

CHECKLIST: The Douglas County Western Cascades

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This is the second in a series of 3 sub-regional bird checklists for Douglas County, Oregon. A checklist for the Douglas County coast appeared in OB 14(1): 93-106, Spring 1988. This checklist covers the mountains of eastern Douglas County, a portion of what is commonly referred to as the Western Cascades. It is the largest of the 3 subregions covered by this series.

The checklist we present here has been compiled by Fix during the course of 6 seasons of outdoor work with the U.S. Forest Service on Diamond Lake Ranger District (R.D.) of the Umpqua National Forest, 1984-1990, totalling some 7000 hours of field time. Also included are 6 years of sightings from 1978 to 1984 by local birders. Sawyer has contributed numerous sightings, and

assisted with fine-tuning the seasonal abundance graphs.

The list specifically treats Diamond Lake R.D. because the bulk of birding in eastern Douglas County has taken place there, therefore this area has provided the basis for most of our recent information. Personal experience, and conversations with naturalists in other portions of the checklist area, have assured us that the checklist will reflect the occurrence and abundance of most species elsewhere in the east county. Exceptions to this involve waterbirds which concentrate on Diamond Lake, and some landbirds which are restricted in numbers to Diamond Lake R.D.

The west side of the southern Cascades north of Crater Lake and south of Willamette Pass, the area under consid-

eration here, is a sprawling region of publicly-held timberlands. It is topographically and biologically complex, and remote from traditional centers of Oregon birding activity. It has until recently seen very little birding coverage, and remains essentially unknown to most Oregon birders. For these reasons, we feel it is appropriate to preface the checklist with a synopsis of gross habitat types and a site guide to the better birding spots. The following summary accompanies the ranger district checklist maintained and updated at Toketee Ranger Station (Diamond Lake R.D.), and is included here with minor changes.

Diamond Lake Ranger District is the easternmost district of the Umpqua National Forest. It extends from the Calapooya Mountains south to the

	NEST												PREFERRED HABITAT	SPRING ARR./DEP	FALL ARR./DEP	SEASONAL ABUNDANCE						
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC				STAT	SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN		
AEG-INSOATED LOON										*	*		11986	S						Ca		
PACIFIC LOON													11989	S						Ca		
COMMON LOON														S	14-15/5-17	18-23/11-17	R	Ca	R			
PICO-BILLED GREBE													N7	S ₁ c					R	R	U	P
HORNED GREBE														S	14-25/5-26	10-10/11-11	R		R			
RED-NECKED GREBE														S						Ca		
EARED GREBE														S		19-27/11-4				U		
WESTERN GREBE														S					R		R	
CLARK'S GREBE													11989	S						Ca		
NORTHERN FULMAR		*	FLOWN IN WITH HIGH WINDS							11983			FLOWN IN WITH HIGH WINDS-NOT NORMAL IN THE CASCADDES									
AMER. WHITE PELICAN													11989	R						Ca		
DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT													N7	S ₁ c					U	U	U	
GREAT BLUE HERON													N7	S					U	U	U	Ca
GREAT EGRET				*	11986									S ₁ c						Ca		
SNOWY EGRET						*	11988							S ₁ c						Ca	Ca	
GREEN-BACKED HERON													N7	S ₁ c					Ca	Ca	?	
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON									*	*				S ₁ c						Ca		
TUNDRA SWAN	*				*									S	14-5/3-20	10-27/11-5	Ca		Ca	Ca		
GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE				u	u				u	u				S ₁ 9	14-17/5-5	19-19/11-7	A		A			
SNOW GOOSE														S ₁ 9						Ca		
CANADA GOOSE (LESSER)													N	S ₁ 9					A	R	K	U
WOOD DUCK													N	S ₁ c					U	U	U	?
GREEN-WINGED TEAL														S ₁ c					U	Ca	C	Ca

Rogue-Umpqua Divide and Crater Lake National Park, and from Boulder Creek and Copeland Creek east to the crest of the Cascade Range. Elevations on the district range from about 1600 feet to nearly 9200 feet. Within this area, forest and brushland communities, lakes and reservoirs, and various man-altered habitats combine to create a broad mosaic of avian environments. This checklist offers information of the comparative seasonal abundance, preferred habitats, and breeding status of 235 species reliably recorded by U.S.D.A. Forest Service personnel, visiting birders, and local residents during the 13 years 1978 to 1990.

Notes on Birding Sites

The mountain environment offers many surprises for the bird observer most accustomed to valley, coastal, or desert birding. Diversity among landbirds is considerable, despite the common first impression that the forest cover possesses little variability. Semi-open clearcuts create a strong attraction for seed-eating birds. Lawns, yards, birdfeeders, and shrubbery around Toketee Ranger Station create an oasis

of sorts for many migrant landbirds during the peak of migration.

Toketee Ranger Station: This is an administrative complex and small community on a point of land at the confluence of the North Umpqua River and Clearwater River, 19 miles west of the Cascade crest at 2550 feet. Large numbers of sparrows and other seed-eaters flock to feeding stations near the office complex during April, May, and early June. Numbers of Lazuli Buntings, Chipping Sparrows, Black-headed Grosbeaks, Purple and Cassin's Finches, and Dark-eyed Juncos may be seen near the R.S. office buildings at this time, particularly during mid-morning. Orchard Oriole and Indigo Bunting were seen here during the spring of 1988. Say's Phoebes have appeared here 4 times in spring migration.

