas, lava-flow badlands, wind-carved ash and hidden rivers. These lands, among the most fragile in Oregon, are faced with intense mining, grazing, and off-road vehicle pressures. Join with author Robert Pyle, photographer Tryg Steen, desert experts, and desert activists to learn more about the 'other' Oregon and proposals to protect its ecological, wilderness, scenic, cultural, and recreational values." Registration is \$8.00; field trips, panel discussions, slide shows etc. Desert Conference XIV, c/o The Wilderness Society, 610 S.W. Alder, Suite 915, Portland, OR 97205, (503)248-0452.

Items from Ornithological Newsletter 185, December 1991:

- Nontoxic (steel) shot is mandatory for all waterfowl and coot hunting. This is the final year of a 5-year conversion from lead to steel shot for waterfowl hunting nationwide. It is now illegal in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and in U.S. territorial waters to possess lead shot while hunting waterfowl and coot.
- The American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature (Check-list Committee) is in the process of revising its 6th edition Check-list. A new edition is intended for 1993. That edition will take into account taxonomic changes since 1983, update range statements, incorporate a world numbering system as indicated in the last (July 1991) supplement, and will include new statements of habitat. There will also be some changes in classification and therefore the arrangement of species."
- Drift nets for commercial fishing in the South Pacific Ocean are banned under regulations issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The ban becomes effective everywhere on 1 July 1992. The regulations

also bar sale in the United States of any fish caught in a drift net. Drift nets up to 30 miles long are presently used by Japan, Taiwan, North and South Korea, and France. NOAA reported last year that just 10 percent of Japan's drift net fishery killed over 30,000 seabirds and 1758 whales and dolphins along with the sought-after tuna — and over 3 million non-target fish.

-NOAA's regulations "may be endangered by a recent judicial ruling. Ten months ago the U.S. imposed an embargo on Mexican tuna, which is caught by practices that also kill dolphins. Mexico charged that the embargo violated the General Agreement in Tariffs and Trade (GATT). GATT judges ruled for Mexico, so broadly that the legitimacy of many U.S. environmental laws that involve trade is cast into question. The judges said that GATT requires equal treatment of products regardless of how they are produced."

Ornithological Societies of North America, P.O. Box 1897, Lawrence, KS 66044-8897.

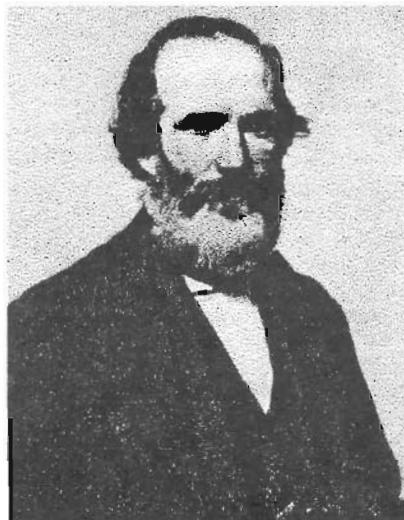
Banded bluebirds. As part of a study of Western and Mountain Bluebird reproductive success in areas of grasshopper control, nestling bluebirds have been banded in Wheeler and Grant Counties. Each bird has a single colored plastic leg band on the same leg as a U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service aluminum leg band. Please send reports of sightings. Char Corkran, Associate, Northwest Ecological Research Institute, 130 N.W. 114th Avenue, Portland, OR 97229, (503)643-1349.



Northwest Ecological Research Institute

John Cassin's Illustrations of the Birds of California, Texas, Oregon, British & Russian America, published in 1856, has been reprinted by the Texas State Historical Association. "It is likely that there were never more than a few hundred copies of Illustrations extant, placing it among the rarest of nineteenth-century books dealing with North American birds. This handsome facsimile edition is a complete recre-

ation of the original work. Cassin's text, filled with historically significant anecdotes and descriptions of collecting on the Western frontier, is reproduced in its entirety, along with all fifty of the striking color illustrations." Texas State Historical Association, 2/306 Richardson Hall, University Station, Austin, TX 78712, (512)471-1525.



John Cassin, 1813-1869

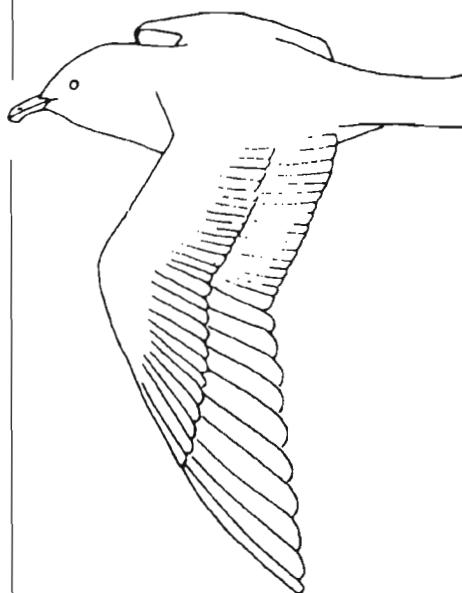
The Nature Center, Hermiston. "We at The Nature Center have a genuine concern for our planet's dwindling natural habitats. Unfortunately, over-building, deforestation, and pollution have caused the loss of valuable irreplaceable feeding and watering sources and nesting grounds. You can help offset this unchecked assault on our wildlife by creating a habitat that will provide the food, water, and shelter needs of our feathered friends. We have assembled a wide variety of products to enable you to help." Open 10-6, Tuesday-Saturday. Julie Hoyt, The Nature Center, 175-A East Main Street, Hermiston, OR 97838, (503)567-3136.



The Ocean Policy Advisory Council was created by the 1991 Oregon legislature upon the recommendation of the Ocean Resources Task Force, which spent 3-1/2 years preparing a plan for managing Oregon's ocean re-

sources. Copies of the plan are available. "This plan will guide the upcoming work of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council. In addition to outlining Oregon's ocean policies, the plan contains a wealth of background information on ocean resources, including some sharp looking fold-out maps printed in color from computer disks prepared by the state's Geographic Information System (GIS) Service Center." A workshop 5-6 March 1992 at the Oregon Institute of Marine Biology in Charleston, Oregon, "will present background information on issues to be addressed in preparing a plan for the territorial sea and provide discussion opportunities for members of the Ocean Policy Advisory Council, agency staff, and all interested citizens who attend." Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council, 320 S.W. Stark Street, Room 530, Portland, OR 97204, (503)229-6068.

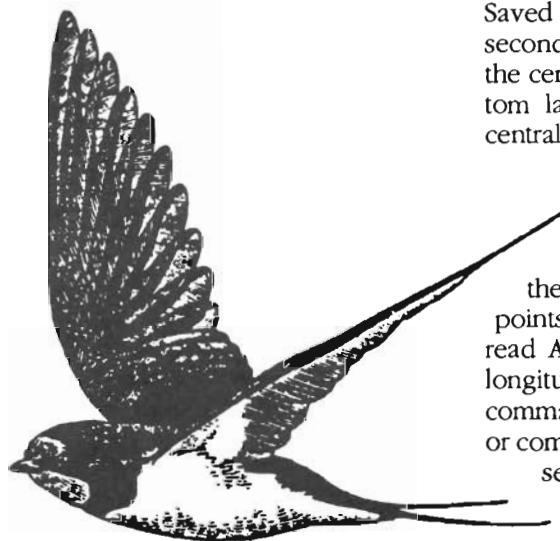
The Oregon Gull Identification Work book by Kathy Merrifield is a mixture of ways to identify gulls in Oregon with space to color them yourself. "OK, you're stumped. You're there at the beach, staring glassily at the same gull you've ogled for two hours, leafing through five different field guides, keeping your fingers in twelve wind-flipped pages while trying to figure out which one (or ones) have the black distally-tipped bill. Here's a different way to approach identification." \$9.95 postpaid, 36 pages. Selaginella Publications, 3261 N.W. Jackson #6, Corvallis, OR 97330.



Nature Conservancy trips. (1) Birds Across Oregon, 24 May - 30 May 1992, 31 May - 6 June 1992, and 7 June - 13 June 1992. "Join us for a bird-filled (nearly 200 species!) trek across Oregon, from coastal headlands across the Cascades to the high desert sage and juniper steppe." (2) 3 May - 10 May 1992, Columbia River cruise from Astoria 500 miles upstream to Hell's Canyon. (3) Other trips include rafting the Deschutes River and Rogue River. Scott Pearson, Nature Conservancy, Oregon Field Office, 1205 NW 25th, Portland, OR 97210.



The International Council for Bird Preservation announces Technical Publication No. 12, Conserving Migratory Birds. "Ever since it was founded, ICBP has regarded the conservation of migratory birds as a top priority. Not only are they important in their own right, they also serve to demonstrate that international cooperation is essential for effective conservation. This volume presents a wide range of examples of migratory bird conservation projects along the West Palearctic - African, American, and Asian - Australasian flyways and assesses the achievements during the past 15 years." ICBP Publications, 32 Cambridge Road, Girton, Cambridge CB3 0PJ, United Kingdom.



