

# SWOC TALK

May - June, 1976

Newsletter of the Southern Willamette Ornithological Club

Volume 2, Number 3

## MEETINGS

The next meeting of SWOC will be Monday, June 7, 1976 at the conference room on the third floor of Science III, University of Oregon campus, Eugene. There are several topics slated for discussion, including last month's organizational meeting for the proposed state-wide bird group and the recent spring bird counts.

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Larry McQueen answers M. Ralph Browning in the continuing saga of the Jackson County publication

Jack O'Donnell writes on the foraging patterns of three warblers

Chip Jobanek reports on a strange encounter between a hummingbird and a tanager

Eugene and Cottage Grove spring bird counts are detailed

Alan Contreras reports on last month's meeting

AN ANSWER TO MR. RALPH BROWNING'S ANSWER TO MY  
CRITIQUE ON HIS PAPER, "...BIRDS OF JACKSON COUNTY..."

- Larry McQueen -

I welcome Mr. Browning's reply which appeared in the last issue of SWOC Talk, to my criticisms of his paper, and I have a few comments regarding it.

There is no purpose reiterating the contents of the articles that appeared in SWOC Talk (see Vol.1, No.6 and Vol.2, No.1), as criticisms in these papers still apply. In spite of Mr. Browning's charges of chicanery (or bordering thereon), the inaccuracies in his paper remain.

There has been some question concerning my comments on the issue of plant communities being used to describe bird distribution. I have no objection to this usage - quite to the contrary. The point I was attempting to make in the review, is that needless confusion in Browning's paper has resulted when the plant community was used to describe bird distribution limited to a relatively small area. Any information of value is lost in lists of species purported as being restricted to certain plant communities, when the plant community is not the limiting factor. Such listing is arbitrary and useless. As an example, it is not the Sora which is restricted to the Chaparral-Oak Community within Jackson County, but the marsh. There is nothing about this particular community which determines the distribution of Sora. If available marsh existed in any of the other communities named, as it does outside Jackson County, the Sora would most likely be found there, too. This point is now belabored, as it is of a minor issue as far as Mr. Browning's paper is concerned.

Another minor issue is compounded by Mr. Browning's statements which appeared in the last issue of SWOC Talk. According to his publication, 259 species of birds have been recorded in Jackson County. Yet his own species account actually contains a different number. The actual total is open to question. If the missing Swainson's Thrush is included - Mr. B. claims it was, but was "somehow lost during printing" - the total comes to 262. The reader is not informed which are the 3 extra species and why the discrepancy. Since the dowitchers are not separated, one of these could be the Short-billed Dowitcher. But then the 5 species of Empidonaces are handled by Browning in the same way as the dowitchers; i.e., status pending on specimens. If one dowitcher and 4 Empidonaces are eliminated, the count comes to 257! If one dowitcher is eliminated, but 5 Empidonaces and the Swainson's Thrush are included, there remain two extra species. (No, Common Flicker and Yellow-rumped Warbler were not counted twice).

This is yet another example of the many inaccuracies which Mr. Browning is expecting his well-informed readers to understand.

The following is a student paper that was prepared for the University of Oregon's class Bi 459, Field Ornithology. It is printed here to show what can be done in a relatively short period of time with a minimum of equipment. Surely members have observations, though perhaps not developed as elaborately as those that follow, that would be ideal for publication in SWOC TALK. Please, contributions are needed now.

### The Foraging Patterns of Three Different Wood Warblers

by Jack O'Donnell

All animals are selective in choosing food in their natural habitat, some more so than others. No two species living together at the same time and place eat exactly the same staple food. This is one of the selective factors that play an important role in species formation (Mayr 1942). Thus feeding is a topic of biological importance. Feeding has a bearing not only upon studies of nutrition but also upon the relationships of animal competition. When animals are given a choice they show preferences.

Although the mechanisms underlying such preferences are not well understood, the choice of food correlates well with the size and structure of various parts of the foraging animal. This is noted by Moody (1953) in his reference to the Galapagos finches. Body size and locomotor ability may also play just as important a role as structure of the feeding equipment. Nevertheless, each species still seems to have a wide latitude in the selection of food items.

The habitat that an animal occupies may in turn determine the food objects encountered, shaping in large measure the feeding pattern of the species. MacArthur (1958) has shown that five species of warblers (Cape May Warbler, Dendroica tigrina; "Myrtle" Warbler, D. coronata; Black-throated Green Warbler, D. virens; Blackburnian Warbler, D. fusca; and Bay-breasted Warbler, D. castanea) living in the same spruce forest selected different parts of the tree for their activities and used different tactics in foraging for food.

With this in mind, I attempted to determine the feeding zones of three species of warblers (Orange-crowned Warbler, Vermivora celata; Nashville Warbler, V. ruficapilla; and MacGillivray's Warbler, Oporornis tolmiei) found near Lane Community College, Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. In order to determine the birds' feeding zones, the trees in which the birds were found were diagrammatically divided into 16 zones as shown in Figure 1.

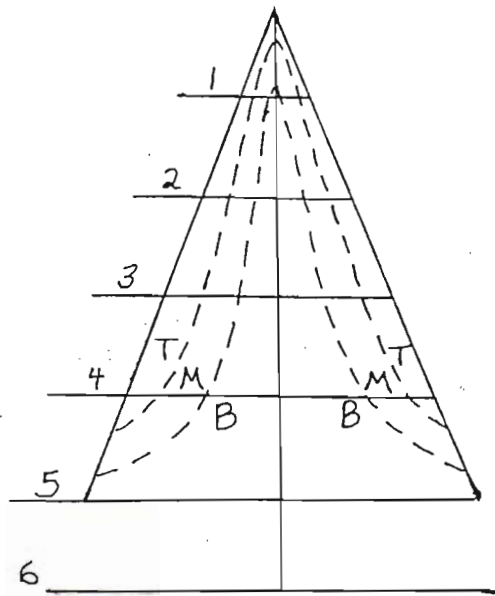


Figure 1. The foraging zones of three species of wood warblers. The six height zones are measured from the top of the tree to the base of the tree. Each branch is divided into the base (B), the middle zone of old needles (M), and the terminal zone of new needles and buds (T). After MacArthur (1958).

Since each one of the warblers was seen in a variety of different trees (oak, fir, and apple), the vertical position of the warbler was determined by dividing the tree into six zones. If the bird was seen in bushes (e.g. blackberry) or below the lowest branches of the tree the zone of sighting was recorded as zone six. To map lateral movement of the warblers, each branch within the tree was divided into three zones: one near the base (B), a middle zone (M), and a terminal zone of new growth (T). Once again, if the bird was seen in bushes or below the lowest branches of the tree, the zone of sighting was recorded as zone six.

For the purpose of further describing the warblers' foraging zone, the number of seconds that each observed bird spent in each of 16 zones was recorded. All timing was done by a stop watch.

There are several difficulties in taking measurements like these. Perhaps the most difficult is the fact that as the warblers foraged they often moved away from the open side of the tree thus rendering themselves unobservable. MacArthur (1958) attempted to combat this by "observing each bird for as long as possible so that a brief excursion into an open but not often-frequented zone would be compensated for by the remaining part of the observation." I used this method so hopefully no serious error entered into the measurements at this point.

