



THE KLAMATH BIRD

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The Official Newsletter for the Klamath Bird Observatory
Winter 2001



Introducing the Klamath Bird Observatory

By: John Alexander,
KBO Executive Director

The Klamath Bird Observatory (KBO), a nonprofit research and educational organization based in Ashland, Oregon began operations in 2000. Our purpose is to identify and investigate factors that affect bird populations by conducting high quality scientific studies in monitoring and inventorying birds. Our mission is to provide information for federal, state, and local land managers to better protect and enhance bird populations and their habitats.

We are currently working with various partners to monitor bird populations in the Klamath Basin and Klamath-Siskiyou Region of northern California and southern Oregon. We are a part of the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network, which is a Partners In Flight regional effort to study bird populations.

In this edition of *The Klamath Bird* you will find an article by C. John Ralph (KBO's President) describing the Monitoring Network in more detail. Also in this edition, we have an article by local ornithologist Pepper Trail discussing how the Klamath-Siskiyou Region's rich avifauna contributes to the outstanding biodiversity for which the area is recognized.

The Klamath Bird Observatory's current program focuses on maintaining comprehensive bird monitoring projects throughout the region. KBO heads up an intensive bird monitoring effort in...

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The Birds of the Klamath-Siskiyou

By: Pepper Trail,
US Fish & Wildlife Service

The Klamath-Siskiyou Region is the name given to the ancient, rugged, and fiendishly complex geological province that stretches from the Umpqua Basin of Oregon south to the Yolla Bolly Mountains of California, and from the Pacific Coast east to the dry valleys that separate the Siskiyou and Klamath ranges from the far younger Cascades and Sierra Nevada. The region's biological boundaries are inevitably vaguer than its geological ones, and are often stretched to include the entire Klamath Basin and the redwood country at least as far south as Humboldt Bay. Whatever the exact demarcation, the Klamath-Siskiyou is one of the greatest centers of biodiversity in North America. A recent review of the region's avifauna documented a total of 392 bird species, of which 189 have been confirmed to nest somewhere within the region. By comparison, approximately 255 breeding species have been confirmed for all of Oregon. This regional tabulation did not include the Klamath Basin, which would add a considerable number of species to the total.

The mobility and adaptability of birds means that, in contrast to plants, there are no bird species completely restricted to the Klamath-Siskiyou. However, the region is the range limit for many birds, emphasizing the area's ancient status as a refuge in an ever-changing world. Birds flock to the Klamath-Siskiyou from all directions. The accompanying table summarizes...

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The Birds of...(continued)

...some of the species that reach the limit of their distribution in the region, and the environments that they favor.

Much remains to be learned about the breeding distributions and habitat requirements of birds in our region. A small sample of the birds whose breeding range in the Klamath-Siskiyou is poorly known include

Hooded Merganser, Band-tailed Pigeon, Flammulated Owl, Calliope Hummingbird, White-headed Woodpecker, Willow Flycatcher, Canyon Wren, Vesper Sparrow, and Evening Grosbeak. The detailed, long-term monitoring programs being conducted by the Klamath Bird Observatory will help fill many of these gaps in our knowledge. ...

BIRD SPECIES REACHING A REGIONAL RANGE LIMIT IN THE KLAMATH-SISKIYOU, WITH THEIR PRIMARY HABITATS.	
<u>NORTHERN LIMITS</u>	<u>SOUTHERN LIMITS</u>
<u>Oak/Chaparral:</u> Ash-throated Flycatcher Blue-gray Gnatcatcher Oak Titmouse California Towhee	<u>Riparian Hardwoods/Mixed Conifers:</u> Ruffed Grouse Rufous Hummingbird Black-capped Chickadee
<u>Arid Scrub/Chaparral:</u> California Thrasher Black-chinned Sparrow Sage Sparrow	
<u>WESTERN LIMITS</u>	<u>EASTERN LIMITS</u>
<u>High-Elevation Conifers and Meadows:</u> Great Gray Owl Calliope Hummingbird White-headed Woodpecker Clark's Nutcracker Mountain Bluebird	<u>Coastal and Valley Chaparral:</u> Wrentit Allen's Hummingbird
<u>Montane Chaparral:</u> Dusky Flycatcher Green-tailed Towhee Fox Sparrow	<u>Riparian Hardwoods:</u> Red-shouldered Hawk Black Phoebe
<u>Great Basin Shrub-Steppe:</u> Prairie Falcon Black-billed Magpie	