International Council for Bird Preservation

The Tillamook Museum is seeking a Northern Spotted Owl and a Turkey Vulture specimen for its collection. Please contact me if you can help meet this need. Wayne Jensen, Tillamook Museum, 2106 Second Street, Tillamook, OR 97141, (503)842-4553.

RangeMapper is a Macintosh mapping and data plotting utility designed specifically for the field or museum biologist who wants to be able to produce, rapidly and easily, species range maps for various organisms. The program may also be used for mapping other kinds of data: medical, sociological, geological, geophysical, etc. RangeMapper runs on machines from the Macintosh Plus to the Macintosh IIfx (including the Ilsi), under systems from 5.0 to 6.07. It will run on some machines under System 7, but System 7 compatibility is not yet guaranteed. Large screens are supported. Two MB of RAM is required. The current version (1.5) of RangeMapper is aimed at people whose mapping needs cover sizable areas. World maps are made from the Micro World Data Bank II file, which is suitable for mapping the entire world, or regions of the world down to 500 miles or so in linear extent without showing a 'polygon' effect from data point spacing. Maps may be generated in any one of 6 projections: north polar azimuthal, cylindrical (equidistant), Mercator, orthographic, stereographic, or Lambert azimuthal equal-area. Most maps are generated in under one minute. Saved maps may be loaded in about a second. A map is specified by entering the central longitude and top and bottom latitude (first 3 projections), or central longitude, central latitude, and magnification (last 3 projections). But making maps is only part of the story. RangeMapper is designed for the task of plotting your own data points to its maps. RangeMapper can read ASCII text files of latitudes and longitudes in several formats: tab or comma delimited decimal degrees, tab or comma delimited degrees/minutes/seconds, and one format designed for Alaskan data: three-place decimal degrees with double-space delimiters (and western longitudes positive). \$350 plus \$5/s/h, information packet available. Tundra Vole Software, Kenelm W. Philip, 1590

North Becker Ridge Road, Fairbanks, AK 99709, (907)479-2689.

It happens. But it doesn't just happen. Oregon Birds is put together with the help of quite a few Oregon birders. OFO's Treasurer, for example, supports the entire effort. Eugene birder Dennis Arendt sees to it that the check is in the mail so printing and mailing of Oregon Birds goes without a hitch. Past Treasurer Kit Larsen maintains the membership mailing list, and prints it out in a timely fashion so that OB gets to each subscriber. These volunteer efforts keep OB going! Thanks, Dennis and Kit!

Rare birds. Running tally of the birds of the Oregon rare bird phone network (and a few we learned about too late for the phone network) (reports of these birds might not have been verified, and, in fact, may be in error):

- 17 November 1991, Tropical Kingbird, a bird at the Hammond marina, Clatsop Co., by Jack Kiley and John Elizalde;
- 14 December 1991, Yellow-billed Loon, Garibaldi marina, on the Tillamook Bay CBC, Tillamook County, by Donna Lusthoff;
- 14 December 1991, Blue Jay, Metolius (s. of Madras), on the Utopia CBC, Jefferson County;
- 22 December 1991, King Eider, female or immature, Coquille River north jetty, Coos County;
- 24 December 1991, Lawrence's Goldfinch, at a feeder in Florence, Lane County, by Bill Stotz;
- 2 January 1992, adult male Smew, at Stevenson, Washington, across the Columbia River from Cascade Locks, Oregon;
- 6 January 1992, Tennessee Warbler, an adult male at the Marine Science Center, Newport, Lincoln Co., by Bill Tice; again 14 January by Eric Horvath;
- 20 January 1992, Tufted Duck, an adult male at the Sheridan sewage ponds, Washington Co., by Tim Shelmerdine;
- 1 February 1992, adult male Smew, at Government Cove, Hood River Co., by Donna Lusthoff;
- 1 February 1992, Magnificent Frigatebird, at Shoreacres State Park, Cape Arago, Coos Bay, Coos Co., by Joe Caplan;
- 8 February 1992, Brambling, a bird coming to a feeder near Milton-Freewater, Co., by Mike Denny; and
- 10 February 1992, Steller's Eider, an adult male north of the north jetty, Coos Bay, Coos Co., by John Griffith; again 13 February 1992 by Larry Thornburgh.

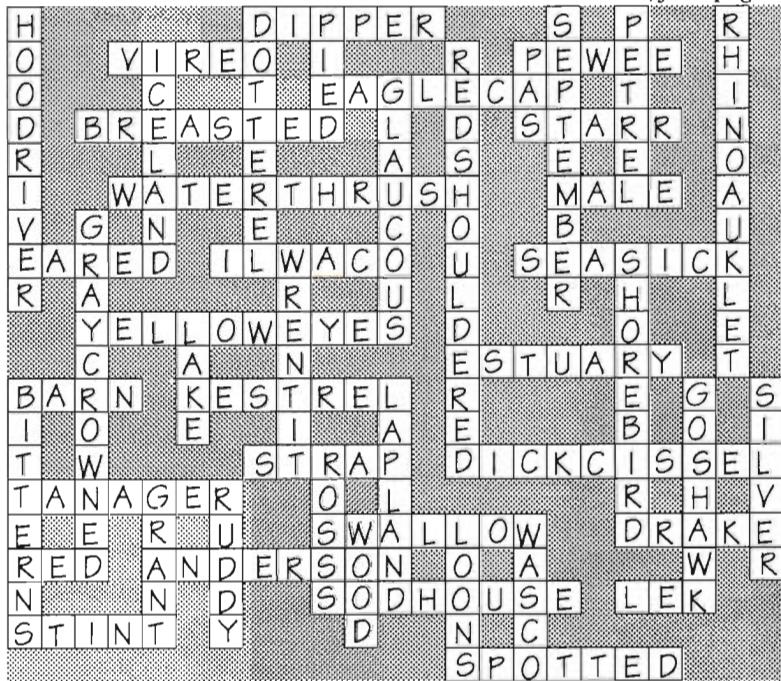
Meetings, events & deadlines

- 9-12 April 1992, Wilson Ornithological Society meeting, at the Hilton Inn Gateway West, Kissimmee, Florida. Keith Bildstein, Department of Biology, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, SC 29733.
- 11-14 April 1992, "Biodiversity: A Framework for Effective Conservation," Western Regional Conference, National Audubon Society, Asilomar, California. National Audubon Society, Western Regional Office, 555 Audubon Place, Sacramento, CA 95825.
- 20-26 April 1992, American Birding Association's 1992 Convention, Mobile, Alabama. Field trips to Ft. Morgan, Dauphin Island, Blakely Island, Mobile Delta, and the Mississippi Coast, and banquet speaker Pete Dunne. ABA Convention '92, P.O. Box 6599, Colorado Springs, CO 80934-6599.
- 23 - 26 April 1992, Desert Conference XIV, at Malheur Field Station. Desert Conference XIV, c/o The Wilderness Society, 610 S.W. Alder, Suite 915, Portland, OR 97205, (503)248-0452.
- 1-3 May 1992, Oregon Field Ornithologists Annual Meeting, Lincoln City, Oregon. The meeting will feature field trips, pelagic trip, and speakers on a variety of topics. Tim Shelmerdine, Secretary, Oregon Field Ornithologists, 6873 S.W. Montauk Circle, Lake Oswego, OR 97035, (503)620-5105.
- 9 May 1992, North American Migration Count. Jim Stasz, NAMC Coordinator, P.O. Box 71, North Beach, MD 20714.
- 22-26 June 1992, Cooper Ornithological Society, 62nd Annual Meeting, at the University of Washington, Seattle. Wildlife art exhibit, social events, and pelagic, mountain, and island field trips. David A. Manuwal, Wildlife Science Group, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98447.
- 24-27 June 1992, American Ornithologists' Union, 110th Stated Meeting, at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Erwin E. Klaas, Iowa Coop. Wildlife Res. Unit, Science Hall 2, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.
- 22-25 September 1992, Neotropical Migratory Bird Symposium and Workshop, at Estes Park, Colorado. Paper presentations, roundtable sessions, and panels to review management needs, conservation priorities, and state-of-the-art knowledge of neotropical migratory birds. Tom Martin, Arkansas Coop. Fish & Wildlife Unit, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.
- 17 December 1992 - 3 January 1993, inclusive, 93rd Christmas Bird Count, National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022.
- 17 December 1993 - 3 January 1994, inclusive, 94th Christmas Bird Count, National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022.
- 21-27 August 1994, XXI International Ornithological Congress, Vienna, Austria. Interconvention, A-1450, Vienna, Austria.



Wilson Ornithological Society

Answers to Crossword, from page 11.