In other cases, a record of observation was sometimes eliminated from the data table if the bird was engaged in activities such as preening, sunning, playing, and so forth. A record of these observations was kept in order to facilitate the removal of these timed activities at a later date. Another major source of difficulty arose from outside sources. In some cases, the presence of a predator (e.g. a hawk) in the area caused the birds to alter their activity and in other cases, the presence of motorcycles and tractors flushed the birds from the viewing area. Even weather conditions seemed to have affected the observations. As MacArthur (1958) noted in his study, "sometimes a large number of hours of watching resulted in just a few seconds of worthwhile observations."

The results of these observations are listed first in Tables 1-9 and are further illustrated in Figures 2-10 and Graphs 1-4.

Table 1

## Orange-crowned Warbler Observations

Zone	Total observed time per zone	Percent of total time	Total observations per zone	Percent of total observations
T1	186 sec.	6%	16	8%
M1	54	2	6	3
B1	8	1	1	1
T2	389	13	27	14
M2	150	5	10	5
B2	110	4	9	4
T3	442	14	27	14
M3	509	17	24	12
B3	107	4	9	4
T4	145	5	11	6
M4	125	4	8	4
B4	132	4	10	5
T5	56	2	7	4
M5	182	6	11	6
B5	101	3	4	2
6	310	10	16	8

## Notes:

The number, which represents the total observed time per zone, is the summation of all the recorded sightings for that particular zone. The numbers have been rounded off to whole numbers in order to facilitate ease of use. The total number of seconds of observation for the Orange-crowned Warbler is 3,006 seconds and the total number of observations for this warbler is 196.

Table 2

## Vertical Zonation Data

Vertical zone	Total observed time per zone	Percent of total time	Total observations per zone	Percent of total observations
1	248 sec.	9%	23	12%
2	649	22	46	23
3	1058	35	60	30
4	402	13	29	15
5	339	11	22	12
6	310	10	16	8

Table 3

## Horizontal Zonation Data

Horizontal zone	Total observed time per zone	Percent of total time	Total observations per zone	Percent of total observations
terminal (T)	1218 sec.	40%	88	46%
medial (M)	1020	34	59	30
basal (B)	458	16	33	16
six (6)	310	10	16	8

Table 4

Nashville Warbler Observations

Zone	Total observed time per zone	Percent of total time	Total observations per zone	Percent of total observations
T1	59 sec.	3%	4	7%
M1	0	0	0	0
B1	0	0	0	0
T2	6	0	1	2
M2	176	10	10	18
B2	4	0	1	0
T3	162	9	3	5
M3	179	10	6	11
B3	21	2	2	4
T4	4	0	1	2
M4	163	9	7	13
B4	0	0	0	0
T5	136	8	3	5
M5	178	10	4	7
B5	10	0	1	2
6	707	39	12	22

Notes:

The total number of seconds of observation for the Nashville Warbler is 1,805 seconds and the total number of observations for this warbler is 55. When the percent of total time and/or the percent of total observations was below one percent (1%) the percentage for that zone was recorded as zero percent (0%).

Table 5

Vertical Zonation Data

Vertical zone	Total observed time per zone	Percent of total time	Total observations per zone	Percent of total observations
1	59 sec.	3%	4	8%
2	186	10	12	21
3	362	21	11	20
4	167	9	8	15
5	324	18	8	15
6	707	39	12	21

Table 6

Horizontal Zonation Data

Horizontal zone	Total observed time per zone	Percent of total time	Total observations per zone	Percent of total observations
terminal (T)	367 sec.	20%	12	21%
medial (M)	696	39	27	49
basal (B)	35	2	4	8
six (6)	707	39	12	22

Table 7

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## MacGillivray's Warbler Observations

Zone	Total observed time per zone	Percent of total time	Total observations per zone	Percent of total observations
T1	34 sec.	4%	1	2%
M1	15	2	1	2
B1	0	0	0	0
T2	0	0	0	0
M2	13	1	1	2
B2	0	0	0	0
T3	58	6	3	7
M3	278	28	9	20
B3	0	0	0	0
T4	52	5	3	7
M4	43	4	3	7
B4	56	6	2	5
T5	54	6	2	5
M5	125	13	7	16
B5	16	2	1	2
6	224	23	11	25

## Notes:

The total number of seconds of observation for the MacGillivray's Warbler is 968 seconds and the total number of observations for this warbler is 44.

Table 8

## Vertical Zonation Data

Vertical zone	Total observed time per zone	Percent of total time	Total observations per zone	Percent of total observations
1	49 sec.	6%	2	4%
2	13	1	1	2
3	336	34	12	27
4	151	15	8	19
5	195	21	10	23
6	224	23	11	25

Table 9

## Horizontal Zonation Data

Horizontal zone	Total observed time per zone	Percent of total time	Total observations per zone	Percent of total observations
terminal (T)	198 sec.	21%	9	21%
medial (M)	474	48	21	47
basal (B)	72	8	3	7
six (6)	224	23	11	25

Orange-crowned Warbler

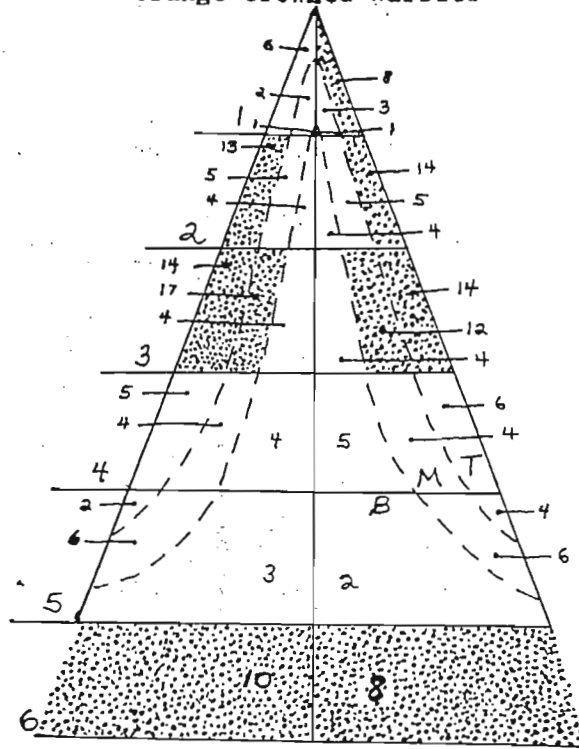


Figure 2.

% of total number (3,006) seconds of observation	% of total number (196) of observations
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Figure 2. Orange-crowned Warbler feeding zones. The preferred habitats are stippled until at least 50% of the activity is in the stippled zones.

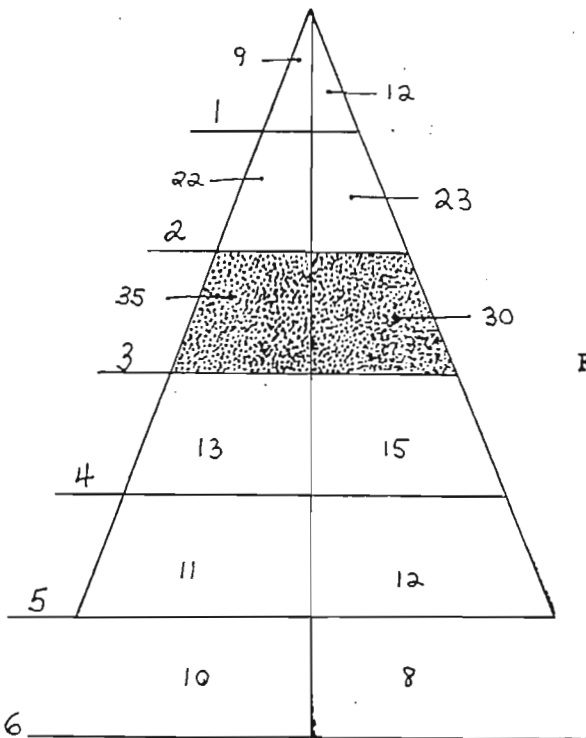


Figure 3.

