The Klamath Bird

Newsletter of the Klamath Bird Observatory, Summer 2014

Note from the Executive Director

John Alexander, *KBO Executive Director*

In presenting this edition of our newsletter the *Klamath Bird*, with a focus on KBO success stories, I am struck by the breadth of people who have contributed to our accomplishments over the years. Support and encouragement from you, our community, continues to grow. The donations you offer and that we use to leverage additional funds for our work are increasing, and just this year we had our largest volunteer driven effort, the Mountain Bird Festival. On all accounts the festival was a success: it helped to further build our KBO community; we raised funds for local and national conservation efforts; awareness and appreciation of the spectacular beauty of our region and the importance of preserving its ecological integrity was lifted; and we demonstrated that healthy bird populations offer important benefits such as an economic pulse from birders coming for the festival just before Ashland's theaters were in their full summer rush.

Our success also comes directly from the wonderful colleagues with whom we work. KBO's staff, contractors, and student interns, both present and past, make up an amazing group of dedicated and caring team members who are deeply committed to effective conservation informed by science and education. Plus, our wide array of partners is key to KBO's continued success.

To our community of supporters, to all the great people who have and continue to work at KBO, and to our partners, I offer my sincere thanks, and I invite you to celebrate with us in our successes, of which this newsletter only represents the tip of the iceberg. ✧

We look at *KBO's Successes* in this Summer 2014 Issue:

Welcome Dr. Jared Wolfe, who joins the KBO Team at Redwood Sciences Lab in Arcata as part of our award winning partnership with the US Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station.

President's Perch

Harry Fuller, *KBO Board President*

As with many successful and dynamic organizations, Klamath Bird Observatory can claim the past is prelude. The articles in this issue point to specific ways KBO's research and relationships have made a difference. KBO has an on-going commitment to research, outreach, and education through cooperative projects. In this issue you can read about the far-reaching effects from KBO internships; oak habitat studies and their importance for the future of many bird species; the creation and management of a national monument in the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion; and how KBO research has already helped us to understand and foresee the effects of climate change.

While KBO's work focuses on the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion of southern Oregon and northern California, its influence ripples far beyond this mountainous region. KBO conservation science informs the annual *US State of the Birds* reports. Our former interns span the globe with their on-going research and conservation work. KBO staff are active in numerous national and international bird conservation initiatives. KBO is helping shape bird conservation nationally and internationally, today and into the future. This summer alone KBO staff, contract workers, and interns have collected field data from the Trinity River in northern California; Fern Ridge Reservoir near Eugene, Oregon; the redwood forests near the Pacific coast; and shrubsteppe habitats in Lava Beds National Monument on the eastside of the Klamath Basin.

KBO received positive reactions from the 130 birders who attended our Mountain Bird Festival in Ashland at the end of May. This conservation event offered a chance to greet old friends, meet new ones, and see wonderful birds in the Cascade, Klamath, and Siskiyou Mountains, as well as the Klamath Basin and Shasta Valley. I led a couple festival field trips and I was happiest when a birder in the back seat mused, "At next year's festival I want to…," exemplifying, in a manner, KBO's researchers: focused on today, but keenly aware that next year there'll be new experiences, new challenges, and new opportunities for success.

Harry H. Fuller

Overcoming Social and Scientific Challenges to Inform Management in the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

By John Alexander, *KBO Executive Director*

In 2000, Klamath Bird Observatory incorporated, emerging from nearly 10 years of coordinated inventory and monitoring efforts in the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion of southern Oregon and northern California. In that same year President Clinton issued a proclamation that established the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, protecting 52,000 acres referred to as "an ecological wonder" and "a biological crossroads—the interface of the Cascade, Klamath, and Siskiyou ecoregions, in an area of unique geology, biology, climate, and topography." These lands are representative of the biodiversity for which the larger area we had been studying is widely recognized. The proclamation called for management in the Monument that ensures continued ecological integrity for the area. It was this ecological integrity that our research, using birds as indicators, was designed to measure. In fact, we had collected a lot of data in the area of the Monument documenting the biodiversity of birds, a group of animals identified in the proclamation as one of the many "objects of biological interest" to be protected in the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.