Where to find a Grasshopper Sparrow in Umatilla and Morrow Counties, Oregon

Paul T. Sullivan, P.O. Box 462, Joseph, OR 97846

The Grasshopper Sparrow, while common in eastern states, is a sought-after species in Oregon. Fortunately, it may be readily found in Umatilla and Morrow Counties.

Since this grassland species spends most of its time hidden in the grass or on the ground, it is most easily seen in breeding season when it sings from weeds and fences. Success in finding it depends upon getting out early in the day before heat destroys visibility and saps the energy of birds and birders. Learn the "tsuk-zzzzzz" song and track it to the flat-headed, stub-tailed bird.

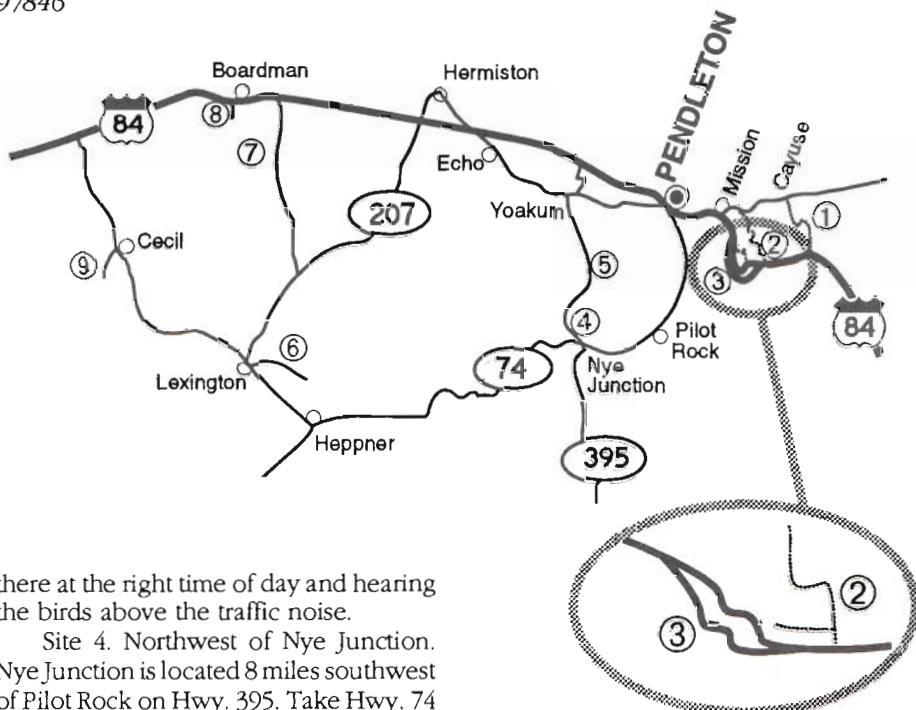
Standing on the north hill in Pendleton and looking east, south and southwest, one can see the Blue Mountains and their foothills rise above the Umatilla River valley. The grassy slopes of these hills provide fine habitat for Grasshopper Sparrows. The only problem is limited access.

Site 1. Deadman's Pass Road. Follow the Umatilla River road east from Pendleton and Mission. One mile past the small community of Cayuse turn south at a "T" junction. This is the old, steep, rocky Deadman's Pass Road, which is not maintained for passenger vehicles. From the junction continue south, uphill for 3 miles, past 1 house and up a steep slope to the second bench. The birds are found on the bench and on the slope. Another 4 miles of less rugged road brings you to I-84.

Site 2. Emigrant Hill Road, old Hwy. 30. Take the first exit from I-84 after climbing the long hill east of Pendleton. Turn north and follow the old highway 1 mile to an old service station called Boiling Point, which sits at the crest of the old grade. Grasshopper Sparrows may be found along the next mile of the road, which takes you down to Mission.

You may elect to return toward the freeway and explore the upper reaches of the Old Cabbage Hill Road, which parallels the freeway. The sparrows can be found here, too.

Site 3. I-84 overlooks on Cabbage Hill. Both the eastbound and westbound lanes of I-84 have scenic overlooks where Grasshopper Sparrows may be found by the passing birder. The catch is getting



there at the right time of day and hearing the birds above the traffic noise.

Site 4. Northwest of Nye Junction. Nye Junction is located 8 miles southwest of Pilot Rock on Hwy. 395. Take Hwy. 74 west about 2 miles and turn north on the first gravel road. Continue north 2 miles to a point where the road makes a sharp left turn. A long driveway continues straight ahead beside a grassy draw. Grasshopper Sparrows and Long-billed Curlews have been seen here for several years. The driveway is posted. It continues to a private ranch.

Site 5. Mud Springs Road. From the Nye Junction site you may continue north on Mud Springs Road 16 miles to Yoakum on the Umatilla River. This road passes numerous grassy patches which harbor many Grasshopper Sparrows, Long-billed Curlews, and Short-eared Owls. It is possibly the most accessible place to find the species. It also affords fine views of the Umatilla Valley and the Blue Mountains. I recommend it.

This road may be readily reached from I-84 by taking the Yoakum exit west of Pendleton, or by following the Umatilla River from Echo. Turn south at Yoakum (small green sign) and follow the route south 18 miles to Hwy. 74.

Site 6. East of Lexington. In Lexington turn north on C Street from Hwy. 74. Follow Bell Canyon Road 4 miles east to a large sign for Ledbetter Ranch. Turn left and look for the sparrows along the road

for the next 1.5 miles. A Burrowing Owl has also been seen about 1.5 miles up this road.

Site 7. Boardman Bombing Range. This site is not readily accessible. I include it only for completeness. The Nature Conservancy has a contract with the Navy to monitor native plant species on the site, and I was able to visit the area only under the Conservancy's aegis. Long-billed Curlews abound there, and I did see a Grasshopper Sparrow.

Site 8. Tower Road, Boardman. Just west of Boardman take Tower Road south toward the coal-fired power plant. Grasshopper Sparrows have been seen just past the spot where the road dips through a draw.

Site 9. Southwest of Cecil. From Hwy. 74 turn southwest at Cecil. Follow the gravel road 1.5 miles to a cattle guard. Grasshopper Sparrows have been seen in the grassy draw west of the road.

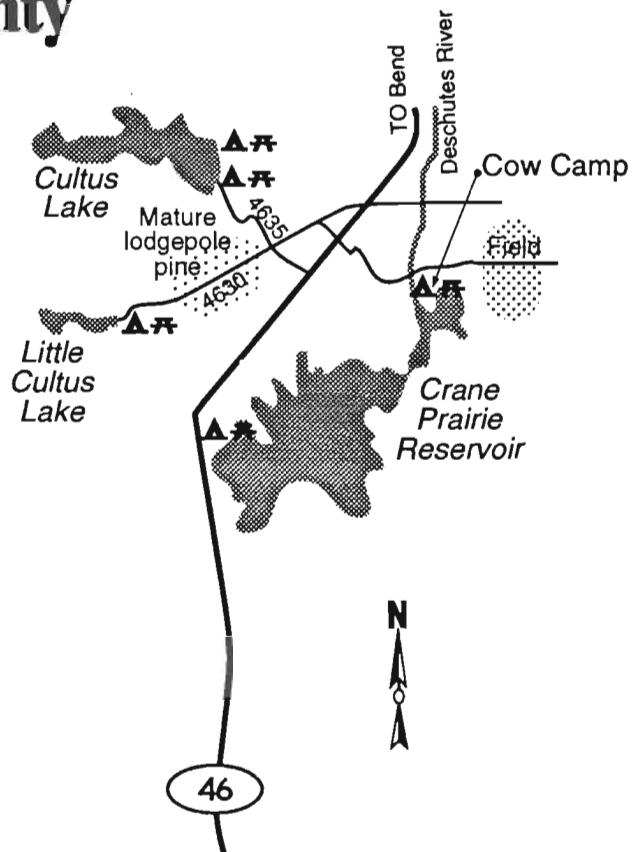
Cow Camp, Deschutes County

Bill Tice, 750 Wood Street, Falls City, OR 97344

My family and I have camped at Cow Camp in the Deschutes National Forest almost every summer for the past 8 years and have found it to be consistent for seeing Black-backed Woodpeckers, as there are a number of mature but dying lodgepole pines in the area.

Take Highway 46, Century Drive, out of Bend for about 45 miles. When you see a sign for Cow Camp/Cow Meadow, turn left and continue for 1 mile to the campground where you can park. Walk around the campground, or continue on the main "road" listening for their soft tapping. If you feel energetic you can continue across the field to another forest of lodgepole where they have also been found.

