

SWOC TALK

JULY-AUG, 1976

Newsletter of the Southern Willamette Ornithological Club

Volume 2, Number 4

MEETINGS

The next meeting of SWOC will be Sunday, October 17, 1976 at 7:30 PM at the conference room on the third floor of Science III, University of Oregon campus, Eugene. If you have ever dreamt of birdwatching in Trinidad, be sure to attend this meeting; Larry McQueen will discuss his trip there this summer. Also, there will be a slide report of a trip this summer to Goat Island National Wildlife Refuge near Brookings, Oregon and slides of the Bar-tailed Godwit found recently at Bandon by Tom Lund will be shown. This promises to be an exciting meeting.

CONTENTS

In this issue:

- Comment is made on the idea of a statewide ornithological organization
- The third preliminary copy of the state bird check-list being prepared by SWOC is presented
- Dan Gleason discusses attacks by Ospreys on Bald Eagles
- Chip Jobanek reports on research on storm-petrels on the Oregon coast
- A map details Wrentit distribution in Oregon

BUSINESS

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1977 dues are payable NOW. SWOC has \$121.96 in its checking account, with an additional \$10 to be deposited as the first, and only, 1977 dues received. Between 26 October and 3 December, please mail dues to Dan Gleason, Biology Department, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403. Before and after those dates, respectively, dues may be mailed to the SWOC address. (as a reminder, dues are \$5.00.)

The second annual Alfred Cooper Shelton Award, given to support worthy ornithological projects in Oregon, will be presented in late spring or early summer, 1977. Applications are welcomed now.

There has been a suggestion that SWOC establish and maintain a slide file of birds. This would be available for use by SWOC members in programs or demonstrations and to organizations such as local school districts to use for educational purposes. Let us know your ideas on this, and if you have good slides, get them ready.

COMMENT

On 1 May 1976, birdwatchers from around the state, meeting in Eugene, expressed interest in establishing a state-wide ornithological organization. It was generally recognized that the purpose of such an organization would be to enhance communication between Oregon birdwatchers, this to be accomplished through regularly scheduled meetings and through a regularly appearing publication, such as a newsletter; the organization would collect dues to support these projects financially. In order to develop fully the organizational ideas presented at this meeting, a steering committee was formed.

As a member of that steering committee, I have frequently reflected on the necessity of a state-wide organization to the Oregon birdwatching community. As my ideas differ somewhat from the general attitude I perceived at the May meeting, let me briefly present them here for consideration.

The primary goal of the organization is to enhance communication between birdwatchers. Do we really need a formally-structured, dues-collecting organization to do that? I suggest instead that we hold annual (or semi-annual, if preferred) conferences, where birdwatchers meet to informally discuss what is of interest to them. Instead of a newsletter, I suggest that proceedings of that conference be printed and mailed to participants; printing costs could easily be covered by a small conference participation fee. The cost per individual would certainly be less than dues and the problem to a newsletter editor or committee of constantly digging for good material to publish would be avoided. These conferences could be coordinated by different organizations or individuals annually. Of course, each conference would be accompanied by a weekend of good birdwatching.

Space does not permit me to expand upon these ideas further or to mention other suggestions, but I hope that what I have said will stimulate discussion of these ideas and reconsideration of ideas generated at the May meeting. As way of summary, let me say that I have been unable, from the start, to see the value of a formally-structured, dues-collecting organization when a more simple, lossely-structured alternative will do the same job as well, if not better.

Chip Jobanek

CHECK-LIST

On the following pages is the third preliminary copy of SWOC's Oregon bird check-list. This is not a final copy - it is printed here in the hope that any mistakes or inconsistencies may be corrected before the final printing. Of course, the final list will be in much different form, with typed symbols, the area symbols probably in bold-face for ease of recognition and distinction from status and season symbols, and printed on card-stock and folded so that it can be pocketed.

I especially desire comments on those species for which details are specifically requested; many of those are single person or party sightings which I have heard about second- or third-hand. On the final copy of the check-list, species for which I have no details of the record will be listed with an asterisk (*), indicating "no details available to the compiler."

Please find time to review the list and send your comments to me. I have two different addresses, to be used at different times. If you mail your comments before 1 November or after 3 December, send them to:

Chip Jobanek
38713 McKenzie Highway
Springfield, OR 97477

If you mail on or between 1 November or 3 December, send them to:

Mr. George A. Jobanek
BOQ
c/o Commanding Officer
U.S. Naval Station,
Midway Atoll
Box 1
FPO San Francisco, CA
96614

The reason for the different names is that while on Midway conducting an ornithological research project, my gracious hosts, the U.S. Navy, know me by my "real" name.

Again, please find time to review the list and respond. I look forward to receiving your comments.

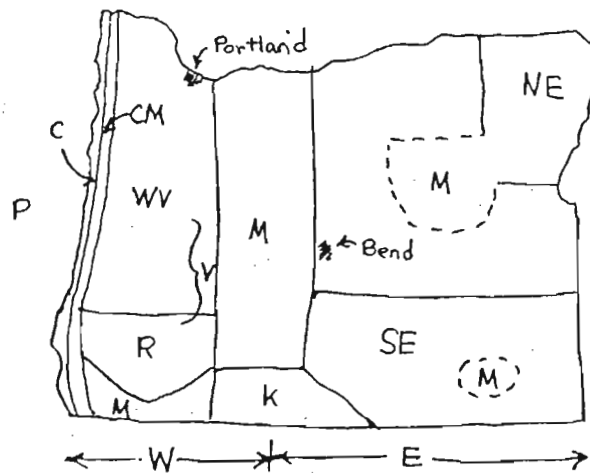
Chip Jobanek

KEY TO SYMBOLS

Areas

All species are expected in available habitat throughout areas indicated; statewide, if not indicated.