In 2000, Klamath Bird Observatory's non-advocacy, science-based model was new to the region and we were well-positioned to facilitate what was escalating into a controversial issue. The Presidential Proclamation called for a livestock grazing impacts study, stating that, "should grazing be found incompatible with protecting the objects of biological interest, the Secretary [of Interior] shall retire the grazing allotments [within the Monument]." This resulted in a tense atmosphere among stakeholders including the ranchers who had grazed livestock in the area for decades, an environmental community focused on reducing the negative impacts of grazing, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), a government agency typically charged with multiple-use natural resource management but now tasked with coordinating a complicated scientific study and protecting an area for conservation purposes.

Soon after the proclamation was issued, Klamath Bird Observatory began working with all the stakeholders to design and implement a grazing effects study in the Monument. We were faced with both social and scientific challenges that put our new non-advocacy, science-based model to the test. At first, the environmental community voiced concerns about KBO working with the BLM on the study, showing their distrust of the agency. Expressing similar skepticism, many of the ranchers were concerned that we were working with the non-government environmental community on aspects of the study. All parties were concerned that individual partners or funding sources would introduce bias into our results. In addition to these social issues, designing a grazing impacts study in the Monument represented a significant scientific challenge because the majority of the area had been grazed for many decades, leaving us with no ungrazed habitats to use as "controls" against which grazing effects could be compared.

We quickly realized that our non-advocacy, science-based model could be used to turn these challenges into opportunities for success. The study design would require cooperation from all stakeholders; we would need to conduct extensive vegetation surveys to document a subtle gradient representing less grazed to more heavily grazed sites. We took on a leading role in this aspect of the study, viewing its design and implementation as essential to effectively measuring the effects of grazing on the Monument's objects of biological interest. We also viewed collaboration on the study design as a way to unify both the agency and NGO partners involved in the broader grazing effects study.

Within this context we helped to facilitate a process whereby a team of agency, academic, and NGO scientists collaborated on a transparent set of study designs that were presented for scientific review as well as review by a Resource Advisory Committee representing the diverse stakeholder interests. At a Resource Advisory Committee meeting it was agreed that this peer-reviewed and transparent study, and the peer-reviewed results, would produce an agreed upon body of science that would support the upcoming decisions on grazing that had been called for in the Presidential Proclamation. This elevated the science above the social controversy and distrust, in recognition of the integrity of the scientific process. The stage was set for a management decision to be informed by one of the most comprehensive grazing effects studies ever conducted in the western United States.

Many of the study results did indicate that maintaining the current grazing rate and conserving the ecological integrity required by the Monument's objects of biological interest would prove to be a challenge for the Bureau of Land Management. For example, our data suggested that reduced grazing would benefit long-distance migrant, foliage gleaning, and shrub-nesting birds in the Monument's oak woodland habitats, meeting established bird conservation objectives.

During the time that the Monument was being created, and the study was being designed and implemented, a

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Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Continued

separate negotiation involving the government and the environmental and grazing communities was underway. These groups were seeking legislation to facilitate third-party compensation for ranchers who would donate their grazing leases in the Monument, allowing their allotments to be permanently eliminated. This financial compensation offered an alternative to the Presidential Proclamation that stated, "should grazing be found incompatible with protecting the objects of biological interest, the Secretary shall retire the grazing allotments." However, it was not until the study results were published that a compensation price point could be agreed upon. The results made the retiring of the allotments more likely, given the Secretary's obligation to meet the directives of the proclamation.

Our early involvement with the Cascade -Siskiyou National Monument grazing study served as an excellent test of our non-advocacy, science-based model, and proved to be a true success story for Klamath Bird Observatory, for science, and for science-based bird conservation. Our non-advocacy, science-based model served as a means for building bridges among adversaries, who were eventually able to collaborate as part of a transparent and effective scientific process. Through our involvement we solidified many long -lasting partnerships with diverse collaborators including the Bureau of Land Management, Geos Institute (formally a local office of the World Wildlife Fund), Oregon State University, the US Geological Services Co-op Unit, and local landowners and ranchers. Additionally, many acres of habitat in the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument are no longer grazed by livestock, a change in management that is benefitting the ecological integrity of the Monument and many of the resident and migratory birds that depend on its oak woodland habitats. ✧

KBO Interns Succeed in Science and Conservation

By Robert Frey, *KBO Research Biologist*

Over the past 19 years, Klamath Bird Observatory has hosted over 170 student volunteer interns from 16 countries and 23 of the US states. Our objective with each individual has been to create a safe and fun learning experience, with the hope that we impart some positive influence on their academic and professional careers. Certainly, we have enjoyed the company of some incredibly bright, energetic, and enthusiastic individuals.