Another excellent place nearby is along the road to Little Cultus Lake. To get there, return to the highway, turn left and after a mile turn right toward Cultus Lake on Forest Service road 4635. After 1/2 mile, turn left toward Little Cultus Lake on Forest Service road 4630. For about 1-1/2 miles this road goes through a mature lodgepole pine forest. Three-toed Woodpeckers are also found along this stretch, but are not as reliable as the Black-backs. ♀



Locating Three-toed Woodpeckers

David S. Herr, Route 1 Box 297-B, Walla Walla, WA 99362

The Three-toed Woodpecker is considered uncommon throughout its range in Oregon (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940, Evanich 1990). Unlike other more common species of Oregon woodpeckers, the Three-toed Woodpecker is a difficult species for birders to locate even when in suitable habitat. This is due in part to its sedentary habits, infrequent vocalizations, and mottled plumage which allows the birds to blend into their surroundings. Bent (1939) reported Three-toed Woodpeckers to be "tame and unsuspicious and less active than most other woodpeckers, spending minutes at a time clinging to the trunk of a tree at one spot".

A technique developed by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife researchers to locate Three-toed Woodpeckers can be utilized by birders to verify presence of this species. The Department's researchers found that during the breeding season, Three-toed Woodpeckers will respond to the playback of recordings of species-specific drumming.

The researchers reported that re-

sponsiveness to recordings appeared to coincide with initiation of cavity excavation. Responsiveness ceased when egg-laying began, about 3 weeks later. The surveys appeared to be most effective between mid-May and mid-June, depending on the elevation. Birds were most responsive in the morning; beginning approximately 1/2 hour after sunrise, peaking 1-2 hours after sunrise and then declining up to 5 hours after sunrise. Responsiveness increased again shortly before sunset, but was not as consistent as in the morning (Goggans, Dixon, Seminara 1987).

In an effort to test this technique, I surveyed for Three-toed Woodpeckers in May 1991 near Jubilee Lake (Union County), Oregon. This area is characterized by numerous unfragmented stands comprised of large diameter grand fir, western larch, and Engelmann spruce. Although most literature indicates the preferred habitat for Three-toed Woodpeckers in Oregon is lodgepole pine (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940, Evanich

1990), in the northern Blue Mountains I've found this species more commonly associated with old-growth stands in the white fir community types.

I surveyed on the mornings of 4 and 11 May 1991 and was able to locate birds on both occasions. Snow was still 5 feet deep in some places (normal for this time of year) and access to the area was only possible because the Forest Service had plowed the road to reach a reforestation project. A tape recording of Three-toed Woodpecker drumming was played on a "Johnny Steward" Game Caller at 20-second intervals. On both days I found that birds were quite responsive, in all cases responding within 3 minutes by drumming in response to the tape. Once the birds responded, they could usually be visually located by following their drumming, which continued at 20-second to 2-minute intervals.

In addition to Three-toed, I found that several other species of woodpeckers responded to the tape. These included Northern Flicker, Williamson's

Sapsucker, Red-naped Sapsucker and Black-backed Woodpecker. Fortunately the drumming of the Three-toed is quite distinctive, and once learned can be readily differentiated from the other species. The drumming of the sapsuckers is easily identified by several rapid thumps followed by 3 or 4 slow accented ones. Drumming of both the Northern Flicker and Black-backed Woodpecker remains at the same cadence and level throughout the sequence, ending abruptly. The drumming of the Three-toed begins rapidly but drops off in both cadence and intensity near the end of the sequence.

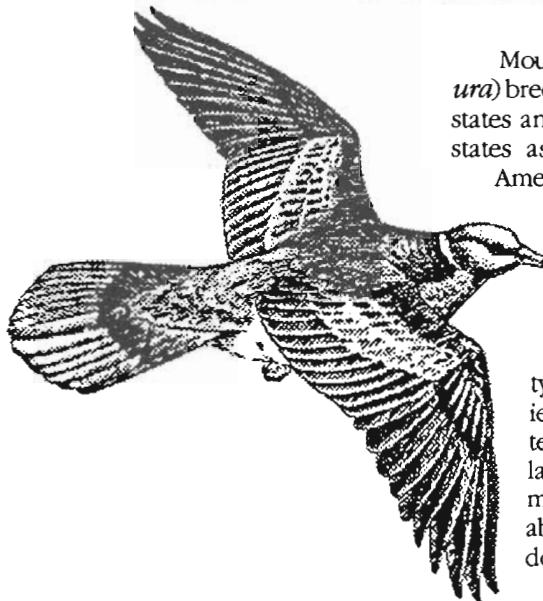
To my knowledge, no commercial cassette tapes that include recordings of Three-toed drumming are currently on the market. The Peterson Field Guide Series "A Field Guide to Western Bird Songs" second addition, due for release this spring, will include drumming from Three-toed as well as several other species of woodpecker. A current source for recorded Three-toed drumming is the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Library of Natural Sounds. Birders can order a specially-prepared 5-minute cassette tape of Three-toed drumming sequences directly from the Library at 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, NY, 14850. The cost of this tape is \$14.00, including shipping.

As with any technique that involves tape playback during breeding season, great care must be used not to disrupt normal reproductive patterns. Once a Three-toed Woodpecker responds, its drumming normally continues and additional playing of the tape is not necessary. In addition, repeated use of the tape in 1 area should be avoided unless being done for a census or other research purposes.

LITERATURE CITED

- Bent, A.C. 1939. *Life histories of North American woodpeckers*. Dover Publications, Inc., New York.
- Evanich, J. 1990. *The Birder's Guide to Oregon*. Portland Audubon Society, Portland.
- Gabrielson, I.N., and S.G. Jewett. 1940. *Birds of Oregon*. Oreg. State Coll., Corvallis.
- Goggans, R., R.D. Dixon, and L.C. Seminars. 1987. Habitat use by Three-toed and Black-backed Woodpeckers, Deschutes National Forest, Oreg. Dep. Fish and Wildl. Nongame Wildl. Program, USDA Deschutes Natl. For. Tech. Rep. 87-3-02.

Wildlife Disease Alert



Mourning Doves (*Zenaida macroura*) breed throughout the contiguous 48 states and winter in the southern tier of states as well as Mexico and Central America.

The subspecies found in the western states, *Z. m. marginella*, is slightly smaller than the eastern subspecies, *Z. m. carolinensis*. Doves adapt

to a wide variety of habitat types including wood edges, cities, farmlands, and orchards. Intensified agriculture resulting in larger farms and fields and removal of native shrubs has probably had an adverse effect on doves.

State and Federal wildlife agencies are soliciting help from field biologists and conservationists to collect the baseline mortality data needed

to determine if disease is a factor in the decline of this species. It is requested that any Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves found sick or dead in Oregon be collected and a call be placed to the wildlife agency listed below. Instructions will be given for shipment of birds to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory for full analysis. If no one can be contacted immediately, place the carcasses in a plastic bag and freeze them until further instructions can be obtained. With each carcass, please include the following information: location and date of collection, name, address, and phone number of collector, and any information regarding cause of death and number of birds involved.

Band-tailed Pigeon

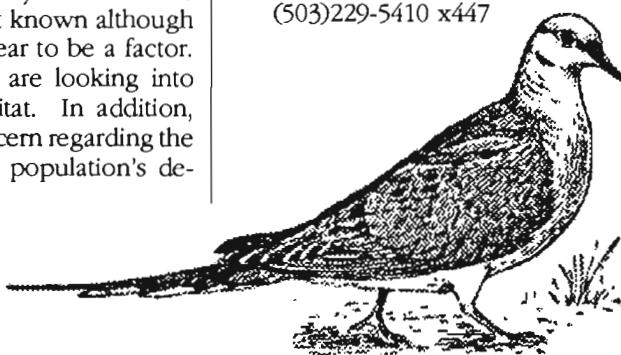
Over the past 2 decades there has been increasing concern over the role of disease in the population decrease of Pacific Coast Band-tailed Pigeons. Outbreaks of an infectious disease, trichomoniasis, in the 1970s and 1980s had an impact on the population and may again be affecting pigeon numbers.

The Pacific Coast Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata monilis*) ranges from British Columbia, Canada, south through Washington, Oregon, and California into northern Baja California in Mexico. The birds are usually found in oak-conifer woodlands at an elevation of less than 1000 feet. However, birds are occasionally found at higher elevations in the mountains. Band-tailed Pigeons are usually found in rugged, secluded habitats, making study of this species difficult.

Mourning Dove

Between 1966 and 1990, the western population of Mourning Doves has declined 3 percent annually. The reasons for this decline are not known although hunting does not appear to be a factor. Current investigations are looking into food supply and habitat. In addition, there is increasing concern regarding the role of disease in the population's decline.