- W west (all areas west of crest of Cascades)
- E east (all areas east of crest of Cascades, including Klamath area)
- P pelagic (open sea beyond all range of vision from shore to 200 miles from shore)
- C coast (narrow zone from west base of Coast Mountains west to include sea within all range of vision from shore)
- I inland (all areas or any location within the state excluding the coast)
- CM Coast Mountains
- WV Willamette Valley (including Portland and Sauvie Island)
- R Rogue Valley area (may also include Umpqua Valley)
- V interior western valleys (Willamette, Umpqua, Rogue)
- M mountains (Cascades, mostly east of the crest; Wallowas; Blue Mts.; Strawberry Range; Ochocos; Siskiyou)
- K Klamath area
- D desert (including Bend, Sisters and The Dalles)
- NE northeast corner
- SE southeast corner



Caution: This map is diagrammatic and does not indicate precise boundaries

Status

- ⊕ breeds; present all year
- + breeds; present mostly during breeding season. Not expected to winter
- ⊕_s breeds; found all year but most common in summer
- ⊕_w breeds; found all year but most common in winter
- records for every month of the year, but does not breed. (When modified by season, such as O_{sp} or O_f, indicates records for every month of the year, but most common in those seasons)
- () restricted; limited in distribution (not found in all available habitat)

All species common, or at least expected on a regular basis, within season unless indicated by the following symbols:

- r rare, or not common, but regular (expected every year)
- (r) regular, but not every year
- o occasional; irregular (occurrence unpredictable)
- a accidental (1-2 records; not expected)
- h hypothetical (generally one sight record by single observer or party)
- u status unknown

Seasons

- sp spring (generally March, April, May)
- s summer (generally June, July, August)
- f fall (generally September, October, November)
- w winter (generally December, January, February)

Examples

- Spf_{ow} = common spring and fall, occasional in winter
- rs_{pf} = uncommon spring and fall
- +(M)/sp_fw_w/r_spf_E = restricted breeding in mountains; common spring, fall, and winter throughout western Oregon, in available habitat; not common, but regular, in eastern Oregon, spring and fall

Caution

The symbols used on this list designate broad, general categories that are oversimplified for convenience. Do not expect precision. For more thorough information, contact local birdwatchers.

Names and sequence in accordance with the AOU Check-list of North American Birds, fifth edition and its supplements.

GAVIIFORMES

- ___ Common Loon spfw,os/rSE
- ___ Yellow-billed Loon ofwC
- ___ Arctic Loon spfw,os C/r WV/aM,SE/hK
- ___ Red-throated Loon spfw,os C/r WV/hD
- ___ loon sp.

PODICIPEDIFORMES

- ___ Red-necked Grebe spfw C/oI/+ (R),(K)
- ___ Horned Grebe spfw W/ospM/+ SE
- ___ Eared Grebe spw/+owE
- ___ Western Grebe OC,WV/rs spfw R/+owE
- ___ Pied-billed Grebe ⊕

PROCELLARIIFORMES

- ___ Short-tailed Albatross aP
- ___ Black-footed Albatross OP/hC
- ___ Laysan Albatross ospfwP
- ___ Northern Fulmar spfw P/f,rwC
- ___ Pink-footed Shearwater spf P/r spfC
- ___ Flesh-footed Shearwater oP
- ___ New Zealand Shearwater fP
- ___ Sooty Shearwater spst P/sC
- ___ Short-tailed Shearwater oP,C
- ___ Manx Shearwater osp
- ___ Mottled (=Scaled) Petrel aP
- ___ Fork-tailed Storm-petrel OP/+(C)
- ___ Leach's Storm-petrel spsf P/+C/a WV,R,M
- ___ Wilson's Storm-petrel hC details?

PELECANIFORMES

- ___ White Pelican aC/ofw WV,R/+ow K,SE
- ___ Brown Pelican sfC/hWV
- ___ Double-crested Cormorant ⊕C/O WV,R/+M,SE
- ___ Brandt's Cormorant wP/⊕C
- ___ Pelagic Cormorant wP/⊕C
- ___ cormorant sp.
- ___ Magnificent Frigate-bird aP,C,D

CICONIIFORMES

- ___ Great Blue Heron ⊕
- ___ Green Heron ⊕s W/ospSE
- ___ Cattle Egret ow
- ___ Great Egret O/+ow K,SE
- ___ Snowy Egret aC,WV,R,D/+ow K,SE
- ___ Louisiana Heron aWV,SE
- ___ Black-crowned Night Heron ospfwC/ospfw WV/
- ___ Least Bittern ospfw,R/+ (K),(SE) [⊕R,K/+owSE
- ___ American Bittern ⊕W/+owE

___ White-faced Ibis aC/+ SE

ANSERIFORMES

- ___ Mute Swan ⊕C,D ← details? south of the border?
- ___ Bewick's Swan aK
- ___ Whistling Swan spfw/rs SE
- ___ Trumpeter Swan aW/⊕SE
- ___ Canada Goose ⊕w
- ___ Brant aC
- ___ Black Brant spwC/oI
- ___ Emperor Goose oC,WV,K/a SE
- ___ White-fronted Goose spf,rw
- ___ Snow Geese spf,rw
- ___ Snow Goose (blue phase) r spf E
- ___ Ross' Goose aW/r spf,osw E
- ___ Fulvous Tree Duck aC + details? escapes?
- ___ Mallard ⊕
- ___ Black Duck aWV,SE
- ___ Gadwall spfw,rs W/⊕K,E
- ___ Pintail spfw,rs W/⊕K,E
- ___ "Eurasian" Green-winged Teal aC,WV,D
- ___ "American" Green-winged Teal spfw/⊕SE
- ___ Baikal Teal aWV
- ___ Blue-winged Teal +ow
- ___ Cinnamon Teal +ow
- ___ European Wigeon r spfw
- ___ American Wigeon spfw/⊕(SE)
- ___ Northern Shoveler spfw,os W/⊕E
- ___ Wood Duck ⊕
- ___ Redhead spfw W/⊕E
- ___ Ring-necked Duck spfw W/+ (M),(SE)
- ___ Canvasback spfw W/⊕E
- ___ Greater Scaup spfw W/a SE
- ___ Lesser Scaup spfw W/⊕K,SE
- ___ Tufted Duck aWV
- ___ Common Goldeneye spw
- ___ Barrow's Goldeneye r spw /+ M
- ___ Bufflehead spfw /+ (M)
- ___ Oldsquaw rw C/a WV,R,K,SE
- ___ Harlequin Duck wC/ospfw WV/+ (M)
- ___ King Eider aC ← details?
- ___ White-winged Scoter OC/oI
- ___ Surf Scoter OC/oI
- ___ Black Scoter spfw,rs C/a SE
- ___ Ruddy Duck spfw W/⊕E
- ___ Hooded Merganser ⊕
- ___ Common Merganser ⊕
- ___ Red-breasted Merganser spfw C/ofw WV,R
- ___ duck sp.