Past KBO intern Viviana Cadeña Ruiz holds a Yellow Warbler

Luis Morales of Mexico interned with KBO in 2012. At that time he was laying the foundation for a new bird observatory in his native San Pancho, Nayarit, located on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Luis mentored with KBO Executive Director John Alexander as part of his training. The San Pancho Bird Observatory is now a healthy and growing organization advancing bird conservation and education in western Mexico, where many of our nesting songbirds spend their winters.

Keith Larson of Washington interned with KBO in 2004 and 2005. He later completed a PhD at Lund University in Sweden studying songbird migration patterns. Keith is now a research ecologist with the Abisko Arctic Research Lab in northern Sweden, where he is examining the effects of climate change on Arctic ecosystems.

Viviana Cadeña Ruiz of Colombia interned with KBO in 2002 and 2003. She later completed her PhD at Brock University in Canada on the effects of high altitude acclimation on thermoregulation. Viviana is now an eco-physiologist. She recently commenced a three year postdoctoral research fellowship with the University of Melbourne in Australia, where she is researching the adaptive significance of color change in bearded dragon lizards.

These are just a few examples of KBO intern successes – former KBO interns making positive impacts in the world of science and conservation throughout the globe. Our hope, as always, is that their KBO experience has played some part in their accomplishments. ✧

Advancing the Conservation of Oak-associated Birds

By Jaime Stephens, *KBO Science Director*

Oak habitats are valued by people for a number of reasons, including that they are inherently beautiful and provide homes for a range of wildlife. Many birds depend on natural oak systems and some are considered "oak-associated" birds, meaning they occur almost exclusively in oak habitats. Historically, oak woodlands were more widespread than they are now. California lost approximately 33% of its oak woodlands since the mid-1800s, and estimates of regional oak habitat losses for the same period in Oregon range from 50% to near total loss. As a result of habitat loss, and likely additional factors, populations of many oak-associated birds have undergone significant declines.

Klamath Bird Observatory has been deeply involved in efforts to advance the conservation of oak-associated birds in southern Oregon and northern California. We recently completed several research studies that bolstered local knowledge about the habitat needs of our region's oak-associated birds; in some instances, local habitat needs are quite different from published habitat preferences for nearby areas. These differences are most prevalent for birds that prefer shrubby habitat, such as the Lesser Goldfinch, a species commonly found in both open savanna and woodland settings in the Rogue Basin. These studies improve our understanding of the specific habitat components that birds need to survive and reproduce in oak systems, and such knowledge is informing habitat management and the design of restoration projects. Recent research has found that small parcels of high quality oak habitat attract a good array of birds; this, combined with the fact that the majority of oak habitat in our region occurs on private lands, affirms that the restoration of small private parcels by willing landowners can be an important part of the conservation of oak-associated birds.

The Oak Titmouse is a resident species in oak woodlands that benefits from oak habitat restoration. Photo © Jim Livaudais.

View through an oak woodland into the Rogue Valley in southern Oregon. Photo by Brandon Breen.

The biologists at KBO are working with land managers and restoration practitioners to integrate the needs of oak-associated birds and other wildlife into planning. We have created related outreach products, and through these products and our relationships with the people implementing land management, KBO is helping advance the success of on-the-ground restoration. Through our work with restoration practitioners, we are influencing the way they view woodlands; not only on a given project, but during their future work as well.

Our ability to conserve oak-associated birds and their habitats is dependent on our relationships with a diverse network of partners. Klamath Bird Observatory's science is most influential when we have the opportunity to share it with people making decisions on the ground, and when we are able to integrate their questions into our future research. We work closely with federal land managers, private landowners, restoration practitioners such as Lomakatsi Restoration Project, and funding programs through the US Fish and Wildlife Service Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and Natural Resources Conservation Service. It is through partnerships like these that KBO continues to effectively advance the conservation of oak-associated birds and the imperiled habitats upon which they depend. ✧

Two KBO oak publications, available at www.KlamathBird.org/Resources/Support-Tools