Migratory Bird Coordinator
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 59
Portland, Oregon 97207
(503)229-5410 x447



FIELDNOTES: Eastern Oregon, Summer 1991

Joe Evanich, 5026 N.E. Clackamas, Portland, OR 97213

The temporary wet spell that hit Eastern Oregon last spring proved too brief to relieve the ongoing drought conditions throughout the region. Weather conditions were generally mild all season with temperatures remaining well below 100° F. Malheur NWR reported only .98 inches of precipitation during the 2-month period. The big news of the summer, however, was the cold front and low pressure system that built up over Utah in early June. On 4 June, this system reached Southeast Oregon, causing daytime temperatures to plummet to 35° F. and producing blizzard-like conditions as far north as Burns. This caused an unprecedented number of vagrant passerines to be grounded, mainly at the oasis in Fields. Oregon obtained 2 new species for its official list (both verified by photographs), and no less than 10 truly unusual "Eastern" species were found during a 5-day period!

The following abbreviations are used in this report: NWR (National Wildlife Refuge); WMA (Wildlife Management Area); NF (National Forest); St. Pk. (State Park); Res. (Reservoir); Lk. (Lake); Cr. (Creek); R. (River); Co. (County); HQ

(Headquarters); *fide* (reported by); m. ob. (many observers); et al. (and others). All county names are italicized.

Loons to Ibis

Single over-summering Common Loons were noted at Harney Lk. on 9 June (MD) and 28 July (TL); at Bully Cr. Res., *Malheuron* 6 June (PTS); on Beulah Res., *Malheuron* 6 June (PTS); and on Wallowa Lk. on 30 June (PTS). For the second consecutive year, no Western Grebe nests were found in the Harney Basin, and only 1 small colony of Eared Grebes nested in the basin (Diamond Swamp; *fide* RV). Small numbers of Eared Grebes were also noted in *Deschutes*, *Harney*, *Lake*, *Malheur*, and *Wallowa*, away from known nesting areas. Single Clark's Grebes were found in the Catlow Valley, *Harney* on 6 July (TW); on Ochoco Lk., *Crook* on 1

July (TC); on Harney Lk. on 28 June (TL); at Beulah Res. on 6 June (PTS); at Davis Lk., *Deschutes* on 7 June (PTS); and 7 were noted on Wickiup Res., *Deschutes* on 30 July (CM). Due to receding water levels on Malheur Lk. and the lack of suitable nesting sites, American White Pelicans failed to nest in the Harney Basin this year (*fide* RV). Up to 6 non-breeding wandering White Pelicans were noted along the Columbia R. near Arlington, *Gilliam* on 7 and 27 July (VT, VD). Other non-breeders were found at Bully Cr. Res. on 2 June (PTS), and along the Powder R. in *Baker* on 28 June (CG, BH).

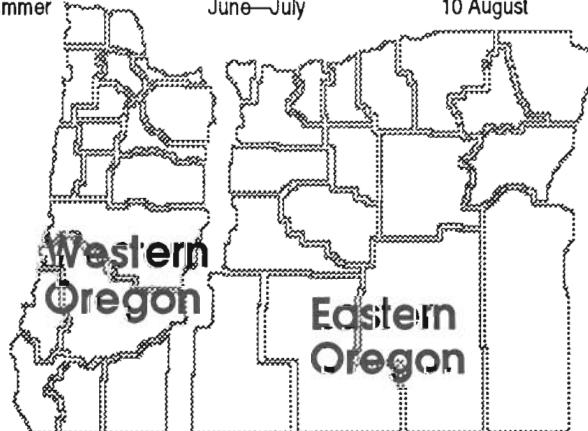
Colonial-nesting waterbirds had an average year for production at Malheur NWR in 1991. The following table includes nests found on or near the refuge (*fide* RV):

Species	#of Nests	Comments
Double-crested Cormorant	149	Located in 2 colonies.
Great Blue Heron	80	Located in 5 colonies.
Great Egret	172	Located in 3 colonies.
Snowy Egret	31	2 colonies located in 2 Great Egret colonies.
Black-crowned Night-Heron	64	1 colony at Diamond Swamp, 2 nests at Gray's Ranch, 2 nests at Bathouse Island
White-faced Ibis	3415	1 colony at Diamond Swamp

FIELDNOTES

Oregon Birds and American Birds have synchronized reporting areas, periods, and deadlines. Field reports for eastern and western Oregon are due to the OB Regional Editor and AB Regional Editor at the same time.

Season	Months	Due date
Fall	August—November	10 December
Winter	December—February	10 March
Spring	March—May	10 June
Summer	June—July	10 August



Oregon Birds Regional Editors

Western Oregon	Jeff Gilligan — Spring/Fall	26 N.E. 32nd Avenue Portland, OR 97232 234-5961
Western Oregon	Jim Johnson — Winter/Summer	3244 N.E. Braze Street Portland, OR 97212 233-2836
Eastern Oregon	Joe Evanich	5026 N.E. Clackamas Portland, OR 97213 284-4153

American Birds Regional Editor

All of Oregon	Bill Tweit	P.O. Box 1271 Olympia, WA 98507 (206)754-7098
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American Birds Sub-Regional Editors

Eastern Oregon	Tom Crabtree	1667 N.W. Iowa Bend, OR 97701 388-2462
Western Oregon	Harry Nehls	2736 S.E. 20th Portland, OR 97202 233-3976
Salem area	Barb Bellin	4730 Elizabeth St. N. Salem, OR 97303 393-0243
Corvallis area	Elzy Elzroth	6980 N.W. Cardinal Corvallis, OR 97330 745-7806
Rogue Valley	Marjorie Moore	357 Taylor Street Ashland, OR 97520 482-1303

The **Cattle Egrets** noted last spring at Diamond Swamp apparently did not nest this year; they went unreported after the late May observations (m.ob.). A flock of 450 White-faced Ibis north of Stateline Road in the Klamath Basin on 18 June reflects the high numbers of the species noted throughout Southeast and Southcentral Oregon this year (HN).

Waterfowl to Gallinaceous Birds

Six breeding pairs of Trumpeter Swans raised 14 young this summer at Malheur NWR. These are the most cygnets produced on the refuge since 1987 (*fide* RV). An adult Tundra Swan was at Miller Island (Klamath WMA), *Klamath* on 18 June (HN), and another was at Wamic, *Wasco* on 30 June (DL). Unusual summer sightings for Malheur NWR were the single male Wood Ducks observed at Benson Pond and Knox Pond, both on 11 June (GI, PJ). A number of unusual duck species were found on Hatfield Lk., *Deschutes* during June and July: 3 Blue-winged Teal, 1 Barrow's Goldeneye, and 1 Common Goldeneye remained there throughout the period, and up to 4 Redheads were noted on 29 June and 11 July (all TC, CM). All these species are considered rare in Central Oregon during the summer (*fide* TC). A female Hooded Merganser was found at Tumalo St. Pk., *Deschutes* on 8 June (MD). American Wigeon and Northern Pintail extended their breeding ranges somewhat when nests of both species were found for the first time on Ladd Marsh WMA, *Union* during June (*fide* DB). Lesser Scaup were found on Delintment Lk., *Grant* on the suspicious date of 23 June (CG) — could these birds possibly be nesting there?

Raptors were scarcely mentioned during the summer. The biggest find was the first known nesting record for Bald Eagle in the Malheur NF in northern *Harney* (*fide* RV). The nest and 2 immature birds were documented by Forest Service personnel along the south fork of the Silvies R. A **Red-shouldered Hawk** was reported without details from LaPine, *Deschutes* on 7 June (HC). Five juvenile Peregrine Falcons reared in a hack box were released near Mt. Emily, *Union* during May and June; apparently 1 of the birds disappeared while on an early "learning" flight and is believed to have perished (*fide* Grande Ronde Bird Club). There were no other Peregrine reports this summer.

On 12 April 1991, 33 **Sharp-tailed Grouse** (18 females, 15 males) were released by The Nature Conservancy and Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife in the Clear Lake Ridge area of *Wallowa*.

The release was believed to be "as successful as could be expected", with almost half of the birds being lost to predation. Apparently 2 pairs of the grouse attempted to nest during the summer; 1 pair produced infertile eggs and the other pair's nest was destroyed by coyotes (BY, The Nature Conservancy, *fide* Grande Ronde Bird Club). This is a long overdue attempt to reintroduce a formerly native species which was last confirmed in Oregon during the 1950s.

Shorebirds to Larids

Five Snowy Plovers were found at Borax Lk., *Harney* on 9 June, and an unusual Semipalmented Plover was observed at the nearby Alvord Borax Works on the same day (TC, JG). The former was the only report of Snowy Plover received this summer. Most of the southward-bound "fall" shorebirds were first noted throughout Eastern Oregon during the last week of June. Some 8 species were noted up to 1 August, including a remarkable Sanderling found along the Columbia R. near Rufus on 27 July for a probable first *Sherman* record (CM). The first Greater Yellowlegs was recorded at Hatfield Lk. on 24 June (CM). A late northward-bound migrant Western Sandpiper was at Borax Lk. on 9 June (TC, JG), and the south-bound birds were common throughout Eastern Oregon by late June. The 800 Westerns found in *Deschutes* on 7 July was the largest number ever recorded in that county (CM). Up to 100 Least Sandpipers were observed at Hatfield Lk. on 11 July (CM). A pair of Long-billed Curlews nested on Summit Prairie, *Crook*, where they are rare (TC, CM).