Toketee Lake: A 75-acre impoundment edged on the upstream side by lowland riparian vegetation, Toketee Lake is worth

birding any time of year. Passerine numbers peak during late April and the first half of May. Breeding birds here include Canada Geese, Common Merganser, Wood Duck, Willow Flycatcher, Yellow Warbler, and Black-headed Grosbeak. Double-crested Cormorants summer here and have attempted to nest. Peregrine Falcons occasionally make an appearance and it is possible they breed somewhere in the area. From November through January, a mixed waterfowl flock of modest size resides on the lake, with most birds generally us-

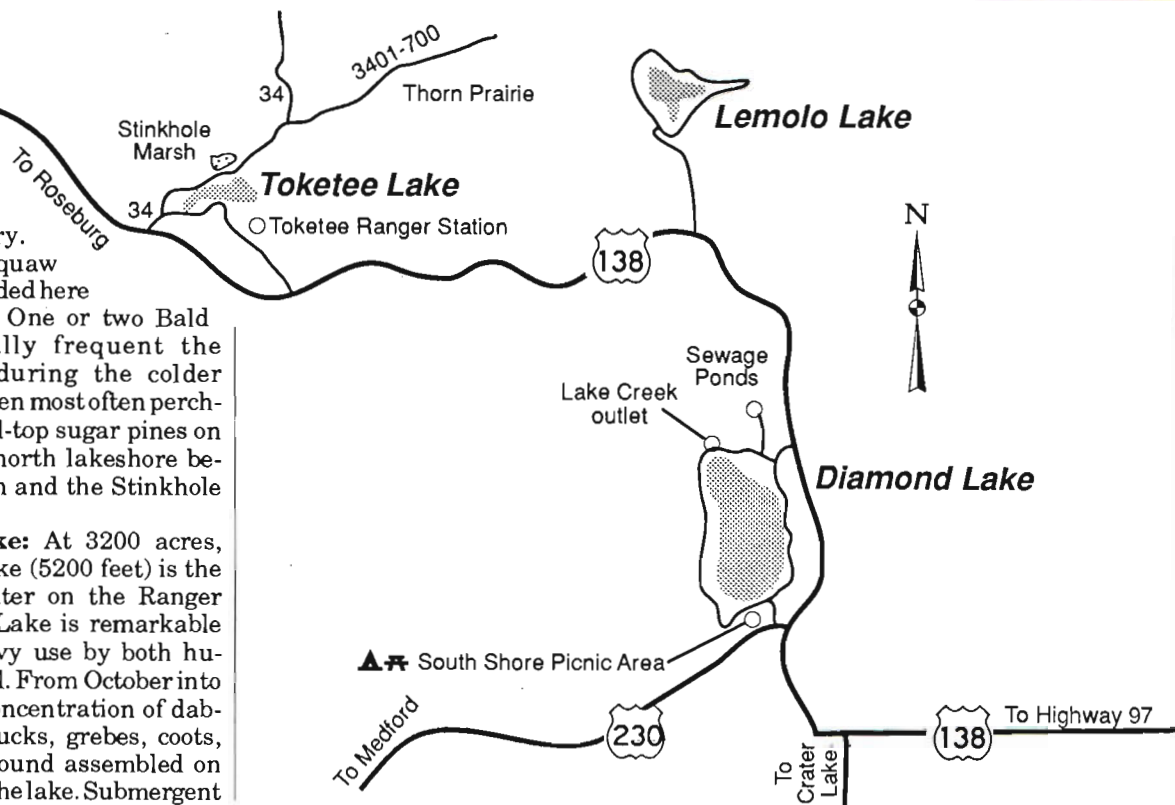
KEY TO MONTHLY ABUNDANCE GRAPH AND BREEDING STATUS

- Abundant
- Common
- Uncommon to Rare
- Casual
- status varies, in this case from common to rare
- * Individual records of short or long duration respectively
- N Breeds on the Disaband Lake R.D. nest, pre-spring, food carrying and scolding, territorial or agitated behavior, persistent singing, or is residential.
- N? May breed on Disaband Lake R.D.

	YEAR												HABITAT	PREFERRED HABITAT	SPRING MAR DEF	FALL MAR/SEP	SEASONAL ABUNDANCE						
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC					JAN	SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN		
MALLARD									■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■							U	U	U	Ca	
NORTHERN PINTAIL				*					-----	-----	-----	-----							Ca	Ca	U		
BLUE-WINGED TEAL									-----	-----	-----	-----							Ca		R		
CINNAMON TEAL									-----	-----	-----	-----							R	Ca	Ca		
NORTHERN SHOVELER									■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■							R		C		
GAINWING									-----	-----	-----	-----							Ca		R		
EURASIAN WIGEON									-----	-----	-----	-----								Ca	Ca		
AMERICAN WIGEON									■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■							Ca	Ca	U	R	
CANVASBACK									-----	-----	-----	-----									R		
REDHEAD									-----	-----	-----	-----							Ca		R	Ca	
RING-NECKED DUCK									-----	-----	-----	-----								U	Ca	C	U
GREATER SCAUP									-----	-----	-----	-----								Ca		R	
LESSER SCAUP									■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■								U	Ca	A	Ca
HARLEQUIN DUCK									-----	-----	-----	-----								Ca			
OLDSQUAW									-----	-----	-----	-----										Ca	
SURF SCOTER									-----	-----	-----	-----										Ca	
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER									-----	-----	-----	-----										Ca	
COMMON GOLDENEYE									-----	-----	-----	-----									U	U	U
BARRON'S GOLDENEYE	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■								U	U	C	U
BUFFLEHEAD									■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■■■■■■■								U	R	A	U
HOODED MERGANSER	*			*					-----	-----	-----	-----								Ca		R	Ca
COMMON MERGANSER									-----	-----	-----	-----								U	U	U	R
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER									-----	-----	-----	-----										Ca	

ing the upper end of the reservoir. Barrow's Goldeneye is always present and easily seen at this season, with as many as 50 having been counted during January. Redhead and Oldsquaw have also been recorded here during the winter. One or two Bald Eagles occasionally frequent the lakeshore snags during the colder months. They are seen most often perching in snags or dead-top sugar pines on the hill above the north lakeshore between Toketee Dam and the Stinkhole marsh.