FALCONIFORMES

sub included

- ___ Turkey Vulture +,ow
- ___ California Condor extirpated, formerly ⊕W,M
- ___ White-tailed Kite h C,M,D/ospw, ⊕+ WV,R
- ___ Goshawk r +,rw W/⊕E
- ___ Sharp-shinned Hawk ⊕w
- ___ Cooper's Hawk ⊕w
- ___ Red-tailed Hawk ⊕
- ___ Red-shouldered Hawk oC/hWV/aSE
- ___ Swainson's Hawk ofw W/r+ E
- ___ Rough-legged Hawk spfw
- ___ Ferruginous Hawk ow W/r⊕E
- ___ Golden Eagle r spfw W/rs R/⊕E
- ___ Bald Eagle ⊕C/r spfw W/+ M/spfw k,D,SE
- ___ Marsh Hawk ⊕
- ___ Osprey +,ow
- ___ Gyrfalcon ospw ← details?
- ___ Prairie Falcon a+, ofw W/⊕E
- ___ Peregrine Falcon r ⊕
- ___ Merlin r spfw
- ___ American Kestrel ⊕
- ___ hawk sp.

GALLIFORMES

- ___ Blue Grouse ⊕
- ___ Spruce Grouse r ⊕NE
- ___ Ruffed Grouse ⊕
- ___ White-tailed Ptarmigan uNE
- ___ Sharp-tailed Grouse u
- ___ Sage Grouse ⊕ (D),(SE)
- ___ Bobwhite oW
- ___ California Quail ⊕
- ___ Mountain Quail ⊕ W, (E)
- ___ Ring-necked Pheasant ⊕
- ___ Chukar ofw W/ ⊕D,SE
- ___ Gray Partridge ⊕E
- ___ Turkey r ⊕

GRUIFORMES

- ___ Whooping Crane h SE ← unsubstantiated rumor of young from Idaho exp stock
- ___ Sandhill Crane spfw,ow W/+ow E DETAILS??
- ___ Virginia Rail ⊕
- ___ Sora +,ow
- ___ Yellow Rail a WV/a+k/hD ← details?
- ___ Black Rail h SE
- ___ Common Gallinule h SE ← details?
- ___ American Coot ⊕

CHARADRIIFORMES

- ___ Black Oystercatcher ⊕C
- ___ Semipalmated Plover spfw C/r spfw W,R/ospf E
- ___ Snowy Plover ⊕(C)/oWV/+k,SE
- ___ Killdeer ⊕
- ___ Mountain Plover aWV
- ___ American Golden Plover rf C/o spf I
- ___ Black-bellied Plover OW/r spf E

- ___ Surfbird spfw,rs C
- ___ Ruddy Turnstone r spfw C/aSE
- ___ Black Turnstone spfw,rs C/aWV
- ___ Common Snipe ⊕
- ___ Long-billed Curlew r spfw W/+ E
- ___ Whimbrel spf, rw C/aWV/hSE
- ___ Upland Sandpiper + (E)
- ___ Spotted Sandpiper ⊕s W/+ E
- ___ Solitary Sandpiper r spf
- ___ Wandering Tattler spf,ow C/hWV/aM
- ___ Willet r spfw C,R/aWV/+KSE
- ___ Greater Yellowlegs O spf
- ___ Lesser Yellowlegs O/spf C/rI
- ___ Red Knot r spf C/aWV SE
- ___ Rock Sandpiper spw, of C ← any good photo
- ___ Sharp-tailed Sandpiper h C,WV ← details?
- ___ Pectoral Sandpiper spf
- ___ White-rumped Sandpiper h C,WV ← details?
- ___ Baird's Sandpiper r spf/ow C
- ___ Least Sandpiper spfw,rs
- ___ Curlew Sandpiper h C,WV ← details?
- ___ Dunlin spfw
- ___ Short-billed Dowitcher spf C/oI
- ___ Long-billed Dowitcher spfw,os
- ___ Stilt Sandpiper a C,k/hWV ← details
- ___ Semipalmated Sandpiper u C/aWV
- ___ Western Sandpiper O
- ___ Buff-breasted Sandpiper ospf C
- ___ Marbled Godwit spfw C/hWV/r spf k,SE
- ___ Bar-tailed Godwit aC
- ___ Sanderling OC/ospf I
- ___ sandpiper sp.
- ___ American Avocet oW/+k,SE
- ___ Black-necked Stilt aW/+k,SE
- ___ Red Phalarope spf, rw P,C/ofw I
- ___ Wilson's Phalarope r spfw W/+R,E
- ___ Northern Phalarope spf,osw
- ___ Pomarine Jaeger spst P/r spf C/oI
- ___ Parasitic Jaeger spf P/r spf C/oI
- ___ Long-tailed Jaeger fp/o C/aI
- ___ Skua oP
- ___ jaeger sp.
- ___ Glaucous Gull rw C,WV
- ___ Iceland Gull h C ← details?
- ___ Glaucous-winged Gull spfw,rs W/ow E
- ___ Western Gull ⊕ C/r I
- ___ Herring Gull spfw W/h E
- ___ Thayer's Gull spfw W
- ___ California Gull OW W/⊕E
- ___ Ring-billed Gull OW W/⊕E
- ___ Mew Gull spfw W
- ___ Franklin's Gull r spfw W/+ SE
- ___ Laughing Gull h C,SE
- ___ Bonaparte's Gull O sf
- ___ Little Gull aC
- ___ Heermann's Gull sf, rw C/oWV
- ___ Black-legged Kittiwake P/o C/aI

← details?

