Birds of Douglas County, Part 3:
The Hundred Valleys of the Umpqua
Matthew G. Hunter
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Ron Maertz
Brian Kruse
Katherine Wilson

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COVER PHOTO
Bristle-thighed Curlew, 17 May 1998, south jetty of the
Columbia River, Clatsop Co. Photo/Bing Wong.

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Deadline for the next issue of Oregon Birds — OB 25(1), Spring 1999 — is 20 January 1999. The next issue should get to you by the first week of March 1999. Material can be submitted any time, and the sooner the better. Please send materials directly to the Editor.

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Birds of Douglas County, Part 3
The Hundred Valleys of the Umpqua

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Introduction
This is the third of 3 articles discussing the birds of Douglas County that Sawyer and Hunter envisioned during the early 1980s (please review the memoriam of Martha Sawyer in OB 18(1):12-13). Earlier articles described coastal Douglas County (Sawyer and Hunter 1988; Part 1) and a portion of the Cascades of Douglas County (Fix and Sawyer 1991; Part 2) (Figure 1).

This paper and accompanying checklist cover the lowland valleys, woods, and waters of central Douglas County, generally below 1200 ft. elevation and bounded approximately by a line connecting Drain, Glide, Tiller, Glendale, Camas Valley, and Ellenton (Figure 1). Areas of extensive conifer forests, regenerating timber harvest units, and elevations above 1200 ft. within or outside of the boundary shown may not be well-represented here. The area of central Douglas County shown in DeLorme’s Oregon Atlas and Gazetteer (1991) as a mosaic of white (non-wooded) and green (wooded) most accurately reflects the area covered by this paper.

Contents of this article include (1) an overview of the environmental setting, (2) short notes on birds that characterize the Umpqua Valleys, (3) a discussion of known population changes, (4) descriptions of exploration possibilities within the valleys, (5) a checklist with timing and abundance of birds in the area, (6) site guides for some favorite places to bird in the Umpqua Valleys, and (7) an assessment of coverage of the 3 Douglas County articles.

Environmental Setting
The Umpqua Valleys are located south of the large and open Willamette Valley and north of the constricted Rogue River Valley. Many aspects of climate and plant communities are intermediate between the more moist Willamette Basin and the drier Rogue Basin. A characteristic feature of the Umpqua Valleys is the extensive mosaic of woods and open areas. There are few woodlands without open areas nearby, and vice versa. This, combined with the hill and valley topography, is probably what inspired residents to refer to the area as the “Hundred Valleys of the Umpqua.”

Open areas in the Umpqua Valleys consist primarily of farmed and grazed bottomlands and grazed hillsides. Woods in the bottomlands often consist of some combination of Oregon ash, bigleaf maple, Oregon white oak, and Douglas-fir. Woodlands above the bottomlands are without the ash, and often are a mixture of Oregon white oak, California black oak, Pacific madrone, bigleaf maple, and Douglas-fir. A wide variety of combinations of these species occurs in hillside woodlands. Shrub habitats are generally patchy, and not extensive, primarily consisting of Himalayan blackberry or poison oak. Mosaics of grassland and hawthorn species, such as that west of Oakland, are quite rare. Oak savanna occurs on some hills. Aboriginal peoples probably maintained some of these by burning. Others were created in the past 100 years by logging the majority of the trees, leaving a few, and preparing and planting the ground with forage grasses. Most of these areas are currently maintained in a grass-forb composition through burning. Annual grasses are most prominent in these savannas, where they are beautiful green early in spring, and dry brown by early summer. In the southern part of Douglas County the terrain is more steeply dissected and rugged in places. Here the vegetation looks much more like the Rogue Valley foothills, where tanoak, canyon live oak, and several species of Ceanothus shrubs are more common.

The main Umpqua River, North and South Umpqua Rivers, and Calapooya Creek are the primary stream systems in central Douglas County. The gradient of these reaches in the valleys is typically gentle, with areas of flat water broken here and there by attractive riffles and rapids. Near these more swift waters, large boulders and bedrock are often exposed. Gravel bars are present near large bends in these streams, and sometimes adjacent to broad, shallow portions of the river which are flowing over extensive bedrock. In addition to the bottomland vegetation already described, riparian areas have black cottonwood, willow species, red alder, and a highly diverse set of shrub species.

We are unaware of any natural lakes or marshes in the Hundred Valleys of the Umpqua. However, there are numerous manmade ponds and reservoirs that provide nesting, wintering, and migrating habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, marshbirds, and long-legged waders. Vegetation is quite varied at these locations, and includes cattail, rushes, sedges, as well as more woody riparian vegetation as described for streams. Some of them have exposed mud in season.

Characteristic Birds
The Umpqua Valleys host a few species that, while present to varying degrees farther north in western Oregon, are noticeably more regular here in the Umpqua Valleys.

The Umpqua Valleys, these species are common enough to be routinely seen in a day’s birding in proper season. All find more-than-satisfactory habitat in the mosaic of woods and fields in the Umpqua Valleys.

- Acorn Woodpecker. Uncommon to fairly common in mature and old open-canopy oak woods, or patches of oak woodlands. Regularly found in residential areas with older trees. Oaks are quite widespread and characteristic of the Umpqua Valleys, thus the ubiquitousness of this species. Their status is similar in...
the Rogue Valley. While quite easy to find in specific locations in the Willamette Valley, the Acorn Woodpecker is much more spotty in distribution.

- **Western Kingbird.** Common in all open areas dotted or edged with trees (or power poles) which are used for nest structures. Most common along floodplains, but also on rolling hills in open, grassy oak savannas. Western Kingbirds are also quite common in the Rogue Valleys. While they are found annually in the Willamette Valley, observing this species there is worthy of note, and breeding records are few except in smaller valleys nestled in the hills south of Hwy. 126 near the Umpqua Basin (Tom Mickel, pers. comm.).

- **Ash-throated Flycatcher.** Uncommon to fairly common in open oak savannas and on woodland edges. Requires trees large enough to have nest cavities. Most common on drier, warmer sites. While common in the Rogue Valley, this species is only a rare migrant in the Willamette Valley.

- **White-breasted Nuthatch.** Fairly common in most deciduous and mixed woodlands. Prefers older woodlands with larger trees and more open canopy, including older residential areas. This species is common in the Rogue Valley and uncommon to locally common in the Willamette Valley. Because of the predominance of oak in the Umpqua Valleys, this species is encountered much more frequently in the Umpqua Valleys than in the Willamette Valley.

- **Wrentit.** Uncommon to locally common in thick shrubby areas, including both open areas and sparsely-wooded areas. Status is similar in the Rogue Valley. Wrentits are locally common in the southern and western edges of the Willamette Valley, decreasing in abundance to the north.

- **Bullock's Oriole.** Common in open-canopy woodlands, woodland patches and strips, and oak savannas. Most regular along floodplains, but also quite regular up flanks of adjacent foothills as far as the open areas go. Sometimes it seems that one can be heard from almost anywhere in the Umpqua Valleys. Common in the Rogue Valley and southern Willamette Valley; uncommon locally farther north in the Willamette Valley.

- **Lesser Goldfinch.** Fairly common in open or semi-open areas including grassy, weedy areas adjacent to larger shrubs and trees, and in residential areas. This species is common in the Rogue Valley and southern Willamette Valley; uncommon locally farther north in the Willamette Valley.

It would be instructive to mention a group of birds that are truly “uncharacteristic” of the Umpqua Valleys. These are ... gulls. Seeing more than 10 gulls in 1 day in central Douglas County, of any species, at any time of year, is a noteworthy event. Some recent high numbers include 35 Ring-billed Gulls at Plat I by Wilson on 18 December 1996; a group of 62 gulls at Evan’s Pond (53 California Gulls, 3 Ring-billed Gulls, 1 Thayer’s Gull, and 5 Glaucous-winged Gulls; ages also recorded) on 23 December 1996, by Hunter, upped to 69 birds at this location by Wilson on 26 December 1996. To our knowledge, this is the largest and most diverse group of gulls ever observed in the Umpqua Valleys. While gulls of many species are regular and even locally abundant (thousands of birds) in season in the Willamette Valley, and at least regular in small numbers in the Rogue Valley, gulls are truly unusual in the Umpqua Valleys. To our knowledge, Mew Gull and Herring Gull have yet to be observed in this area.

**Bird Population Changes**

Although many species may have experienced significant changes in populations in the Umpqua Valleys, few data are available to say with certainty what changes have occurred. More dramatic and long-term changes are easiest to detect.

- **California Condor.** Douglas County is privileged to have hosted the last reports of this magnificent species for the state of Oregon. These were at the north end of the area under consideration here, near the town of Drain: 2 birds in July 1903, and 4 birds in March 1904. In the 1800s the Condors may have been occasional transients in the Umpqua Valleys on their way north to feast on salmon carcasses along the shores of the Columbia River (see Gabrielson and Jewett 1940). But only memories of these great birds remain.

- **European Starling.** There was about a
40-year gap between the last report of California Condor and the first occurrence of European Starling in the Umpqua Valleys (based on Jobanek 1993). Starlings have increased dramatically since the 1940s, averaging about 14,000 birds during the last 20 years of Roseburg Christmas Bird Counts.

- **Burrowing Owls.** Gerald Mires (pers. comm.) reports that this species nested near Sutherlin from 1953 to 1956, in the area where Interstate 5 (hereafter I-5) is now located. Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) do not list the Umpqua Valleys within the breeding range of the Burrowing Owl, and there are no records of nesting before or after these early 1950s reports. Therefore, it is difficult to know if the Burrowing Owl was historically breeding in small numbers in the Umpqua Valleys, or if the early 1950s records were exceptional occurrences.

- **California Towhee.** Formerly the Brown Towhee, this species was reported as “fairly plentiful” in the Garden Valley area (a few miles northwest of Roseburg) by Shelton (1914), and as “a characteristic bird of the brushy hillsides in the interior valleys” of Douglas County by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940). In contrast today, the only known populations are small and very localized. At least 8 birds have been observed on a hillside east of I-5, just north of the town of Myrtle Creek. Another small population has been present near the town of Days Creek since at least 1979 (Kevin Sands, pers. comm.). A few observations have been made of California Towhees in and near Roseburg in the last two decades, but no other populations have been located consistently.

- **Lark Sparrow.** Referring to this species, Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) wrote, “noted frequently but not commonly in the Umpqua Valley.” Unfortunately, Gabrielson and Jewett don’t mention specifically if breeding was documented. In any case, we are aware of only one confirmed breeding record since their work. On 12 June 1978, while conducting a Breeding Bird Survey, Herb Wisner and Dan Gleason observed 2 adults feeding 1 or more young at a cemetery and Christmas tree farm west of Oakland and east of I-5 (Wisner 1978). A hillside behind and just north of Umpqua Community College has had 1-2 birds most summers since 1980. Young have not been confirmed there; however, little effort has been made to confirm breeding. There are at least 6 records of transients on typical migration dates in late April and early May. An interesting anecdote is the record of wintering Lark Sparrows in Alice and Fred Parker’s yard (southwest Roseburg) dating from the mid-1970s (Figure 2; please see memoriam of Fred in OB 18(1):14). Alice attributes the decline of Lark Sparrows in her yard to the increase in tree cover over these years (pers. comm.). She says that while Lark Sparrows were decreasing in her yard, they were increasing at a neighbor’s house near the river (South Umpqua). However, the neighbor’s area also grew more shaded, and these birds eventually disappeared as well. So, are Lark Sparrows still wintering in the Umpqua Valleys, at an unknown feeder? Perhaps, but we are aware of no more than 5 winter records anywhere in the Umpqua Valleys in the last 10 years.

Data from a few regular bird surveys have allowed examination of changes in bird numbers in the Umpqua Valleys. These efforts have included winter raptor surveys, Christmas Bird Counts (CBC), and Breeding Bird Surveys (BBS). Winter raptor surveys over the past 10-15 years have shown fairly constant populations (Jim Collins, pers. comm.).

A coarse look at Roseburg CBC data reveals 2 species as having noticeable winter population changes in the last 20 years: Canada Goose and Double-crested Cormorant (Figure 3).

- **Canada Goose.** Sedentary populations of Canada Geese were introduced from eastern Oregon and Lake Washington near Seattle in the early 1980s by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (Jim Collins, pers. comm.). Nest platforms were placed in ponds and marshlands, and hunting regulations were tightened. The geese reproduced very well. The increasing winter population of Canada Geese is a reflection of the flourishing resident breeding population.

- **Double-crested Cormorants.** In the
1980s, this species was considered regular but rare in the Umpqua Valleys from September through mid-March, uncommon only during a portion of their dispersal in August, and 1 record existed for June. During the 1990s, cormorants have been more common at all times of the year. Status in June and July is still unclear. Adults have recently been seen in May near several local water bodies, and evidence of breeding should be looked for. With that said, 2 water bodies that have hosted good numbers of the species have recently been drained (Ford's Pond and Evans' Pond). The influence of this change is unknown at this writing.

Four Breeding Bird Survey routes are all or partly within the area under consideration. These are the Umpqua, Days Creek (first third in area), Elkton, and Green routes. These routes began in 1968, 1970, 1972, and 1994 respectively. Analysis and interpretation of BBS data can be quite difficult at times, and has proved to be so for these routes. Some of the changes in bird abundance came at about the same time as a change in observers on some routes, leaving us wondering whether the changes were actually in bird abundance or in observer detection ability. Further, without information on habitat near each point along the route over the past years (up to 30) we can only guess what factors are correlated with the changes. Both strong increases and decreases in numbers were observed for several species. However, changes in species abundance were sometimes different among routes. Therefore, we mention here only 2 species whose trends were fairly obvious and consistent on the 3 routes that have been run for 15+ years.

- **Chipping Sparrow.** Breeding Bird Survey data indicate a decrease on all routes from the late 60s and early 70s to about 1980, and consistently low numbers since then. Reasons for these changes are not known.

- **Yellow-breasted Chat.** Breeding Bird Survey data indicate a fairly consistent decrease over the past 20-30 years, such that looking downstream on the North Umpqua River, where Garden Valley Road crosses, about 1.5 miles upstream from its confluence with the South Umpqua River. Here the water is relatively slow and deep. Summer 1991. Photo/Matt Hunter.
numbers recorded in the 1990s were about 30 percent of what were recorded in the 1970s. Reasons for these changes are not known.

**Exploration Possibilities**

While we have come a long way in our understanding of bird status and distribution in central Douglas County, we also have formulated many questions. Several species are found regularly in the Valleys, but nesting has not yet been confirmed. Others are a bit more rare, and their status is essentially unknown. Others have not yet been observed, but the reason for the absence of records may simply be the lack of effort. Following are short discussions of these species.

- **White-tailed Kite.** Kites have been suspected of nesting in the Valleys since at least the early 1980s. However, nesting was not confirmed until 12 April 1997 when Wilson observed a kite sitting on a nest in a tall oak near Elkhead Road (NE of Oakland). Young were later observed at this site. Residents of nearby Scotts Valley Road (also NE of Oakland) report that this species is present year-round and nests in the vicinity. Therefore, there may be several additional pairs nesting in the Umpqua Valleys. Special effort should be made to document the breeding status of this species in the valleys.

- **Red-shouldered Hawk.** All but 1 record have been since 1980. Red-shouldered Hawks have been observed every month of the year in central Douglas County, indicating the possibility of nesting birds. While no pairs or nests have been located, no specific search has been made. The Camas Valley area might be a good place to look, since that area is actually part of the Coquille River basin where the species is more common.

- **Lewis’ Woodpecker.** While most observations have been during migration periods, at least two were certainly outside the migration period (see checklist) and may indicate breeding birds. Most observations of this species in the valleys have been out North Bank Road (also called the Wilbur-Glide cutoff). Breeding has not been documented for this species and should be looked for.

- **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.** We have only one report, 22 June 1979, near the rest area at the southern I-5/Winston interchange (Richard Smith, OB 5(5):19), which we have been unable to verify. Note that there are, astonishingly, 2 incorrect reports of this species in *Oregon Birds* field notes: A pair found "in Douglas Co." the 29 March 1982, by Martha Sawyer and Matt Hunter (OB 8(2)), and one 6 June 1982, Sexton Mountain, Martha Sawyer (OB 8(3)). Again, these are incorrect re-
ports. The source of these errors is unknown. In any case, the patch of Ceanothus just north of Myrtle Creek where the California Towhees breed seems like a potential spot for nesting. Hillsides west of I-5 between Riddle and Myrtle Creek, as well as brushy hillsides and clearcuts in the South Umpqua Basin near Tiller may have potential.

- **Plain Titmouse.** Two birds were reportedly seen near Tiller, late summer 1974 (Ken Knittle pers. comm.). One bird was seen along Wood Creek (a tributary of Days Creek) at an unspecified date in 1979 (Kevin Sands). There are 2 other reports that sound most likely to be this species: one bird, date unrecorded in the 1980s, at a feeder in Green (3 miles south of Roseburg), and a flock of about 7, date lost (1990s), at a feeder in Roseburg, across from the home of Alice Parker (fide Alice Parker). Small populations may exist in foothills near Green, Myrtle Creek, Tri City, Riddle, Canyonville, Tiller, Azalea, and Glendale. A survey of feeders in winter may turn up this species. Perhaps a note to feeder-watchers in the local newspaper, “News Review”, would turn up a report. Calling birds might be detected by bicycle surveys in spring and summer.

- **Black Phoebe.** Most records are in winter and are assumed to have originated from populations south or west of Douglas County. Finding a nest in Douglas County has been hoped for, but never realized. Typical nest placement in southwest Oregon is under cement bridges. As mentioned in the Red-shouldered Hawk discussion, the Middle Fork Coquille River has its headwaters in southwestern Douglas County in the area of Camas Valley. This area may act as a travel way for phoebes from the Coquille Valley where they are more common, and would be a good place to check under small bridges.

- **California Towhee.** As mentioned previously, the distribution of California Towhee seems to be greatly reduced from earlier this century. However, only a small effort has been made to explore uninvestigated parts of the county for these birds. It is possible that small populations exist in the greater Roseburg area, and almost certainly in locations farther south. Habitats to search include extensive brushy hillsides, and diverse, brushy, valley bottoms. While the species is occasionally found in Himalaya blackberry (a common introduced shrub cover), they seem more frequent in more diverse native shrub communities.