% of total no. seconds of observation	% of total number of observations
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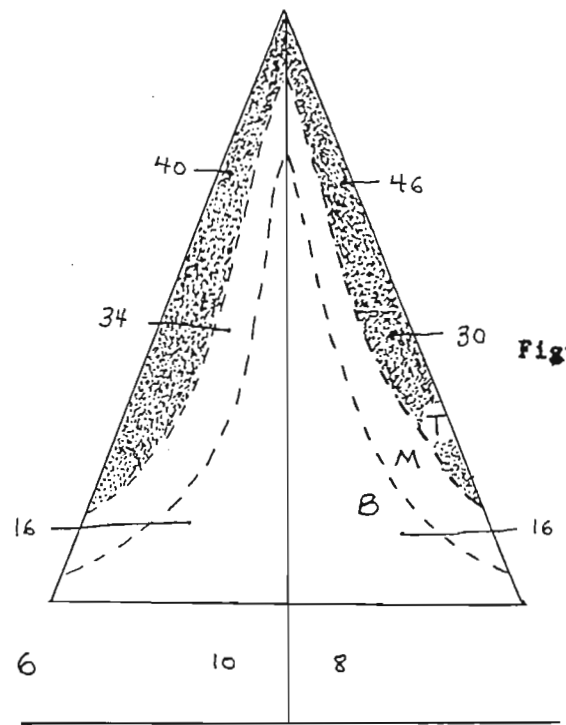


Figure 4.

% of total no. seconds of observation	% of total number of observations
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Figures 3 and 4. Orange-crowned Warbler feeding zones. The zones of most concentrated activity are stippled for both the vertical positions as in Figure 3 and the horizontal positions as in Figure 4.



Nashville Warbler

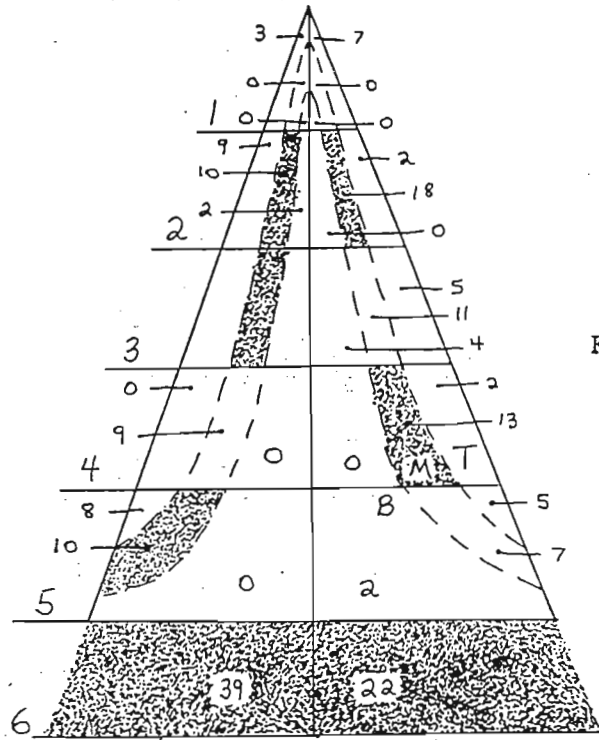


Figure 5.

% of total number (1,805) seconds of observation	% of total number (55) of observations
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Figure 5. Nashville Warbler feeding zones. The preferred habitats are stippled until at least 50% of the activity is in the stippled zones.

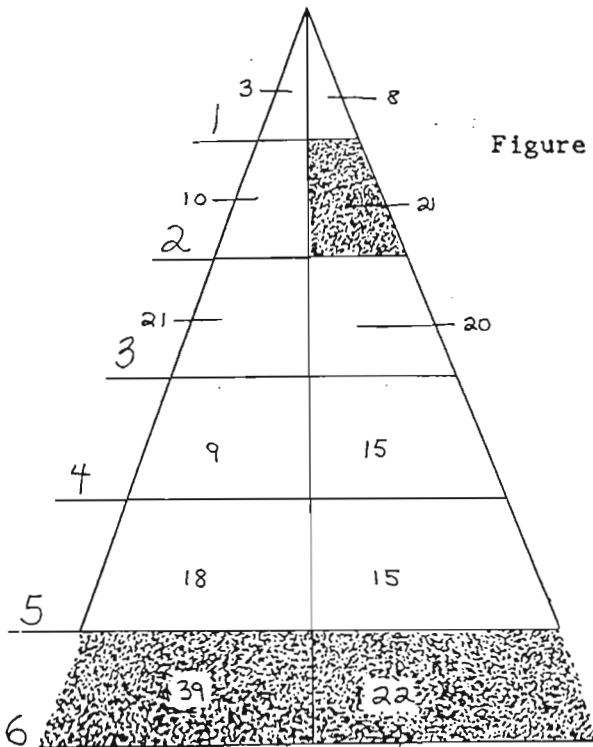


Figure 6.

% of total no. seconds of observation	% of total number of observations
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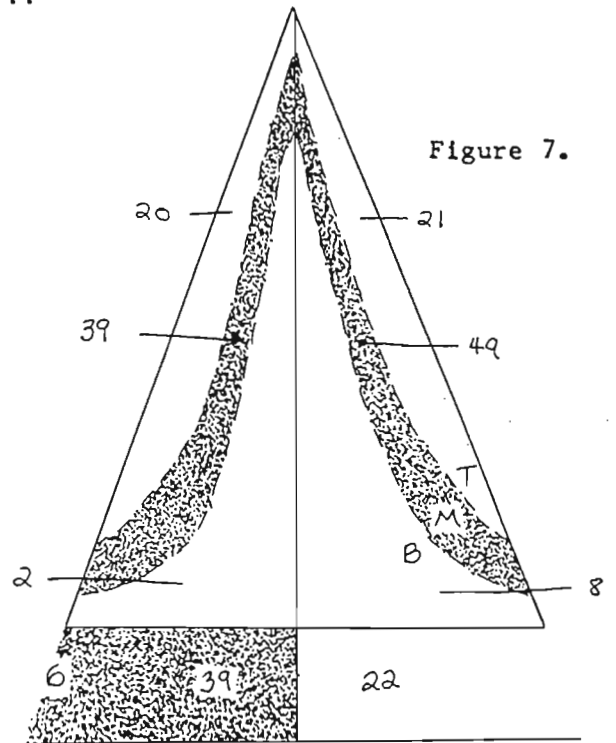
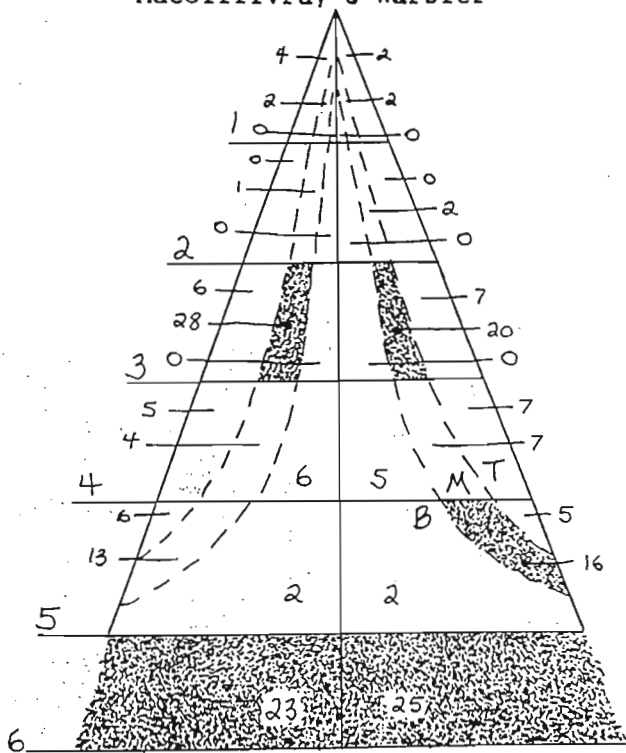


Figure 7.