- Red-legged Kittiwake a PC
- Sabine's Gull r spf P/o C, I
- gull sp.
- Forster's Tern r spf W/+E
- Common Tern r spf C, WV, SE
- Arctic Tern sf P/r C
- Least Tern a C
- Elegant Tern h P ← details?
- Caspian Tern spf, os C/ospf WV, R/+E
- Black Tern osp W/+E
- tern sp.
- Common Murre w P/⊕s C/a I ← details?
- Thick-billed Murre o C
- Pigeon Guillemot w P/⊕ C
- Marbled Murrelet ⊕ P, C/+CM
- Xantus' Murrelet o P
- Craveri's Murrelet a C
- Ancient Murrelet w P/OC/a WV, R, D
- Cassin's Auklet w P/⊕ C/a WW
- Parakeet Auklet ow P/o C
- Rhinoceros Auklet w P/⊕ (C)
- Horned Puffin ospf w P, C
- Tufted Puffin w P/⊕ C/a WV

COLUMBIFORMES

- Band-tailed Pigeon ⊕s W/o E
- Rock Dove ⊕
- White-winged Dove h C, D
- Mourning Dove ⊕

CUCULIFORMES

- Yellow-billed Cuckoo osps
- Black-billed Cuckoo h NE

STRIGIFORMES

- Barn Owl ⊕ W, (E)
- Screech Owl ⊕
- Flammulated Owl +(M)/r spf SE/o R
- Great Horned Owl ⊕
- Snowy Owl (r) spw
- Hawk Owl h WV ← details?
- Pygmy Owl ⊕ W, M, K, D, NE
- Burrowing Owl r f, w C, WV/+ , ow R, E
- Barred Owl ⊕ (NE) ← details?
- Spotted Owl ⊕ W, M
- Great Gray Owl o W/⊕ (E), (K)
- Long-eared Owl r + ow W/⊕ E
- Short-eared Owl ⊕
- Boreal Owl a K, NE/h WV ← details?
- Saw-whet Owl ⊕

CAPRIMULGIFORMES

- Poor-will o W/+R, E
- Common Nighthawk +

APODIFORMES

- Black Swift r spf W
- Vaux's Swift + W, M, NE /r spf SE
- White-throated Swift h WV/+ (E) ← details?
- Black-chinned Hummingbird h WV/r o R, E
- Costa's Hummingbird a C, WV
- Anna's Hummingbird spw, r sf W
- Broad-tailed Hummingbird os R, E
- Rufous Hummingbird +, ow
- Allen's Hummingbird + C (southern), u elsewhere ← specimen?
- Calliope Hummingbird r spsf W/+M, NEK/a SE
- hummingbird sp.

CORACIIFORMES

- Belted Kingfisher ⊕

PICIFORMES

- Common ("Yellow-shafted") Flicker r spw
- Common ("Red-shafted") Flicker ⊕
- Pileated Woodpecker ⊕
- Acorn Woodpecker o C, K, D/⊕ V
- Lewis' Woodpecker spf w, o + W/⊕s E
- Yellow-bellied ("Red-naped") Sapsucker o W/⊕ E
- Yellow-bellied ("Red-breasted") Sapsucker ⊕ W, K/o E
- Williamson's Sapsucker o W/⊕ E
- Hairy Woodpecker ⊕
- Downy Woodpecker ⊕
- Nuttall's Woodpecker a R
- White-headed Woodpecker ⊕ M, E
- Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker ⊕ M
- Northern Three-toed Woodpecker o R/⊕ (M)

PASSERIFORMES

- Eastern Kingbird o W/+K, E
- Tropical Kingbird o w W
- Western Kingbird r + C/+I
- Cassin's Kingbird a C
- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher a SE
- Ash-throated Flycatcher a C/o W/+R, K, E
- Eastern Phoebe a (h?) R ← details?
- Black Phoebe r spf w C (Curry Co), a elsewhere C, WV/
- Say's Phoebe r sp, ow W/+ , ow E ⊕s R
- Willow Flycatcher +
- Hammond's Flycatcher + M/r spf W
- Dusky Flycatcher + R, M, SE /r spf W
- Gray Flycatcher + K, D, SE
- Western Flycatcher + W/r E
- Eastern Wood Pewee h SE
- Western Wood Pewee +
- Olive-sided Flycatcher +
- flycatcher sp.