- **Lark Sparrow.** As described previously, this species appears to have once been more common in the Umpqua Valleys. However, it is possible that some Lark Sparrows still nest undiscovered in grassy, open slopes with scattered large shrubs and small trees. The mosaic of grasslands and hawthorne species west of Oakland might be a good place to look. Young conifer plantations among otherwise grassy surroundings might also be worth checking. Much of the potential habitat for this species is likely on private land and would take special effort to investigate.

- **Grasshopper Sparrow.** This species has been reported east of Oakland on the Umpqua Breeding Bird Survey route on 8 of the last 31 years: 1969, 1974 (2), 1977, 1979, 1980, 1990, 1991, 1993. All detections were aural (Dan Gleason pers. comm.), which is not surprising as this species is notoriously difficult to see. Oddly enough, none of the local birders have ever repeated these sightings (hearings). However, this is not terribly surprising either since the song of this bird is only a step removed from that of an insect, particularly for those with less-than-acute hearing ability. Investigating the current status of this species in the unique area east of Oakland will require special effort and acute hearing.

- **Flammulated Owl.** No records. Flammulated Owls occur in open oaks and oak-pine forests in northern California. At least 3 summer records exist of Flammulated Owl from the Cascades of Douglas County, and 10+ records for Jackson and Josephine Counties to the south. It is possible that Flammulated

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**CODE DEFINITION**

- **Common to Abundant.**
- **Uncommon to Fairly Common.**
- **Rare to Very Uncommon.**
- **Casual.** Not seen every year.
- **Yearly fluctuation, in this case from rare to fairly common.**
- **Individual Records of short or long duration respectively.**
- **Hypothetical.** Reported, but validity not currently determinable.
Owls breed in small numbers in oak and mixed evergreen woods in the foothills and around the Umpqua Valleys. A factor that may limit the presence of this species at low elevations in the Umpqua Valleys is the strong presence of Western Screech-Owl. For this reason it may be best to search for Flammulated Owls at higher elevations (1500-3500 ft. or more). Dry forests and woods with some grassy understory or meadows nearby may be the best locations to look for these owls. Since these owls are cavity nesters, the presence of more mature and old-growth trees and snags would be favorable to their nesting. The best times to look (or listen) for Flammulated Owls are probably late May and all of June.

- Poorwill. No records. This species is uncommon in foothills of Jackson
County, and there are at least 10 records from the western Oregon Cascades and foothills east and north of the Umpqua Valleys. This species is potentially present on hills within the area under consideration. Likely places to look would be on foothills in habitats composed of incomplete or sparse shrub cover and only sparse grass or forb cover (including recent clearcuts). June and early July would probably be the best times to look for this species. Although they call any time during the night, they very reliably call just as the last evidence of daylight disappears.
Checklist of Birds

This checklist was developed through several years of review by local birders and biologists. It depicts, to the best of our knowledge, the current timing and relative commonness of all bird species known to have occurred in the Umpqua Valleys. The checklist is most representative of the period 1980-1997. However, even over this period some abundances have changed (as mentioned in the text). The letters across the top stand for the month of the year, starting with January. Bar thicknesses give the reader a general impression of the abundance of each species, relative to other species and times of year. Definitions refer to the experience of most observers when in proper habitat. The current depiction is necessarily dependent upon observer coverage in the Umpqua Valleys at different times of year. Some species show more records in mid-December, reflecting the greater coverage during the Christmas Bird Count season (for example, Swamp Sparrow). Increasing coverage will likely fill in knowledge gaps for some of the more unusual species. As in many locations, Douglas County is experiencing an increase in curious field ornithologists. Many new things are bound to be learned in the coming years.

Where to Find Birds

Here we describe several locations that are accessible and support some of the most diverse habitats and richest bird communities in central Douglas County. Figure 4 shows the general location of each site in central Douglas County, and directions are given in the text for each site. We suggest using DeLorme’s Oregon Atlas and Gazetteer (DAG) and a Douglas County map at a minimum to explore the area and find your way. In this paper we will abbreviate coordinates in DeLorme’s Oregon Atlas and Gazetteer in this form: DAG[page]: [vertical coordinate to tenths]/[horizontal coordinate to tenths] (Hunter 1995). A map of Douglas County that has city maps with street names on the back may be helpful for some locations. County maps and information on bicycle trails can be obtained from the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce, 900 S.E. Douglas Ave., Roseburg, OR 97470, (541) 672-9731 or (800) 444-9584. County maps may also be available at various mercantiles. Also, Douglas County has a very nice web page with much helpful information including hiking and biking information, agency contacts, and much more (http://www.co.douglas.or.us/default.htm). While we here share some of our favorite spots with you, we also encourage you to take your maps, pioneering spirit, and perhaps one of us, and explore beyond the areas listed here. Enjoy, and let us know what you see!

Plat I Reservoir: (DAG55:A.8/7.0) A 193-acre (at high pool) flood control reservoir. Bordered by blackberry patches, pasture, fields, and willows, and some cattail and canary reedgrass marsh in southeast areas. It is a shallow reservoir (13.5 ft max near dam), and one of the best places in the valleys to find shorebirds. Great Egret, Pied-billed Grebe, puffer and diving ducks, Dunlin, Common Snipe, Belted Kingfisher and Ring-necked Pheasant are regular here in winter. Osprey, Green Heron, Song Sparrow, Common Yellowthroat, Red-winged Blackbird, Western Meadowlark, Marsh Wren, Western Kingbird, and swallows are regular here in spring and summer. It is accessible by vehicle on the north (boat ramp present), west, and south sides. Access is possible by foot to the central southeast area of marsh, brush and woods, but is usually difficult, muddy and wet. Mud edge and flats are usually present on the reservoir from late September to March or April and are viewable from nearly any location. The boat ramp is accessed by a road just north of the dam, off Plat I Rd. A nice walk is from the boat ramp east. You can look for sparrows and warblers, and scope the water and/or mudflats. The shore east of the boat ramp is a good place to find Pectoral Sandpipers. From here continue walking east into fields and brush where shrikes, White-tailed Kite, and Short-eared Owl have been seen (see checklist for season). Lincoln’s Sparrow is regular here. Unusual species such as Swamp Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, and Sage Thrasher have also been seen out this way. Wild Turkey can sometimes be seen across the road (west side) from the west border of the reservoir. One of the best places to see Purple Martin in the county (late July to late August or early September) is where Plat I Rd. crosses the reservoir’s south arm. How to get there: From I-5, take Exit 136, head east on Central Avenue through Sutherlin to MP3 (Central Ave. becomes Nonpareil Rd.). A couple hundred feet past MP3, turn right (south) on Plat I Rd; dam is 0.7 miles on left. More: A loop can be made by continuing south then east on Plat I Rd. to meet Plat K Rd. Here you can continue north back to Nonpareil on Plat K Rd, or turn S on Plat K Rd. and explore the conifer forests.
up Fraser Canyon (be prepared for gravel roads and possible log truck traffic). Kanipe Ranch is to the north; Cooper Creek Reservoir and Ford’s Pond to the west.

**Mildred Kanipe Memorial Park (Kanipe Ranch):** (DAG35: A.2/7.2). OPEN March 15 to October 31. This 1100-acre ranch, bequeathed to Douglas County in 1982 (Beardsley 1982), was opened to the public in summer 1994. An accessible park of this size in western Oregon, including a variety of open and wooded habitat types, is quite unusual. Preparation of the park for visitors and policy for its use will be continuing, so be respectful and courteous. The topography of the park is generally rolling hills, and contains about 450 acres of pasture, 650 acres of woods with meadows (mostly oak, some conifer), a couple of intermittent streams with sparse patches of riparian habitat, and a small pond. Birds found here include Western Bluebird, Chipping Sparrow, Lazuli Bunting, White-breasted Nuthatch, Pileated Woodpecker, Bullock’s Oriole, Solitary Vireo, Western Tanager, and Western Meadowlark. A pair of Red-eyed Vireos was located along the oak riparian area here in summer 1994 (Bob Straub, pers. comm.). There are several old ranching roads that go through the main parts of the park. These are easily walked, helping you to get through some areas of poison oak. Observe any signs or instructions that may have appeared since this writing. 

**How to Get There:** From I-5, exit to Oakland. From Hwy 99 at the historical town of Oakland, take Driver Valley Rd. (Rt. 22) to the northeast. About 4.5 miles from Hwy 99, take Elkhead Rd. (Rt. 50) to the north. About 2.5 miles north, on the left, will be a road leading to the parking area. More: Plat I Reservoir is nearby, as is Cooper Creek Reservoir and Ford’s Pond. A good loop is to continue east out Driver Valley Road, which turns back southwest to come out not far from Plat K Rd.

**Cooper Creek Reservoir:** (DAG35: B.0/6.9) A rather large, 160-acre, sinuous reservoir, set in forested, steep terrain; fairly deep most of its length (up to 70 ft). The primary attraction is the southeastern tip where a variety of puddle and diving ducks winter. The marshy area at this end is also one of the best places to find Virginia Rails and large groups of snipe in winter. A few Barrow’s Goldeneye formerly wintered in one or more of the inlets on the southwest side of the reservoir (visible only with scope from limited locations along the road along the northeast side, or bring your boat) but have not been observed in recent years. Some ducks from the flock at the southeastern tip travel to Plat I Reservoir when disturbed, and vice versa. Forest birds nearby in summer include Black-throated Gray Warbler, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Western Flycatcher, and Western Tanager.

Wilson has been successful at getting

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**Figure 4. General location of birding sites described in text.**

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*Oregon Birds 24(4): 112, Winter 1998*
responses from a variety of owl species along the road: Northern Pygmy-Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Great Horned Owl, Spotted Owl, Long-eared Owl. The lower section of South Side Rd. on the way to the reservoir has open fields on either side, bordered by taller trees and snags. Rock Dove, American Pipit, and Savannah Sparrow are often found here in winter, and appear to provide food for occasional Peregrine Falcons, Prairie Falcons, American Kestrel and Merlin. All have been seen here, both perched and foraging. How to get there: From I-5, take Exit 136 and go east 3.5 miles on Central Avenue through Sutherlin (Central Ave. becomes Nonpareil Rd.); right on South Side Rd. for 0.9 miles; left on Cooper Creek Rd. Keep left to go to the southern tip; other paved roads along the way lead to boat ramps and picnic areas. More: Come back to South Side Road and turn left, continuing on a loop through woods and fields back to Central Avenue in Sutherlin (about 1.6 miles). At the city limits, the road name changes to Waite Rd., with which name it is signed at its junction with Central Avenue. Other places nearby are Plat I Reservoir and Ford's Pond described elsewhere.

**Ford's Pond:** (DAG35:A.9/6.1) Ford's Pond was formerly a 130-acre, old log pond surrounded by pastures, fields, and some woods, used mainly by leisure fisherfolk and wintering waterfowl. At the time of this writing Ford's Pond has been drained and is being developed into a housing area. The final status of habitat and access is unknown. It is possible that the pond might be refilled to add to the attractiveness of the housing area. The following account gives some idea of the former, current and possible future status. Puddle ducks, diving ducks, and a few Double-crested Cormorants were typically found here in fall through early spring. Also present in season were a few grebes and an occasional loon. In winter months the brush edges harbored flocks of sparrows. Osprey breed nearby and may still forage here if the pond is refilled and fish introduced. Ford's Pond is the location of the only Heermann's Gull, Black Tern, and Willett observations for the Umpqua Valleys. When the pond was drained the mud and small puddles became attractive to shorebirds. Former access was typically at the dike on the north end, along Hwy 138, or on the east side along Church Rd. These locations may still be accessible, while foot travel around the reservoir is likely restricted at this point. In any case, a scope is a necessity, as birds are often far on the south half of this large pond. A small (3-acre) cattail marsh and water or mud is located on the east side of Church Rd. just south of its junction with Hwy 138. Affectionately called 'The Puddle,' this area formerly had Virginia Rail and Sora in season. We are unsure how this area might be affected by the nearby development. How to get there: From I-5, take Exit 136; head W on Hwy 138 1.5 miles; Church Rd. and the dike will be on your left. More: A 37-mile loop can be made by taking Ft. McKay Rd. (good for hawks) to the west from the south end of Church Rd.; about 4.2 miles west on Ft. McKay Rd. (about a mile before you cross the Umpqua River), Tyee Rd. will go to the right (north). Tyee Rd. winds along the main Umpqua River for about 22.2 miles. Some Hooded Merganser, Common Merganser, Mallard, scaup species, Bald Eagle, and sparrows winter along this route. Tyee Rd. quits Hwy 138 where you can turn right (southeast) back to Ford's Pond and Sutherlin, a last leg of almost 9 or 10 miles. Also see Taylor Road below.

**Taylor Road:** (DAG35:A.9/6.4) Only a minute off I-5 this can be a productive stop, especially in winter. After an initial swain of hawthorn saplings on both sides of this approximately one-mile road, the left (west) side opens up into a 55-acre field which formerly was the site of the Sutherlin airport. Look for geese, pheasant, California Quail and Northern Shrike. To the right (east) look for waterfowl in the canal and in standing water near the south end. Red-shouldered Hawk has been found in trees to the right (east), and Wrentit, Bewick's Wren, and flocks of sparrows, including White-throated, have been found in the blackberries and willows along the fenceline. White-tailed Kite can sometimes be found at the north end of Taylor Rd., nearer the residences. The road turns to dirt just south of the residences. We recommend that you turn around on the gravel portion of the road and go out the same way you came in, particularly in winter. The area of the former airport is industrially zoned and for sale, and it may undergo major changes in the near future. How to get there: Take Exit 135 off I-5. If southbound on I-5, cross over to the east side of the freeway, pass up the onramp to I-5 northbound, and turn left at Comstock. If exiting from north-bound I-5, jog right and then left onto Comstock. At 0.1 mi. north on Comstock, turn right on Taylor Rd. More: See Ford's Pond, Evans' Pond, Cooper Creek, Plat I Reservoir.

**Evans' Pond:** (DAG35:B.6/6.2) Formerly a little-used log pond, this pond is similar in size and character to Ford's Pond and seems to be suffering a similar fate; at least it is being drained. Cormorants, coots, grebes, goldeneye, and occasionally terns and loons enjoyed this pond in season. Flocks of sparrows are often found along the dike in winter. Harris' Sparrow and Black Phoebe have been found near the west end of the dike. All 4 regular falcon species have been recorded in the large fields and surrounding tree perches north of the dike. Shorebirds have enjoyed the mud produced from draining the pond. How to get there: Evans' Pond can be reached by exiting at Winchester (Exit 129), then going north on Hwy 99 about 1.1 miles, then taking a left on an unmarked gravel road just before the railroad tracks to go west under I-5, then south along the west side of I-5. Park at the end of the road, just behind the highway weighing station and walk along the dike to view birds on the pond, in the fields, and in the brush. The pond can also be scoped from the weighing station on southbound I-5. More: Continue north on Hwy 99 to North Bank Rd. beginning in Wilbur (see paragraph on Roseburg-Glide-Wilbur Loop).

**Central Roseburg:** (DAG35:C.3/6.2) This section describes a series of sites: (1) Laurelwood Park, (2) the South Umpqua River and Elk Island, and (3) a portion of Roseburg's bike paths along the South Umpqua River.

(1) There is a small section of Roseburg called Laurelwood accessed only by Madrone St. (See "How to Get There" below). This neighborhood, and the small park in the center, is home to numerous Anna's Hummingbirds (especially in winter), and
Acorn Woodpeckers all year round. Bullock's Orioles, Black-capped Chickadee and White-breasted Nuthatch can also be found here. As you drive into Laurelwood via Madrone St., the park will be on your left in about 2 blocks.

(2) Park your car along the street near the park, and walk back out to Harvard Blvd., (the street from which you turned onto Madrone). Turn left (east) toward the river. Note that at the river, Harvard Blvd. splits into Washington St. (west-bound bridge) and Oak St. (east-bound bridge). When the river level is low (usually summer and early fall), birding directly along the river is possible, and sometimes Elk Island (just north of Washington St. Bridge) is accessible. The river can be accessed by walking down between the 2 one-way bridges. Walk down between the W ends of the bridges and go left (north) along the river. There are several sand and gravel roads that wind for short distances through the willows. It is the west channel around Elk Island that is shallow and often allows access to the Island. Bird the brush and trees on the river bank and the rocks and patches of brush in the dry part of the river channel (summer), as well as the shoreline. This area is very entertaining during late summer dispersal and fall migration, especially if Elk Island is accessible. All types of landbirds and waterbirds can be seen here. Belted Kingfisher, Bullock's Oriole, Yellow-breasted Chat, Yellow Warbler, Black-headed Grosbeak, Lesser and American Goldfinch and Lazuli Bunting are regular. On 1 August 1992 a male Indigo Bunting was found here. When birding along the river and on Elk Island I recommend birding with someone, as human transients are also frequent here.

(3) You can cross the Washington St. Bridge (or Oak St. Bridge) to the east side of the South Umpqua River. The bridges offer a great vantage point for scanning the river for ducks and herons, and to catch waterbirds migrating up or down the river. On the east side of the river, walk down below the bridge to find the bike path. Walk north on the bike path. The path first travels for a hundred yards or so on Douglas Avenue (which goes northeast then turns 90° to southeast. Before you cross the railroad tracks the bike path will take off to the left (northeast) parallel to the railroad tracks and along a few houses. The path soon leaves the houses behind and passes through weedy fields, brush, and young and old riparian habitat adjacent to the South Umpqua River. Lesser Goldfinches are often found in the weedy fields along the path, and Black-headed Grosbeaks, Bullock's Orioles, Western Wood-Pewees, and Western Flycatchers are regular in the wooded riparian area along the river. The path eventually comes back out in the open and passes next to some baseball fields (Gaddis Park) before passing under I-5. If you want to complete a loop back to Laurelwood, take a left (south) on the bike path, crossing the river under the interstate. On the south side, take a left (east). The path turns south-southeast on the east side of I-5, passes next to Roseburg High School, and merges again with city streets. Walk out to Harvard Blvd. and left (east) to Madrone, and left (north) into Laurelwood. The entire loop on the bike path is about 2 miles. Alternatively, on the north side of the river you can continue on the bike path west of I-5 to Riverfront Park. The oak woods and riparian area are visited by warblers, flycatchers, and vireos in migration, and hosted a Black and White Warbler in late winter 1996.