% of total no. seconds of observation	% of total number of observations
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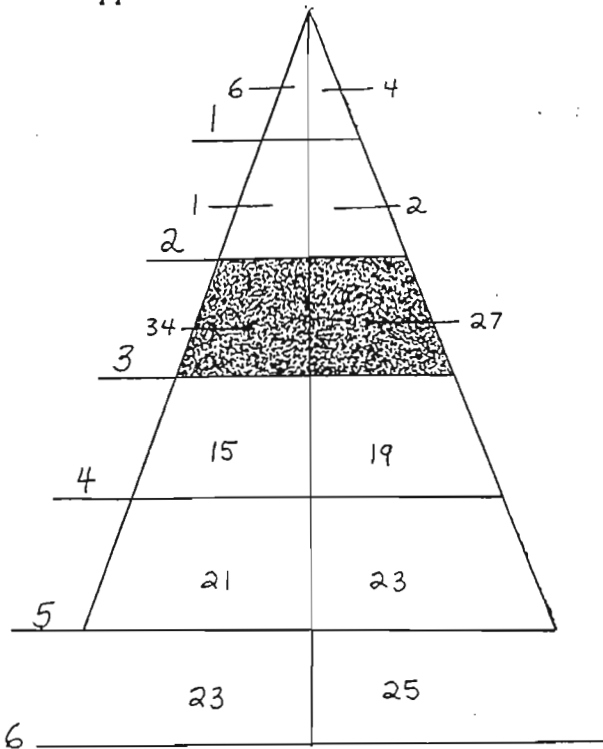
Figures 6 and 7. Nashville Warbler feeding zones. The zones of most concentrated activity are stippled for both the vertical positions as in Figure 6 and the horizontal positions as in Figure 7.

MacGillivray's Warbler

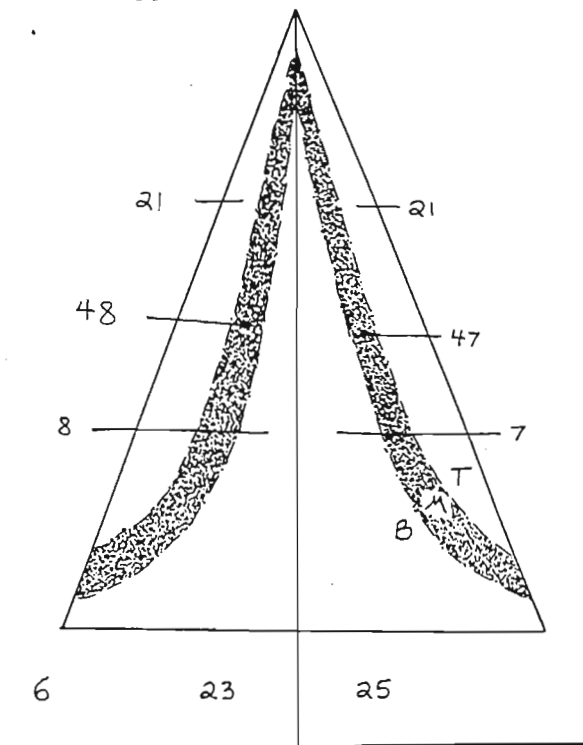


% of total number (968) seconds of observation      % of total number (44) of observations

Figure 8. MacGillivray's Warbler feeding zones. The preferred habitats are stippled until at least 50% of the activity is in the stippled zones.



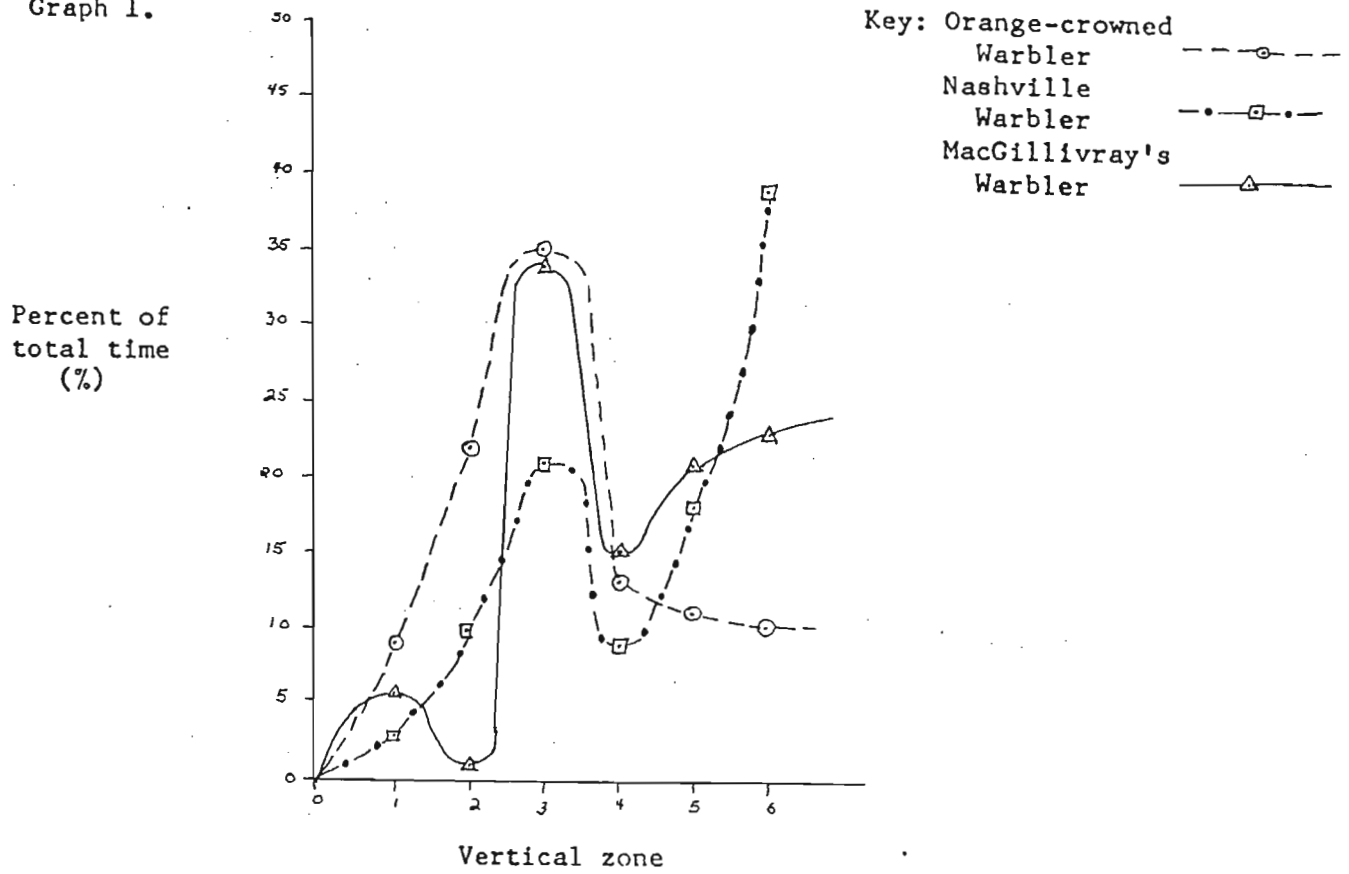
% of total no. seconds of observation      % of total number of observations