- Horned Lark o fw C/⊕V,E
- Violet-green Swallow +
- Tree Swallow +,ow
- Bank Swallow oW/+R,E
- Rough-winged Swallow +
- Barn Swallow +,ow
- Cliff Swallow +
- Purple Martin +W/rK/aSE
- swallow sp.
- Gray Jay ⊕CM,M/owWV,R/aSE
- Blue Jay aNE,SE
- Steller's Jay ⊕
- Scrub Jay ⊕C(Curry Co),V,K,(D),(SE)
- Black-billed Magpie oW/⊕E
- Common Raven ⊕C,CM,R,M,E/OWW
- Common Crow ⊕W,K,D,NE/r⊕M,SE
- Northwestern Crow oC/aWV
- Pinyon Jay aWV,R/⊕D,R
- Clark's Nutcracker r,f,owW,D/⊕M
- Black-capped Chickadee ⊕
- Mountain Chickadee oC/(r)wWV,R/⊕M,K,E
- Chestnut-backed Chickadee ⊕W,M,NE/oD
- Plain Titmouse ⊕R,K,(SE)
- Bushtit ⊕
- White-breasted Nuthatch ⊕
- Red-breasted Nuthatch ⊕
- Pygmy Nuthatch ofw WV,R/⊕E
- Brown Creeper ⊕
- Wrentit ⊕W/r⊕K
- Dipper ⊕(C),CM,(wv),R,M,NE
- House Wren +,ow
- Winter Wren ⊕
- Bewick's Wren ⊕W,K,D
- Long-billed Marsh Wren ⊕s
- Canyon Wren ⊕R,E
- Rock Wren ospfC/o+WV/⊕R,E/+ (M)
- Mockingbird ospwW/+(M)(Stearns)/ospfSE
- Gray Catbird aD/hK,M/+NE,SE
- Brown Thrasher aK,SE
- California Thrasher aR
- LeConte's Thrasher hR
- Sage Thrasher oW/+ow D,SE
- American Robin ⊕
- Varied Thrush +CM,M/spfwW,K/rD,SE
- Hermit Thrush +CM,M/spfwC,V,R/rspfD,SE
- Swainson's Thrush +,ow
- Veery hc/oR,SE/+NE,(M)
- Western Bluebird ⊕
- Mountain Bluebird oW/⊕M,E
- Townsend's Solitaire r,otWV/+M/spfwE
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher hWV/+R,(K),(SE)
- Black-tailed Gnatcatcher hD ← details?
- Golden-crowned Kinglet ⊕W/+M/spfwE
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet spfwW/+M/spfwE
- White Wagtail aWV,NE ← details?
- Water Pipit spfw/+(M)
- Bohemian Waxwing a+C/(r)wW/spfwE
- cedar Waxwing ⊕

- Phainopepla hCR/aSE
- Northern Shrike spfw
- Loggerhead Shrike rsp,ofW/⊕sE
- Starling ⊕
- Crested Myna hWV
- Hutton's Vireo ⊕W/hSE
- Bell's Vireo hWV,R
- Solitary Vireo +
- Red-eyed Vireo +
- Philadelphia Vireo hM
- Warbling Vireo +
- Black and White Warbler ospfWV,R,K,SE
- Prothonotary Warbler hC
- Blue-winged Warbler hM
- Tennessee Warbler ospfWV,R,D,SE
- Orange-crowned Warbler +,rw
- Nashville Warbler +,owW,M/rSE
- Northern Parula hC/aNE,SE
- Yellow Warbler +
- Magnolia Warbler aC/hNE
- Cape May Warbler aSE
- Black-throated Blue Warbler ospfSE
- Yellow-rumped ("Myrtle") Warbler spfwW/hM/rE
- Yellow-rumped ("Audubon's") Warbler spfw/⊕W,M
- Black-throated Gray Warbler +/owW
- Townsend's Warbler spfw/+ (C),M
- Black-throated Green Warbler hC,SE
- Hermit Warbler +,owW,M/hSE
- Chestnut-sided Warbler aC,SE
- Bay-breasted Warbler hM/aK,SE
- Blackpoll Warbler hC,WV/aSE
- Palm Warbler rspf,osW/aSE
- Ovenbird aC/oNE,SE
- Northern Waterthrush aC,R/ospfSE
- MacGillivray's Warbler +,ow
- Common Yellowthroat +,ow
- Yellow-breasted Chat +,ow
- Hooded Warbler aWV
- Wilson's Warbler +,ow
- Canada Warbler hWV
- American Redstart ofC/+(R),(M),NE/rspfSE
- House Sparrow ⊕
- Bobolink oW/+NE,SE
- Western Meadowlark ⊕
- Yellow-headed Blackbird +/rwSE
- Red-winged Blackbird ⊕
- Tricolored Blackbird hWV/+(R),K ← details?
- Hooded Oriole hC,SE/aR
- Northern ("Baltimore") Oriole aC,WV,SE
- Northern ("Bullock's") Oriole +,ow
- Rusty Blackbird aC
- Brewer's Blackbird ⊕
- Common Grackle hNE ← details?
- Brown-headed Cowbird ⊕s
- Western Tanager +,ow
- Summer Tanager aSE

- ___ Rose-breasted Grosbeak o spsw W, M, D, SE
- ___ Black-headed Grosbeak +
- ___ Blue Grosbeak a WV
- ___ Indigo Bunting a WV, R, SE
- ___ Lazuli Bunting +
- ___ Painted Bunting a SE
- ___ Dickcissel h C
- ___ Brambling a WV
- ___ Rustic Bunting a WV ← details?; escapes?
- ___ Evening Grosbeak spfw / ⊕ CM, M
- ___ Purple Finch ⊕ W / r+k / o D, SE
- ___ Cassin's Finch ow WV / ⊕ M, E
- ___ House Finch ⊕
- ___ Pine Grosbeak r spw R, M, SE / + NE
- ___ Gray-crowned Rosy Finch a C / o spfw OM / h WV, SE /
- ___ Black Rosy Finch ⊕ M (Steens') NE ⊕ M / spfw E
- ___ Common Redpoll ow W / rw E
- ___ Pine Siskin ⊕
- ___ American Goldfinch ⊕
- ___ Lesser Goldfinch ⊕ W / + (E)
- ___ Lawrence's Goldfinch a WV, R
- ___ Red Crossbill ⊕
- ___ White-winged Crossbill h WV / a M
- ___ Green-tailed Towhee a WV / + M, E
- ___ Rufous-sided Towhee ⊕
- ___ Brown Towhee h C, WV / ⊕ R / of K
- ___ Lark Bunting h C / a WV
- ___ Savannah Sparrow ⊕ W / + E