How to Get There: To get to Madrone St. and Laurelwood Park, from I-5 take exit 124 and go east just a couple hundred yards from I-5 and take a left at the second light (Madrone St.). Laurelwood Park forms the second block in on Madrone St. Alternatively, Riverfront Park can be reached from the same exit (124) by driving west on Harvard Avenue for approximately 1/2 mile. Turn right on Stewart Park Drive and proceed north for approximately 0.3 mile, crossing the South Umpqua River, to the south entrance to the VA Hospital. Turn left before entering the VA grounds and park along the road shoulder. Walk on the paved path to the east, back towards I-5. More: At Riverfront Park the bike path continues west along the north side of the river for another mile or so. There is also a connecting path to Stewart Park Wildlife Area along this segment. The bike path goes through some woodlands, open area, and golf course, and Stewart Park.

Stewart Park Wildlife Area: (DAG35.C.2/6.1) This is a small reserve of wetland, fields, young woods, and an open-water duck pond in the city of Roseburg. The duck pond is adjacent to the dead-end entrance road and is completely visible. A few individuals of several species of puddle and diving ducks can be found on this pond during migration and winter. Great Blue Herons also frequent here, as do Green Herons in season. There is usually quite a flock of domestic ducks, which are both dropped off by those who don’t want them, and fed by those who enjoy them. A nature trail begins just to the north of the pond, and leads through a small slough, young woods, and brushy and weedy areas. The trail is sometimes muddy during rainy seasons. An area of tall shrubs and a grassy area just south of the pond, viewed by walking south along a bike path, is a good area to check for sparrows and other migrant passerines. Common Yellowthroat, Song Sparrow, Black-capped Chickadee, and both goldfinches can be found here. For more information, see Jones and Gordon (1979). A new wetland mitigation area just south of the main pond is already beginning to attract a variety of waterfowl. How to get there: Take Exit 125 and go west on Garden Valley Rd. for about 0.3 miles to a lighted intersection just past the Fred Meyer (located on the left, S side). Turn left at this intersection and drive straight back (south-southwest) about 100 yds to the parking area adjacent to the small pond. More: If driving, several other areas described in this article are nearby and worth visiting. A bike path leads south from the parking lot through a golf course and eventually connects with a path along the river, as described in the Central Roseburg paragraph.

Roseburg-Glide-Wilbur Loop: The route goes through some large grass fields, lowland pastures, dry oak and mixed woods, and visits a few areas of open water. This is a good route for raptors in winter, and the Glide to Wilbur section is one of the areas where Lewis' Woodpeckers are most frequently seen. The route is also good for open-area breeding birds such as Western Kingbird, Western Bluebird, Vesper Sparrow, and American Goldfinch. From Roseburg, take Diamond
Lake Blvd. (Hwy 138) east towards Glide. At 0.3 mile past MP 11, a 3-acre private pond, dubbed Cow Pie Pond, can be viewed from the road. Teal of various species can be viewed here in season, and the pond sometimes has small numbers of shorebirds in season. This is the location of the only Semipalmated Sandpiper record for the Umpqua Valleys. Continuing northeast on Hwy 138, at MP 11.8 Whistler’s Bend Park Rd. takes off to the left (northeast) before a mercantile. Drive 2.6 miles out Whistler’s Bend Park Rd. and take a left on South Bank Rd. About 0.5 miles down South Bank Rd. on the left is a pond that usually has several species of diving and dabbling ducks in winter. Continuing down Whistler’s Bend Park Rd. another 0.15 miles brings you to the gate at Whistler’s Bend Park, giving access to a broad, flat bend in the North Umpqua River. Common Merganser, Mallard, Spotted Sandpiper, and Great Blue Heron are regulars here. Make your way back out to Hwy 138, and continue east to North Bank Rd., at MP 14.8. Take a left (north) here. You can stop anywhere that looks interesting (where it is safe) along this route to Wilbur. Look around the pastures and fields for hawks in winter, and Western Kingbirds in summer. The central portion of this section goes through a mosaic of fields and oak woods, and in some cases approaches an oak savannah. This habitat is some of the best area to look for the rare Lewis’ Woodpecker, and the uncommon Ash-throated Flycatcher. Golden and Bald Eagles can sometimes be seen on this route soaring over the nearby hills. There are also several elevated vantage points from which to view the North Umpqua River. This route can just as well be done in the reverse order. More: The Dunning Ranch, described next, is accessed along this route (see below). Once you reach Wilbur, you can continue south on Hwy 99 to Evan’s Pond, or go north to visit Ford’s Pond, Cooper Creek Res., or Plat I Reservoir.

**Dunning Ranch:** (DAG35:B 4/7.2). This 6,581-acre ranch was obtained by the Bureau of Land Management through a land exchange in May 1994, and designated the “North Bank Habitat Management Area”. The primary interest in obtaining the land was the presence of an endangered animal, the White-tailed Deer, and several species of plants that may be listed in the future. The area extends over three miles north from North Bank Road and is over three miles wide. The area contains a mixture of grassy hill slopes, oak woods, and mixed woods consisting of white oak, Douglas-fir, Pacific madrone and bigleaf maple. Poison oak is also widespread in the area. Several small creeks are present. Motor vehicles are not allowed. Walking and hiking is probably best along old roads as much of the area is somewhat steep. Hunting is allowed, so be alert during hunting seasons. There are good numbers of “Wild” Turkey, Western Screech-Owl, Acorn Woodpecker, Western Tanager, Hutton’s Vireo, Brown Creeper, and Western Meadowlark. Very little birding has been done in this area, so many other upland and forest species are likely to be found here. As with the Kanipe Ranch, accessible land such as this in southwest Oregon lowland foothills is rare indeed. The size of this area makes it feasible for multi-day backpacking. The attractiveness of the site was mentioned by Kruse to William Sullivan and ended up as the first area described in Sullivan’s new book, “100 Hikes of Southern Oregon”. How to get there: The best access is along North Bank Road (see the Roseburg-Glide-Wilbur Loop discussion). Five gates are present along the road that provide access to the area: mileages from Wilbur are 5.2, 10.4, 12.0, 12.1, and 12.2. Additional information and maps can be obtained from the Bureau of Land Man-

agement office in Roseburg, 777 NW Garden Valley Rd., Roseburg, OR 97470, (541) 440-1930.

Umpqua Sand and Gravel: (DAG35: C.0/5.6) NEED TO ASK PERMISSION. Call (541) 673-1088. Gate is usually open 8:00 am - 5:00 pm Monday through Friday and 8:00 am - noon Saturday. You may also drive in and inquire at the office during open hours. If gate is closed, it is about a half-mile walk in. Whether you drive or walk in, always notify the office of your presence before walking out near the ponds and river. The sand and gravel area proper is a group of 3 or more ponds situated a couple hundred yards from the South Umpqua River. Fields, crops, and orchards form the southern border. The ponds have varied depths, being very good for all species of both puddle and diving ducks in season. There probably is no greater concentration of numbers and species of waterfowl anywhere else in the Valleys. Superb patches of "kack" (generally wet areas with rank weeds, briars or willows; see Irons and Fix 1990) are adjacent to the roads and ponds, as well as significant areas of more homogenous blackberry, willow, and cattail marsh. These areas harbor numerous sparrows and a few Marsh Wrens. Single Swamp Sparrows were found here during each Christmas Bird Count conducted by the senior author (1991, 1992, 1996), and Orange-crowned Warblers during two of the three (one in 1991, two in 1996). Dirt roads (often muddy) lead between and around most of the ponds, near the river, and through a patch of woods. Black-crowned Night-Heron have occasionally been seen along the river. Wrentits are often heard singing in the shrubs under the tall cottonwoods between the ponds and the river. How to get there: From I-5, take Exit 125, head W on Garden Valley Rd. 2.0 miles; W on Melrose Rd. (Rt. 167) 1.1 miles; N on Shady Rd. 0.3 miles to gate. Remember: call first or inquire at the office during work hours. More: During winter you may not have time to go elsewhere because the area has so much to offer, but you can continue west on Melrose Rd. to Melrose, go right (north) on Melqua Rd. through mixed woods and some fields to Hubbard Cr. Rd., then right (east) through the area of Umpqua and either right (south) on Garden Valley Rd. or straight (east) on Ft. McKay Rd. (Umpqua-Sutherlin Rd in DAG) to Sutherlin. Alternatively, you could backtrack on Melrose Rd. to Garden Valley Rd. and go left (north) to Umpqua this way. Cleveland Rapids Park, described below, is accessed on this route.

Cleveland Rapids park: (DAG35: B.6/5.3). This Douglas County park on the main stem Umpqua River features approximately one half mile of river frontage and its accompanying riparian zone. Extensive stands of maple, cottonwood, and an understory of willows and blackberries play host to many birds throughout the year. From the parking area at a boat launch one can walk south along the edge of the trees for about a quarter mile. The river is accessible at two additional points on this walk. Bird the trees and undergrowth as well as the fields of scotchbroom and blackberries. All types of landbirds can be seen along here. Yellow-breasted Chat, Yellow Warbler, Black-headed Grosbeak, Lesser and American Goldfinch, Lazuli Bunting, and Willow Flycatcher are regular during the breeding season. Walking north from the boat launch takes you to an area of thicker undergrowth with most of the same species as the southward trip. At the eastward bend in the road that takes you back to Garden Valley road, be sure to check the blackberry and willow patches for resident Wrentits and summertime Willow Flycatchers. Be sure to check the river for Spotted Sandpiper, Great Blue Heron, Osprey, 5 species of swallows (Barn, Cliff, Violet-green, Tree, Rough-winged), Common Merganser, and Belted Kingfisher. How to Get There: Cleveland Rapids Park can be reached by exiting I-5 at Garden Valley (Exit 125), and then following Garden Valley Road north and west for 8.1 miles to Cleveland Rapids Road. Turn left on Cleveland Rapids Road for another 1.2 miles to the park and river on the left. More: Two other parks, River Forks and Singleton Parks, are worth brief stops, especially in winter. These parks are on opposite sides of the North Umpqua River from each other, at its confluence with the South Umpqua River. Winter flocks of passerines are often found in the woods and brush along the river, and river birds include Common Merganser, Belted Kingfisher, and Double-crested Cormorant.

Areas Lacking Ornithological Coverage in Douglas County

It is apparent from Figure 1 that while the Sawyer and Hunter (1988), Fix and Sawyer (1991), and this paper cover some very different parts of the county, complete coverage of the county was not attained by these 3 articles. The coverage so far most accurately reflects 3 centers of birding activity in Douglas County: (1) the ocean, estuaries, shores, coastal rivers, and adjacent habitats; (2) the Diamond Lake Ranger District at the east edge of the county; and (3) the lowland valleys, woods, and waters of central Douglas County. The more rugged regions of the county, including much of the Coast Range, southern Douglas County, and the western foothills of the Cascades are not directly treated by any of the three articles. Although a few folks have spent some time in these areas, these regions are relatively unfamiliar to most modern field ornithologists. They have high potential for many interesting ornithological discoveries.

Some of the species mentioned in "Exploration Possibilities" actually have a better chance of being observed not in the valleys, but in the unexplored foothills: in particular, Poowill and Flammulated Owl. Prime habitat in which to look for Poowill would be where shrub cover is between 5 and 50 percent, and grass/forb cover is thin enough or patchy enough to allow noticeable bare ground. Large clearcut areas exhibiting approximately these characteristics on private or BLM land would be likely sites to check. A good place to start looking for Flammulated Owl might be in forests near some of the "meadows" and "prairies" named on DeLorme’s Oregon Atlas and Gazetteer on page 28, and other open areas or open forests in that area. There is currently only one record of Canyon Wren from the valleys: February through at least 5 May 1985, at a rocky cliff area at the west edge of the Umpqua Valleys, in the east slope of the Callahan Mts., east Coast Range (Maertz). It is unlikely that there is more habitat for this species within the valleys. However, the east Coast
Range as well as the western Cascade foothills are fairly rocky in Douglas County. It is likely that there are more of this species in isolated rocky cliff areas east, south, and west of the valleys. The west side of Scott Mtn. (DAG35:B.1/8.5) has high potential. Populations of California Towhee, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, and Plain Titmouse, if they exist, may also extend some distance into the foothills. In addition, these areas likely have high populations of many shrub-loving species such as Mountain Quail, Nash­
endal bird, and hummingbird species.

At higher elevations in southern Douglas County, more typical "mountain" species may be present. Fox Sparrows breed on King Mountain, which is located 1 mile south of the junction of Douglas, Josephine, and Jackson Counties. Suitable habitat may also be present on Quartzmill Peak and Green Mountain a few miles to the north and northeast in Douglas County. Dusky Flycatchers and Green-tailed Towhees should also be looked for here, as they are often in habitat occupied by breeding Fox Sparrows. Townsend's Solitaire and Mountain Bluebird might be present in small numbers as well. Look also for potential sites to observe and monitor raptor migration. Steve Hoffman of Hawkwatch International considers sites displaying rates of 4 or more raptors per hour to be worth monitoring in the Pacific Northwest (pers. comm.).

Many of the lower elevation foothills within the valley area are privately owned, requiring permission for access. However, some of the more moderate elevation, rugged terrain surrounding the valleys is managed by the BLM (Bureau of Land Management), although private land is promi-

nent at these elevations as well. The U.S. Forest Service manages land farther east and southeast of the Umpqua Valleys. To explore these areas it will be necessary to obtain good maps to navigate these hills. Contact the Roseburg BLM, 777 NW Garden Valley Rd., Roseburg, OR, 97470. (541) 440-4930, and the Umpqua National Forest, P.O. Box 1008, 2900 NW Stewart Parkway, Roseburg, OR, 97470. (541) 672-6601 for maps of these federally managed lands. Ask for detailed maps with topographic lines on them and recent road numbers.

Keep good notes wherever you go, as many others will be interested in what you find. Please send notes from any time spent in Douglas County to the senior author or to the Umpqua Valley Bird Club, c/o Ron Maertz, 257 Brown St., Glide, OR 97443. Of particular interest would be anything regarding any of the species listed under "Exploration Possibilities", any species listed as casual or not listed at all on the accompanying checklist, and any notes on explorations in areas of Douglas County not directly covered by the three articles. Alternatively, we encourage folks more familiar with locations not covered by the three papers to publish their experiences and observations.

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July OFO Birding Weekend
Lincoln County, 18-19 July 1998

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102 species were seen by the 9 participants on the Lincoln County OFO Birding Weekend on 18-19 July 1998, which included a 4-hour pelagic trip out of Depoe Bay on Saturday morning. We had heavy mist with limited visibility off the headlands on Saturday morning, but the skies cleared by midday, leaving the rest of the weekend under sunny, although windy, skies. The pelagic trip also experienced foggy skies close to shore, clearing to broken clouds/sun offshore with calm seas for good viewing conditions. As well as Black-footed Albatross, Northern Fulmar, Fork-tailed Storm-petrel, Marbled Murrelet, Rhinoceros Auklet, and Sabine’s Gull, the group was treated to a great view of a Humpback Whale breaching and plastering its pectoral fins. Meanwhile, the land-based group spent the morning on the south jetty at Newport and Yaquina Head with good looks at expected species — loons, murres, anktlets, murrelets, and alcids. At noon we met up with the pelagic people when they came ashore in Depoe Bay.

There was little activity at Boiler Bay, but we found Purple Martins coming and going from nest boxes at Kermville. Black-bellied Plover and a mature Bald Eagle were on the beach at Cutler City. From there we turned inland and explored Schooner Creek, where we watched a young American Dipper begging food from its parents. At Cougar Mountain, we had the best “mobbing scene” I’ve ever seen. Our leader hooted out a Northern Pygmy-Owl, which was quickly descended upon by a great variety of species, including Wilson’s Warbler, Cedar Waxwing, Varied Thrush, Black-headed Grosbeak, American Robin, Steller’s and Gray Jay, and Chestnut-backed Chickadee. We finally decided to retreat to give the owl a chance to sneak off and find some peace and quiet.

By this time, the tide was right to check out the mudflats at the Marine Science Center, where we had a lengthy debate over a Willet, which tried to make us think it was a Wandering Tattler. Also present were Whimbrel, Western Sandpiper, Heermann’s Gull, Short-billed Dowitcher, and Caspian Terns along with other expected species. The south jetty at Newport had both Black-bellied and Ruddy Turnstone, and Surfbird.

A Marbled Godwit was on the beach south of Newport. From there we went to the Chowder Bay at Nye Beach (Newport) for supper, the countdown, and the best, second-best. We went to the Chowder Bowl at Nye Beach (Newport) for supper, the countdown, and the best, second-best. We went to the Chowder Bowl at Nye Beach (Newport) for supper, the countdown, and the best, second-best. We went to the Chowder Bowl at Nye Beach (Newport) for supper, the countdown, and the best, second-best. We went to the Chowder Bowl at Nye Beach (Newport) for supper, the countdown, and the best, second-best.

A stop at Chandler State Wayside turned up a nice mix of woodland species, including a hybrid Red-naped/Red-breasted Sapsucker. On our way back to Paisley we got close views of a Peregrine Falcon on the utility poles. At Paisley we watched Swainson’s Hawks and Golden Eagles soar overhead.

We ended the day at Summer Lake WMA. There we tallied an Osprey, White Pelican, both Virginia and Sora Rails, and 14 species of shorebirds, including a few Sanderlings.

Sunday morning we began birding along the road up to Winter Rim. There we found Scrub Jays, Great-tailed Towhee, and other forest species, but could not locate the hoped-for Blue-gray Gnatcatchers. We continued to a burn area north of Silver Lake, where we found 50 Pinyon Jays.

The trip ended with a walk around the outside of Fort Rock. The highlight of the trip was the discovery of at least 9 Barn Owls at 4 locations in the walls of this volcanic fort.

Participants were Jim Atkins, Candace Cobb, Linda Gilbert, Mary Lofton, John Lundsten, Margaret Stephens, Paul Sullivan, and leader Craig Miller.

August OFO Birding Weekend 1
Lake County, 15-16 August 1998

Paul T. Sullivan, 4470 S.W. Murray #26, Beaverton, OR 97005

Seven birders joined leader Craig Miller in front of the store in Paisley at 6 AM, 15 August 1998. We set off for Lake Abert first, so we could have the morning sun at our backs. At the south end of the lake we found a number of Great Egrets and one Snowy Egret. On the lake itself we tallied hundreds of Eared Grebes and Wilson’s Phalaropes. The shoreline held hundreds more phalaropes, American Avocets, and Black-necked Stints. We picked out a few Baird’s Sandpipers and a Semipalmated Sandpiper. At the north end of the lake Craig found a single Franklin’s Gull among hundreds of Ring-billed and California Gulls.