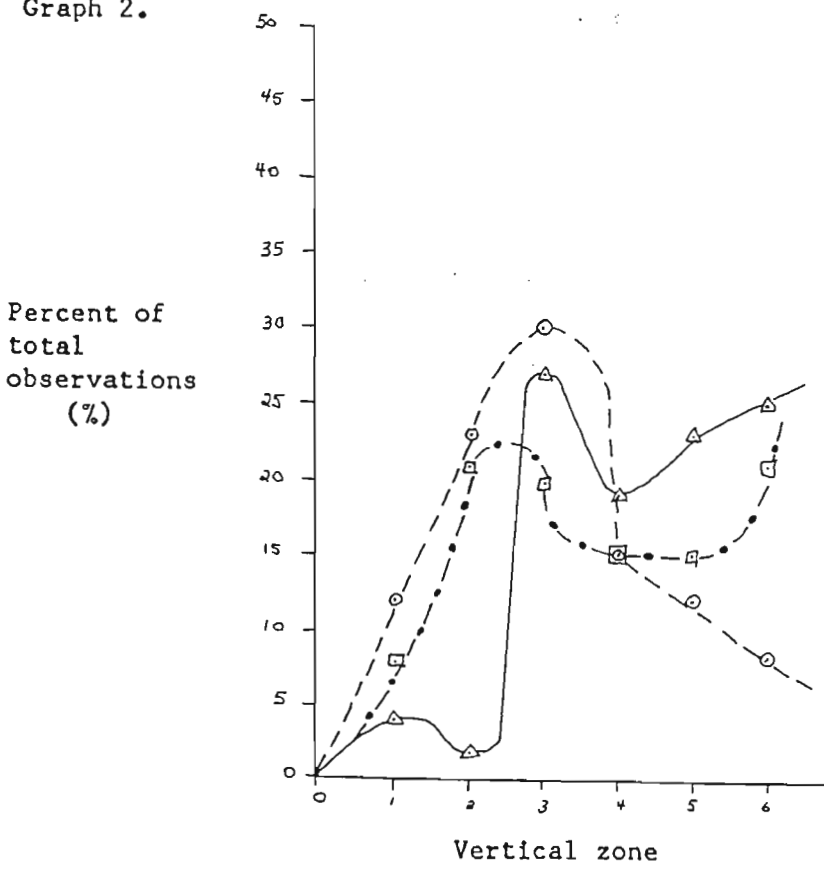
% of total no. seconds of observation      % of total number of observations

Figures 9 and 10. MacGillivray's Warbler feeding zones. The zones of most concentrated activity are stippled for both the vertical positions as in Figure 9 and the horizontal positions as in Figure 10.

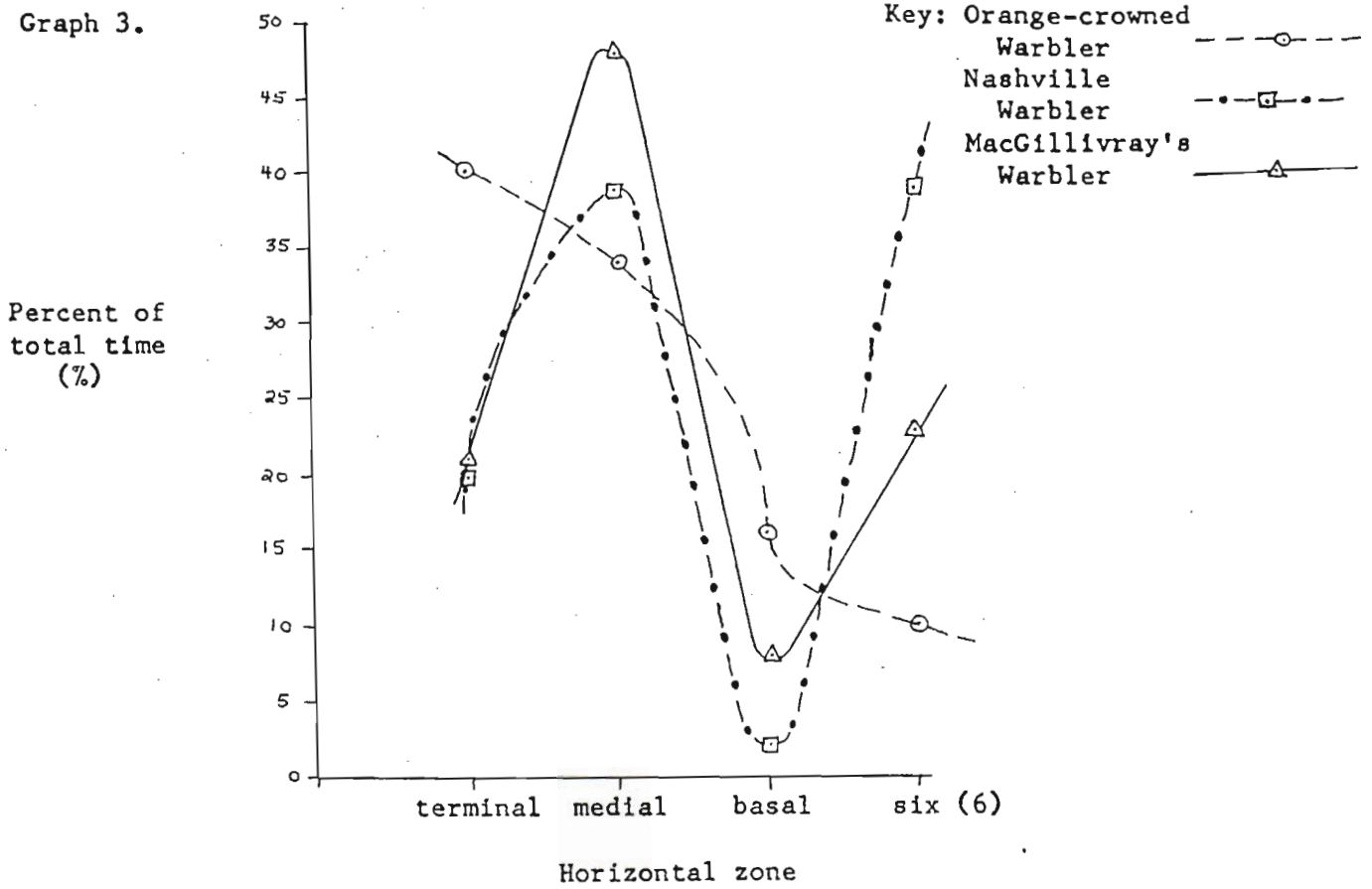
Graph 1.