- ___ Grasshopper Sparrow r +
- ___ Vesper Sparrow +, ow
- ___ Lark Sparrow o spf C, WV / ⊕ R / + K, NE
- ___ Black-throated Sparrow o W / a K / + (SE)
- ___ Sage Sparrow h WV / + D, K, SE
- ___ Dark-eyed ("Slate-colored") Junco r spfw
- ___ Dark-eyed ("Oregon") Junco ⊕
- ___ Gray-headed Junco h SE
- ___ Tree Sparrow o spw W / rfw E
- ___ Chipping Sparrow + / rw W
- ___ Clay-colored Sparrow h C, SE / a WV
- ___ Brewer's Sparrow a W / + (M), D, K, SE
- ___ Field Sparrow h WV
- ___ Black-chinned Sparrow a WV / o R
- ___ Harris' Sparrow r spfw
- ___ White-crowned Sparrow ⊕ W / +, spf, rw E
- ___ Golden-crowned Sparrow spfw W / r spf, ow E
- ___ White-throated Sparrow r spfw W / o spf E
- ___ Fox Sparrow spfw W / + M, E
- ___ Lincoln's Sparrow spfw W / + M / r spf E
- ___ Swamp Sparrow o W / h SE
- ___ Song Sparrow ⊕
- ___ McCown's Longspur h SE
- ___ Lapland Longspur r fw C, E / ow V
- ___ Smith's Longspur h C ← details?
- ___ Chestnut-collared Longspur h C, K / a WV
- ___ Snow Bunting rfw C, E / a WV ↗ details?

BIRD COUNTS

The following Christmas Bird Count dates have been set:

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|------------------------|
| Bend | Saturday, December 18 | Gold Beach | Saturday, December 18 |
| Coos Bay | Sunday, December 19 | Medford | Saturday, December 18 |
| Corvallis | Tuesday, December 28 | Oakridge | Wednesday, December 29 |
| Cottage Grove | Sunday, January 2 | Portland | Saturday, January 1 |
| Dallas | Thursday, December 30 | Roseburg | Saturday, January 1 |
| Eugene | Sunday, December 26
(tentative - there is still some
uncertainty of personal schedules) | Salem | Saturday, December 18 |
| | | Tillamook | Saturday, December 18 |

We have no information on the following counts: Alma, Antelope, Baker County, Baker Valley, Hart Mountain, Malheur NWR, Ruggs-Hardman, Sauvie Island, and Yaquina Bay.

Osprey Attacks on Bald Eagles

Dan Gleason

It is well reported that Bald Eagles, Haliaeetus leucocephalus, harass Ospreys, Pandion haliaetus, in an attempt to steal their prey. On two separate occasions, I have witnessed the reverse situation except that the dispute seemed to be over territory instead of prey. The first example of this I saw was on 20 July 1974 at the Osprey Observation Point at Crane Prairie Reservoir in the Oregon Cascades.

Along the edge of the lake was an adult Osprey standing on the edge of its nest. I saw an adult Bald Eagle flying in a direct line from the north. It seemed unconcerned about anything on the ground below. However, it must have entered the area that the Osprey considered as his own territory, for suddenly, the Osprey became very excited. It began calling loudly and constantly, then flew straight towards the eagle. It came up behind the eagle and continued to climb until it reached a height of about 50 feet above the eagle. Then it turned, folded its wings over its back and dove upon the eagle, striking it upon the back. Once again, the Osprey climbed to the same height and started its dive. In the same pattern as before, the Osprey stretched out its wings and threw its talons forward at the bottom of its dive to strike the eagle. The eagle continued on a direct flight until just before the Osprey hit, at which time the eagle quickly turned and dropped in an attempt to avoid being hit. It was not successful. The Osprey climbed for a third dive. This time, just as the Osprey threw its talons forward to strike, the eagle rolled on its back in midair and turned its talons up to meet those of the Osprey. After striking, the Osprey again climbed. By this time, the eagle was far past the nest and instead of attacking again, the Osprey flew back to its nest.

On 19 May 1976, I saw a nearly identical incident at Lookout Point Reservoir on the Willamette River. Almost every detail described above applies here too. An adult Osprey left its nest to dive on a passing adult Bald Eagle. As before, the third time that the Osprey dove, the eagle rolled over to meet the Osprey with exposed talons. Only the final events differ.

Instead of continuing on out of the area, this eagle flew into the top of a tree and was no longer where I could see it. The Osprey continued calling and diving for almost ten minutes more before returning to its nest. Each time it dove, it would disappear from view behind the tree tops and I could hear the eagle chatter just before the Osprey reappeared in its upward flight. Even when the Osprey returned to its nest, it was not calmed. It continued calling constantly, and on three more occasions left the nest and flew over to dive on the eagle again until finally the eagle left the area.

One might explain this behavior by assuming that the Osprey and the Bald Eagle are natural enemies and that an Osprey will instinctively attack Bald Eagles. I do not believe this to be true. I think a better explanation is to assume that an Osprey feels the need to defend its territory from any large bird. In addition to the above incidents, I have also seen Turkey Vultures, Cathartes aura, and Common Ravens, Corvus corax, attacked by nesting Ospreys. I have never seen an Osprey threaten small birds flying past its nest. In no case, was the bird being attacked making an effort to approach the nest. Each attack was always initiated by an Osprey.

Field Work on the Leach's Storm-petrel
on the Southern Oregon Coast

Chip Jobanek

The Leach's Storm-petrel, Oceanodroma leucorhoa, is a member of the family Hydrobatidae of the order Procellariiformes. Like other members of this order, the Leach's Storm-petrel is almost totally pelagic in distribution, returning to land only to nest and raise its young. For its nest site, this species selects coastal islands providing enough soil for construction of its burrows (in some cases, the species uses natural rock cavities). This combination of nest sites isolated from the mainland and the concealed nature of its nests in burrows apparently are needed to protect the species from excess predation. The Leach's Storm-petrel breeds in colonies, sometimes comprised of vast numbers of individuals.