A stop at Chandler State Wayside turned up a nice mix of woodland species, including a hybrid Red-naped/Red-breasted Sapsucker. On our way back to Paisley we got close views of a Peregrine Falcon on the utility poles. At Paisley we watched Swainson’s Hawks and Golden Eagles soar overhead.

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The trip ended with a walk around the outside of Fort Rock. The highlight of the trip was the discovery of at least 9 Barn Owls at 4 locations in the walls of this volcanic fort.

Participants were Jim Atkins, Candace Cobb, Linda Gilbert, Mary Lofton, John Lundsten, Margaret Stephens, Paul Sullivan, and leader Craig Miller.

August OFO Birding Weekend 2
Sauvie I./Fern Hill wetlands, 22-23 August 1998

Paul T. Sullivan, 4470 S.W. Murray #26, Beaverton, OR 97005

Lynn Gerhart, Mary Lofton, Paul Sullivan, and Mary Ratcliff joined David Bailey on Saturday for a fine tour of Sauvie Island. Our first stop was Gay Lake, where we compared Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs at close range, as well as other shorebirds and a Cooper’s Hawk. A young Bonaparte’s Gull came in and sat in front of us. We flushed a Virginia Rail from the weeds. Back at a narrow sough behind the ODF&W shops we saw a rare treat; both Virginia Rail and Sora were coming out in the open on the mud. We saw the two species of secretive rails in the same field of view in our scopes!

At Coon Point we walked out to the edge of Sturgeon Lake. There we saw the first Sandhill Cranes and White-faced Geese of the fall season, plus 10 Baird’s Sandpipers. A walk around Virginia Lake gave us a couple glimpses of Pileated Woodpeckers. Later in the day we visited Round Lake, Grassly Lake, and Seal Lake, adding a couple species at each stop. Finally, we hiked out to Holman Point on Sturgeon Lake, where we saw hundreds of Western Sandpipers, but missed the Marbled Godwits that had been there the evening before. We ended the day with a Great Horned Owl silhouetted against the sky.

Thanks, Dave.

Our Sunday trip began at Jackson Bottoms on the edge of Hillsboro. We were enjoying the Green Herons, Great Egrets, etc., when a fast-flying bird...
Many OFO members travel regularly with Oregon naturalist Mark Smith to see birds and study nature in distant lands. You don’t have to be an experienced birder to enjoy these tours. Upcoming departures include: Brazil, Madagascar, Oregon, Yucatan, Costa Rica, Belize & Tikal. Enliven your list with toucans, quetzals, macaws, and Jabirus! Write for a brochure.

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overhead caught our attention. We watched a Peregrine Falcon chase a pigeon until both disappeared from view. Continuing to Fern Hill Lake near Forest Grove, we studied a modest mix of ducks and shorebirds. Then an adult Common Tern appeared. It flew repeated passes over the lake, into the wind, dipping down to feed at the surface. It was the bird of the weekend.

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**September OFO Birding Weekend**

**Malheur NWR, 26-27 September 1998**

Paul T. Sullivan, 4470 S.W. Murray #26, Beaverton, OR 97005

Sixteen birders met leader Tim Janzen at Malheur NWR headquarters for the first hours of a cool, overcast, fall morning. Unfortunately, the Prothonotary Warbler which had been there earlier in the week had disappeared. We managed to tally Hermit Thrush, Varied Thrush, Townsend’s Solitaire, and Robin, plus Yellow-rumped, Orange-crowned, Yellow, Townsend’s, Macgillivray’s, and Wilson’s Warblers. The best find, however, was a late Eastern Kingbird.

Around mid-morning we headed up Hwy. 205. At The Narrows we tallied Clark’s, Western, and Eared Grebes, Forster’s and Caspian Terns, many Great Egrets and White Pelicans. Our main target, however, was an immature Sabine’s Gull about a mile north of The Narrows. It allowed Tim a close approach for photos, and gave us all good views. Nearby Pectoral Sandpipers were not so cooperative.

We continued to Frenchglen for a late lunch, then on to Page Springs. I was able to call a Canyon Wren down for a close view. We ended the day returning up the Central Patrol Road and walking in to Benson Pond.

On Sunday we enjoyed clear, pleasant weather. We returned to headquarters, where we got looks at Lincoln’s, Fox, and White-throated Sparrows, Cassin’s Finch, and a Barn Owl. Driving down the Central Patrol Road, we called out a Virginia Rail. At Buena Vista, we found numbers of both Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs on the muddy pond.

Participants were Joan Beard, Sally and Alan Chambers, Ed and Elsa Dale, Tom Ewert, Al and Karrin Hayes, Ulo Kiigemagi, Maeve Lofton, Jim McBlaine, Alan Reid, Paul Sullivan, Jim Wilson, John and Katy Wilson, our leader, Tim Janzen, and his family. Thanks, Tim.

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**Birds of Oregon: A General Reference**

David B. Marshall, 4265 SW Chesapeake Avenue, Portland, OR 97201

Most Oregon birders and ornithologists are aware through verbal communications and email that preparation of a book slated to carry the above title has been underway for a number of months. However, until recently, we have neglected to make a formal announcement.

*Birds of Oregon: A General Reference*, is to be published by Oregon State University Press. Matthew G. Hunter, Alan Contreras, and I, the editors, and Elva Hammerstrom Paulson, the artist, signed a contract with the Press for the book last March. The date for completion of the manuscript is June 2000.

This is almost entirely a volunteer project with over 70 authors having agreed to prepare species accounts. Through a cooperative agreement with OFO and the Oregon Breeding Bird Atlas Steering Committee, it will incorporate data from the Oregon Breeding Bird Atlas Project. The Oregon-Washington Species-Habitat Project is also a cooperatior.

The book’s primary objective is to update in a contemporary format Gabrielson’s and Jewett’s *Birds of Oregon*, published in 1940 by the then Oregon State College. It is not intended as an identification manual. Species accounts for birds regularly found in Oregon contain an introduction, and sections carrying the following headings: “General Distribution,” “Oregon Distribution,” “Habitat and Diet,” “Seasonal Activity and Behavior,” “Detection,” and “Population Status and Conservation.” Accounts for vagrants or over 100 so-called “rare birds” will be briefer and are being written by Harry Nehls, long-time Secretary for the Oregon Bird Records Committee. Sources for material will be fully cited and listed in an extensive bibliography. Most species will have range maps which include information from the Oregon Breeding Bird Atlas Project; some will have winter ranges or subspecies maps. Pen and ink drawings of selected species will “dress up” the book.

This semi-technical book is being written with a broad audience in mind, including birders, wildlife biologists, land managers, and conservationists. However, in the interest of saving space, wording is terse and direct. Even so, covering over 650 bird species known to the state along with supplementary material will take up about 750 pages.

While some 70 authors have agreed to write species accounts, there are still a few species without authors. Readers of *Oregon Birds* who think they might be interested and qualified for writing one or more accounts are encouraged to contact one of the editors.

Further information can be found at a web site, still under development, at http://osu.orst.edu/pubs/birds. Author guidance is at http://osu.orst.edu/pubs/birds/bogr/guid.htm. Addresses and names of editors and authors can be found on the BOGR web site at http://osu.orst.edu/pubs/birds/bogr/index.htm. This site lists the authors names beside all Oregon species except for those still needing writers.
MEMORIAM: J.C. (John) Scharff

David B. Marshall, 4205 SW Chesapeake Avenue, Portland, OR 97201

Most Oregon birders who make pilgrimages to the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge are too young to have known the man who shaped it. They recognize his name from Harney County's spring migratory bird festival named for him. John Scharff died in a Burns nursing home at age 96, 2 years after the death of his wife Florence, who was also in her 90s. Their union lasted 67 years. John Scharff had the longest tenure as a refuge manager for a given refuge in history, having by choice been in charge of the Malheur Refuge from 1935 to 1971, when he retired at age 70. His government service actually began years earlier as a District Ranger for the Forest Service back when one of the job requirements was to own a saddle and a pack horse.

When John and Florence arrived at Malheur, the existing headquarters buildings did not exist. The 65,000 acre P Ranch holdings extending from headquarters to Frenchglen in the Blitzen Valley had just been acquired, including its all-important water rights. The bed of Malheur Lake was dry and had a complex ownership pattern of squatters and homesteaders. The Double O Ranch unit was still in private ownership. There were battles over water and cattle roamed over the area willy-nilly. Some 600 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) enrollees had arrived on the scene to re-build and expand upon the network of canals, dams, dikes, fences, roads, and buildings which began with the famous cattle baron, Peter French. There were no telephones and even the road to Burns was often impassable.

To create order out of this chaos, the Bureau of Biological Survey, later to become the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, placed John Scharff in charge. At this point in his career, John was Assistant Supervisor of the Fremont National Forest with headquarters in Lakeview. While deep local animosity existed because of the government purchase of the P Ranch, John was a deeply respected "local" who was born of Scottish and Basque rancher parents and reared near Monument in Grant County. He knew the livestock business, but also had a deep appreciation for and interest in wildlife. Even so, as late as the early 1950s, local political interests made a serious attempt to return the Blitzen Valley to private ranching. Were it not for John's influence and policies, perhaps they would have succeeded because public support for wildlife refuges was not what it is today.

John was a true leader, not only to the people who worked above and below him, but also in the community. He had no use for the 40-hour week and held everyone to high work standards — yet operated at a leisurely pace that included time out to visit with friends, co-workers, visitors, and neighbors. He paid attention only to those regulations and official policies that suited him. Directives from upper echelons had little effect. But he was highly respected by neighbors and key politicians who enjoyed the hospitality provided in the Scharff home and personalized tours of the refuge. The same hospitality was extended to visiting professors and naturalists, local cowboys, employees, and their families. The Scharffs took great interest in the latter; they had no children of their own. Their CCC-built stone home, now the refuge office overlooking Sod House Spring, held guests much of the time.

John did not claim to be a birder, yet when I served as Biologist for the Malheur Refuge during the 1955-60 period, I had a hard time beating him in tallying the greatest number of first observations of spring migrants, a game he loved to play.

It is John and his wife Florence who made the plantings now comprising the headquarters oasis so popular for finding rare spring migrants today. When I first saw this site in 1937, it was nearly bare of trees.

John Scharff encouraged enjoyment and use of the refuge by birders and students at a time when public use of refuges was being questioned. He was controversial because he firmly believed in managing the refuge as a multiple use area. This meant not only public use, but a strong emphasis on haying and livestock grazing. The latter frustrated me and others terribly, yet some of the highest nesting bird populations to be seen on the refuge occurred during John's tenure. Despite the disagreements, I look at John as being among the finest individuals I ever knew, and unquestionably the shrewdest administrator I ever worked under.

A listing of the awards, positions of leadership, community activities, and special assignments given to John Scharff will have to wait for another article. To me, perhaps his greatest contribution was the enrichment he provided to the lives of so many people, ranging from CCC enrollees who returned from all over the country with their families to pay John a visit, to Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, who regularly spent part of his vacation on the refuge and nearby Steens Mountain.
Announcing 1999 OFO Birding Weekends

Paul T. Sullivan, 4470 S.W. Murray #26, Beaverton, OR 97005

In 1999 Oregon Field Ornithologists will again offer a series of OFO Birding Weekends. I will again be the coordinator and principal guide; other local leaders have volunteered as well. The 1999 schedule is published in the center pages of this issue of Oregon Birds. Registration for OFO Birding Weekends is $15 per person for each weekend. Participants who sign up will be sent a packet in advance of each weekend, suggesting lodging, meeting place, and other details. As before, the schedule includes the dates for the spring and fall North American Migration Count, the OFO annual meeting, and the Oregon Shorebird Festival. These events are not OFO Birding Weekends and require separate registration. OFO Birding Weekends normally begin at dawn Saturday and end early Sunday after noon. They are based in the same city both Friday and Saturday night. Most of our travel is by private cars on public roads, with some walks on trails. Costs of lodging, transportation (car pooling), and food are up to the individual participants. Participants are encouraged to eat together on Saturday night and have a "countdown" of species seen.

Trip leaders provide recommendations on lodging and guidance to the birding sites and bird species of the area chosen. A $15 fee for this service will be split between OFO and the trip leaders: $5 for OFO, and $10 for the leader, who will bear the costs of advance preparations, as well as his/her own expenses on the trip. The income to OFO covers the cost of liability insurance. The intent of OFO Birding Weekends is to introduce birders to new birds, to new areas of Oregon, and to birders from other parts of the state. In the first 2 years of OFO Birding Weekends, it is clear that these goals are being met. The trips have brought together Oregon birders to explore distant counties, see new "lifers," and add to state and county lists. In 1997, 8 weekends had 82 participants. In 1998 the first 10 trips had 92 participants.

The trip results are featured in Oregon Birds, detailing notable birds found. You are invited to be part of the fun. Send your registrations to: Paul T. Sullivan, 4470 SW Murray Blvd. #26, Beaverton OR 97005. Questions? Call (503) 646-7889.

News and Notes OB 24(4)

Please check your mailing label. The volume and issue number of your last issue of Oregon Birds is printed in the upper right hand corner. OB is sent on a 1-year basis, not on a volume-year basis. In other words, your membership runs for 4 quarters — 4 issues of OB — from the quarter in which you joined or renewed. If the number 24(4) appears — this is your last issue. So it's time to send in your membership dues! If the number 25(1) or higher appears, feel free to send in your dues early. You'll be guaranteed an extension of 4 issues at today's rates, you won't have to worry about your subscription for more than a year, and you'll make the accounting at OFO a little easier. The entire OB team thanks you! Send in your renewal now, and help us out at OB!

The Oregon Fund for Ornithology sets aside money for worthwhile projects related to the purposes of OFO, to be dedicated at the OFO Board's discretion. Examples include special publications, improvements in Oregon Birds, support for ornithological research projects, etc. All donations are tax-deductible. A handy check box on the OFO membership form makes it easy to earmark contributions to the Fund. Birders wishing to contribute to the Fund should send contributions to OFO Treasurer, P.O. Box 10373, Eugene, OR 97440.

Oregon Birders On Line (OBOL) has become essential birding equipment, in a sense, as many of Oregon's most active birders are "on line" exchanging news and notes via Internet email. To sign on to OBOL, you need email access to the Internet — usually through a personal computer and an Internet provider. How do I subscribe to OBOL? Send the command below to ListServ@ml.orst.edu:

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The text for all of this is on the World Wide Web at http://www.cyber-dyne.com/~lb/obol.html. Set a bookmark on your browser! On several occasions, OBOL subscribers have asked how to have an email message re-sent because they inadvertently or prematurely "trashed" it from their In Basket. There is another way to accomplish this if not very much time has passed. You can go to http://www.cyber-dyne.com/~lb/obol.html, then select email digests. Lucy Biggs, lb@oregon.torqeron.org, University of Oregon, Materials Science Institute, Eugene, OR 97403, (541) 346-4784 fax: (541) 346-3422.

More from the Internet. Birds with USFWS bands can be reported to the Bird Banding Lab (BBL) via 3 methods: (1) Mail: Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Bird Banding Laboratory, 12100 Beech Forest Road, Laurel, MD 20708; (2) Phone: 800-327-BAND; and (3) e-mail: bandreports@patuxent.nbs.gov.

Shorebird with plastic flags should be reported to Dr Cheri Gratto-Trevor, as the bird was most likely banded as part of the The Pan American Shorebird Program Flag Protocol. You can report shorebirds that have plastic color-flags via either of the following methods: (1) Web page: http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bb/homepage/pasflag.htm; and (2) email: Dr Cheri Gratto-Trevor Canadian Wildlife Service, cheri.gratto-trevor@ec.gc.ca.

We have created a new page to allow the reporting of US and Canadian federal bird bands across the web at www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bb/homepage/recwbnd.htm. For the present, all reports on bands that are reported across the web will be handled the same as a telephone recovery (1-800-327-BAND) or a band reported by mail (12100 Beech Forest Road, Laurel, MD 20708-4037). We would appreciate any comments that you have on the form and the questions that are asked of the finder. You can also use this form to report recoveries to the Bird Banding Laboratory. Mary Gustafson, Banding Biologist, Bird Banding Laboratory, USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, MaryGustafson@USGS.GOV.

Ready for another challenge? Willets: Eastern vs. Western. These 2 forms could be candidates for splitting — and an ID headache. I am a subscriber to Pennsylvania Bird, and the latest issue has a good article about separating Eastern and Western Willet subspecies: "Status and field identification problems of the Willet subspecies in Pennsylvania," by Paul Hess. The article includes photos which emphasize marked differences between the 2 races, semipalmatus and inornatus. This article makes frequent references to ID-Frontiers, which is an Internet discussion group devoted to field identification and sponsored by the National Birding...
A preliminary version of "Birds of Linn County, Oregon" is online at http://www.teleport.com/~guide/blico/blico_00.htm. Greg Gillson, Banks, OR guide@teleport.com.

What is the Fluveskue? A Website to go on a rainy day. A place to go when you have plenty of time. A place to go to find a link to the Bird Name Translation site to find translation of that French bird name into English, Italian, Dutch, or Spanish. To find a field guide of the Birds of Armenia. The on-line site of the Journal of Oregon Ornithology. To watch nesting Peregrine Falcons. Find information on the bird life of South Africa. Information on birding in Zhambe or Indonesia. A checklist of Estonia, or the N. American Species List, or Siberie Monroe Classification. To find European bird guides on CD's. A place to search the North America RRAs for a specific bird. The chat list for Riverbirds, Wisconsin, New York or 30 other lists- Birding tour groups. Information on yard feeding and housing of birds. Links to birding sound and photos. Birds on stamps. Links to 14 bookstores or dealers. In formation on optics, including a link to Ed Matthews Optics FAQ. Trip reports from all over the world. In all over 350 links to birding sites. Given the time you will find what you need. Put this web address where you will not lose it. If you have this address you will probably be able to find any other list, link, fact you want without too much trouble. This site is set up in five or six major categories which are then subdivided into thirty subgroups. I strongly suggest you plan to spend no less than half the first time you go to this site. It will take you that long to check out all the great spots you will find here. It is easy to use, because it is set up as a point and click site. It is maintained by Ivar Bjonnes who updates the site and links monthly. Enjoy and if you have a moment drop me a line and let me know what you think of this site: http://home.sol.no/ribjonn/index.htm or http://home.sol.no/~ribjonn/index.htm. John C. LeVine, Los Angeles, CA, Birders2@aol.com.