Franklin's Gulls were in excellent numbers this year in the Harney Basin; 550 nests were censused in the very active Diamond Swamp colony (*fide* RV). The only other noteworthy gull report was a concentration of 530 non-breeding Ring-billed Gulls on Wickiup Res. on 30 July (CM). Post-breeding (or non-breeding) Caspian Terns began to wander in late June; reports of individuals away from nesting areas came from *Baker*, *Crook*, *Grant*, *Union*, and *Wallowa*. An astounding **Arctic Tern** was well-described and studied at length near Wamic on 30 June (DL).

Pigeons to Woodpeckers

A lone Band-tailed Pigeon was found on 7 July in Silver Lake, *Lake* for a rare Eastern Oregon sighting (PS). It was a banner year in Oregon for **YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOOS** with 4 different sightings this summer: 1 in Fields, *Harney* on 9 June (JG, DV); 1 at Malheur NWR

HQ on 10 June (JG, JJ); 1 at Benson Pond of Malheur NWR on 23 June (*fide* RV); and 1 in Logan Valley, *Grant* in early June (JS).

A Barn Owl observed at Malheur NWR HQ on 1 July was an unusual local record (RV). A Flammulated Owl nest was discovered on Pine Cr. on the southeast end of the Burns District, Malheur NF (*Harney*) on 26 June (*fide* RV). A migrant Flammulated Owl stopped briefly at Malheur NWR HQ on 6 June (DL, TC, PL) for the only other report of the species this summer. Forest Service personnel found a probable nest site of Great Gray Owls at Ewing Spring near Wolf Mtn., in the Malheur NF. Although the birds were not observed, feathers and pellets were collected in an area of large snags that would support the species (*fide* RV). The Burrowing Owls found near Pine Grove, *Wasco* last spring were last observed on 16 June (DL, JE). The only Long-eared Owl report was 1 bird found west of Junta, *Malheur* on 6 June (PTS). A Northern Saw-whet Owl heard at Starr Campground, *Grant* on 6 June was the only report of that species received (MD).

An immature Anna's Hummingbird was observed in Silver Lake on 23 June for a very rare county record (SS, PS). A female Broad-tailed Hummingbird was reported from the rim of Steens Mtn. on 27 July (TL), and other Broad-tails were observed at a feeder in LaGrande, *Union* during May and June (B & CD, *fide* Grande Ronde Bird Club). Two Black-backed Woodpeckers were found on a Breeding Bird Survey in the Ochoco Mts., *Crook* in an area where the species was previously unrecorded (TC, CM).

Flycatchers to Vireos

There were 3 or 4 Least Flycatchers found at Clyde Holliday St. Pk., *Grant* after an absence of several years (Grant Co. Bird Club, m.ob.). They were first noted in late May and continued to be reported up to mid-July. Although at least 2 birds were showing a strong pair bond and singing on territory, no nest was found; the species is highly suspected of breeding at this site, but an actual nest of a Least Flycatcher has yet to be verified in Oregon. A migrant Least Flycatcher was observed at Benson Pond (Malheur NWR) on 8 June (SJ). Other Leasts were reported without details from Indian Ford Campground, *Deschutes* on 8 June, and near Gilchrist, *Klamath* on 7 June (PTS, SR). If confirmed, both of these would constitute first county records of the species.

Well, it finally happened — a Pacific-slope Flycatcher was reported from Fields

on 7 June (TC, JG, PL). This bird was identified by voice, currently the only known way to distinguish it from the nearly identical Cordilleran Flycatcher. Contrary to the original studies done by Ned K. Johnson in 1980 (which originated the case for splitting the Western Flycatcher into 2 species), Pacific-slope Flycatchers have been known to occur regularly well east of the Cascades in Southeast Washington. Perhaps a record for Eastern Oregon was long overdue. In the California desert oases, the Pacific-slope Flycatcher is the prevalent species in migration (*fide* PL).

Very rare away from its Northeast Oregon haunts was a Veery found at Fields on 1 June (PM, LW, BW). Gray Catbirds were noted well outside their normal range when 1 appeared on 30 June along Hwy. 26 in the northern reaches of Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Wasco (DL). Even more amazing, 2 other Catbirds were found along a nearby stretch of Beaver Cr., also along Hwy. 26 on 13 July (DL, et al.). Yet another Catbird was observed at Malheur NWR HQ on 10 June (DV). Two Northern Mockingbirds were found along Hwy. 205 on central Malheur NWR on 1 June (TC, et al.); singles were at nearby Diamond Craters on 7 June (*fide* RV); at Wright's Pond (Malheur NWR) on 10 June (GI); and 1 was still being seen at Burns Junction, Malheur up to 1 June (PTS). A BROWN THRASHER appeared at Fields on 3 June during a wave of "Eastern" vagrants (TC, JG, m.ob.).

A remarkable PHILADELPHIA VIREO was observed at Fields on 3 June (JG, et al.). Even more amazing was the fact that identifiable photographs were obtained of the bird; this constitutes the first verified record of the species for Oregon (there are about 5 sight records of Philadelphia Vireo in the state). There were 3 different Red-eyed Vireos reported from Harney during early June (PP, JJ, TC), and another was at Bully Cr. Res. near Vale on 2 June (PTS).

Warblers to Finches

It was a truly remarkable season for vagrant passerines in Southeast Oregon this June. In addition to the above-mentioned Philadelphia Vireo and Brown Thrasher, the following rare warblers were noted: A Black-and-White Warbler at Fields on 1-6 June (PM, LW) and another there on 3-5 June (RS, JG, et al.); a Tennessee Warbler at Fields on 3-5 June (RS, JG); a CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER at Page Springs Campground on 9 June (JC, SS); a MAGNOLIA WARBLER

at the Buena Vista Pond (Malheur NWR) on 1 June (PM, LW); a male CAPE MAY WARBLER at Malheur NWR HQ on 1 June (TC, LW, PM); a BLACKPOLL WARBLER at Fields on 4-5 June (RS, et al.); at least 6 different American Redstarts reported from Malheur NWR in early June and 1 at Fields on 4 June (*fide* TC); 1 OVENBIRD at Fields on 3-5 June (JG, TC) and another at Malheur NWR HQ on 5 and 10 June (TC, CM); and a Northern Waterthrush at Fields on 4-5 June (RS, JG)! Oregon birders will be hard-pressed to improve upon this spring.

The only vagrant warbler reported outside Harney was the male BLACK-POLL WARBLER photographed at Davis Lk., Klamath on 6 June (HS). A Black-throated Gray Warbler was found at Leslie Gulch on 1 June. This species is rare in Malheur (PTS).

A female ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK joined the vagrants at Fields on 6 June (JG, RS). Malheur NWR had its first nesting records of Black-headed Grosbeak when 2 nests were found, one along the Center Patrol Road and the other near the P' Ranch (BM, *fide* RV). A male INDIGO BUNTING was reported from VanHorn Cr. in the Pueblo Mts., Harney on 7 June (PP). An adult Rufous-sided Towhee feeding a fledgling near Frenchglen on 20 July provided a first nesting record of the species on Malheur NWR (BM, *fide* RV).

Up to 18 Bobolinks were found along the Powder R. near Hereford, Baker on 3 June (PTS). Smaller numbers were noted at the usual sites in Baker, Grant, Harney, Union, and Wallowa during June. Up to 13 male Tricolored Blackbirds were noted in the marsh at the junction of Hwy. 207 and I-84 near Stanfield, Umatilla on 16 June (PTS); this is the third consecutive year that Tricoloreds have been observed here. Only 1 or 2 male Tricoloreds on 2 June were all that remained of the large flock found near Wamic last May (DL, et al.).

Amazingly, 4 different "species" of orioles were found at Fields, all remaining from 4-8 June — an adult male ORCHARD ORIOLE; an adult male "Baltimore" Oriole; a female SCOTT'S ORIOLE; and, of course, "Bullock's" Orioles (all JG, RS, PL, et al.). The Scott's Oriole, verified by photographs, was a first for the state; previously, no even sight records existed for the species in Oregon! A first-year HOODED ORIOLE was reported east of John Day, Grant on 1 June (BH); unfortunately, no details were available.

Grasshopper Sparrows were noted this year only at the Boardman Bombing Range, Morrow on 14 June (2 birds; PTS). Two "Black" Rosy Finches were found at the rim of Steens Mtn. on 27 July (TL). Malheur NWR had yet another first nesting record when an adult and two fledgling Evening Grosbeaks were found at HQ on 25 June (RV). And finally, "several" Lesser Goldfinches were observed near Chiloquin, Klamath on 18 June (HN).