Diamond Lake: At 3200 acres, scenic Diamond Lake (5200 feet) is the largest body of water on the Ranger District. Diamond Lake is remarkable for supporting heavy use by both humans and waterfowl. From October into December, a fine concentration of dabbling and diving ducks, grebes, coots, and gulls may be found assembled on the south portion of the lake. Submergent



	NEST STAT												PREFERRED HABITAT	SPRING ARR./DEP	FALL ARR./DEP	SEASONAL ABUNDANCE							
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC				SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN				
RUDDY DUCK													N	5b					Ca	Ca	U	U	
TURKEY VULTURE				N	1;6;9	13-11/breeds	breeds/10-3			U	U	U	U	
OSPREY													N	5;9	13-28/breeds	breeds/10-28			U	U	U	U	
BALD EAGLE													N	1;5b;9					R	R	R	R	
NORTHERN HARRIER														9					Ca		Ca		
SHARP-SHINNED HAWK									N	1;9					R	R	U	Ca	
COOPER'S HAWK													N?	1;9			11-7/10-24			Ca	U	R	?
NORTHERN GOSHAWK													N	1;9					R	R	R	Ca	
RED-SHOULDERED HAWK														1c					Ca				
RED-TAILED HAWK													N	1e;5					U	U	U	R	
ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK														9							Ca		
GOLDEN EAGLE														9					Ca	Ca	Ca		
AMERICAN KESTREL													N?	7a;9					Ca	Ca	R		
MERLIN													N?	1;7,7a;9	13-17/4-3	19-17/10-24			R	Ca	R		
PEREGRINE FALCON													N	1a;6;9	12-20/breeds	breeds/11-12			R	R	R	Ca	
BLUE GROUSE	N	1					U	U	U	U	
RUFFED GROUSE													N	1a,c,e;2					U	U	U	U	
WILD TURKEY													N	1c,e,i;3					R	R	R	R	
MOUNTAIN QUAIL													N	1c,e;4a,b					U	U	U	U	
VIRGINIA RAIL													N?	3c					R	R	R	?	
SORA													N?	3c					R	Ca	Ca		
AMERICAN COOT								N?	5b,c					R	U	A	Ca	
SANDHILL CRANE														9					Ca		R		

vegetation offers a strong attraction for these birds, and they feed heavily in preparation for the flight to wintering grounds elsewhere. Thousands of American Coots, hundreds of American Wigeon and Lesser Scaup, and dozens of Common and Hooded Mergansers dot the lake at this time. Common and Red-throated Loon, Red-necked Grebe, Clark's Grebe, White-winged Scoter, Red-breasted Merganser, Eurasian Wigeon, and Herring and Bonaparte's Gulls have been seen among this flock. Other possibilities will be obvious for the eager birder.

The best location from which to view this flock is at the South Shore Picnic Area at the south end of the lake, accessible by paved road from the Diamond Lake loop road. Early morning is best, as human interference and heat distortion is minimal.

The sheltered northwest corner of the lake supports a smaller flock of birds concurrently, chiefly Barrow's Goldeneyes, Buffleheads, Eared Grebes, and an occasional loon. A flock of 50 Red-heads lingered here during November 1987. Numbers of Eared Grebes, never common elsewhere in Western Oregon,

reached 100 during early October 1989, accompanied by 11 Surf Scoters. A Pacific Loon was seen here on 16 October 1989. Reach this spot via the Diamond Lake loop, pulling out at the Lake Creek outlet parking lot shortly east of the northwest corner of the lake.

The lake is slow birding during much of the rest of the year. Small numbers of migrant waterfowl appear on the lake during mid- and late spring. Common Loons and Horned Grebes are probably regular at this time. Barrow's Goldeneye is by far the most common nesting duck, and family groups may be encountered anywhere along the lakeshore from June into September. Nine broods of Barrow's Goldeneyes were raised on Diamond Lake during 1989.

The lake generally remains open until early December, then remains ice-covered until about mid-April.

Diamond Lake sewage ponds: These ponds serve the Diamond Lake resort and campgrounds. Access is restricted, and the ponds are surrounded by a cyclone fence with a locked gate. Satisfactory views with spotting scope may be enjoyed from around the edges of the fenced enclosure. There are 4 treat-

ment ponds, and an adjacent basin which contains an isolated mixed-vegetation marsh which is small but very lovely.

These ponds are always worth visiting. They may be considered to comprise one of the finest birding spots in Douglas County. Their isolated nature, high mountain location (5400 feet), and value as an undisturbed oasis for waterfowl make them a valuable and unique habitat within this area. Recent checks of this site have indicated an exciting potential for unusual finds. To reach the Diamond Lake sewage ponds, turn west from the northern access road from Hwy. 138 to Diamond Lake about halfway from the lodge to the highway, across the intersection from the boldly signed Howlock Mountain trailhead and horse corrals. One-tenth mile down this road, turn right onto a red cinder road near a large warehouse and winter sports area. The ponds lie at the end of this road.