As a response to historical loss and degradation of wetlands in the Willamette Valley, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have initiated efforts to protect or restore existing wetlands and create new ones. In conjunction with these efforts, researchers at Oregon State University and USGS Forest and Range-Land Ecosystem Science Center will initiate a study focusing on shorebirds in the Willamette Valley. The project will look at movements of wintering shorebirds and connectivity of wetland sites. Individuals of 3 species — Killdeer, Dunlin, and Long-billed Dowitchers — will be captured and color-banded at different locations beginning in November 1998. Each bird will receive a unique combination of 5 plastic leg bands and a metal FWS band. Colors used will include red, orange, yellow, light green, and blue. Some birds will also be fitted with radio-transmitters in order to facilitate tracking of movements. Any reports of marked birds or information on shorebird numbers in the Willamette Valley or central coast area will be greatly appreciated. Please report sightings noting date, location, and color-band combination(s) if applicable to Peter Sanzenbacher, Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center, 3200 S.W. Jefferson Way, Corvallis, OR, 97331, 541-737-6569 sanzenbp@ccmail.orst.edu.

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in southeast Oregon has qualified as a "Globally Important Bird Area" by the American Bird Conservancy. The ABC wrote that "While there is no designation higher than global, Malheur Refuge is one of the finest of sites." The site qualifies because of high numbers of breeding Sandhill Cranes, American White Pelicans, White-faced Ibis, Franklin's Gulls, Trumpter Swans and Snowy Plovers, as well as being an important migration staging area for several species of ducks. Carrie Herzig, Biological Technician, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, HC-72 Box 245, Princeton OR 97721.

Better Birdwatching CD-ROMs is proud to announce the release of the first of only multimedia guide to Colorado birds, Better Birdwatching in Colorado, Volumes 1 & 2. Better Birdwatching CDS are designed to increase enjoyment of birds by providing information about Colorado birds in the form of pictures, text, audio and video. The CD is the first in a series of 2 and contains information on the following bird groups: Volume I: Loons, Grebes, Pelicans, Cormorants, Darters, Frigatebirds, Bitterns, Herons, Ibises, Spoonbills, Storks, Swans, Geese, Ducks, Vultures, Kites, Eagles, Hawks, and Falcons. Volume II: Grouse, Turkeys, Quails, Rails, Gallinules, Coots, Cranes, Plovers, Stills, Avocets, Sandpipers, Laprs, Jaegers, Gulls, Terrs, and Murrelees. The CD provides range maps for all 185 species, over 350 pictures, over 130 videos, and over 100 sounds. The Virtualbird Quiz provides interactive training for birdwatchers. The Birding Hotspots Map helps you to plan Colorado adventures with 40 videos and 215 full-screen photos of premier places to go birding. The CDs play on Windows (95, 3.1, and NT) and Macintosh platforms. The second CD, to be released in August, will cover the remaining Colorado species. The two CD set will retail for $69.99. This first CD of the set is available for $39.99. A portion of the proceeds will go toward purchasing open space to provide habitat for birds and other wildlife. CDs are available at Wild Birds Unlimited in Denver, Fort Collins, and Estes Park; Wild Bird Center in Denver and Boulder, the Colorado University Book Store in Boulder, the Rio Grande County Museum in Del Norte, the Colorado State University Book Store and the Stone Lion Book Store in Fort Collins, and the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge Gift Shop near Denver. The CDs are also available directly through me via mail order, or I can drop ship orders. Joseph A. La Barth, Better Birdwatching CD-ROMS, Fort Collins, CO, 1 888-414-4VES (2837): 970-221-9619; birdcdroms@aol.com; http://members.aol.com/birdcdroms.

Color-marked Northern Harriers. Patagial markers have been placed on Northern Harriers on Whidbey Island and the Kent Valley in Washington.
We are looking for physically active, people-oriented, RV-based couples to educate beach visitors about Snowy Plovers and the efforts to protect their nesting areas. The Oregon Dunes Natural Recreation Area is unique in its geology and beauty and has some of the most significant nesting sites in Oregon for the Western Snowy Plover, a threatened species. Free full hook-ups are provided at Wax Myrtle Campground. The work is outside and includes long walks in the sand, possible inclement weather, and a great deal of one-to-one personal contact with beach visitors. The position lasts 15 May - 15 August 1999, and is open for couples only. Rebecca Goggans, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 7118 N.E. Vandenberg Avenue, Corvallis, OR 97330, 541-757-4186 Rebecca.Goggans@state.or.us.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) proposes to remove the Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus) in North America from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. The Service proposes this action because the available data indicate that this species has recovered following restrictions on organochlorine pesticides in the United States and Canada and following implementation of successful management activities. Currently, a minimum of 1,388 American Peregrine Falcon pairs are found in Alaska, Canada, and the Western United States, and a minimum of 205 Peregrine Falcon pairs are found in the eastern and midwestern United States. Overall productivity goals in 4 American Peregrine Falcon recovery plans were met or exceeded, and most recovery goals for the eastern Peregrine Falcon population have been met. The proposed action, if finalized, would remove the American Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum) as an endangered species from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and would remove the designation of endangered due to similarity of appearance for any free-flying Peregrine Falcons within the 48 contiguous States. It would remove all Endangered Species Act protections from all subspecies and populations of North American Falco peregrinus. It would not affect protection provided to this species by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). It would not affect the endangered listing status of the Eurasian Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus peregrinus) under the Endangered Species Act. This proposed rule includes a proposed 5-year post-delisting monitoring plan as required for species that are delisted due to recovery. Monitoring will include population trends, productivity, and contaminant exposure. This proposed rule also provides notice that the collection of information from the public expected to be associated with the monitoring has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for approval under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Comments on the Peregrine delisting proposal were due by November 24, 1998. Contacts: (1) Diane Noda, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office, 2493 Portola Road, Suite B, Ventura, California 93003, 805-644-1760 fax 805-644-3958. Source: Federal Register 63(165): 45446 - 45463.

Audubon and Cornell invite all Birders to Participate in the 1999 Great Backyard Bird Count. People all across the continent made birdwatching history on 20-22 February 1998 by taking to their backyards, parks and neighborhoods, counting birds, and then logging their results on the BirdSource website. As the weekend counts progressed, participants could literally see the results appearing on BirdSource's maps like election-count returns. By the beginning of the next week, scientists at Audubon and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology had gotten an unprecedented snapshot of the North American winter bird population the weekend before spring migrations began. This year, Audubon members and Cornell staff are working together to increase the effectiveness of the count as a tool to conservation. Wild Birds Unlimited has also signed on to the project this fall as a sponsor, and information on participation will be made available through their network of stores throughout the United States and Canada. The Second Annual Great Backyard Bird Count will be held 19-22 February. This year's data will allow Audubon and Cornell scientists to look for trends and population shifts. The increased efforts of citizen scientists will help to define the status of birds at the close of the millennium, allow a comparison of the effects of El Niño on migration one year later, and create unmatched educational opportunities. The key to this history-making event is that participants contribute their sightings online, through a revolutionary World Wide Web site, BirdSource <http://birdsource.cornell.edu/>, a joint National Audubon Society/Cornell Lab of Ornithology project. In turn, BirdSource provides almost instantaneous feedback to participants through compelling graphics, animated maps and constantly updated summaries. BirdSource contributors have already helped make some exciting discoveries. Winter finches typically remain in Canada throughout the year; however, as BirdSource's Winter Finch Survey revealed last season, finches streamed into the U.S. in record-breaking numbers in 1998. The First Great Backyard Bird Count participants revealed that birds like the American Robin, which usually winters in southern locales, were found much farther north, spending their winter months in New England and Canada, perhaps directly due to the effects of El Niño. BirdSource's Second Annual Backyard Bird Count will help scientists understand the continuing impact of El Niño as they watch this year's unique characteristics unravel. To learn more about the Second Annual Great '98 Backyard Bird Count or the results of last year's count, readers can visit the BirdSource website <http://birdsource.cornell.edu/>, or contact Sally Conyne at sc@audubon.org.

Meetings, events & deadlines made known to Oregon Birds:

- 29 March - 3 April 1999, Cooper Ornithological Society, 69th Annual Meeting, Portland, OR. Symposia and workshops will include "The effects of habitat fragmentation on western bird populations" and "Conservation of avian diversity in an urbanizing world". The plenary speaker Gordon Orians will address "Four and ninety blackbirds: a lovely long-term dish." The 1998 Miller Awardee Russell Balda will speak on "The use of natural history information in predicting cognitive abilities of corvids: clever corvids and cooperative colleagues." Concurrent general paper sessions are scheduled as well as poster sessions. For information on the scientific program contact Martin G. Raphael, Pacific Northwest Research Station, 3625 93rd Avenue S.W., Olympia, WA 98512, 360-753-7662 nrgraphael@compresserve.com. For information on local arrangements contact Erick G. Campbell, BLM, 1515 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, OR 97201, 503-952-6382 ecampbel@or.blm.gov. Visit the COS home page at http://www.ets.uidaho.edu/coop/cooper/coshome.htm for more information.
- 16 December 1999 through 3 January 2000, 100th Christmas Bird Count, National Audubon Society.
Oregon Field Ornithologists members bird all over the state, and often find birds that are of interest to local birders. OFO supports publication of local field notes and encourages OFO members to contact local newsletter publishers or field notes editors whenever birding in or near the Oregon locations listed below. If you would like to add a local newsletter or revise any of the information below, please contact the Editor, Oregon Birds, 3007 N.E. 32nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97212.

### Oregon Birds Regional Editors
- **Western Oregon**
  - **Fall**: Jeff Gilligan, 503-231-0971, 26 N.E. 32nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97232
  - **Spring**: Gerard Lillie, 503-257-9344, 329 S.E. Gilham, Portland, OR 97215
  - **Winter/Summer**: Bill Tice, 503-787-3436, 750 Wood Street, Falls City, OR 97344
- **Eastern Oregon**
  - **Fall/Spring**: Paul T. Sullivan, 4470 S.W. Murray Blvd. #26, Beaverton, OR 97005
  - **Winter**: Ray Kopri, 503-289-1676, Portland, OR 97203
  - **Summer**: Kevin Spencer, 916-667-4644, P.O. Box 353, Tulelake, CA 96134

### Audubon Field Notes Regional Editor
- **All of Oregon**: Bill Tweit, P.O. Box 1271, 206-754-7098, Olympia, WA 98507

### Audubon Field Notes Sub-Regional Editors
- **Western Oregon**
  - **Harry Nehls**, 233-3976, Portland, OR 97202
  - **Rogue Valley**: Howard Sands, 826-5246, Eagle Point, OR 97524

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FIELDNOTES: Eastern Oregon, Spring 1998

Paul T. Sullivan, 4470 SW Murray Blvd. #26, Beaverton, OR 97005

In eastern Oregon, spring 1998 started off with a March that was near normal in temperature and precipitation. In April the temperatures continued near normal, but precipitation began to increase. Malheur county received 176% of normal April precipitation. However, the floodgates really opened in May. Across the region precipitation averaged 300 to 400% of normal. Consider these few examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Halfway</td>
<td>1.37&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>LaGrande</td>
<td>1.56&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klamath Falls</td>
<td>1.20&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condon</td>
<td>0.89&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prineville</td>
<td>0.40&quot;</td>
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All this precipitation made for overcast skies, cooler temperatures, lush vegetation, much standing water and full reservoirs.

Observations were received directly from 12 observers. Reports from a total of 59 observers were gleaned from the Kay-on newsletter of the Grande Ronde Bird Club, the Upland Sandpiper newsletter of the Grant County Bird Club, and sightings reported to Portland Audubon’s Rave Bird Alert (aka Harry Nels).

This was a Spring of many notable observations: The American Black Duck found at the beginning of the year remained at Hood River. A Gyrfalcon was found east of Chemult on Sugar Lk. Rd. A Stilt Sandpiper was reported at Malheur NWR. Two Band-tailed Pigeons were reported east of the Cascades. A White-winged Dove was seen at Malheur NWR headquarters by many observers. A cooperative Yellow-billed Cuckoo remained north of the P Ranch, at Malheur NWR for a couple weeks. Tom Winters awoke to a Great Gray Owl outside his bedroom window near Bear Valley, An Eastern Wood-Pewee was banded at Malheur NWR headquarters. An Eastern Phoebe was seen at Buena Vista station at Malheur NWR. Warblers included a Black-throated Blue Warbler and a Northern Waterthrush at Fields, a Hooded Warbler at Page Springs, plus a Tennessee Warbler, two Blackburn Pits and multiple Black-and-white Warblers, Ovenbird, and American Redstart at Malheur NWR. Tom Roberts reported a White-throated Sparrow at Hatfield Lk., 16 May (DH,TH,OL). A Cooperative for each sighting in this report is this: # individuals, location, date, COUNTY ABBREVIATION (INITIALS OF OBSERVERS); next record.

Abbreviations used in this report:
- c.g. = campground
- CPR = central patrol road
- Mob = many observers
- NWR = National Wildlife Refuge
- s.p. = sewage ponds
- S.P.K. = state park
- WMA = Wildlife Management Area

XX — all counties are designated by the first three letters of the county name. Exception: HDR = Hood River

Mallard — plain type denotes species usually seen

Pacific Loon — italics indicates unusual sightings, late dates, unusual locations, Latin sub-species

HARLEQUIN DUCK — all capitals indicates a rare sighting

ROSS’S GULL — all capitals underlined indicates the rarest sightings, first state records, etc.

Pacific Loon
1, Krumbo Res., Malheur NWR, 24 Apr HAR (M)

Common Loon
1, Tumalo Res., 12 Apr DES (DH,HH); 1, Pelican Bay, Klamath Falls, 15 Apr KLA (FM); 351, Wickiup Res., 18 Apr DES (CM); 1, Phillips Res., 18 Apr BAK (DH,OL); 5, Haystack Res., 19 Apr JEF; 2, Dry Lk., 9 May HAR (GL); 1, Magone Lk., 11 May GRA (JS); 1, Utiash s.p., 16 May UMA (MD,MLD); 2, Hatfield Lk., 16 May DES (DH,TH,OL;TS,ML)

Horned Grebe
2, Rocky Point, Upper Klamath Lk., 23 Mar KLA (CR); 49, Wickiup Res., 18 Apr DES (CM); 1, Hatfield Lk., 3 May DES (DH)

Red-necked Grebe
2, Miller Island, Klamath Falls, 14 Apr KLA (FM)

Eared Grebe
5, Rabbit Valley Res., 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 1, Phillips Res., 29 Apr BAK (TW)

Clark’s Grebe
12, Pelican Point, Klamath Falls, 21 Mar KLA (OFO,RR,PTS); 2, Unity Res., 25 May BAK (PTS,CO); 1, The Narrows, Malheur NWR, 28-30 May HAR (AMG,PTS,SS,FO)

American White Pelican
1+, Burns, 5 Apr HAR (PSS); 1, North of The Narrows, Malheur NWR, 14-30 May HAR (AR,PTS,SS,FO); 50, Schoolhouse Lk., Summer Lake WMA, 16-30 May LAK (AR,JS); 100, Malheur NWR, 30 May LAK (PTS,CO)

American Bittern
several, Summer Lake WMA, 16 May LAK (AR); 1, Malheur NWR, 30 May HAR (PTS,ML)

Great Egret
6-30, Malheur NWR, 14-30 May HAR (AR,PTS,SS,FO); 14, Summer L., 30 May LAK (JS)

Snowy Egret
1, Prineville s.p., 29 May CRO (CG); 5, Lawen Rd., Malheur NWR, 30 May HAR (PTS,SS,FO)

Black-crowned Night-Heron
10, Link R., Klamath Falls, 21 Mar KLA (OFO,RR,PTS); 3, Mcnary wildlife area, 17 Apr UMA (MD,MLD); 6, Hotchkiss Lk., Burns, 13 May HAR (AR); 8, Lawen Rd., Malheur NWR, 30 May HAR (PTS,SS,FO)

White-faced Ibis
several, Hotchkiss Lk., Burns, 13 May HAR (AR); 100’s, Malheur NWR, 30 May HAR (PTS,SS,FO); 1+, south of Paisley, 30 May LAK (JS)

Tundra Swan
350, Rabbit Valley Res., 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 2, Johnson Rd. pond, north of Alfalfa, 4 Apr DES (DH,TH)

Trumpeter Swan
2, Rabbit Valley Res., 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 1, Baker City, 18 Apr BAK (OL)

Greater White-fronted Goose
20, Rabbit Valley Res., 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 2, Hatfield Lk., 20 May DES (DH,HH); 15,000, south of Klamath Falls, 21 Mar KLA (OFO,RR,PTS); 20, Confront Ranch, 10 Apr UMA (MD,MLD)

Snow Goose
20,000, south of Klamath Falls, 21 Mar KLA (OFO,RR,PTS); 4, Hatfield Lk., 1 May DES (DH); 4, south of Burns, 3 May HAR (TJ et al)

Snow Goose (blue phase)
2, Miller Island, 14 Mar KLA (KJ); 1, Strateline Rd., 23 Mar KLA (CR); 1, south of Burns, 3 May HAR (TJ et al)

Ross’s Goose
20,000 including 2 blue phase birds, south of Klamath Falls, 21 Mar KLA (OFO,RR,PTS); 4000, Strateline Rd., 23 Mar KLA (CR); 1, Ladd Marsh, 11 Apr UNI (MD,MLD); 25, south of Burns, 3 May HAR (TJ et al); 2, Middle Fl. John Day R., 5-15 May GRA (JK,CI,JK,SS,PO)

Canada Goose
60, Rabbit Valley Res., 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 1 partial albino, Utiash, 21 May UMA (MD,MLD)

Wood Duck
1 pair, Galena, 11 May GRA (MD,MLD); 1, Klamath Marsh NWR, 30 May KLA (JS)

AMERICAN BLACK DUCK
1, Hood River, 24 Mar HAR (HH)

Blue-winged Teal
3, Foyano Res., 9 May WHE (PTS); 7, Hatfield Lk., 11-16 May DES (DH,HH,PTS); 1, Utiash s.p., 20 May UMA (MD,MLD); 1, Baker City gravel pits, 25 May BAK (PTS,CO); 1, Malheur NWR, 30 May HAR (PTS,CO)