Actual counts or estimates of the populations of these nesting colonies are few. In the North Atlantic, where the breeding form is O.l. leucorhoa, 10,000 have been estimated to breed on Kent Island in the Bay of Fundy of Nova Scotia; other islands nearby supported 17,500 storm-petrels (Gross 1935). Recently, 15,000 have been estimated to breed on Kent Island (Wilbur 1969). On the European side of the Atlantic, approximately 2,000 were thought to nest in Britain, of which 1,000 nested on St. Kilda, the famous bird-island (Fisher and Lockley 1954). Ainslie and Atkinson (1937) listed only three nesting sites for this species in the British Isles while Cramp, Bourne and Saunders (1974) list four nesting sites. Furthermore, at least 6,700 Leach's Storm-petrels were blown inland into Europe in the fall of 1952 (Boyd 1954), indicating perhaps that the population of the European side of the Atlantic is comparable in size to that of the American side.

Clearly, the center of distribution, diversification, and abundance of the Leach's Storm-petrel is in the Pacific Ocean. Whereas O.l. leucorhoa is the only form of the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific includes representatives of O.l. leucorhoa, O.l. monohoris, O.l. beali, O.l. chapmani, and O.l. socorroensis (Austin 1952, Crossin 1974).

O.l. leucorhoa, the most northern breeding form of the Pacific, breeds from northern Alaska to northern Japan and winters in the Pacific area south of the Hawaiian Islands. Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) listed it as an abundant breeder in the Aleutians. In the U.S.S.R., O.l. leucorhoa is generally rare, appearing in much lower numbers than the Fork-tailed Storm-petrel, O. furcata (Dement'ev et al. 1951). On the western side of the Pacific, O.l. leucorhoa breeds south to several Japanese islands. On Daikokujina, an island off the east coast of Hokkaido, the storm-petrel population was believed to consist of "several thousand individuals" (Fennel 1953).

South of the breeding grounds of O.l. leucorhoa in the western Pacific, the breeding range of O.l. monohoris (sometimes considered synonymous with O.l. leucorhoa) extends south to Korea and south Japan (Austin 1948, 1952; Austin and Kuroda 1953). Population sizes are probably similar to population sizes of O.l. leucorhoa on Japanese islands.

O.l. chapmani and O.l. socorroensis nest on islands off the coast of Baja California. 50,000 individuals of O.l. chapmani were thought to nest on San Benitos in June, 1968 while several thousand individuals of O.l. socorroensis nest on Guadalupe Island (Crossin 1974).

The most abundant of the subspecies of O. leucorhoa is O.l. beali. Populations of this subspecies breed from southern Alaska to Baja California. On Forrester Island, southern Alaska, the breeding population has been estimated at 100,000 birds (50,000 pairs; Willett 1915). Likewise, on the Olympiades off the Washington coast, 55,000 to 100,000 storm-petrels were said to nest (Dawson 1908). Much smaller numbers nest on the California coast. On the southeast Farallon Island, central California, 1,600 Leach's Storm-petrels nest among 4,000 Ashy Storm-petrels, O. homochroa (Ainley, Morrell, and Lewis 1974). Howell (1920) found 20,000 birds (10,000 pairs) nesting in northern California whereas Osborne (1971, fide Ainley, Morrell, and Lewis 1974) found 7,800 Leach's Storm-petrels nesting on some small islands in northern California near the California - Oregon border.

Estimates made by Browning and English (1972) indicate that the Leach's Storm-petrel breeds in higher numbers on the Oregon coast than anywhere else in its wide distribution. On five southern Oregon islands, comprising about sixteen acres of available storm-petrel habitat, they estimated the breeding population at just over 1,000,000 individuals. However, certain aspects of this estimate casts doubts on the reliability of these figures.

Browning and English (1972) estimated the breeding population of Leach's Storm-petrels on individual Oregon offshore coastal islands by establishing quadrats within a colony and counting the number of burrows within the quadrats. The number of birds per square foot was determined by knowing the number of burrows per square foot and then merely assigning two birds per burrow. Probably working from the figures of birds per square foot, the total population of an island was approximated.

An important point to be raised here is that Browning and English's (1972) estimates are of the breeding population, which I interpret as meaning that part of the population which will produce eggs (including those birds which fail to hatch eggs or raise young).

The assumption of two breeding birds per burrow is not a valid one. Allan (1962), for Harcourt's Storm-petrel, O. castro, found that 60% of the burrows occupied by birds early in the season later contained eggs. The remaining 40% of the burrows were inhabited by non-breeding birds. The discovery of two birds in a burrow is no indication that the pair will nest that season; pre-breeders pair a year before breeding and associate in the burrow together.

Likewise, Davis (1957) found for the British Storm-petrel, Hydrobates pelagicus, that only 48% of birds banded in burrows were later found breeding that same season. Richdale (1943), for the White-faced Storm-petrel, Pelagodroma marina, also records a substantial population of non-breeding birds. Thus clearly a large population of pre-breeding birds are present within the breeding colony and occupying burrows.

Furthermore, Richdale (1963) noted in studying the biology of the Sooty Shearwater, Puffinus griseus, that one-third of the burrows on his study plot were never occupied. While this percentage of vacancy is not a general rule of the procellariiforms as is the percentage of non-breeding birds, relating as it does to the relationship between population size and available nesting habitat, which varies widely from species to species and from locality to locality, it might possibly apply to Leach's Storm-petrels on the Oregon coast. Zeillemaker (Crowell and Nehls 1973) checked storm-petrel burrows on Goat Island off Brookings, Oregon the night of 2-3 July 1973. Of sixty-five burrows checked, forty-eight contained either an incubating adult, an adult with chick or one or both adults. Seventeen of sixty-five burrows, or 26%, were vacant.