(1) Restoring Oak Habitats in Southern Oregon and Northern California: A Guide for Private Landowners
(2) A Land Managers Guide to Bird Habitat and Populations in Oak Ecosystems of the Pacific Northwest

Bird Bio: Black-backed Woodpecker

By Kate Halstead, *KBO Research Biologist*

The Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) is wide-ranging but uncommon in the northern coniferous forest of the US and Canada, with a long finger of its distribution extending southward into the high elevation conifer forests of Washington, Oregon, and California. This species is rare on the landscape, making it challenging for scientists to fully understand its habitat needs, behavior, and life history. Cornell's *Birds of North America* calls the Black-backed Woodpecker, "one of the most enigmatic woodpeckers." Much of what is known about Black-backed Woodpeckers is related to their reliance on fire, and their specialized adaptations to life in recently burned forests.

A female Black-backed Woodpecker excavates a nest. Photo © Jim Livaudais.

The all-black back that gives this woodpecker its name, and its dark head and neck and bulky body shape, are helpful for distinguishing it from similar looking species such as the American Three-toed and Hairy Woodpeckers. Females have a simple, white "moustache" stripe on the face, while males also have a bright golden patch on the top of the head. This bird's deep, glossy black plumage camouflages it against the bark of scorched tree trunks as it forages and drums.

The Black-backed Woodpecker has two toes that face forward and one that faces back – this species and the American Three-toed Woodpecker are the only two birds in North America that lack a fourth toe. The absence of a back toe likely aids this species in foraging – the bird can pivot farther back while preparing to deliver a blow to a tree trunk, which helps make the blow more forceful. Of all the woodpecker species in the genus *Picoides*, the Black-backed Woodpecker has the most specialized skull for absorbing shock during the forceful pounding of wood excavation.

These adaptations for forceful excavation help the woodpeckers dig deep into tree trunks for the larvae of wood-boring beetle species that quickly infest a forest after a fire. Around 75% of the Black-backed Woodpecker's diet consists of these larvae – much more than most other woodpecker species. It is also known to eat tree cambium, some fruits, and even acorns. One of the great mysteries of the Black-backed Woodpecker is how high numbers of the birds are able to quickly find relatively rare and scattered burned forests to exploit ephemeral food and nesting resources. Current research on the species is aimed at trying to solve this puzzle.

Although Black-backed Woodpeckers are most abundant in recently burned forests, they can also be found in unburned conifer forests that have had outbreaks of wood-boring beetles. In the western US, such outbreaks are often considered destructive events – however, for the Black-backed Woodpecker, they are critical for survival. In both burned and unburned, green forests, this species needs forest stands with lots of dead trees, and live trees containing dead tops, dead limbs, and fungal infestations that soften wood for foraging and nesting. They appear to prefer older and unlogged forests over highly managed forests, probably because certain management activities reduce the amount of dead and dying trees. The Black-backed Woodpecker is especially rare in unburned, green forests. Very little is known about their habitat

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Black-backed Woodpecker Continued

requirements in areas that have not recently experienced a fire, a topic of current study in Oregon and California.

Black-backed Woodpeckers excavate nests in dead or dying trees, and in Oregon and northern California seem to prefer Lodgepole Pine, Ponderosa Pine, and Western Larch for nesting. The male does most of the work of excavation, and both males and females incubate the eggs. Once the young hatch, both parents work to feed and care for them. As nestlings grow older, they become extremely vocal and aggressive in begging for food, sometimes even attacking their parents when they attempt to clean the nest. The young fledge from the nest a little less than one month after hatching. Within their territories, both the males and the females can be aggressive toward intruders, exhibiting fascinating threat displays; they spread their wings, swing their bills from side-to-side, and raise the feathers on the top of the head to show their displeasure. They also will give the "scream-rattle-snarl" call, the most complex call made by any *Picoides* woodpecker.

The Black-backed Woodpecker is a Partners in Flight focal species for coniferous forests in California. Their strong association with forest fire and the cycles of wood-boring insect outbreaks make them an excellent indicator of these complex forest patterns. Although the rarity of these birds makes their population status unclear, it is thought that their sensitivity to human disturbance puts them at risk for population declines. The *CalPIF Coniferous Forest Bird Conservation Plan* contains management recommendations for the Black-backed Woodpecker, as well as other forest birds with similar habitat requirements. ✧

A male Black-backed Woodpecker. Notice the presence of only three toes. Photo © Jim Livaudais.