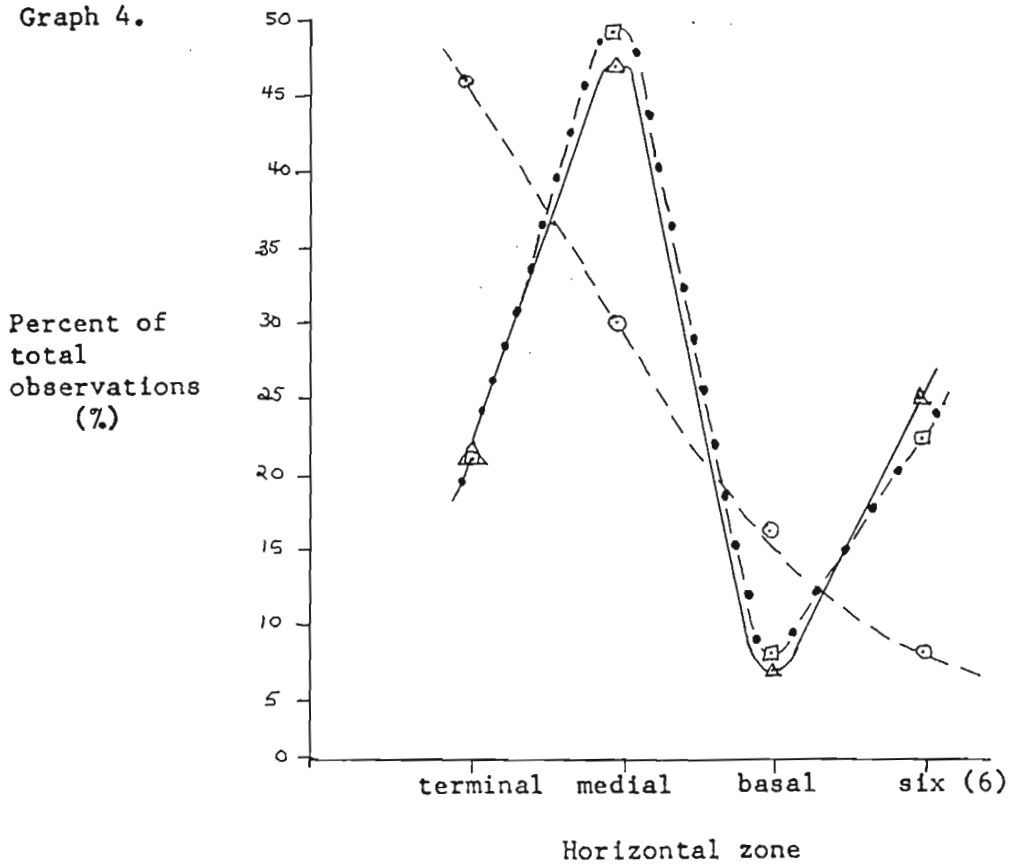
Graph 2.



Graph 3.



Graph 4.



### Conclusion

Orange-crowned Warbler. The foraging data show that the preferred vertical habitat of the warbler is zone 3 as shown in Figure 3 and that the preferred horizontal habitat of the warbler is the terminal zone as shown in Figure 4. 35% of the total number of seconds of observations takes place in zone 3 and 30% of the total number of observations takes place in the same zone. The most concentrated horizontal feeding activity occurs in the terminal zone where 40% of the total number of seconds of observation takes place and where 46% of the total number of observations takes place. It is also noteworthy that the time spent foraging by the Orange-crowned Warbler decreases from the outer terminal zone toward the inner basal zone (see Graph 3). The number of observations also decreases from the outer zone to the inner zone.

In contrast to the Nashville Warbler and MacGillivray's Warbler, the Orange-crowned Warbler seems to prefer the outer part of the branches for feeding. In addition, both MacGillivray's Warbler and the Orange-crowned Warbler concentrate their activity in zone 3 whereas the Nashville Warbler concentrates its activity in zone 6 and zone 2.

It is important to remember that at no time did any two or three of these different species forage in the same area. Even though a preferred foraging zone might be the same for two different species, the part of the forest in which they were feeding was not the same.

Nashville Warbler. The data show that the preferred vertical habitat of this warbler is zone 6 (zone 2 is also often frequented) as shown in Figure 6 and that the preferred horizontal habitat of the bird is the medial zone as shown in Figure 7. 39% of the total number of seconds of observation takes place in zone 6 and 21% of the total number of observations takes place in zone 6 and zone 2. The most concentrated horizontal feeding activity occurs in the medial zone where 39% of the total number of seconds of observations takes place and where 49% of the total number of observations takes place. The times spent feeding by the Nashville Warbler reaches a peak in the medial part of the tree branch (see Graph 3). The number of observations also reaches a peak in the medial part of the branch (see Graph 4).

Lest some confusion arise from the foregoing description of the birds' preference for a feeding zone, it is important to remember that the birds' feeding pattern did not occur just from the basal zone outward or from the terminal zone inward. In some cases it occurred from zone 6 upward by way of the medial zone to the top of the tree. Many other variations were also noticed.

The Nashville Warbler and the Orange-crowned Warbler were observed in similar trees but never at the same time. On the other hand, the Nashville Warbler and the MacGillivray's Warbler, even though they showed similar patterns of feeding, were found foraging in different parts of the forest.

The Nashville Warbler was difficult to gather data for because the bird moves very quickly from tree to tree when it feeds. Perhaps this characteristic of its behavior is best described by Chapman (1907), who said of the Nashville Warbler: "In demeanor it is one of the most nervously agile and restless of the gleaning warblers."

In contrast, the Orange-crowned Warbler was seen more frequently in the area of observation. The Orange-crowned Warbler, furthermore, was more deliberate in feeding thus making it much easier to gather data on.

MacGillivray's Warbler. The data show that the preferred vertical habitat of the bird is zone 3 as shown in Figure 9 and that the preferred horizontal habitat of the warbler is the medial zone as shown in Figure 10. 34% of the total number of seconds of observation takes place in zone 3 and 27% of the total number of observations takes place in the same zone. The most concentrated horizontal feeding activity occurs in the medial zone where 48% of the total number of seconds of observation takes place and where 47% of the total number of observations takes place. The time spent foraging by the MacGillivray's Warbler reaches a peak on the medial part of the tree branch (see Graph 3). Likewise, the number of observations also reaches a peak on the medial zone (see Graph 4).

It bears repeating that even though the MacGillivray's Warbler and the Nashville Warbler showed some similarities in their zones of preference, they did not feed in the same general part of the forest.

The MacGillivray's Warbler was perhaps the most difficult warbler on which to collect data. It was necessary in many cases to remain hidden behind a tree or shrub in order to collect data because the bird would quickly move to cover (e.g. beneath blackberry bushes) if it sensed my presence. It was interesting to read Hoffmann's (1927) description of this secretive warbler. He said that the MacGillivray's Warbler is a shy bird, concealing itself in the tangled bushes at the first alarm.

Studies have shown that birds make use of visual stimuli for the selection of specific environments. Further, different species of warblers living in the same forest seem to select certain parts of the forest for their activities. These birds also show preference for certain parts of the tree for their feeding and use different methods in foraging for food. Little seems to be known of why these variations in habitat selection takes place.

Some further study concerning the processes of warbler behavior seems appropriate at this time. Some areas of behavior which would lend themselves to study are: seasonal changes in feeding, food selection, predator-prey relationships, daily fluctuations in feeding, population density patterns, and cycles in sexual behavior.