The best times to bird the sewage ponds are from late April into late May, and from about the middle of September until the end of October. A wide assortment of ducks may be found here on most visits. Barrow's Goldeneye is the most common duck during June and

	NEST STAT												PREFERRED HABITAT	Spring ARR/DEP	Fall ARR/DEP	SEASONAL ABUNDANCE			
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC				SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN
SEMPALMATED PLOVER									1986										Ca
KILLDEER												N							U U R
BLACK-NECKED STILT									1987										Ca
GREATER YELLOWLEGS																			R R
LESSER YELLOWLEGS																			Ca
SOLITARY SANDPIPER																			Ca
WILLET									1990										Ca
SPOTTED SANDPIPER												N							U U R
LONG-BILLED CULLEW									1990										Ca
SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER									1989										Ca
WESTERN SANDPIPER																			Ca
LEAST SANDPIPER																			Ca
BAIRD'S SANDPIPER																			Ca
DUNLIN																			Ca
LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER																			Ca
COMMON SNIFE																			Ca
WILSON'S PHALAROPE																			Ca
RED-NECKED PHALAROPE																			Ca
RED PHALAROPE									1984			1988							Ca
BONAPARTE'S GULL																			Ca
RING-BILLED GULL																			Ca
CALIFORNIA GULL																			Ca
HERRING GULL																			Ca

July, and a few broods appear on the ponds at this time. Nearly all of the goldeneyes occurring here during summer are in basic plumage. Mallard, Wood Duck, and Bufflehead have also nested here. Northern Shoveler, Green-winged Teal, Lesser Scaup, Ring-necked Duck, and Bufflehead predominate during periods of peak waterfowl migration. Snowy Egret has been here in late May, and Surf Scoter twice in mid-October. Flocks of "Cackling" Canada Geese have overflowed the ponds twice during October.

The grassy marsh on the southwest side of the enclosure contains a very small pond until the end of July. Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Solitary Sandpiper, Long-billed Dowitcher, and Western and Least Sandpipers have stopped here, with adult Least Sandpipers being regular during July and numbering as many as 150 birds. Baird's Sandpiper and Semipalmated Sandpiper have been noted on one occasion each. This parcel of semi-open habitat is a magnet for Savannah Sparrows, Western Meadowlarks, Water Pipits, and blackbirds. Yellow-headed Blackbirds are occasionally seen during late spring and

early summer, though they are not known to nest here.

A Grasshopper Sparrow was seen here in August 1987. Single Chestnut-collared Longspurs were encountered in early October 1987, mid-September 1989, and early October 1989. A Swamp Sparrow turned up in the cattail patch on 20 Oct 1989. Brewer's Sparrow has been seen twice in late summer. Vesper Sparrows are regular here in very small numbers. Rough-legged Hawk, Northern Harrier, American Kestrel, and Northern Goshawk have been seen at the ponds. A Loggerhead Shrike appeared in early May 1989. Black-backed Woodpeckers are heard or seen frequently at the forest edge. This site promises to provide many interesting records in coming seasons.

Lemolo Lake: This hydropower forebay is a contrast to Diamond Lake, in that its birding potential fails to live up to initial expectations. An apparent lack of adequate submergent vegetation appears to be the factor which limits waterfowl numbers and variety. No large flocks assemble at Lemolo, and only an occasional loon, grebe, or shorebird enlivens the lake at most times. A Red-

necked Grebe was seen here in November 1987, three Red-breasted Mergansers in November 1988, and a remarkable Black-necked Stilt appeared in June 1986. Still, it is worth a check during fall migration, as it is easily birded in near-entirety from the lake shore just below Lemolo Lake Lodge, or from the boat landing at Poole Creek C.G. Reach Lemolo Lake from the well-marked junction on Hwy. 138, travelling north 5 miles to the lodge.

Thorn Prairie: An extensive semi-natural brushfield, with a flavor more like Central Oregon than the Western Cascades. Accessed via Thorn Prairie Road, FS 3401-700. It is about 7 miles east of Toketee Ranger Station. Thorn Prairie looks formidable, with its blanket of spiny Mountain Whitethorn and prickly current, but is actually not difficult to wander through in search of the Mountain Quail, Calliope Hummingbirds, Dusky Flycatchers, and Green-tailed Towhees that occur here from early May through mid-summer. Cattle are to be encountered during most months of the year.

Forest habitats: This portion of the Cascades is forested with a mixture

	NEST STAT												PREFERRED HABITAT	SPRING ARR/DEP		FALL ARR/DEP		SEASONAL ABUNDANCE				
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN	
GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL							*															Ca
CASPIAN TERN																						Ca R R
FORSTER'S TERN							*															Ca
ROCK DOVE (BANDED)																						Ca Ca Ca ?
BAND-TAILED PIGEON																						Ca Ca F
MOURNING DOVE																						R Ca Ca
FLAMMULATED OWL																						Ca Ca ?
WESTERN SCREECH-OWL																						R R R Ca
GREAT HORNED OWL																						U U U
NORTHERN PIPIT																						U U U
SPOTTED OWL																						U U U U
BARRED OWL																						R R R ?
GREAT GRAY OWL																						? Ca Ca ?
LONG-EARED OWL																						Ca
NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL																						U U U Ca
COMMON NIGHTHAWK																						Ca C U
COMMON HOOPNEILL																						Ca Ca
BLACK SWIFT																						? ? Ca
VAUX'S SWIFT																						U U U
ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD																						Ca
CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD																						U U Ca
ELY-HINNED HUMMINGBIRD																						Ca
RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD																						U

of conifer species common to both the Cascade Range and to the northern Sierra Nevada. Short side trips from Hwy. 138 up main logging roads, such as Copeland Creek (FS Rd. #28/3701), Slide Creek (FS 4775), Fish Creek (FS 37), and Toketee-Rigdon (FS 34) offer experiences in birding roadside old-growth stands of Douglas-fir, Western Hemlock, Sugar Pine, Ponderosa Pine, and Incense-cedar. At higher elevations, Fish Creek Rd. (FS 37), Three Lakes Rd. (FS 3703), Bear Creek Rd. (4785) and other 1-lane roads with pullouts transect lower subalpine forests of Douglas-fir, Western White Pine, Shasta Red Fir, Pacific Silver Fir, and Engelmann Spruce. Miles of west-side Lodgepole Pine stands are easily birded from roads in the vicinity of Lemolo Lake and Diamond Lake.