Eurasian Wigeon
1, Rabbit Valley Res., 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 1, Township Rd., 21 Mar KLA (OFO,PTS); 1, Baker City, 1 Apr BAK (TW); 1, Burns, Hines, 4-6 Apr HAR (PSS,CM,atob)

Canvasback
250, Rabbit Valley Res., 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 2, south of Burns, 13 May HAR (AR); 1 pair, Summer, 30 May LAK (JS)

Redhead
4, Rabbit Valley Res., 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 1, Township Rd., 21 Mar KLA (OFO,PTS); common, Summer Lake WMA, 16 May LAK (AR)

Ring-necked Duck
45, Penland Lk., 30 May MOR (MD,MLD)

Greater Scaup
2300, Wickiup Res., 11 Mar DES (CM,KT); 1, Township Rd., 21 Mar KLA (OFO,RR,PTS); 8, Rufus, 2 May SHE (DL); 1, pair, Lawen Rd., Malheur NWR, 16-30 May HAR (DB,PTS,SS,FO)

Common Goldeneye
1 male, Wamic, 9 May WAT (DL)

Barrow’s Goldeneye
2, Rabbit Valley Res., 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 5, Quail Run golf course, 22 Mar DES (ML,PTS)


Ruffed Grouse
29
Wildhorse Creek, 11 Apr UMA (MD,MLD); 1, Union county NAMC, 9 May UNI (fide JW)

Chukar
north of River Ranch, Summer Lake, 17 May LAK (AR)

Merlin
Red-shouldered Hawk
south of Condon, 29 Mar GIL (DL,PTS); 6, Butte Cr., 29 Mar WHE (DL,PTS); 1, Hart Mt. NWR, 16 May LAK (AR); 1, S of Nye Jct., 21 May UMA (MD,MLD)

Ferruginous Hawk
Peregrine Falcon
11, Mar Cr. (CG,LR,PTS); 1, Union county NAMC, 9 May UNI (fide JW)

Bald Eagle
3, east of Prineville, Crooked River, 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 1, Crooked River, 7 Mar CRO (CG,LR,PTS); 2, Miller Island, 6 Apr KLA (CK)

Northern Goshawk
2, Prineville, 20 May CRO (CG); 12, north of Baker City, 25 May BAK (PTS,OFO)

Red-necked Duck
3, Prineville s.p., 20 May CRO (CG); 12, north of Baker City, 25 May BAK (PTS,OFO)

Cassin’s Auklet
1, Hart Lake, 2 May DES (TJ); 2, Ukiah s.p., 11 May UMA (MD,MLD); 8, Johnson Rd. pond, Alfalfa, 16 May DES (DH,HH,PTS); 20, Hatfield Lk., 16 May DES (DH,HH,PTS)

Wilson’s Phalarope
3, Prineville s.p., 20 May CRO (CG); 12, north of Baker City, 25 May BAK (PTS,OFO)

Black-bellied Plover
275, White Lake, 18 Apr KLA (KS,FM); 3, Summer Lake LMA, 17 May LAK (AR)

Snowy Plover
3, White Lake, 18 Apr KLA (KS,FM)

Sempipalmated Plover
2, Juniper Butte Rd., Boardman, 28 Mar DES (DH,HH,PTS); 20, Hatfield Lk, 16 May DES (DH,HH,PTS)

Dunlin
3, Hatfield Lk., 1 May DES (DH); 1, Alfalfa, 16 May DES (DH,HH,PTS); 8, Hatfield Lk., 16 May DES (DH,HH,PTS)

Common Snipe
2, White Lake, 18 Apr KLA (KS,FM)

Wilson’s Phalarope
1, White Lake, 18 Apr KLA (KS,FM); 1, Antone Rd. pond, 9 May WHE (PTS); 1, Ukiah s.p., 11 May UMA (MD,MLD); 3, Johnson Rd. pond, Alfalfa, 16 May DES (DH,HH,PTS); 20, Hatfield Lk., 16 May DES (DH,HH,PTS); 40, north of Baker City, 25 May BAK (PTS,OFO)

Red-necked Phalarope
3, Prineville s.p., 20 May CRO (CG); 12, north of Baker City, 25 May BAK (PTS,OFO)

Bonaparte’s Gull
3, Prineville, 30 May CRO (CG)

Black Tern
2, Janiper Butte Res., Waterman Flat, 9 May WHE
Band-tailed Pigeon
1, Union county NAMC, 9 May UNI (fide JW); 1, Tyler Rd., NW of Bend, 15-16 May DES (DW, DH, HH)

WHITE-WINGED DOVE
1, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 12 May HAR (DE, LM, mob)

Yellow-billed Cuckoo
1, of P Ranch, Malheur NWR, 28 May - June HAR (JES, TD, D.J, mob)

Barn Owl
1, Winsep Rd., 10 Mar UMA (MD, MLD); 1-4, south of Lexington, 28 Mar - 3 May MOR (PTS); 1, east of Spray, 9 May WHE (PTS); 1, Ft. Rock, 10 May LAK (TJ, CM, GG, TL); 5, S of Milton-Freewater, 22 May UMA (MD, MLD); 2, Baker City gravel shed, 25 May BAK (PTS, OFO)

Flemmulated Owl
1, Hwy 207, north of Spray, 9 May WHE (PTS); 1, south of Silver Lake, 10 May LAK (TJ, CM, GG, TL); 1, Battle Mt. St.Pk., 15 May UMA (MD, MLD)

Western Screech-Owl

Burrowing Owl
1, I-84, m.p. 294.5 north of Baker City, 22 May BAK (PTS, MB, LS); 2-1, m.p. 173, 25 May MOR (PTS, MB, LS); 2, northwest of Malheur Field Station, 30 May HAR (PTS, SS, OFO)

Great Gray Owl
1, in yard, Bear Valley, 10 Mar GRA (TW); 1, Bear Valley, 6 Apr GRA (BOS); 1, Spring Creek, 11 Apr UNI (MD, MLD); 2 adults & 3 juveniles, Quall Run golf course, LaPine, 11-17 May DES (DH, TJ, SR, DP); 1 pair at nest, Long Creek, 18 May GRA (CIC); 1 pair at nest, Bear Wallow Cr., 25 May UMA (MD, MLD)

Long-eared Owl
1, CPR, Malheur NWR, 3 May HAR (TJ, JP, DP); 1, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 5 May HAR (DE, LM, mob)

Northern Pygmy-Owl
1, south of Prineville Res., 8 Mar CRO (CL, MAS, PTS); 1, Tumalo St.Pk., 19 Mar DES (DH, HH); 1, Skyline Rd. near Tumalo Falls, 17 Apr DES (DH, HH); 1, Cottonwood Cr., 9 May WHE (PTS)

Northern Rough-winged Swallow
1, mouth of Deschutes R, 21 May WHE (BRS); 1+; Moore Park, Klamath Falls, 11 Apr HAR (AMG, DB, HN)

Least Flycatcher
1, at seep west of Adel, 30 May LAK (JS, RH), 1+, south of Paisley, 31 May LAK (JS)

Say's Phoebe
1, Mt. Vernon, 2 Mar GRA (AF); 1, Fields, 3 May HAR (M); several, Klamath basin, 5 Mar KAL (DAP); 1, Fossil, 7 Mar WHE (BRS); 1, Crooked River, 7 Mar CRO (CG, LK, PTS); 7, Quail Run golf course, 22 Mar DES (ML, PTS), 2 nesting, south of Condon, 29 Mar GIL (DL, PTS)

Ash-throated Flycatcher
1, Roaring Springs ranch, 30 May HAR (AMG)

Western Kingbird
1, Fields, 29 Apr HAR (M); 5, Summer Lake WMA, 16-7 May LAK (AR)

Eastern Kingbird
1, Ukiah, 11 Apr UMA (MD, MLD); 1, Willow County, 9 May LAK (AR)

Northern Rough-winged Swallow
1, Ukiah, 11 Apr UMA (MD, MLD); 1, Fields, 24 May HAR (M)

Bank Swallow
1, Malheur NWR, 26 Apr HAR (SS); 1, Hatfield Lk., 10 May DES (DH, HH); 10, Wheeler county, 9 May WHE (PTS); 30, Baker City gravel pits, 25 May BAK (PTS, OFO)

Cliff Swallow
5, Miller Island, 21 Mar KAL (OFO, RK, PTS); 1+, mouth of Deschutes R., 21 Mar WSH, SHE (DL)

Varied Thrush 1, La Grande, 7 Mar UNI (BCD); 2, Odessa csg.,
22 Mar KLA (OFO, PTS)

Northern Mockingbird 1, Silver Lake, 28 Apr LAK (FI); 1, south of
Lakeview, 30 Apr LAK (FI); 1, Fields, 6 May HAR (M); 1, Page Springs epg., 24 May HAR (JM); 1, Burns airport, 25 May HAR (TJ, GEL)

Sage Thrasher 1+, Millikan lek, 21 Mar DES (OH, HH); 1, Malheur NWR, 28 Mar HAR (SS); 4, northeast of
Baker City, 24 May BAK (PTS, OFO)

Bohemian Waxwing 300, LaGrande, 8 Mar UNI (BCD)

Loggerhead Shrike 1, Crooked River, 7 Mar CRO (CG, LR, PTS); 1, Klamath Marsh NWR, 20 Mar KLA (KJ, RM, ML, PTS); 1, La Grande, 6 Apr KLA (CK)

Cassin’s Vireo 1, Bear Wallow Cr, 23 May UMA (MD, MLD); 1, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 30 May HAR (AMG); 1+, south of Paisley, 31 May LAK (JS)

Warbling Vireo 3, Pilot Rock, 23 May UMA (MD, MLD)

Tennessee Warbler 1 immature male, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 25 May HAR (TJ, AC, JK, TAM, mob)

Orange-crowned Warbler 4, below Horse Ridge, east of Bend, 16 May DES (OH, HH, PTS)

Nashville Warbler 1, Lower Bridge, 19 Apr DES (OH); 1, Harris county park, 29 Apr UMA (MD, MLD); 1, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 30 May HAR (AMG)

Black-throated Blue Warbler 1, Fields, 15 May HAR (SH)

Black-throated Gray 2, Klamath R. canyon, 9 May KLA (KS, FM); 1, below Horse Ridge, east of Bend, 16 May DES (OH, HH, PTS); 4, south of Pine Mt., 17 May DES (HH, PTS); 2, Pages Springs epg., 29 May HAR (AMG); 1, at seep west of Adel, 30 May LAK (JS, RH)

Townsend's Warbler 1, Pilot Rock, 23 May UMA (MD, MLD)

Blackpoll Warbler 1 female, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 28 May HAR (DE, AMG); 1 male, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 30 May HAR (WG)

Black-and-white Warbler 1 male, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 11 May HAR (PB, CH, GJ); 1 female, Fields, 23-24 May HAR (TJ, AC); 3 adult males, 1 immature male & 1 female, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 21-31 May HAR (DE, LM, TJ, AMG, mob)

American Redstart 1 male, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 21-25 May HAR (TAM, PB, TJ, BS); 2 males, Summer Lake, 25 May LAK (CG)

Ovenbird 1, Fields, 9 May HAR (M); 1, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 20 May HAR (CH, PB, GJ, ES, JFL)

Northern Waterthrush 1, Fields, 17 May HAR (DHL)

MacGillivray's Warbler 1, Fields, 9 May HAR (M); 1+, south of Paisley, 31 May LAK (JS)

Hooded Warbler 1 male, Page Springs epg., 6 May HAR (BC)

Wilson's Warbler 1, Pine Cr., Wheeler county, 9 May WHE (PTS); 5, Pilot Rock, 23 May UMA (MD, MLD); "abundant", Fields, 30 May HAR (AMG)

Yellow-breasted Chat 9, Pine Cr., Wheeler county, 9 May WHE (PTS); 1 pair, south of Baker City, 25 May BAK (PTS, OFO)

Western Tanager 2, Pilot Rock, 25 May UMA (MD, MLD)

Rose-breasted/Black-headed Grosbeak 1 hybrid, Wildhorse Cr., 29 May UMA (MD, MLD)

Rose-breasted Grosbeak 1 male, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 15-16 May HAR (DB); 1, Burns, 20 May HAR (EH, SH); 1, south of Redmond, 31 May - June DES (CM)

Black-headed Grosbeak 1, Summer Lake WMA, 17 May LAK (AR); 1+, south of Paisley, 31 May LAK (JS)

Green-tailed Towhee 1+, south of Paisley, 31 May LAK (JS)

Chipping Sparrow pairs, south of Paisley, 31 May LAK (JS)

Brewer's Sparrow 1, Ukiah s.p., 11 Apr UMA (MD, MLD); 6, north-east of Baker City, 24 May BAK (PTS, OFO)

Vesper Sparrow 1, Fossil, 6 Apr WHE (BRS); 6, northeast of Baker City, 24 May BAK (PTS, OFO)

Lark Sparrow few, Glass Butte, 13 May LAK (AR); 1+, Hart Mt. NWR, 16 May LAK (AR); 1, Burnt River, 25 May BAK (PTS, OFO)

Sage Sparrow 1, Klamath Marsh NWR, 8 Mar KLA (FM); 200, Alvord basin, 9 War bird (M); 1+, Millikan lek, 21 Mar DES (DH, HH)

Grasshopper Sparrow 1, south of Lexington, 10-25 May MOR (PTS, DL); 1, S. of Nye Jct., 20 May UMA (MD, MLD)

Fox Sparrow 2, Birch Cr, E of Milton-Freewater, 23 Apr UMA (MD, MLD); 1 pair apparently nesting, Indian Ford creek, 27 May DES (AMG); 1, Eagle Cr., north of Richland, 24 May BAK (PTS, OFO)

Lincoln's Sparrow 1, McNary wildlife area, 17 Apr UMA (MD, MLD); 2, Pine Cr., Wheeler county, 9 May WHE (PTS)

Swamp Sparrow 1 overwintered at Hatfield Lk., 20 Mar DES (DH, HH)

White-throated Sparrow 1, Summer Lake, 30 May LAK (CM)

Golden-crowned Sparrow 1, Hwy 395, Mt. Vernon, Mar GRA (AF); pair, Sand Springs, 15 May DES (AR); 1 late, Fields, 30 May HAR (PTS)

Harris's Sparrow 1, Hwy 395, Mt. Vernon, Mar - Apr GRA (AF); 1, Sunriver nature center, 6 Apr - May DES (DH, HH); 1, Bueno Vista, Malheur NWR, 11 Apr HAR (CB);
1. Fields, 27 Apr HAR (M); Malheur Field Station, 17 May HAR (DB)

**Bobolink**
4, Ukiah, 21 May UMA (MD,MLD); 15, Burnt River, 25 May BAK (PTS,OFO); 8, Ladd Marsh, 25 May UNI (PTS,OFO)

**Tricolored Blackbird**
12, Cross Rd., 21 Mar KLA (OFO,RK,PTS); several, Ana Res., Summer Lake WMA, 31 Mar LAK (DH); 20 pair, Stanfield Meadows, 11 Apr UMA (MD,MLD); 5, Painted Hills, 9 May WHE (PTS); 2, 1-84 near Hwy 207, 25 May MOR (PTS,MB,LS,MA)

**Yellow-headed Blackbird**
1, Fields, 1 Apr HAR (M); 1+, Burns, 13 May HAR (AR); first of season, airport pond, Bend, 16 Apr DES (HH,DH); 25, Baker City gravel pits, 25 May BAK (PTS,OFO)

**Great-tailed Grackle**
1, Malheur NWR hqtrs., 3 May HAR (PB,GJ,mob); 1, Burns, 20 May HAR (LH,SH); 1, Klamath Falls, 20 May XLA (KS)

**Common Grackle**
1 male & female, Fields, 5-8 May HAR (M)

**Brown-headed Cowbird**
87, Ukiah S.p, 11 May UMA (MD,MLD)

**Bullock's Oriole**
6, Wheeler county, 9 May WHE (PTS); pair nesting, Page Springs, 14 May HAR (AR)

**Purple Finch**
1 male, Squawback Rd., Sisters, 10 May DES (TJ,CM,GG,TL)

**Red Crossbill**
3, Indian Ford, 18 May DES (AR)

**White-winged Crossbill**
25, SE side of Mt. Hood, 4 Mar HDR (JD); 8, Tollgate, 28 Apr UMA (GS)

**Pine Siskin**
75, Hood River, 28 Mar HDR (PTS); many, Clear Lake, 16 May WAS (DL)

**Lesser Goldfinch**
8, west of Aukelope, 29 Mar WAS (PTS); 1 pair, west of Spray, 9 May WHE (PTS); 1, Page Springs, 14 May HAR (AR)

**Evening Grosbeak**
30, Hood River, 28 Mar HDR (PTS)

**Observers**
MA Martha Anderson; DB David Bailey; PB Phyllis Bailey; JL Jennifer & Lance Baker; MB Mike Bogar; CB Carla Burnside; CC Candice Cobb; BC Bonnie Comegys; AC Alan Contreras; TC Tom Crabtree; MID MerryLynn Denny; MD Mike Denny; BCD Bill & Chris Dowdy; SD Steve Dowlan; CD C. Dunfield; CE Cal Eishoff; DE Duncan Evered; AF Ann Frost; GS Glen Stevens; JG Jeff Gihigan; GG Greg Gilson; KG Keith Graves; WG Wink Gross; DH Dean Hale; LH Howard Horvath; SH Selba Hammond; CL Cindy Lawes; JJL Judie & Jerry Lear; AMG Alan McGie; PM Patty Meehan; JM Judy Meredith; EM Ely Messick; FM Frank Meyer; TAM Tom & Allison Mickel; CM Craig Miller; PAM Pat Muller; HH Harry Nehls; OFO OFO Birding Weekends; OL Clarence & Marilyn O'Leary; SO Sue Speegle; JES Jerry Smith; MAS Mary Anne Sohlstrom; KS Kevin Specker; LS Liba Stanek; GS Glen Stevens; BOS Bob Stewart; PTS Paul T. Sullivan; PSS Pat & Sharon Sweeney; KT Karen Theodore; LW Lois Walker; JW Jim Ward; JWM J. Wegner-Monroe; TW Tom Winers; BW Bing Wong

Above: Common Grackle, 5 May 1998 (single male, OBRC 511-98-23D) and 8 May 1998 (male and female, OBRC 511-98-23B), Fields, Harney Co. Photo/Maitreya.