#### Appendix

The quickest reference to use in determining the activity of the three types of wood warblers is found in Figures 2, 5, and 8. These diagrams are stippled in order to indicate where at least 50% of the birds' activity takes place. For example, the MacGillivray's Warbler does 50% of its foraging below the lowest branches in the tree and on the medial branch in zone 3.

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A Strange Encounter

Chip Jobanek

Bright colors attract hummingbirds, offering promise of sweet nectar to the investigating bird. So attractive are the colors that hummingbirds often hover before colorful blouses or show interest in splashy signs or posters. It was with no surprise, but with much amusement, then that I noticed on 1 June 1976 a female Rufous Hummingbird, Selasphorus rufus, hovering a few inches away from the head of a male Western Tanager, Piranga ludoviciana. For several seconds, the hummingbird considered the red forehead of the tanager before darting away. I wonder what the tanager's reaction would have been had the hummingbird investigated yet further and probed amongst the tanager's feathers with its bill?

This issue of SWOC TALK was prepared by Chip Jobanek and was printed 2 June 1976 by the Quick Copy Center of the University of Oregon, Eugene.

## Eugene Spring Bird Count

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16 May 1976

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Pied-billed Grebe							1				1
Great Blue Heron		1				9	4	1	1	1	17
Green Heron		2	1			2					5
Canada Goose						2	2	1			5
Mallard		5	2			6		7		1	21
Blue-winged Teal								2			2
Cinnamon Teal								5			5
Wood Duck		5				2	3				10
Turkey Vulture				6		4	15		6	2	33
Red-tailed Hawk		2			1	1	3			3	10
American Kestrel					1	2		2			5
California Quail		19				8					27
Mountain Quail					2						2
Ring-necked Pheasant		6	4	2	6	7	2	1		2	30
Killdeer	3	14	4		2	2	5	3			33
Common Snipe							1		2	2	5
Spotted Sandpiper		8				2					10
Rock Dove	9	6	4			30					49
Band-tailed Pigeon				1						9	10
Mourning Dove	1		5	7	6	20	19	2		5	65
Screech Owl	1					2					3
Great Horned Owl										1	1
Pygmy Owl				1							1
Saw-whet Owl				1							1
Vaux's Swift	7			2					1		10
Rufous Hummingbird		1		6	1	2	4		3	4	21
Belted Kingfisher			1			2					3
"Red-shafted" Flicker	2	2		1	2	6	12		4	4	33
Pileated Woodpecker				2	1				1		4
Acorn Woodpecker			4		6		12			15	37
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker				1		1			1		3
Hairy Woodpecker			1	1						2	4
Downy Woodpecker		1	1		2	3	2		1	1	11
Western Kingbird							1		1		2
Willow Flycatcher							1				1
Hammond's Flycatcher										1	1
Western Flycatcher					1		3				5
Empidonax sp.	1	1						1			3
Western Wood Pewee	5	3	1				7	1	2	6	25
Olive-sided Flycatcher		4			4						8
Violet-green Swallow	55	94	33	28	22	19	6	6	5	3	271
Tree Swallow						10	4	8		2	24
Rough-winged Swallow						1					1
Barn Swallow	4	26	13		6	38	14	8	10	2	121
Cliff Swallow					16	1			6	8	31
Steller's Jay				35	6	5			2	1	49
Scrub Jay	16	16	10		8	38	11	1	2	1	103
Common Raven							1				1
Common Crow	12	17	9		4	21	8	3			74
Black-capped Chickadee	5	5		4	6	3	18			4	45
Chestnut-backed Chickadee										2	2
Bushtit	2	1		5			3		3	4	18



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	
White-breasted Nuthatch				2	2	1	3			5	13	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3					1	2		1	2	9	
Brown Creeper		1									1	
House Wren				2	4		3			4	13	
Winter Wren				2							2	
Bewick's Wren		2	4		5	5	7	1		8	32	
American Robin	18	50	7	5	22	57	21	2	23	21	226	
Hermit Thrush				4							4	
Swainson's Thrush		1	2		3		9		1	1	17	
Western Bluebird					4						4	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4			6			1				11	
Cedar Waxwing	20	25	14			12	25			1	77	
Starling	110	56	60		35	82	73	22	17	30	485	
Solitary Vireo	4		2		3		1				10	
Warbling Vireo	1		15		6					1	23	
Orange-crowned Warbler	2	3	5	2	24	1	6		3	8	54	
Nashville Warbler									1		1	
Yellow Warbler		3	6		1					1	11	
"Audubon's" Warbler										1	1	
Black-throated Gray Warbler		1							2		3	
Townsend's Warbler			1						1		2	
MacGillivray's Warbler		1			11		3		3		18	
Common Yellowthroat					1		4				5	
Yellow-breasted Chat			1								1	
Wilson's Warbler	2	2	24	1	14	4	12		4	5	68	
House Sparrow	56	3	70		15	20	8		3		175	
Western Meadowlark		1	1		9		12	3		3	29	
Yellow-headed Blackbird							1				1	
Red-winged Blackbird		1	2		2	16	4	9		2	36	
"Bullock's" Oriole			1		2		3			1	7	
Brewer's Blackbird	11	43	5		9	61	4	4	16		153	
Brown-headed Cowbird	10	28	12	9	18	7	32	7	14	17	154	
Western Tanager	44	7		2	12	10	2		10	5	92	
Black-headed Grosbeak	8	29	11	21	17	15	18	2	7	17	145	
Lazuli Bunting					8		13		3		24	
Evening Grosbeak	170		74		26		34			2	306	
Purple Finch	2	1	1	5	6		6		8	8	37	
House Finch	10	4	3		10	6					33	
Pine Siskin	55		17	2	8					1	83	
American Goldfinch	23	6	7	4	50	18	54	2	4	3	171	
Lesser Goldfinch			4	3							7	
Rufous-sided Towhee		11	4	4	16	9	22	2	7	12	87	
Savannah Sparrow				2			39				41	
Vesper Sparrow					3		6				9	
"Oregon" Junco	10		1	21	5						38	
Chipping Sparrow	4	1	1	2	11		6		3	1	29	
White-crowned Sparrow				1	23						24	
Golden-crowned Sparrow		1									1	
Song Sparrow	4	47	25		8	32	14	7			137	
101 species	Total:	691	568	473	201	498	606	606	113	182	248	4187
	Species:	36	44	44	35	55	47	58	26	37	50	101

Other species seen during the day but not included in any of the counts include: Green-winged Teal, Marsh Hawk, Virginia Rail, Sora, Short-eared Owl.

Area 1: University of Oregon campus

Claire Watson, Don Watson,  
Art Mancl, Helen Mancl,  
Martha Schmitt

East 18th Avenue to RR tracks;  
Agate Street to Kincaid Street

Habitats: Campus landscape, lawns, clusters of conifers, tree-lined streets of  
birch, maple, mountain ash, elm, etc.; buildings, fountains, gardens,  
millrace, athletic field.

Time: 6:30 - 10 AM 3.5 hours (½ by car)  
Miles: 4 (1 by car)

Totals: 36 species  
691 individuals  
(197 indi./hr.)

Area 2: Alton Baker Park

Dennis Arendt, Sue Motsinger

Ferry Street Bridge to Autzen Stadium;  
Willamette River to canoe channel

Habitats: Deciduous woods, willow thickets, pond, garden plots.