Characteristic summer birds of older conifer forest on the District are Blue Grouse, Northern Pygmy-Owl, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-breasted Sapsucker (perhaps the most abundant woodpecker during the nesting season), Hammond's Flycatcher, Chestnut-backed Chickadee, Mountain Chickadee (restricted to lodgepole stands, where abundant), Red-breasted Nuthatch, American Robin,

Hermit Thrush, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Yellow-rumped ("Audubon's") Warbler, Hermit Warbler (the most abundant warbler in Douglas-fir forests), MacGillivray's Warbler, Red Crossbill, and Dark-eyed Junco.

During the fall of 1985 and again in late summer 1989, small numbers of White-winged Crossbills were found up FS #4786 in the vicinity of Old Man Camp. It is not known whether the birds nested in the area.

Spotted Owls are uncommon on the District, and may be declining due to habitat loss, but intensive surveys have suggested that they remain well-scattered in very small numbers in large blocks of older timber across the lower and middle elevations. At this writing there is but one known Barred Owl pair on the District.

Clearcut timber sale units: Although the hundreds of clearcuts scattered across the District may be considered visually disruptive, they are often very interesting birding. Differing elevation, slope, exposure, and regrowth vegetation cause no 2 clearcuts to be quite alike. Most clearcuts can be sampled from roadside or central land-

ing. The quiet of the mountains allows bird song to carry a greater distance than is often true of lowland birding. The number and variety of songbirds in many clearcuts demands that one hike into them for best views of nesting and territorial behavior.

Typical species of younger clearcut units on the District are Mountain Quail (local), Northern Flicker, Dusky Flycatcher, House Wren, Bushtit (local), American Robin, Western Bluebird, Mountain Bluebird (higher elevations), Townsend's Solitaire, Nashville Warbler (most abundant warbler in such habitats), Lazuli Bunting, Purple Finch, Cassin's Finch (large clearcuts which leave trees), White-crowned Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, and Song Sparrow.

Key to preferred habitats

The habitats in which each species is most frequently or readily found are listed below. This tentative guideline, based upon major plant communities, is presented for its possible use as a bird-finding aid, and as an indicator or the subtle distinctions in habitats chosen by birds on the District.

1. Coniferous forest; no marked pref-

	NESTING PERIOD												PREFERRED HABITAT	SEASONAL ABUNDANCE						
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		STAT	SPRING APR/DEP	FALL APR/DEP	SEASONAL SPR	SUM	FALL	WINTER
RED-TAILED KINGFISHER													N	5			U	U	U	R
LEWIS' WOODPECKER														1;2;7		B-16/11-2			R	
RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER													N	1;2;4;7			A	A	A	U
RED-NECKED SAPSUCKER													N	1b,d			?	Ca	?	?
WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER													N	1b			?	Ca	Ca	
DOWNY WOODPECKER													N	1;2;7			B	R	R	?
HAIRY WOODPECKER													N	1;2;4;5			A	A	A	A
WHITE-HEADED WOODPECKER														1986					Ca	
BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER													N	1c,d			U	U	U	U
COMMON FLICKER (RED SHIRT'D)													N	1;2;3;4;7;7a;8			C	C	A	U
PILEATED WOODPECKER													N	1a,b,e			U	U	U	U
OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER													N	1		---/breeds	breeds/8-26	R	U	Ca
WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE													N	1a,f;2;7		---/breeds	breeds/9-26	U	U	R
WILLOW FLYCATCHER													N	2,2a;4b;5c		5-3/breeds	breeds/9-21	R	R	Ca
HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER													N	1a,b,e,f;2		14-17/breeds	breeds/9-29	A	A	U
DUSKY FLYCATCHER													N	4a,b		14-21/breeds	breeds/8-29	A	A	Ca
GRAY FLYCATCHER														2				Ca		
PACIFIC-SLOPE FLYCATCHER													N	1a,c,e;2;4b		14-17/breeds	breeds/8-29	A	A	U
SAY'S PHOENIX														7,7a		12-24/4-4		Ca		Ca
WESTERN KINGBIRD														7,7a		14-29/6-2	17-8/---	R	Ca	Ca
HORNED LARK														7				Ca	Ca	Ca
PURPLE MARTIN														9					Ca	
TREE SWALLOW													N	2,2a;5;9		13-3/breeds	breeds/8-27	C	C	Ca

erence to type.