Above: Nashville Warbler, 23 April 1998, a male at Detroit Flats, Santiam River, Marion Co. Photo/Stephen Dowlan. Left: Northern Flicker, a deformed bird in a backyard in Bend, Deschutes Co, 28 March 1998. We first saw it in November and then again in March. The second time I was able to get some pictures of it. Its upper mandible is about 5 inches long and curves to the side and down towards its belly. The lower mandible looks abnormal. Amazing as it seems, the bird seems to be surviving. We saw it scooping up seed beneath the seed feeder, then it went to a couple of other feeders and managed to get some seeds in its mouth. It looks like an adult bird so it is getting food somehow. We haven't seen it since 28 March 1998. Photo/Patty Meehan.
FIELDNOTES: Western Oregon, Spring 1998

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The weather this spring was dominated by El Niño influenced conditions. El Niño peaked in March and April and created great variations in weather conditions. Much of March and early April rain 5 to 7 degrees colder than normal and was very wet. In mid-April a warming trend occurred and by the end of April it reached 90 degrees F in the northern Willamette Valley. All of these changes affected bird movements to one degree or another. While most migrants arrived at expected dates, many observers commented on the large numbers of migrants that continued to pass at later than expected dates. In other words, the migration was quite drawn out. When temperatures began to moderate in mid-April, a wave of passerines was noted throughout the region. Large numbers were noted at prominent hotspots such as Skinner Butte in Eugene and Mt. Tabor in Portland. At the same time, the same thing was happening along the coast. On 22 and 23 April, TR, DL and RC reported very large numbers of birds migrating north. Up to 10,000 Pacific Loons, 1000+ Bonaparte's Gulls, 400-500 Caspian Terns, and 1000's of shorebirds were observed along the central coast. Prominent numbers continued after that but it appears that was the peak of the movement along the coast.

The format used for each sighting is: number of individuals, location, county, date, and observer initials. Abbreviations:
- m.ob many observers
- N.W.R. National Wildlife Refuge
- O.B.R.C. Oregon Birds Record Committee
- S.J.C.R. South Jetty of the Columbia River
- S.P. Sewage Pond

Red-throated Loon
There was a steady movement along the coast from mid-April to the end of the period (m.ob.).

ARCTIC LOON
1 was found in Yaquina Bay, Lincoln, 16 May and was present to near the end of the period (SR, TT, DP). If accepted by the O.B.R.C, this would constitute Oregon's first record. The presence of an unusually plumaged Pacific Loon in alternate plumage caused confusion at times and illustrates the care which must be taken in identifying little known species.

Pacific Loon
There was a heavy movement along the coast from mid-April through mid-May (m.ob.). Approximately 12,000 were at Bandon, Coos, 23 April (TR). Unusual inland, 1 was at the Fernhills Wetlands, Washington, 1 March (EK).

Common Loon
There was a steady movement along the coast during May (HN, MP). Several occurred inland at favored locations, as is usual (m.ob.).

Yellow-billed Loon
1 was found in Yaquina Bay, Lincoln, 14 March (JG, et al) but could not be relocated.

Horned Grebe
Unusual away from the coast, 2 were at the Fernhills Wetlands, Washington, 4 April (SO), 3 were there 9 April (HN, JG, GL) and 1 was there 28 May (HN).

Eared Grebe
Unusual away from the coast, 1 was at the Fernhills Wetlands, Washington, 11 April (DLu), 1 was there 16 May (HN) and 3 were at Ankeny N.W.R., Marion, 16 May (JS).

Western Grebe
The birds that breed at Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lane, were first seen 31 March (TM).

Clark's Grebe
Uncommon in Western Oregon, 1 was at the mouth of the Rogue River, Curry, 26 April (PS, NW), 1 was at Baskett Slough N.W.R., Polk, 1 May (WT), 2 were at Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lane, 3 May (DH) and 9 May (RR) and 1 was in Coos Bay, Coos, throughout the period (TR).

Laysan Albatross
A new high count for Oregon, 218, were observed on the pelagic trip out of Depoe Bay, Lincoln, 3-4 April (GG, MHu).

Northern Fulmar
51 were recorded 3-4 April out of Depoe Bay, Lincoln, (GG, MHu).

Sooty shearwater
109 were recorded 3-4 April out of Depoe Bay, Lincoln, (GG, MHu).

Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel
On 3-4 April the pelagic trip out of Depoe Bay, Lincoln, recorded 238, which is a very good number of birds for one day. Rarely seen near shore, 8 were inside Yaquina Bay, Lincoln, 21 May (OS, JG).

American White Pelican
Very unusual in western Oregon and especially so along the coast, 5 were seen at Tillamook Bay, Tillamook, 30 April (TJ). A group was at Howard Prairie Reservoir, Jackson, 30 April (ES), where it is an occasional visitor. 2 were at Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lane, in early March (DBr, DPe).

Brown Pelican
This species seems to be showing up earlier each year and was especially early this year due to the mild winter and spring. It is also possible that El Niño created poor ocean conditions in their nesting waters of southern California and northern Mexico causing an even earlier northerly dispersal. 1 was at the mouth of the Rogue River, Curry, 8 March (CD), an immature bird was at Florence, Lane, 14 March (RR), 1 was at the mouth of the Siuslaw River, Lane, 14 March (BN), 2 were at Coos Bay, Coos, 24 March (TR) and 1 was at the S.J.C.R., Clatsop, 12 April (MP). There was a heavy movement along the Curry-Co. coast in early May (DL, KC) and they were common along the coast afterwards (m.ob.).

Great Egret
Greater numbers of this species have been seen in western Oregon in recent years. 12+ nests were found at the rookery at Simpson Park, Coos, (TR) and 20 were there 17 April (DL, KC). 12 were at Scapoose Bottoms, Columbia, 1 March (SJ), 1 was near Corvallis, Benton, 26 March (JS), 1 was near Tillamook, Tillamook, 12 April (JG, GL), 1 was at Baskett Slough N.W.R., Polk, 12 April (PS), 6 were at Haynes Inlet, Coos Bay, Coos, 24 April (PS, et al) and 4 were at Baskett Slough N.W.R., Polk, 6 May (WT).

Snowy Egret
Unusual away from the southern coast, 2 were at Coos Bay, Coos, 19 March (TR) and 3 were there 25 March (SM).

Cattle Egret
1 was near Banks, Washington, 23 May (GG).

Black-crowned Night-Heron
Very unusual in western Oregon, a few were observed this spring. 2 immature birds were at Newport, Lincoln, 2 March (PS) and 1 was there 21 May (JJ). Several were seen flying along the coast near Brookings, Curry, 14 April (DM) and 2 were at Brookings, Curry, 25 April (PS, et al).

White-faced Ibis
Rare in western Oregon, 11 were near the Astoria Airport, Clatsop, 5 May (MP) for the second Clatsop Co. record.

Trumpeter Swan
An immature was observed at Fern Ridge Reserve, Lane, 2 May (JG).

Goose movements
Rick Krabbe reported being outdoors in Albany, Linn, the morning of 21 April when over 10,000 geese decided it was time to leave for the north country. He and co-workers watched in awe as waves after wave passed overhead.

Ross' Goose
Unusual in western Oregon, 1 was at Ankeny N.W.R., Marion, from 15 March to 20 April, (m.ob.) and 2 were at Baskett Slough N.W.R., Polk, 1 May (WT).

Brant
Unusual inland, 1 was at Finley N.W.R., Benton, 14 March (PV), 1 was at Baskett Slough N.W.R., Polk, 16 April (DK) and 1 was at Ankeny N.W.R., Marion, from 27 March to 17 April (SD). 1000 were at Coos Bay, Coos, 9 April (TR), a large number for one location. There was an unusually late and heavy movement along the coast near the end of the period (HN, MP).

Blue-winged Teal
This species made a very good showing this spring, turning up in larger than usual numbers (m.ob.). They also were found earlier than normal. 3 were at Coos Bay, Coos, 14 March (TR). Many others were reported from various coastal and Willamette Valley locations throughout the period (m.ob.).

Cinnamon Teal
First reported 23 March from Canary Road, Lane, (B&JZS). They were regular by mid-April (m.ob.).

Gadwall
A bird in Coos Bay, Coos, 29 May was very late (DL, KC).

Redhead
This species was reported in above average num-
bers both along the coast and in the Willamette Valley (m.ob.).

**Lesser Scap**
300 at Bybee Lake, Multnomah, 5 March were a large number for one location (DB).

**Harlequin Duck**
Aside from reports of wintering birds along the coast, a male was on the North Umpqua River, Douglas, 13 April (RM), a pair was seen along the Sanitarium at Fisherman’s Bend, Linn/Marion, 19 April (SD) and a pair was along a stretch of the upper McKenzie River, Lane, 20 April (JC) and 4 May (DH) that is known to be a breeding area.

**Oldsquaw**
This is an uncommon species in Oregon. 1 was at Coos Bay, Coos, 24 March (TR), 1 was at Crab Harbor, Tillamook Bay, Tillamook, 12 April (JG, GL) and 1 was at New River, Coos, 14 April (DL, KC).

**Surf Scoter**
Rare inland, 1 was at Baskett Slough N.W.R, Polk, 1 May (WT).

**Ruddy Duck**
A bird at Coos Bay, Coos, 25 May was very late (DL, KC).

**Turkey Vulture**
1 was at Baskett Slough N.W.R, Polk, 1 May (TR).

**White-tailed Kite**
Reports of lone birds came from near the radio station in Tillamook, Tillamook, 19 April (JG, JI, GL), along Arlie Road, Benton, 26 March (RH) and 14 April (VA, BC), Bandon, Coos, 22 April (DL, KC), New River, Coos, 22 April (DK, KC), in King’s Valley, Benton, 26 March (RIFS), Finley N.W.R, Benton, 5 April (CP), soaring over Eugene, Lane, 12 April (ARTM) and near Longon, Lincoln, 19 April (MW), 2 were observed courting along the Rogue River, Curry, 26 April (PS, et al).

**Broad-winged Hawk**
A vagrant to Oregon, an individual described as well marked was observed over Vineyard Mountain, Benton, 16 April (AF, no details).

**Rough-legged Hawk**
Last reported 11 April near Monmouth, Polk, (KKJR).

**Golden Eagle**
Unusual at such a late date in the Willamette Valley, 1 was at Baskett Slough N.W.R, Polk, 1 May (WT).

**Merlin**
1 at Pony Slough, Coos, on 7 May was a late migrant (TR).

**Gyrfalcon**
A vagrant in Oregon, 1 was at Baskett Slough N.W.R, Polk, 12 March (HD), 1 was at Finley N.W.R, Benton, 14 March (KR, JR) and an immature white form was seen at Bandon, Coos, 1 March (TR).

**Prairie Falcon**
Rare west of the Cascades, 1 was over Bunker Hill Rd., Marion, 6 March (JL) and 1 was near Tangent, Linn, 6 May (sde-HN).

**American Turkey**
7 were along Hwy. 101 about 5 miles north of Brookings, Curry, 22 March (CM) where they are not often reported from.

**Sandhill Crane**
Very unusual anywhere along the coast, 1 was at Floras Lake Bottomlands, Curry, 9 May (CD, MM, MS) for the second year in a row.

Black-bellied Plover
As expected, this species passed through western Oregon from early April to early May. An unusual number moved through the Willamette Valley, as well (m.ob.).

**American Golden-Plover**
This species is a very rare spring migrant. As is correctly pointed out by DL, spring sightings of Golden-Plovers should be made with care, as it is not known which of the two species is more common along the West Coast in the spring. DL also reports that molting birds are difficult to separate and even in the hand 7% of their mist netted birds are unidentifiable. Therefore, good notes at the time of sighting will help to sort out the migratory pattern of Golden-Plovers. A bird in breeding plumage was at the south jetty of the Suislaw River, Lane, 14 May (SG), 1 was seen at the S.J.C.R., Clatsop, 18 April (TB), 1 was at Bandon, Coos, 20 May (TR) and 1 was at Bandon, Coos, 23 May (DL, et al, details).

**Pacific golden-Plover**
Refer to above discussion regarding identification. Also very rare in spring and considered a vagrant inland, 1 was near Dayton, Yamhill, 17 April (GS), 1 was at Boiler Bay, Lincoln, 2 May (RK, DHZ, details, et al), 1 was at Pony Slough, Coos, 4 May (BF), 2 were there 21 May (TR) and 2 were at Bandon, Coos 11 May (TR). For a possible explanation of Golden-Plover occurrence this spring, see the weather discussion under Bristle-thighed Curlew.

**Semipalmated Plover**
100 at Pony Slough, Coos, (TR) 19 March was a large number so early in the spring. Numbers began to build up along the coast in mid-April (m.ob.) as expected. 1323 along Clatsop Beach, Clatsop, 3 May (MP) is a very large number for one location. Unusual inland, 1 was near Dayton, Yamhill, 17 April (FS), 1 was at Ankeny N.W.R, Marion, 26 April (EO) and 8 were there 8 May (SD).

**American Avocet**
Very unusual in western Oregon, 2 were at the South Jetty of the Suislaw River, Lane, 21 April (BAZS) and 1 was at Fernhill Wetlands, Washington, 2 May (SO, PS).

**Greater Yellowlegs**
This species arrived as expected in mid-March (m.ob.). The peak of migration was early to mid-April (m.ob.), again as expected. The largest number reported was 100 at New River, Coos, 22 April (TR).

**Lesser Yellowlegs**
This species is far less common than Greater Yellowlegs. They were first reported 5 April, when 1 was at Brownsville, Linn (MK). The high count was from New River, Coos, when 30 were there 22 April (TR).

**Solitary Sandpiper**
Typical small numbers were reported. 1 at E. E. Wilson S.W.A, Benton, 10 April (DBu) was very unusual. Early, 2 were there 28 April (AMc) and 1 was there 3 May (MH), 1 was at Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lane, 22 April (RF), 1 was at the Monmouth S.S.P, S. Coos, 24 April (WT), 1 was near Canby, Clackamas, 28 April (TS), 2 were there 30 April (PS), 1 was at Finley N.W.R, Benton, 30 April (TR) and 2 were at Ankeny N.W.R., Marion, 1 May (SD).

**Willet**
Rare in Western Oregon, 5 were at Pony Slough, Coos, 9 April (TR), 1 was there 28 April (TR) and 1 was at the S.J.C.R., Clatsop, 26 April (SW).

**Whimbrel**
As expected, this species arrived in early April with numbers peaking in late April and early May (m.ob.). The greatest numbers occurred in favored meadows near Tillamook, Tillamook, when 300 were observed 2 May (JG).

**Bristle-thighed Curlew**

Easily the birding event of the spring and arguably one of the most important events in recent years, 7 to 9 surprised and delighted Oregon observers in early to mid-May. This is one of the rarest of North American shorebirds and its population is small. Its breeding range is restricted to the northernmost Polynesian islands. It occurs in Hawaii as a passage migrant. Prior to this year there was only one documented occurrence in North America outside of its breeding range, a bird in Grant Bay, British Columbia, Canada in May 1969. There is one record for Oregon, a bird at Bandon in September 1981, accepted by the O.B.R.C. based on written descriptions. The probable cause for their occurrence here is weather related. One possible scenario is that El Niño created a seasonally anomalous pattern north of Hawaii in early May. This established an eastward flow across the Central Pacific. This large, low pressure, cyclonic pattern remained in place for a week or so off our coast and drew air from Hawaii. Also in early May, a cold front moved southward from the Gulf of Alaska. This possible northward migrating curlews ran into this cold front. They would have encountered strong headwinds and showers. They may have eventually tried of fighting these adverse conditions and veered eastward towards our forobitus coast. The first bird was seen at Floras Lake, New River, Coos, 6 May while DL and KC were conducting a shorebird survey. Then on 9 May HN found 2 at the S.J.C.R., Clatsop. MP saw them later that day. Then 1 was observed at Yaquina Bay, Newport, Lincoln, 13 May by RL and others. Eventually, 2 birds utilized Yaquina Bay. On the 14 May, HN observed 5 fly past the shorebird ponds at S.J.C.R. Then one was found at Bandon Marsh, Coos, 22 May by SB. It is not known if the Floras Lake bird and the Bandon Marsh bird were different individuals. The last sighting dates are: Yaquina Bay 14 May; Floras Lake, 20 May; S.J.C.R. 21 May; Bandon Marsh 23 May. Thanks to MP for maintaining a great web page with all the latest info while this exciting event was taking place.

**Long-billed Curlew**
Rare in Western Oregon, 7 were observed this spring 1 was at Pony Slough, Coos, at the very early date of 19 March (TR), 1 was near Tillamook, Tillamook, 19 April (MF), 1 was on Bayouze Spit, Tillamook, 19 April (JG, JJ, SR, GG), 1 was at New River, Coos, 22 April (DL, KC), 1 was on the North Spit, Coos, 8 May (DL, KC), 1 was in the Pistol River meadows, Curry, 9 May (AB), 1 was at Bandon Marsh, Coos, 11 May (DK, LC) and 1 was on the North Spit, Coos, 19 May (DL, KC).

**Marbled Godwit**
Uncommon in Western Oregon, 40 were reported this spring, all but one along the coast (m.ob.). 1 was early 18 March at Coos Bay, Coos, (TR) and all others were from the expected mid-
April to mid-May window. Very unusual inland, 1 was near Creswell, Lane, 24 May (SN).

**Ruddy Turnstone**
Very unusual inland, 2 were at Mohoh Fonds, Marion, 15 May (SD, JL) for a possible first county record.

**Black Turnstone**
Although a common wintering bird along the coast, 100 at the Bay City Oyster Plant, Tillamook, 14 March was a large concentration (CM).

**Surfbird**
3 at Yaquina Bay, Lincoln, 28 May were late and the last wintering birds reported (RL).

**Red Knot**
As expected, small numbers were reported from mid-Arto to mid-May (m.ob.). 1 was very early at Seal Rock State Park, Lincoln, 14 March (BN).

**Sanderling**
MP reported good numbers along Clatsop Beach, Clatsop, during May. High counts were there 1029, 3 May and 2000, 17 May. Rare inland, 2 were at the Mohoh Fonds, Marion, 13 May (SD, JL).

**Western Sandpiper**
Peak numbers occurred during mid to late April, as expected (m.ob.). Concentrations reported were 6000 at New River, Coos, 1000 at Bandon, Coos, 22 April (TR) and 2000 at Pony Slough, Coos, 28 April (TR). Smaller numbers were reported along the coast through the end of the period (m.ob.).