OBSERVERS:

Dave Bronson (DB); Jim Carlson (JC); Howard Cogswell (HC); Tom Crabtree (TC); Mike Denny (MD); Viola Doherty (VD); Bill & Chris Dowdy (B & CD); Joe Evanich (JE); Cecil Gagnon (CG); Jeff Gilligan (JG); Bob Hudson (BH); Gary Ivey (GI); Dick Johnson (DJ); Jim Johnson (JJ); Sheran Jones (SJ); P. Jubrias (PJ); Dale Litzenberger (DL); Paul Lehman (PL); Tom Love (TL); Dorina J. Lusthoff (DL); Craig Miller (CM); Brett Moyer (BM); Pat Muller (PM); Harry Nehls (HN); Phil Pickering (PP); Skip Russell (SR); Howard Sands (HS); Jerry Scoville (JS); Richard Smith (RS); Paul T. Sullivan (PTS); Priscilla Summers (PS); Steve Summers (SS); Verda Teale (VT); Dan Vanden Broek (DV); Rick Vetter (RV); Linda Weiland (LW); Tom Winters (TW); Bing Wong (BW); Berta Youtie (BY).



Addendum:

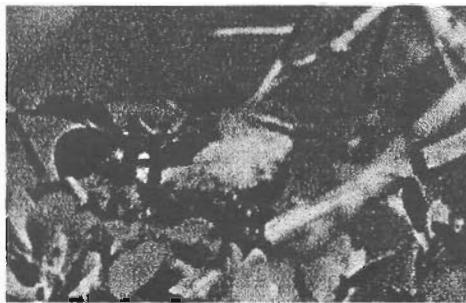
In the last Field Notes for Eastern Oregon (Spring 1991), two Short-billed Dowitchers at Hatfield Lk. were reported as belonging to the race *L. g. caurinus*, rather than the regularly-occurring race *L. g. hendersoni*. It has been noted that in the race of Short-billed Dowitcher breeding in southern Alaska (*caurinus*), individual variation in pattern and color is so great as to include all the extremes present in the other two races. It may be that Short-billed Dowitchers migrating through Oregon cannot be safely identified to subspecies (Stout, G., 1967, *The Shorebirds of North America*, page 244; Hayman, P., J. Marchant, & T. Prater, 1986, *Shorebirds*, pages 360-61).



Philadelphia Vireo, 3 June 1991, Fields, Harney Co. Photo/Jeff Gilligan.



American Redstart, female, 4 June 1991, Fields, Harney Co. Photo/Karen Kearney.



Above: Tennessee Warbler. Right: Brown Thrasher. Both photos: 4 June 1991, Fields, Harney Co. Photos/Karen Kearney.



A remarkable wild Blue Grouse confronts Craig Roberts, left, and winds up a bird in the hand. This Tillamook County bird was photographed in June 1991.



FIELDNOTES: Western Oregon, Summer 1991

Jim Johnson, 3244 N.E. Brazee Street, Portland, OR 97212

Abbreviations:

ANWR	Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge
BSNWR	Baskett Slough National Wildlife Refuge
m.ob.	many observers
SI	Sauvie Island
SJCR	South Jetty of the Columbia River
S.P.	State Park

The spring passage of Pacific Loons was noted as late as 20 June when birds were observed flying north past Yaquina Bay at a rate of 60 birds per hour (HN). The only summering concentrations of Pacific Loons reported were 21 at Yaquina Head and 45 at Seal Rocks on 14 July (KM). Two Common Loons in breeding plumage were seen at Henry Hagg L. during the summer (*fide* HN) and 2 more in breeding plumage were at Timothy L. 10 July (JE). The Common Loon has not bred in the state for at least a few decades so these reports are intriguing. An immature Common Loon was on the Columbia R. at SI 1 July for an unusual inland summer record (JJ).

An extremely early or summering Horned Grebe in breeding plumage was at SJCR 15 July (MP) and a Clark's Grebe was at the mouth of the Rogue R. 19 June (HN). An 8 June pelagic trip to 50 miles off the Columbia R. mouth recorded the following: 80 Black-footed Albatrosses, 40 Northern Fulmars, 2 Pink-footed Shearwaters, 30 Sooty Shearwaters, 30 each of Fork-tailed and Leach's Storm-Petrels at 50 miles, 20 Red-necked Phalaropes, 2 Red Phalaropes, 1 Parasitic Jaeger, 1 South Polar Skua at 35 miles, and 1 Arctic Tern (JJ, NL, BO, m.ob.).

A Brown Pelican was seen flying down the Columbia R. at the Portland International Airport 21 July (PO). All other inland records of this coastal species are from December except for 1 August record. The first Double-crested Cormorant of the post-breeding season on SI was noted 27 July (JJ). A Great Egret was on SI 22 June (*fide* HN) — rather early for the northern Willamette Valley. The only report of Black-crowned Night-Heron was of an adult near Sandy 9 June (*fide* HN).

As usual, a few small groups of Brant summered at coastal estuaries. Two pairs of Northern Pintail were at Tillamook Bay 2 June; 7 there 19 July were probably early fall migrants (HN). The first Northern Pintails of the fall migration on SI

were noted 31 July (HN). The first Northern Shovelers of the fall migration were noted on SI 23 July (HN). At least 2 pairs of Gadwall spent most of the summer at Fort Stevens S.P., but no young were observed. American Wigeons were first noted at Tillamook Bay 19 July (HN).

The BLM's Salem District reported the following on Harlequin Ducks: up to 4 females and 9 juveniles on the North Santiam R. through 27 July; up to 1 pair and 6 juveniles on the Mollala R. through

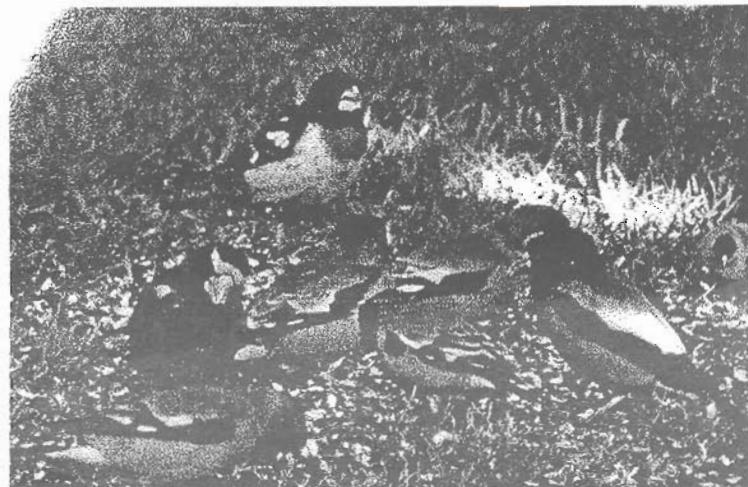
22 July; and 1 male on the Quartzville R. 5 June (*fide* SD). An immature male Barrow's Goldeneye was on the Forest Grove sewage ponds 4 July (JE). This species is unusual any time of year in western Oregon away from the Cascades. A very early Ruddy Duck was on SI 18 July (JJ).

A Golden Eagle was near North Plains, Washington Co., 15 July (*fide* HN). This species is rarely seen in the Willamette Valley away from the vicinity of Eugene and Coburg where only a few pairs breed. A rather late Merlin was at Finley N.W.R. 7 June (*fide* ME).

A pair of Sandhill Cranes was on SI 9 June. It is uncertain if these birds spent the summer on the island (JJ). No reports of Snowy Plover numbers were received. A Greater Yellowlegs was at Tillamook



Left: Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 2 June 1991, Vida, Lane Co. Photos/Frances Burns. OBRC record number 595-91-20E. Below, same bird with Evening Grosbeaks. OBRC number 595-91-20B.



Bay 22 June (JG). The first fall migrant on SI was noted 7 July (JJ). Lesser Yellowlegs were first noted at the SJCR 12 July (MP). The first Semipalmated Sandpiper was seen at Tillamook Bay 12 July (HN). An early Western Sandpiper was on SI 25 June (HN). Otherwise, the first fall migrants were noted at Young's Bay 1 July (MP). Peak numbers of Western Sandpiper were reported as follows: 2500, SJCR, 12 July; 2500, Tillamook Bay, 16 July; and, 5000, Young's Bay 17 July. Least Sandpipers were first noted 3 July at Fort Stevens S.P. (MP). No peak numbers were reported. A Pectoral Sandpiper was on SI 16 July, and 3 were there 24 July (NL).

Up to 7 Long-billed Dowitchers lingered rather late on SI to 16 June (m.ob.). Short-billed and Long-billed Dowitchers

were first noted at Tillamook Bay 5 July (JG). The only concentration of either species reported was 348 Long-billeds on SI 23 July. A Common Snipe was heard and seen winnowing over SI 9 June (JJ). The species is not known to currently breed on the island. Another was seen on SI 24 July — presumably the first fall migrant (NL). Up to 3 adult Wilson's Phalaropes were on SI to 17 June (m.ob.), and 2 pairs were at ANWR 21 June (BB, RG). No direct evidence of nesting was reported from either location. Three Wilson's Phalaropes were on SI during the fall migration period, the first on 16 July (JJ).