- 1a. Lower- and middle-elevation Douglas-fir/associated conifer forest.
- 1b. Lower subalpine forest: Mountain Hemlock/Shasta Red Fir/associates; mostly above 4500 feet on eastern one-third of district, locally westward.
- 1c. Mixed lower-elevation conifers/hardwoods/shrubs, mostly below 3000 feet on W one-third of district.
- 1d. Lodgepole Pine forest and openings, mostly above 4000 feet on E one-third of district.
- 1e. Forest/timber harvest-unit edge, mostly at lower and middle elevations.
- 1f. Ponderosa Pine forest or pine-dominated forest, and forest edge. Mostly below 4000 feet on western one-third of district, but locally around Kelsay Valley and elsewhere.
2. Temperate riparia: Black Cottonwood/willow/Red Alder/shrub associates, around lakes and streams, mostly below 3500 feet.
- 2a. Montane riparia: willows/Sitka Alder/Red-Osier Dogwood/shrub and forb associates, around lakes

and streams and adjacent meadows, mostly above 3500 feet.

3. Brush associations with some characteristics of Upper Sonoran Zone chaparral of southwest Oregon, including one or more of the following plants: Oregon White Oak, Poison-Oak, Tall Oregon-Grape, Oceanspray, Deerbrush, Wedgeleaf Buckbrush, or Hairy (White) Manzanita. Very local; a few patches below 2000 feet in North Umpqua River canyon at western edge of district.
4. Clearcuts or similar semi-open areas within the forest; no marked preference to type.
 - 4a. Clearcuts on drier sites, often southern exposures, grown to Snowbrush (Slickleaf Ceanothus), currant, Greenleaf Manzanita, Mountain Whitethorn, etc., with or without scattered conifer saplings.
 - 4b. Clearcuts on moister sites, often northern exposures, grown mainly to sapling conifers and various characteristic moist-site shrubs.
 - 4c. Clearcuts with minimal vegetation, with or without exposed rock.
 - 4d. Clearcuts with much exposed rock

(outcrops, boulders, rough scree, road side-cast spoil, etc.) with or without much vegetation.

5. Water; no marked preference to type.
 - 5a. Streams.
 - 5b. Lakes, reservoirs, hydropower forebays, and sewage treatment ponds.
 - 5c. Marshes, wet meadows, bogs, grassy shorelines, etc.
6. Large vertical rock outcrops or heads; mostly below 3500 feet in canyons of Clearwater and North Umpqua Rivers.
7. At or about human habitations or constructions.
- 7a. Fields, meadows, lawns, spillways, sewage-pond dikes, powerline corridors, etc.
8. Timberline and alpine areas, mostly above 7000 feet along Cascade crest at E edge of district, locally westward.
9. Most often seen flying over.

Notes: As greater than 95 percent of all waterfowl occurring on the District are found at Diamond Lake, seasonal abundance is meant to pertain to that site. Smaller bodies of water reflect similar

	NEST STAT												PREFERRED HABITAT	SPRINGS ARR/DEP	FALL ARR/DEP	SEASONAL ABUNDANCE				
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC				SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN	
VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW													N	1;2;5;6;7;7a;5;9	13-3/3breeds	1breeds/11-9	A	A	A	
NORTH ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW													N	5;9	13-12/3breeds	1breeds/8-26	C	C	Ca	
BANK SWALLOW														5					Ca	
CLIFF SWALLOW													N	5;7;9	14-2/3breeds	1breeds/9-15	U	U	U	
BANK SWALLOW													N	5;7;9	13-29/3breeds	1breeds/10-6	U	U	C	
GRAY JAY													N	1a,ca			C	C	C	C
STELLER'S JAY													N	1;7			A	A	A	A
SCRUB JAY														4a;7					Ca	Ca
FINCH JAY														9						Ca
CLARK'S NUTCRACKER													N	1a,d;7;8;9			U	U	U	
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE														1a						Ca
AMERICAN CROW														5c;7;9	13-19/---	19-21/11-19	Ca		Ca	
COMMON RAVEN													N	1;6;8;9			U	U	U	U
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE													N	1c;2;3;7				Ca	Ca	Ca
MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE													N	1b,c;7				A	A	A
CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE													N	1a,b,c,e;7				A	A	A
BUSHTIT													N	1c;2;3;4b				R	R	R
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH													N	1				A	A	A
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH														1f						Ca
PYGMY NUTHATCH														1f						Ca
BROWN CREEPER													N	1			C	C	C	C
ROCK WREN													N	4c,d;8				R	R	R
CANYON WREN													N?	6				R	R	Ca

relative abundance for many species; however, most of the uncommon species may be encountered only at Diamond Lake and sparingly elsewhere.

Earliest and latest arrival and departure dates.

Migrants are selected for which there is meaningful data.

Key to seasonal abundance

The 4 seasons of the year have been used to categorize bird activity in time. Generally, the following guideline applies: March through May is Spring; June through August is Summer; September through November is Fall; and December through February is Winter. Birds do not, however, migrate or reside in an area in strict accordance with such arbitrary designations. Spring migration for waterfowl commences as early as February, but some tropical-wintering songbirds do not arrive until mid-May, or even June. Similarly, while most songbirds depart southward during August and September, the fall passage of waterfowl and some birds of prey usually does not peak until October or even November. Shorebirds which nest in the high latitudes begin appearing

here in fall migration as early as the second week of July, during the tail-end of the breeding season for most locally-nesting species. Although these waders may appear during mid-summer, their occurrence at this time of year have, as a rule, been indicated under the fall season heading.

ABUNDANCE is defined as follows:

A abundant. Occurs in large numbers throughout preferred habitats.

C common. Less numerous than above, but predictably distributed throughout most or all of preferred habitats.

U uncommon. Occurs either in low density over a large area, or is restricted to habitats covering only a small portion of the district.

R rare. Occurs in very small numbers during the season indicated. Usually restricted to specialized or scarce habitat types.

Ca casual. Status indefinite: generally either somewhat out-of-range or out-of-habitat. Refers to many water- and shorebirds for which limited habitat is available. As a rule, one to three local records.