Browning and English (1972) estimated a breeding population of over 1,000,000 Leach's Storm-petrels on the Oregon coast by merely assigning two birds per burrow and basing the estimate on the total number of burrows counted. However, from 25% to 35% of the burrows might not be used that season and of the active burrows remaining, only 50% would be occupied by breeding birds. Thus, Browning and English's (1972) estimate must be considered inaccurate, a readjusted estimate based on their figures equalling about 300,000 birds. Browning (personal correspondence) agrees with this criticism of his estimate.

Estimates made of birds in the air are no more accurate than estimates derived from burrow counts. Zeillemaker's (1973, Crowell and Nehls 1973) estimate of 500,000 Leach's Storm-petrels on Goat Island the night of 2-3 July 1973 was probably strongly influenced by Browning and English's (1972) estimate of 535,800 for the island. Allan (1962) commented that it is "easy to over-estimate the population of storm-petrels occurring on an island because of their nocturnal habits."

Because Browning and English (1972) did not acknowledge the fact that a large number of non-breeding birds would be occupying burrows and their failure to recognize that some burrows might remain unoccupied, their estimate of 1,000,000 breeding Leach's Storm-petrels for five southern Oregon islands is inaccurate. Unfortunately, this erroneous estimate has been occasionally cited, primarily in government publications such as the United States Department of the Interior publication Wilderness Study Areas: Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands (= Goat Island), January, 1967. Their estimate is probably also used in determining management directions for the islands. Because of the managerial and promotional needs of an accurate estimate of the breeding population of Leach's Storm-petrels on the Oregon coast, I, along with co-workers Dan Gleason and Al Winter, am conducting on an Oregon offshore island, Goat Island, in the study of the Leach's Storm-petrel.

The principle purpose of such a study is to determine the proportions of breeding and non-breeding birds present on the island; also to determine the proportion of burrows used. Knowing these, a much more accurate estimate of the breeding population can be obtained. In connection with these investigations, the nesting success for the colony can be determined, thus allowing approximations as to the overall production of the colony.

In addition to these basic questions, we hope to investigate other questions as well. On the southeast Farallon Island, Western Gulls, Larus occidentalis, are significant predators on the Leach's Storm-petrel (Ainley, Morrell, and Lewis 1974). Likewise, Osborne (1971, fide Ainley, Morrell, and Lewis 1974) found significant predation by Western Gulls on storm-petrels nesting on small islands near the California - Oregon border. How significant is predation by this gull on southern Oregon islands? Western Gulls breed on all of the important storm-petrel nesting islands, with 654 breeding on Goat Island, site of an estimated 500,000 storm-petrels (Browning and English 1972).

There might be other predators as well. In northern California, Peregrine Falcons, Falco peregrinus, have captured storm-petrels (Dawson 1923). While the daily cycle of storm-petrels, that of feeding far at sea by day and returning to land after dark, or remaining burrows during the day, certainly would reduce possible predation by Peregrine Falcons, Peregrines are capable of capturing petrels at sea (Byers 1957).

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) list skunks, Mephitis mephitis or Spilogale putorius, as predators, gaining access to the offshore islands during extreme low tides. Barn Owls, Tyto alba, are predators of storm-petrels in northern California (Howell 1920). We consider it important to recognize the percentage of storm-petrel mortality attributable to predation and to determine the principle predators.

The field work is being conducted on Goat Island, approximately 1,000 feet offshore from Harris Beach State Park, Brookings, Oregon. This island was chosen over Hunters Island, Cape Sebastian, at the suggestion of M. Ralph Browning, who participated in the original census. Mr. Browning has provided us with much information on the feasibility of working on Goat Island.

All field work will take place during weekends, due to inflexible work schedules. While this is unfortunate in that there cannot be a continuum of field investigations, this is favorable in that it reduces the amount of disturbance to the nesting birds.

We will determine the relative percentages of non-breeding to breeding birds by comparing the occupancy results of burrow checks made throughout the nesting season. Working comparatively on a percentage basis eliminates the need of checking the same burrows every visit and thus reduces disturbance to the birds and their burrows.

It has been remarked that Leach's Storm-petrels will desert their egg if the sitting birds are disturbed "too" much (Ainslie and Atkinson 1937). This statement, however, was made in regard to daily checks of the burrows. This short-term desertion probably has little effect on the successful hatching of the egg, as storm-petrel eggs, like in the other procellariiforms, are able to withstand a great deal of chilling (Lockley 1932, Matthews 1954, Richdale 1943). Replacing birds back in burrows after removal rather than releasing them into the air will further reduce desertion. Also, since most field is being undertaken during the daylight hours, birds will naturally be more reluctant to leave their burrow than if the field work was done at night. Should we encounter birds that refuse to remain in their burrow after replacement, we will attempt a method of calming birds we believe never used on storm-petrels before. While assisting with albatross research on Midway Atoll in 1972, I became proficient at "relaxing" Laysan Albatrosses, Diomedea immutabilis, by gently stroking the back of the bird's head (method described in Fisher 1971). This will possibly work on storm-petrels as well.

In conclusion, because Browning and English (1972) failed to acknowledge the presence of a large population of non-breeding birds occupying burrows, and failed to consider that all burrows might not be in use, we consider their estimate of 1,000,000 breeding storm-petrels for five southern Oregon islands to be inaccurate. It is our hope that by work we do on Goat Island a more accurate estimate can be made of the population size of breeding Leach's Storm-petrels on the Oregon coast.

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WRENTITS IN OREGON

The map on the next page outlines generally sightings of the Wrentit, *Chamaea fasciata*, in Oregon. This map was prepared as part of a study of the Oregon distribution of the Wrentit. If you have or know of records that would add to this map, please send details of those to SWOC.

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Wrentit Distribution in Oregon