Time: 6 - 10 AM, 11 AM - 12:30 PM 5.5 hours  
Miles: 3 (½ by car)

Totals: 44 species  
568 individuals  
(103 indi./hr.)

Area 3: Amazon Parkway

Alan Contreras

On Amazon from 19th to 36th

Habitats: Fields, wet ash forest, residential, sloughs and pond.

Time: 6:30 - 10:45 3.75 hours  
Miles: 3

Totals: 44 species  
473 individuals  
(126 indi./hr.)

Area 4: Spencer Butte (north side)

Dave Cole

Fox Hollow Rd. west ½ mile to ridge of Owl Rd., north to power lines, south to  
500-600 ft. south of Owl Rd.

Habitats: Deciduous forest, fir forest, and mixed; clearings with single houses,  
heavy brush at edges of clearings.

Totals: 35 species  
201 individuals

Area 5: Fox Hollow

Larry Daggett

Around east side of Spencer Butte and Christianson Brothers' Ranch.

Habitats: Woods, largely deciduous at borders of fir forest; open fields, 20%.

Totals: 55 species  
498 individuals

Area 6: River Road

Donovan Volk, Pete DelZotto,  
Curt Langer

Approximate boundaries: North to Beacon Drive,  
south to Wilkes Drive, east to Willamette River, west to River Road

Habitats: Deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests; orchards; open fields;  
buildings; marsh; ponds; Willamette River.

Time: 6 - 1:30 7.5 hours (1.5 by car)

Totals: 47 species

Miles: 16.5 (12.5 by car)

606 individuals

(81 indi./hr.)

Area 7: Cantrell Road

Chip Jobanek

Beginning at Oak Hill Road off Crow Road to west end of Cantrell Road where it meets  
Central Road. All areas covered by foot except for small section of Cantrell  
grassland

Habitats: Mostly grassland in flat areas. Mixed mesophytic woods in moist areas  
and more xeric woods on hills.

Time: 5:30 - 11 5.5 hours

Totals: 58 species

Miles: 4

606 individuals

(110 indi./hr.)

Area 8: Bertelson Slough

Herb Wisner

Slough on Bertelson Road, about one-quarter mile north of W. 11th

Habitats: Dense deciduous border, heavy marsh vegetation, slow-moving stream.

Totals: 26 species

113 individuals

Area 9: Halderson Road

Herb Wisner

Halderson Road from Cantrell Road to its end

Habitats: Open meadow and hedgerow, dense Douglas fir of mixed age, Ponderosa pine,  
oak, maple, etc.

Totals: 37 species

182 individuals

Area 10: Anderson Woods

Larry McQueen, Winston Maxwell

Woods on east side of Fern Ridge, by Amazon Channel and near Fir Butte

Habitats: Large, generally well-spaced deciduous trees (mostly oak) and denser  
patches of smaller trees; blackberry thickets and open spaces of grass.  
Few dense patches of Douglas fir. Open grassland next to woods, and portion  
of Amazon canal along woods.

Time: 6:30 - 9:30 3 hours

Totals: 50 species

Miles: 2

248 individuals

(83 indi./hr.)

Weather: Overcast; no precipitation; wind 0 - 20 mph; temp. 45 - 60 degrees.



	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Hutton's Vireo	x	x				
Solitary Vireo	x	x			x	
Warbling Vireo	x	x			x	
Orange-crowned Warbler	x	x			x	
Nashville Warbler	x	x			x	
Yellow Warbler	x	x			x	
Yellow-rumped Warbler ("Myrtle")						x
Yellow-rumped Warbler ("Audubon's")	x	x			x	
Black-throated Gray Warbler	x	x			x	
Townsend's Warbler	x	x			x	
Hermit Warbler	x	x				
MacGillivray's Warbler	x	x			x	
Com. Yellowthroat	x	x			x	
Yellow-breasted Chat	x	x			x	
Wilson's Warbler	x	x			x	
House Sparrow	x	x			x	
Western Meadowlark	x	x			x	
Yellow-headed Blackbird				x		
Red-winged Blackbird	x	x			x	

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
"Bullock's" Oriole		x				1
Brewer's Blackbird	x	x				x
Brown-headed Cowbird	x	x				x
Western Tanager			x			x
Black-headed Grosbeak	x	x				x
Lazuli Bunting	x	x				x
Evening Grosbeak	x	x				x
Purple Finch	x	x				x
House Finch	x	x				x
Pine siskin	x	x				x
American Goldfinch	x	x				x
Lesser Goldfinch	x	x				x
Red Crossbill	x					
Rufous-sided Towhee	x	x				x
Savannah Sparrow	x	x				x
Vesper Sparrow	x	x				x
Dark-eyed Junco	x	x				x
Chipping Sparrow	x	x				x
White-crowned Sparrow	x	x				x
Golden-crowned Sparrow			x			
Fox Sparrow			x			1
Song Sparrow	x	x				x

Year	Participants	Species
1972	22	117
1973	25	121
1974		
1975		
1976	17	112

Weather: Clear and warm.

Participants:

Martin Creek  
Orley and Mrs. Kingzett  
Allen Rodgers

Cottage Grove Reservoir  
Al Winter (Compiler)  
Steven Hutchison

Cottage Grove-Gowdyville  
Alan Contreras  
Eva Schultz  
Mike Patterson

Saginaw  
John Contreras  
Ina Foss  
Bea LeFevre

Prune Hill  
Dennis Arendt  
Bernie Bachelder

Participants:

Dorena  
Chip Jobanek  
E.G. White-Swift

Mosby Creek  
Linda Winter  
Bill Wynkoop

Unusual Species of Interest

Peacock (foul ?)  
Chicken sp.  
White-Swift  
Clay Pigeon (dead)

### Conference Report

The May 1 conference held at the University of Oregon to form a state bird organization was successful as a major step toward this goal, although a lack of representation from Portland and eastern Oregon was disappointing.

Those attending from outside the Eugene-Springfield area were:

Hal Scheyer, Salem; Fred Ramsey and Lars Norgren, Corvallis; Steve and Priscilla Summers, Grants Pass; Ben Fawver, Coos Bay; Joanne Ralston, Oakridge; Al and Linda Winter, Cottage Grove; Hilda Reiher and Alan McGie, North Bend; Jack Thomas, Myrtle Point; Eleanor Pugh, Bob Pugh and Boyd Peters, Wolf Creek; H. Jon Janosik, Independence.

35 representatives from 6 organizations attended the conference, where the major topics of discussion were concerned with the style and content of the newsletter and whether the organization should be actively involved in lobbying for causes concerning the birds of Oregon. The prevailing opinion was that the legal ability to become involved as an organization with issues would be desirable, but that further research into tax problems, etc. is needed.

A Steering Committee was selected and will have a definite proposal covering all aspects of the new group prepared for presentation at the next meeting, which will probably be the last weekend of August at Newport, in conjunction with the first annual Coast Birding Weekend.

Details on the next meeting and the special weekend activities will appear in a future issue of SWOC TALK and will be publicized statewide. All correspondence concerning the soon-to-be Oregon ornithological organization should be addressed to SWOC.

Many thanks to those of you who attended on May 1. Let's work for even greater representation in August!

Alan Contreras

There has been a suggestion that the next meeting be held at Coos Bay rather than Newport. An advantage of this is that it would be closer to those who attended the first meeting. A disadvantage is that it could not be so neatly coordinated with pelagic trips to be held the same weekend. Please send your opinion to SWOC.