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Using Birds as Indicators of Restoration Success on the Trinity River

By Sarah Rockwell, *KBO Research Biologist*

The Hocker Flat rehabilitation site on the Trinity River has new plantings of native trees, including cottonwoods and willows. Photo by Ian Ausprey.

At first glance, the heavy machinery and freshly bulldozed vegetation alongside the Trinity River in northern California may not seem like an example of conservation success. Yet, these signs of intensive rehabilitation mark the beginning of the Trinity River's return journey to its original salmon-friendly conditions. The Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) is removing unnatural features, such as steep banks and channelized river sections created by decades of dam-controlled water flow, reintroducing the natural river complexity that healthy salmon and steelhead populations require, such as side channels, gravel bars, and shallow floodplains.

As fish habitat improves under the river's surface, a team of KBO staff and interns are monitoring birds on the land. The willows, alders, and cottonwoods that were lost during the mechanical rehabilitation process have been replanted or allowed to naturally regenerate. KBO is collecting data on bird abundance and nesting to gauge the quality of the terrestrial habitat as the river bank re-vegetates. The idea is that the presence of a diverse and successfully reproducing bird community will indicate high quality streamside habitat that is likely to support healthy populations of other wildlife as well.

We are focusing our monitoring efforts on five common species that indicate healthy streamside habitats: Black-headed Grosbeak, Song Sparrow, Tree Swallow, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Yellow Warbler. So far, our data indicate that Song Sparrows, which are early colonizers of new streamside areas with young willows, return to pre-rehabilitation levels of abundance just five years after restoration work is completed. Ongoing results from this study are allowing us to determine which plants and vegetation densities provide the most successful nesting habitat, and we are working with TRRP partners to recommend adjustments to planting strategies in restoration areas for the benefit of wildlife. ✧

KBO Contributes to National Bird Conservation Report

By Brandon Breen, *KBO Science Communications & Outreach*

Klamath Bird Observatory has contributed to the annual *US State of the Birds* reports starting with the initial report published in 2009 by the North American Bird Conservation Initiative. These peer-reviewed and scientifically-informed reports summarize the status of our nation's bird populations, and therefore speak to the health of our lands, air, and waters. The reports reveal a big picture understanding of bird conservation challenges and opportunities by habitat type (e.g., grasslands, forests, wetlands), and set the course for future conservation action in America.

Klamath Bird Observatory has offered a notable perspective informing *US State of the Birds* content relating to long-term bird monitoring, conservation opportunities, and western forest birds. KBO Executive Director John Alexander served as a peer-reviewer for the 2009 report and has served on the Science Team ever since. Former KBO staff member Ashley Dayer served on the Communications Team in 2009 and more recently, I have had the opportunity to serve on the Communications Team, contributing to the 2013 and 2014 State of the Birds efforts.

The 2014 *State of the Birds* report will be published in September and this year's report will provide an update on the bird population trends presented in the initial report published five years ago. Preliminary results show continued declines in western forest bird populations, underlining the need for greater commitments to conservation stewardship in our region. The 2014 report also marks the 100th anniversary of the extinction of the Passenger Pigeon, once one of North America's most abundant species. Placing the report in the context of the Passenger Pigeon provides an opportunity to pause and reflect on extinction, conservation, and the roles birds play in our lives.

Klamath Bird Observatory's successful conservation model continues to use applied science to inform management for effective bird conservation. Our work on western forest conservation issues exemplifies some of the advances that arose in response to past environmental losses, such as the demise of the Passenger Pigeon, and our work has been recognized through our consistent participation on the national *State of the Birds* team. ✧

Mountain Bird Festival: View from the Summit

By Brandon Breen, *KBO Science Communications & Outreach*

A Lazuli Bunting seen on a festival field trip. Photo © Larry Jordan.

During three beautiful, sunny days in late spring, Klamath Bird Observatory hosted our first Mountain Bird Festival in Ashland, Oregon. The festival was a community conservation event designed to raise funds for bird conservation while celebrating the role citizens play in conservation as well as the glory of the birds and wildlife of southern Oregon and northern California. The festival offered 30 field trips that explored portions of the Cascade and Siskiyou Mountains, as well as the Klamath Basin, Shasta Valley, the Klamath River, the Rogue watershed, and birding hotspots in and around Ashland and Medford.