? Indicates species may occur at this season, but there have been no observations made. To be looked for.

Hybrids noted on District:

Common Goldeneye X Barrow's Goldeneye - 1 record, winter Toketee Lake.

"Red-shafted" X "Yellow-shafted" Flicker - numerous sightings in spring, fall.

White-crowned X Golden-crowned Sparrow - 1 record, spring, Toketee R.S.

◇

Editor's Note: Douglas County Western Cascades table continues on following 2 pages.

	NEST STAT												PREFERRED HABITAT	SPRING ARR/DEP	FALL ARR/DEP	SEASONAL ABUNDANCE							
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC				SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN				
BENCK'S WREN													N?	2;3;4b;7					Ca	Ca	?	?	
HOUSE WREN													N	1c;2a;3;4;7	4-13/breeds	breeds/9-27			A	A	U		
WINTER WREN													N	1a,c,e;4b;7						A	A	A	A
MARCH WREN													N?	5c	4/25/breeds	breeds/11-8			R	Ca	R	?	
AMERICAN DIPPET													A	5a,b						U	U	U	U
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET													N	1a,b,c,e;2,2a						A	A	A	A
RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET													N?	1b,d;2;8						A	Ca	A	R
BLUE-GRAY Gnatcatcher														4a								Ca	
WESTERN BLUEBIRD													N	1c;3;4c;9	4-2/breeds	breeds/11-24			U	R	U		
MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD													N	4c;d;6;9	4-16/breeds	breeds/8-23			U	U	U		
TOWNSEND'S SOLITARY													N	1b,c,f;4;8	4-9/breeds	breeds/11-7			C	C	U		
SWAINSON'S THRUSH													N	1c;2,2a;9	5-20/breeds	breeds/9-26			U	C	C		
HERMIT THRUSH													N	1						A	A	A	Ca
AMERICAN ROBIN													N	1;2,2a;3;4;7,7a;9						A	A	A	U
VARIED THRUSH													N	1a,b;7						A	U	A	C
WRENTIT													N	4a,b						R	R	R	R
AMERICAN PIPIT														4c;5c;7a;8;9	4-9/5-19	9-4/11-17			U	?	U		
BOHEMIAN WAXWING														2;7;9							Ca		Ca
CEDAR WAXWING													N	1c;2,2a;4b;7;9	5-14/breeds	breeds/11-23			U	U	U		
NORTHERN SHRIKE														4								Ca	
LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE														7a						Ca			
EUROPEAN STARLING													N	7,7a	3-15/breeds	breeds/12-20			R	R	U	Ca	
SOLITARY VIREO													N	1a,c,e;3	4-25/breeds	breeds/9-26			U	U	U		

Better Birds and Gardens

Days are growing longer and now is the time to start thinking about turning your garden into a haven for birds. You can receive a free copy of an article from *Living Bird* magazine that tells you how to get started. *Living Bird* is the quarterly publication of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, a membership organization for the study, appreciation, and conservation of birds, located on a 200-acre wildlife sanctuary in Ithaca, New York.

The Lab recently remodeled its bird feeding area to create a state-of-the-art garden that exemplifies the techniques you can use to attract birds to your own property.

Using a design by Cornell landscape architect Marvin Adelman, funds from generous sponsors, bulldozers, and a lot of thought and sweat, Lab staff transformed a glorified mudpuddle behind the Observatory into a veritable avian mecca.

First they replaced the straight-edge

shore of the pond with a more attractive and accessible curving line. Then they planted trees, vines, shrubs, and groundcover to attract and feed birds year round: conifers, Juneberry, bush honeysuckle, winterberry, trumpetvine. Finally, they added new, squirrel-resistant feeders, a birdbath, and a waterfall.

The garden now contains all the elements of an ideal bird attracting garden. It provides a range of elevations for perching and nesting. It produces a variety of seeds, grains, and fruit. Food is present every month of the year. Edges between different types of plants and between water and land are extensive, and the curved edge attracts birds and gives the best viewing for observers. Already they have noticed an increase in the number and variety of birds visiting the garden — a wasteland has become a treat for Lab staff and visitors. In fact, at least 1 pair of American Robins took advantage of the renovations before they were even completed: it built a nest in an

unplanted conifer.

Your budget may not permit you to hire a bulldozer, but for a self-addressed, stamped envelope you can learn more about landscaping for birds, including suggestions of plants, birds they will attract, and sources for detailed plant lists and gardening ideas. Write to:

Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology
EIS Dept. N1
159 Sapsucker Woods Road
Ithaca, NY 14850