**Least Sandpiper**
Migration peaked in late April and the first week of May (m.ob.) as expected and quickly trailed off. A few were reported through the end of the period (HN, et al).

**Wilson's Phalarope**
Very unusual in western Oregon, several were reported. Nesting was suspected at Basket Slough N.W.R., Polk, (WT), which is rare. 1 was at Fernhill Wetlands, Washington, 2 May (SO), 2 were there 19 May (DiU) and 2 were there 28 May (HN). 2 were near Creswell, Lane, 30 May (SN) and 2 were at Ankeny N.W.R., Marion, 30 May (SD).

**Red Phalarope**
1 was at Bandon, Coos, 24 March (DV), a very early date. Perhaps this individual was a bird that wintered in Oregon waters. 44 were seen off Depoe Bay, Lincoln, 3-4 April (GG, MHu), also slightly early. Rare inland, a very large group of 40 birds were near Creswell, Lane, 24 May (SN).

**Franklin's Gull**
Rare in western Oregon at any season, 1 to 3 were at Yaquina Bay, Lincoln, from 19 May to the end of the period (GG, RB, JS, JL). 1 was seen there 29 May (m.ob.).

**Bonaparte's Gull**
This species was first noted in early April as expected. Heavy movements were seen along the coast to mid-May (MP, et al). A high count of over 2000 was reported from Bandon, Coos, 23 April (TR). Uncommon inland, several were observed in the Willamette Valley at appropriate bodies of water (m.ob.).

**Heermann's Gull**
Very unusual were the small number of individuals scattered along the coast throughout the period (m.ob.). 14 were at Bandon, Coos, (TR), the largest number noted early in the period. Usually they do not arrive in Oregon until May or June. This year they were regular along the entire coast by early May (m.ob.).

**Mew Gull**
Large numbers were along the coast and in the Willamette Valley through mid-March, after which their numbers quickly tapered off (m.ob.).

**Herring Gull**
A movement of sub-adults was seen from the S.J.R., Clatsop, 14 May (MP).

**Glaucous Gull**
This species was reported from our area mostly during March, which is typical. 1 was south of Monmouth, Polk, from the beginning of the period to mid-March (WT), 1 was at the mouth of the Rogue River, Curry, 8 March (CD) and 1 was there 15 April (CD), an immature was west of McMinnville, Yamhill, 15 March (PS, MAS), 1 was at Newport, Lincoln, 15 March (PS, MAS, RS), and 1 was at Nehalem S.P., Tillamook, 16 March (CR), 1 was on Sauvie Island, Multnomah, 28 March (RL) and 1 was at the Neskia Meadows, Tillamook, 12 April (HN).

**Black-legged Kittiwake**
This species was conspicuous along the coast throughout March (m.ob.). Rare inland, 1 was near Monmouth, Polk, to 3 March (AF, et al) and 1 was at Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lane, 4 March (DBr).

**Sabine's Gull**
1 was seen out of Depoe Bay, Lincoln, 3 April (GG, MHu), a very surprising 20 were seen at Bandon, Coos, (TR) and 1 was at Yaquina Bay, Lincoln, 24 May (RB).

**Caspian Tern**
This species appeared first in mid-March, as expected (m.ob.). Large numbers were noted along the coast by mid-April, with 500 seen at New River, Coos, 22 April (TR, DL).

**Common Tern**
This species usually arrives in Oregon in late April to early June, so 1 off of Ecola State Park, Clatsop, 29 March (MP) was very early.

**Forster's Tern**
Rare west of the Cascades, 1 was at Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lane, 18 April (AF).

**Black Tern**
Rare west of the Cascades except at Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lane, where a small number was there 2 May (JG). 1 was in the Willamette Valley, Marion, 2 May (P-R), and 4 were at Fernhill Wetlands, Washington, 31 May (SR).

**Seabirds**
El Niño also impacted nesting seabirds. Common Murres began abandoning nesting colonies in the first week of June and by mid-June, coastal surveys revealed some colonies completely abandoned and others in the process of abandonment. A few colonies persisted, such as the one at Yaquina Head, Lincoln, and some murres were observed. Overall, for murres it will be a poor year as expected (m.ob.). 14 were at Ecola State Park, Clatsop, 29 March (MP), confirmed it would be the first record for that area of Oregon.

**Vaux's Swift**
First noted 15 April in Corvallis, Benton (DBe).

**Costa's Hummingbird**
Rare in Oregon, this species has occurred in the Rogue Valley for several winters and springs in recent years. 1 visited a feeder in Grants Pass, Josephine, during the winter and most of the spring (DV).

**Calliope Hummingbird**
Unusual in western Oregon away from the Cascades, several were seen in the Willamette Valley and along the coast. 1 visited a feeder in Lebanon, Unn, 22 March through the end of the period (BT). 1 at Detroit Flats, Detroit, Marion, 18 April (SD), 1 was in Astoria, Clatsop, 20 April (LC), 1 was near Silverton, Marion, 17 May (PR), 1 was in Eugene, Lane, 18 May (DG) and 1 was on Mt. Tabor, Portland, Multnomah, 25 April (GL).

**Rufous Hummingbird**
First noted 4 March when individuals were in Astoria, Clatsop, (MC), Oceanaside, Tillamook, (RL), Elmira, Lane, (DP) and Colusburg, Lane, (RR). By mid-March they were common throughout the region.

**Lewis' Woodpecker**
Very rare along the coast, 2 were in the Coquille Valley, Coos, 29 March (TR). There are very few records for Coos Co.

**Red-naped Sapsucker**
A vagrant to western Oregon away from the Cascades, a few were noted this spring in the Willamette.
Valley. 1 was near Grande Ronde, Polk, 18 April (PV), 1 was at Virginia Lake, Sauvie Island, Multnomah, 19 April (BT), and 1 was near Philomath, Benton, 22 April (KJ, F). Olive-sided Flycatcher Slightly early, one was in Portland, Multnomah, 24 April (BO).

Western Wood-Pewee First noted 2 May at Mt. Pisgah, Lane, (AC, DG).

Willow Flycatcher A late arrival in our region, the first was slightly ahead of schedule 2 May at the old Willamette dump, Lane, (ARTM).

Hammond Flycatcher First noted near Coburg, Lane, 18 April (RR).

Dusky Flycatcher An uncommon transient west of the Cascades. A small number nest in the Coast Range in appropriate habitat. First noted 24 April on Mt. Tabor, Portland, Multnomah, (HN).

Gray Flycatcher Rare in western Oregon, 1 was at Detroit Flats, Detroit, Marion, 27 April (SD), where they seem to be annual in very small numbers.

Pacific-slope Flycatcher First noted 18 April in Brookings, Curry (DM).

Black Phoebe Uncommon away from the southern coast, the Rogue Valley and lower Coquille Valley. 1 was at Alton-Baker Park, Eugene, Lane, 2 April (ide RR) and was at the golf course in Cresswell, Lane, throughout March (DH).

Say's Phoebe This species is a very uncommon transient along the coast, especially in the spring, and in the interior valleys of western Oregon. 1 was at Ripplebrook, southeast of Estacada, Clackamas, 17 March (CS), I was at Detroit Flats, Detroit, Marion, 25 March (JL) and 4 April (SD) and 1 was at the North Spit of Coos Bay, Coos, 1 May (DL, KG).

Ash-throated Flycatcher First noted 23 April in Grants Pass, Josephine, (DV) where it is common. A vagrant elsewhere in western Oregon, 1 was at Vaquina Bay, Lincoln, 23 April (DB), and 1 was there 26 April (CS, JS), 1 was at the Janus Flat near Pistol River, Curry, 26 April (DM, NW, PS et al) and 1 was at Brookings, Curry, 28 April (DM).

Western Kingbird First noted 18 April in the Rogue Valley (DV) where it is common and just south of Cape Blanco, Curry (TW). This species staged a mini invasion into western Oregon this spring. Very uncommon along the coast, TW had quite a number at his ranch property just south of Cape Blanco. Beginning 18 April there were anywhere from 10 to 20 birds there and several lingered to the end of the period. There were 5 along Oceanview Dr, Brookings, Curry, 25 April (PS, et al), several were still in the area 25 May (DM) and 2 were at the North Spit of Coos Bay, Coos, throughout May (TR, DL, et al). They were reported the length of the Willamette Valley, with at least 10 seen (m.ob.).

Eastern Kingbird This species is an unusual transient through western Oregon that typically arrives in late May, so the bird at E. E. Wilson SWA, Benton, 25 April (SL) was very early. Also a bit early was the individual near the Newport Airport, Lincoln, 5 May (BL).

Purple Martin First noted 11 April on Sauvie Island, Multnomah, and (BT).

Violet-green Swallow First noted 2 March in Grants Pass, Josephine, (DV), they were already at the northern end of the Willamette Valley on Sauvie Island, Multnomah, 8 March (JM).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow First noted 11 March at Jerry's Flat, Curry, (CD).

Bank Swallow This species is a rare transient west of the Cascades. 1 was at Jerry's Flat, Curry, 9 May (CD, AD, MS, MM) and 1 was at Nesika Beach, Curry, 23 May (NW).

Cliff Swallow First noted 18 March at Myrtle Point, Coos, and (JT).

Barn Swallow First noted 30 March near Conical Point, Jackson, (DV).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet A migratory movement was noted in Grants Pass, Josephine, 12 April (DV) and 250, an unusually large number, were on Mt. Tabor, Portland, Multnomah, 18 April (GL).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher Rogue Valley birders feel numbers are increasing in their area (SJ, et al). They are being reported again this year from Mt. Pisgah, Lane, with the first reported 9 May (IC, TM).

Mountain Bluebird Rare away from the Cascades, 1 was near Canby, Clackamas, 28 March (DF).

Townsend's Solitaire An unusual migrant in the Willamette Valley and along the coast. 1 was southwest of Eugene, Lane 26 March (PW), 10 were on Mt. Tabor, Portland, Multnomah, 18 to 22 April (HN, GL), 1 was in Hammond, Clatsop, 18 April (MP) and 1 was in Astoria, Clatsop, 2 April (MP).

Swainson's Thrush This species typically arrives in early May but this spring there were 2 reports of early birds. 1 was along Indian Creek, Coos Co, 19 March (JT) and 1 was in Myrtle Point, Coos, 20 March (TR). Many others were reported throughout the region beginning 10 May, a much more expected date (m.ob.).

Northern Mockingbird Rare in western Oregon, 5 were reported this spring. 1 was present from the winter period to early March in Florence, Lane, (YF), 1 was in Eugene, Lane, 19 April (RR, et al), 1 was in Portland, Multnomah, 26 April (JG), and 1 was at the Elk River Bottomlands south of Cape Blanco, Curry, 5 May (TW) and 1 was at Days Creek, Douglas, 28 May (RS).

Sage Thrasher Rare in western Oregon, 1 was the Elk River Bottomlands south of Cape Blanco, Curry, 30 April to 5 May (TW, et al).

Brown Thrasher Rare anywhere in Oregon, 1 was near Brownsville, Lane, from the winter period to 3 April (BC, et al).

Cedar Waxwing Uncommon throughout western Oregon this spring (m.ob.).

Loggerhead Shrike Rare in western Oregon, 1 was at Detroit Flats, Marion, 14 March (SD), 25 March (JL) and again 5 April (SD), 1 was at Toketee, Douglas, 11 April (K6), 1 was near Tillamook, Tillamook, 18 April (PV, WY) and 1 was near Dayton, Yamhill, 22 April (FS).

Cassin's Vireo First noted 7 April at Skinner Butte, Eugene, Lane (DJ).

Warbling Vireo This species usually arrives in mid to late April, so 1 in Corvallis, Benton, 20 March (AF) was very early. Others were reported in good numbers beginning 29 April, a more expected time (m.ob.).

Red-eyed Vireo First noted 26 May at Skinner Butte, Lane, (JC, TT, TM).

Tennessee Warbler Rare anywhere in Oregon but especially so in spring in western Oregon, 1 was near Gold Beach, Curry, 12 May (CD).

Orange-crowned Warbler First noted 8 March at Jerry's Flat, Curry, (CD).

Nashville Warbler First noted 16 April at Skinner Butte, Eugene, Lane, and (DW).

Yellow Warbler First noted 16 April at Skinner Butte, Eugene, Lane (DW).

Yellow-rumped Warbler This species winters in our region in numbers that fluctuate year to year. A large movement was noted in Grants Pass, Josephine, 12 April (DV) and a very large movement was observed in northwest Oregon in late April (m.ob.) with numbers dropping off quickly after that.

Black-throated Gray Warbler First noted 4 April on Sauvie Island, Multnomah, (DR).

Townsend's Warbler This is another species that can winter in western Oregon, though in much smaller numbers than Yellow-rumped Warbler. A large movement was observed throughout the Willamette Valley 2 April and 3 April (m.ob.). A movement was also noted in Brookings, Curry, 12 April (DM).

Hermits Warbler First noted 16 April in Eugene, Lane, and (OH).

Palm Warbler Very rare in spring, 1 was at the Corvallis Airport, Benton, 1 March (JP), 1 was in North Bend, Coos, 18 March (TR) and may have overwintered there, 1 was at the S.J.C.R., Clatsop, 5 April (MP) and 1 was along the Wilson River near Tillamook, Tillamook, 12 April (JG, GL).

MacGillivray's Warbler First noted 19 April in Medford, Jackson, (GS).

Common Yellowthroat First noted 3 March, slightly early, in Central Point, Jackson, (DV) and at Jerry's Flat, Curry, (CD).

Wilson's Warbler First noted 11 April west of Eugene, Lane, (BN), slightly earlier than usual.

Yellow-breasted Chat First noted 25 April near the Winchuck River, Curry, (PS, et al).

Western Tanager First noted 18 April in NW Portland, Multnomah, (NG).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak
This species is one of the more expected vagrants to Oregon. A male was at Mt. Pisgah, Lane, 4 May, a female was at Newport, Lincoln, 25 May (BH), another male was in North Portland, Multnomah, 28 May (EB) and it was at Scappoose, Columbia, 25 May (JSa).

Black-headed Grosbeak
First noted 18 April in Roseburg, Douglas, (ED).

American Tree Sparrow
A bird discovered during the winter at Ankeny N.W.R., Marion, was last seen 2 March (SD, et al).

Breuner's Sparrow
Wary in western Oregon, it was at Detroit Flats, Detroit, Marion, 18 April (SD), where it has been annual in the last few years.

Vesper Sparrow
BA is working on the final report of a two-year study of Willamette Valley grassland birds for the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife. He points out that over 90% of the valley is privately owned and that the future of grassland birds depends upon working with private landowners to provide grassland bird friendly habitat. He reports that this species has found a niche in Christmas tree farms. Also, their distribution is defined by lightly grazed pastures with scattered shrubs and the before mention tree farms.

Lark Sparrow
Rare in western Oregon away from the Rogue and Umpqua Valleys, several were seen this spring elsewhere. It was at Bond Lane, Lane, 8 March (RR) and 20 March (PS, MLo), it was near Brownsville, Linn, 14 March (JP), it was near Harrisburg, Linn, 14 March (JP), it was at Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lane, 18 April (AE), it was near Junction City, Lane, 18 April (AE), it was south of Cape Blanco, Curry, 4 May (TW), it was near Glide, Douglas, 24 May (RM) and it was near Scappoose, Columbia, 26 May (JSa).

Grasshopper Sparrow
BA reports that abundance was a pleasant surprise in 1997. Almost all sightings were on private land, so it is possible that the birding community did not know of these small populations.

Fox Sparrow
The red form, or Eastern Fox Sparrow, was reported from near Coburg, Lane, from 1 March through 3 April (RR). This is a complex group and the taxonomy and distribution is being worked on around North America. Detailed notes of observations made in various parts of the state at all seasons may help in this endeavor.

Harris' Sparrow
Rare in Oregon, it visited a feeder in North Portland, Multnomah, 15 May (TC), a fairly late date.

Tricolored Blackbird
4 males and 3 females were at their small breeding location in North Portland 18 April (DB). This site has suffered degradation over the past few years and it remains to be seen if successful breeding takes place this year.

Yellow-headed Blackbird
This species is a local and uncommon summer resident in western Oregon. 20+ reports were received this spring from various appropriate locations (m.o.b.), slightly more than normal. It is a vagrant to the coast where it was seen at Bayocean, Tillamook, 16 May (fide MT).

Hooded Oriole
First noted 18 April in Roseburg, Douglas, (ED).

Bullock's Oriole
Highly unusual was an immature that ate sunflower seeds at a feeder in Zena, northwest of Salem, Marion, on the very early date of 14 to 21 March (RC, et al). More expected were the flush of arrivals beginning 18 April (m.o.b.).

Pine Siskin
Scarce throughout the Oregon region throughout the period (m.o.b.).

Evening Grosbeak
Good numbers arrived on the Oregon State University campus, Benetton, 31 March (TR) and by 15 April were numerous there (TR, AE). Not many were reported from elsewhere in the region.

Thanks to sub-regional editors Colin Dillingham and Harry Nehls. Additional notes were gleaned from the following publications: The Chat, Audubon Society of Corvallis; The Quail, Lane County Audubon Society; O.B.O.L., Audubon Warbler, Portland Audubon Society; The Chat, Rogue Valley Audubon Society; The Kestrel, Salem Audubon Society; The Siskin, Siskiyou Audubon Society; The Sandpiper, Yaquina Birders and Naturalists. Thanks to the fieldnotes editors of these publications.

Observes


Below: Black-legged Kittiwake, 3 March 1998. Powers Pond, Powers, Coos Co. Photo/Betsy Howell. "On 3 March 1998 I found a dead Black-legged Kittiwake at the Powers County Park Pond, Powers, OR (T31S, R12W, Sec 12, NESW). It was lying at the water's edge and had no marks or abrasions of any kind. I took pictures and then donated the bird to the Ashland Forensics Lab." Betsy Howell, Powers Ranger Station.
Top: Pacific (left) and Arctic Loons; above: Arctic Loon, 22 May 1998, a bird in basic (winter) plumage, Yaquina Bay, Lincoln Co. Photos/Eric Horvath.

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- 10 December 1998, fall (Aug-Nov) field notes to fieldnotes editors
- 12-15 December 1998, OFO Birding Weekend to Wallowa County
- 23-24 January 1999, OFO Birding Weekend to Union Co.
- 15 February 1999, 1998 Listing Results due
- 27-28 February 1999, OFO Birding Weekend to the Willamette Valley