A South Polar Skua was seen 35 miles off the mouth of the Columbia R. 8 June (NL, JJ, BO, m.ob.). Another was seen chasing gulls at SJCR 28 July (ME).

There are few records of onshore South Polar Skuas. A first-summer plumaged Franklin's Gull on SI 7 June (NL) was about a month earlier than the expected time period for the species in western Oregon. Up to 30 Bonaparte's Gulls summered on SI, a large number for an interior location (m.ob.). Heermann's Gulls were first noted at the SJCR 9 July (HN). A very early or summering first-summer plumaged Mew Gull was at the SJCR 25 June (MP). An adult Arctic Tern, rarely seen on the immediate coast, was at the mouth of Yaquina Bay 5 July (ME). Mike Patterson reports that at least 7 Marbled Murrelets "were seen in the old growth at Saddle Mt. [Clatsop Co.], 2 were heard to land in large snags," 20 July. A **XANTUS' MURRELET** was observed during a Marbled Murrelet census and re-

XAMU



*Xantus' Murrelet, 23 July 1991,
off Bray's Point, north of mouth
of Tenmile Creek, Lane Co. OBRC
Record Number 025-91-07.
Sketch/Janet Hardin.*

FIELDNOTES: Western Oregon, Spring 1991 Corrigendum

Jeff Gilligan, 26 N.E. 32nd Ave., Portland, OR 97232

Editor's Note: The last issue of Oregon Birds, OB 17(4): 128, Winter 1991, inexplicably deleted several sentences in the last section of the Spring fieldnotes from Western Oregon. Here is that section in full. The Editor regrets the error.

Thrushes through finches

Three Mockingbirds were reported from the Rogue Valley during the period (fide MM). Loggerhead Shrikes, always rare west of the Cascade Mts., were found at Dayton, Yamhill Co., 22 Mar. (TL), and at Agness, Curry Co., 18 May (AB).

The 200 Warbling Vireos seen by GL on 15 May at Mt. Tabor in Portland was a very large concentration for that species. He reported 20 from that site only 3 days later. Mt. Tabor also had impressive numbers of warblers during the foul weather of mid-May. On 11 May GL counted 60 Orange-crowned Warblers, 200 Yellow-rumps, 90 Townsend's, 50

Black-throated Grays, and a few Nashville and Hermit Warblers. A Black-and-white Warbler was at the Salmon R. Meadows, on Mt Hood on 22 May (Sally Gould, Char Corkran). Over 400 Orange-crowned Warblers were counted on the Bayocean Sandspit, Tillamook Co., on 11 May (BB). I haven't seen many possible arrival dates for the **Yellow-breasted Chat** for the northern Willamette Valley. VT and DL had one on 12 May in Washington County.

Western Tanagers were more conspicuous than normal. A male Rose-breasted Grosbeak was at Portland on 14 May (Virginia Smith). A male Indigo Bunting was at Brookings on 8 May (CD). The last Swamp Sparrow reported was 1 at Forest Grove 8 Mar. (Joe Evanich). Two singing male **Grasshopper Sparrows** were at Baskett Slough NWR from 27 May to the end of the period (BB, et al.). The species is a very rare breeder in the

Willamette Valley that is not recorded every year. Two Lapland Longspurs were at Yaquina Bay on 24 Apr. (KM).

A male **HOODED ORIOLE** was seen in a Medford residential area on 28 May (Stewart Jaynes, fide MM). The Gertz Rd. Tricolored Blackbird colony in Portland had at least 9 pairs (JG); and at least 3 males were at Ankeny NWR from 23 May on (BB). JG had recorded Tricolored Blackbirds within 200 yards of the Gertz Rd. site in 1967. It is suspected that the small colony has been at that location at least that long, although it was rediscovered only a few years ago. A **Rosy Finch** was a remarkable find on Sauvie I. on 13 May (NL). A male **Common Redpoll** near Nehalem was perhaps equally surprising. There are very few records for the coast, and this may be the latest record for anywhere in the state (PS, et al.).

ported with excellent details from Bray Point, Lane Co., 23 July (JH). There is only 1 previous record of a Xantus' Murrelet seen from shore.

According to BLM, Salem District, Spotted Owl nesting activity was very low with only 4 juveniles confirmed from known sites, compared with about 30 for last year. The reason(s) for the reduced nesting activity is not known, though SD states that the harsh winter may be partly to blame. Two Barred Owls were found on the BLM Santiam Resource Area, and 2 were found on the BLM Clackamas Resource Area (*slide* SD). A pair of Long-eared Owls were found along Dairy Crk. near North Plains, Washington Co., 15 July suggesting nesting in the area (*slide* HN).

Common Poorwills were found by BLM personnel at 2 sites between Detroit L. and Green Peter Res. in Linn Co. Two were on Pat Crk. Rd., T.11S., R.4E., Sec. 9, 22 May (LL, DL). One was at T.12S., R.3E., Sec. 24, 31 May (AM). It was not determined if these birds were of the eastern Oregon race or the southwestern Oregon race. A female **COSTA'S HUMMINGBIRD** seen and photographed in Harbor, Curry Co., 15 June was found on a nest(!) the following day. The nest was apparently swiped by the antenna of a

passing car, which destroyed the 2 eggs. The female was last seen 21 June. The nest and 1 egg were collected and sent to the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (AB, CD). The previous furthest north nesting of this species was in San Joaquin Co., California, about 380 mi. to the south. A male Williamson's Sapsucker was seen in the Breitenbush area, Marion Co., 12 July (*slide* BB). The species is very rarely encountered west of the Cascades crest.

A singing **LEAST FLYCATCHER** apparently staked out a territory in the Virginia L. area of SI 2 June-4 July (JJ, m.ob.). This was the first Multnomah Co. record and 1 of few western Oregon records. Two Western Kingbirds lingered on SI to 4 June, and another was at the SJCR 15 June (MP). An Eastern Kingbird was at BSNWR 7-8 June (RD, BB), and another was being harassed by the above Western Kingbird at the SJCR 15 June (MP). Bank Swallows were again found at the nesting colony, first discovered a few years ago, about 4.5 miles up the Chetco R., Curry Co. Seven to eight pairs were present 6 June (AB). A Rock Wren was found at the summit of Iron Mt., Linn Co. 6 July (GG). A Loggerhead Shrike was found in a clearcut near Cape Perpetua 3 June (BB, DF).

Red-eyed Vireos (5 males) were first noted on SI 2 June (JJ). A male **BLACK-POLL WARBLER** was very well described from Cape Blanco 7 June (KI). This is the third record from Cape Blanco, all spring migrants. A Lark Sparrow, rare outside of the Rogue and Umpqua Valleys, was near Coquille, Coos Co. 29 June (PO). Two singing Grasshopper Sparrows were at BSNWR to at least 6 July (*slide* ME). A highly unusual summer White-throated Sparrow was at Harbor, Curry Co. 21 June (AB). Up to 2 male Tricolored Blackbirds were at ANWR through at least 9 June (*slide* BB). A male Pine Grosbeak was observed at Timberline Lodge on Mt. Hood, Clackamas Co. 20 July (TL). This montane species is not known to breed in the Cascades, although there are several summer records.

Contributors

Alan Barron (AB), Barb Bellin (BB), Ron Day (RD), Colin Dillingham (CD), Stephen Dowlan (SD), Merlin Eltzroth (ME), Joe Evanich (JE), Darrel Faxon (DF), Roy Gerig (RG), Jeff Gilligan (JG), Greg Gillson (GG), Janet Hardin (JH), Kamal Islam (KI), Jim Johnson (JJ), David Larson (DL), Lynne Larson (LL), Nick Lethaby (NL), Tom Love (TL), Alison McCaull (AM), Kathy Merrifield (KM), Harry Nehls (HN), Bob O'Brien (BO), Paul Osburn (PO), Mike Patterson (MP).◊

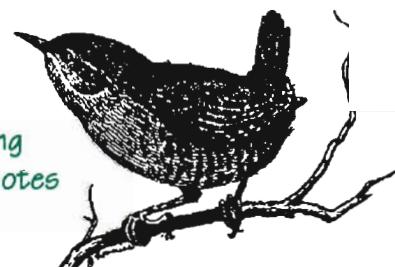
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Address correction requested

- 11 April 1992, Oregon Bird Records Committee meeting, Portland
- 1-3 May 1992, OFO's Annual Meeting, Lincoln City
- 9 May 1992, North American Migration Count
- 10 June 1992, Spring (March-May) fieldnotes due to OB and AB regional editors



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