	MONTHS												NEST STAT	PREFERRED HABITAT	SPRING ARR-DEF	FALL ARR-DEF	SEASONAL ABUNDANCE						
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC					SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN			
HUTTON'S VIREO														N	1; 4a, b				R	E	C	A	
MARBLING VIREO														N	1; 2; 2a; 4b	14-27/breeds	1/breeds/19-25	C	U	U			
ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER														N	1; 2; 2a; 3; 4b	14-27/breeds	1/breeds/10-15	C	U	U			
NASHVILLE WARBLER														N	1; 1a, c, v, y; 2; 3a; 4a, b	14-27/breeds	1/breeds/8-14	A	A	U			
YELLOW WARBLER														N	1; 2a	11-20/breeds	1/breeds/10-15	U					
YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER (AUD)														N	1; 2; 3; 7a; 9				A	A	U		
BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER														N	1; 1; 3; 4b	14-19/breeds	1/breeds/13-14	A	R	U			
TOWSON'S WARBLER														N	1; 3; 2; 4b	14-20/breeds	1/breeds/10-15	U					
HERMIT WARBLER														N	1; 1a, c, e	14-17/breeds	1/breeds/9-13	A	A	U			
MCGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER														N	1; 1a, c, d, e; 1; 2a; 3; 4a, b	14-27/breeds	1/breeds/10-19	A	A	C			
COMMON YELLOWTHROAT														N	1; 2; 3a, b	14-20/breeds	1/breeds/10-20	U	R	C			
WILSON'S WARBLER														N	1; 1; 1; 2a; 4b	14-29/breeds	1/breeds/9-20	C	R	U			
WESTERN Tanager														N	1; 1; 4b	14-28/breeds	1/breeds/10-16	A	A	C			
BLACK-HEADED Grosbeak														N	1; 1a, c, e; 1; 3; 4b; 7	15-6/breeds	1/breeds/Sept	U	U	R			
LAZULI BUNTING														N	1; 1; 1; 2; 4a, c; 7a	14-13/breeds	1/breeds/9-17	U	U	Ca			
INDIGO BUNTING															7a				Ca				
GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE														N	1; 4a	14-20/breeds	1/breeds/9-10	R	R	R			
RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE														N	1; 1a, c, v, y; 2; 4a, b; 7				C	C	C	U	
CHIPPING SPARROW														N	1; 1; 3; 7a; 8	14-3/breeds	1/breeds/10-25	U	U	E			
BREWER'S SPARROW															7a						Ca		
VESEPER SPARROW															7a	14-4/5-9	17-26/9-18	R	Ca	R			
LARK SPARROW															7a				Ca		Ca		
SAVANNAH SPARROW														N	1; 4c; 5c; 7; 7a	13-18/5-2	17-19/11-12	U	R	C			

Cooper Ornithological Society and American Ornithologists' Union resolutions

The COS and AOU met jointly on 25-30 June 1990 at Los Angeles, California. The following joint resolutions may be of interest to Oregon birders:

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING FUNDING FOR THE FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT OF 1980

Whereas the U.S. Congress enacted the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 to accelerate preparation of fish and wildlife conservation plans, to execute management actions, to maintain and perpetuate non-game wildlife and fish habitats and populations, and to

provide grants to the states for these purposes, and

Whereas by directing attention to non-game species, populations and habitats and by integrating all vertebrate fish and wildlife under a single management concept, the Act represents a keystone in the system of federal grants to the states for the conservation of all unconfined vertebrates, and

Whereas the Congress has never appropriated funds for the Act,

Therefore be it resolved that the American Ornithologists' Union and the Cooper Ornithological Society urge the

Congress to provide a continuing and adequate source of funds to permit the Act to become fully operational, and that at least \$25 million be authorized and appropriated annually, starting with fiscal year 1991 (October 1, 1990), until funds from an identified and approved continuing source become available for allocation to the States.

COMMENDATION OF THE CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Whereas the Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) has declined due to commercial logging of oldgrowth

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	STAT	NEST HABITAT	PREFERRED HABITAT	SPRING ARR/DEP	FALL ARR/DEP	SEASONAL ABUNDANCE							
																		SPR	SUM	FALL	WIN				
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW									1987					7a								Ca			
FOI SPARROW							N	2a; 4a							U	C	E	
SONG SPARROW							N	1c; 2; 2a; 3; 4b; 7; 7a								U		
LINCOLN'S SPARROW														N	2, 2a	14-3/breeds	1 Sept-10-14					U	R	U	
SWAMP SPARROW									1989						5c									Ca	
GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW								1c; 2; 2a; 3; 4; 7	14-14/15-17	16-16/11-14							U	
WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW							N	1c; 2; 2a; 3; 4a; 7; 7a	13-22/breeds	10-11-16					U	C	U	
HARRIS' SPARROW															7									Ca	
DARK-EYED JUNCO (OREGON)	N	1; 2; 4; 7; 7a; B									U	
CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR									1989						7a									Ca	
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD														N	2; 2a; 5c; 7; 7a	12-19/breeds	10-11-19					U	U	U	
WESTERN MEADOWLARK														N?	7a	13-13/5-29	16-16/11-19					U	Ca	U	
YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD														N?	5b; c; 7	15-4/6-3	17-17/16					Ca	Ca		
BREWER'S BLACKBIRD														N	5b; 7; 7a	13-17/breeds	10-11-16					U	U	R	
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD														N	1c; e; 2; 2a; 3; 4a; b; 7	7/4-11/breeds	10-11-16					U	U	U	
ORCHARD ORIGLE									1988						7									Ca	
NORTHERN GRIGLE														N	2; 7									Ca	
ROSY FINCH														N?	6									Ca	Ca
PURPLE FINCH							N	1c; e; 2; 3; 4a; b; 7; 9	14-6/breeds	10-11-16					U	U	U	
CASSIN'S FINCH														N	1b; d	14-18/breeds	10-11-16					U	U	R	
HOUSE FINCH														N?	7									R	U
RED CROSSBILL														N	1; 9									U	U
WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL															1b									Ca	
PINE SISKIN	N	1; 2; 2a; 3; 4; 8; 9									U	
LESSER GOLDFINCH														N	3; 7; 7a; 9	13-27/breeds	10-11-16					R	R	R	
AMERICAN GOLDFINCH														N	1c; 2; 4b; 7; 9	14-9/breeds	10-11-16					U	U	U	
EVENING GROSBEAK														N?	1; 2; 9									U	R
EUROPEAN HOUSE SPARROW															7									Ca	