We were delighted with the festival turnout: over 120 individuals registered for the full festival, with some coming from as far away as Kentucky and Maryland, and about a dozen more came for the evening entertainment of live music and keynote presentations. Festival and field trip registrations raised over $15,000 for bird conservation. We sold more than 130 Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps through registration, thereby raising $2,000 to expand and protect the National Wildlife Refuge System for the benefit of wildlife, natural areas, and people. Mountain Bird Festival sponsorships and art auction proceeds raised an additional $16,000 for the birds.

Mountain Bird Festival a Boon for Birds and Business

Conservation Funds Raised

For KBO Programs	$31,000
For Wetland Habitat Conservation	$2,000
	$33,000

Expenditures by Attendees*

Lodging and Camping	$25,300
Travel	$15,000
Food and Drink	$13,700
Entertainment	$7,800
Gifts, Souvenirs, etc.	$6,700
	$68,500

**Total expenditures extrapolated from post-festival survey results. (25-30% response rate)*

The festival field trips led by our topnotch volunteer field trip leaders really stole the show. Participants saw 171 bird species in four counties, as well as over 90 species of wildflowers and 21 species of dragonflies and damselflies, including the third-ever Jackson County record of a Pacific Clubtail. Here are just some of the field trip highlights: a juvenile Golden Eagle soaring at eye level; Mountain Bluebirds posing at Hyatt Prairie; wonderful looks at a Spotted Owl; a male Sooty Grouse slowing walking across the road; immediately after someone said "I hope we see a Pileated", a Pileated Woodpecker flew overhead; a Red-shouldered Hawk nest with three young; and a satisfying cameo from a Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch at Crater Lake National Park. The final field trip experience, at dusk on Sunday evening, included two Great Gray Owls hunting a wet meadow in the Cascades.

Looking back, the most remarkable and heartening aspect of the festival was the community support: forty-four generous supporters tallied over 1,200 volunteer hours; local businesses provided valuable sponsorships, goods, and services; the City of Ashland awarded KBO a grant to create the festival, helping us raise additional foundation support; and festival attendees from the Rogue Valley and afar came out to advance bird conservation with gusto. We are truly grateful to all those who participated and helped make our first festival a success! We hope to see everyone again at the 2nd annual Mountain Bird Festival in Ashland on May 29th, 30th, and 31st of 2015. ✧

Participants locate birds on KBO Board President Harry Fuller's "Cascade Mountain Lakes" field trip. Photo © Graham Lewis.

Crowdfunding: KBO Seeks $18,800 for Migratory Bird Conservation!

Help Us Build an International Network of Caretakers for Migratory Birds

Western Tanager. Photo © Jim Livaudais.

Migratory birds connect us all. As these remarkable travelers navigate migration routes throughout the globe, they connect people across countries, cultures, and even hemispheres.

Alarmingly, many migratory birds are in decline, a clear signal of the worsening health of the ecological systems that support life on earth. Klamath Bird Observatory has developed an award-winning science-based conservation model that improves conditions for migratory birds. Now, we need your help to expand the reach of this successful conservation model!

To identify and address threats to migratory birds throughout their full life-cycles, we are building a dedicated community of conservationists who are applying our science-based model throughout the world. This involves training and mentoring a global network of early-career conservation scientists as they develop the personal and professional skills they need to excel in to the future as conservation leaders.

Diana Velasco, former KBO intern.

Your generous support will help fund a Klamath Bird Observatory intern for six months. Together, we can keep aloft the miraculous migratory birds that delight us, inspire us, and connect us. Please support migratory birds through our online campaign today, and then share the campaign with your network of friends!

www.KlamathBird.org/Contribute

The best way to predict the future is to create it.

Support Klamath Bird Observatory

Your contributions help KBO advance bird and habitat conservation

Give the gift of a healthy environment to future generations

Name:_____

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Our membership levels below reflect our new spring migration membership drive. Please select one and make your tax-deductible donation payable to KBO.

☐ Individual $50 ☐ Supporter $250 ☐ Benefactor $1,000

☐ Friend $100 ☐ Patron $500 ☐ Champion $5,000 ☐ Other $_____

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