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... The region's complex patchwork of habitats provides many opportunities for research on ecological relations, competition, and coexistence among birds. For example, this is one of the few areas in North America where four members of the chickadee family occur together: the Oak Titmouse, Black-capped Chickadee, Chestnut-backed Chickadee, and Mountain Chickadee. How do these species, all of a similar size and with similar feeding habits, manage to coexist? Another fascinating puzzle is the range boundary between the very similar Rufous and Allen's Hummingbirds in south-coastal Oregon. What environmental changes in this narrow zone tip the competitive balance from favoring Rufous Hummingbirds north of the Bandon area, to favoring Allen's Hummers south of it?

Questions like these are not merely of scientific interest. To understand how to conserve our birds, we need to know how adaptation, competition, and reproduction operate, particularly in small populations. Populations of many North American birds are declining due to continued habitat loss and fragmentation. Logging roads and clearcuts expose forest interior species to threats including Starlings (a major nest competitor), Brown-headed Cowbirds (a brood parasite), and opossums (a voracious predator on eggs and nestlings). In the face of these threats, populations of vulnerable species such as the Hermit Warbler and Olive-sided Flycatcher could ultimately become too small and inbred to survive.

The good news is that the Klamath-Siskiyou, with its diversity of

habitats and long biological history, appears to be a stronghold of genetic variety. To date, the genetics of only two bird species, the Pacific-slope Flycatcher and the Oak Titmouse, have been examined in the Klamath-Siskiyou. Both exhibited very high levels of genetic diversity compared to other populations of these birds and their sibling species, the Cordilleran Flycatcher and Juniper Titmouse, across the West. Even more than a treasure trove of species, the Klamath-Siskiyou region may represent a reservoir of genetic variation. This rich variability could prove crucial in the ability of species to respond to long-term environmental changes, such as global warming.

For as long as human beings have lifted their heads to watch an eagle cross the sky, or paused to listen to the melody of a wren, birds have nourished our spirits. They are the most familiar and the most appreciated of all wild creatures, and a world without them would be barren indeed. The Klamath-Siskiyou is blessed with a rich community of birds. We must all work to assure that we will always be able to enjoy that pure and unconditional gift: the song of wild birds.

-- Pepper Trail has studied birds around the world and throughout the Klamath-Siskiyou. He is the ornithologist for the U.S. National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory in Ashland, Oregon.



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What is the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network ?

By: C. John Ralph,
KBO President

Simply put, the Network is a regional, cooperative, interactive group of people and organizations that monitor birds. In fact it is much more than that. The Network is the first regional network of monitoring stations in North America. Its scope includes mist-netting stations, as well as point count censuses. It is comprised of about 15 cooperators, operating some 45 constant-effort mist-netting stations in southern Oregon and northern California. They extend from Coos Bay and inland to Crater Lake on the north, the high elevation Modoc Plateau and into the upper Sacramento River on the east, and the rugged Mendocino County coast on the south. The database of the Network also includes more than 7,000 point counts taken during the breeding season throughout the entire region.

At the risk of simplification, it would be possible to say that the objectives of the Network are to: promote the use of standard methods for bird monitoring; provide a regional data center for data storage; facilitate communication between cooperators to help ensure even coverage, both in time and space; provide materials, such as identification keys, nets, and bands, for stations with modest resources, especially start-up operations; and organize training and workshops in monitoring methods.

Begun about 7 years ago, the impetus of the Network was to implement regional monitoring

objectives of the volunteer organization, Partners in Flight, the nationwide, interactive landbird conservation, monitoring, education, and research organization. It is a cornerstone of PIF that we have excellent monitoring methods. We have been in the forefront of testing of methods of monitoring to meet the objectives of PIF.

Role of KBO and HBBO

The Klamath Bird Observatory, and its coastal partner, the Humboldt Bay Bird Observatory, have played a pivotal role in the implementation of the Network. Between the two operations, more than one-third of the Network's birds are banded each year, both residents, migrants, and winter visitors.

Role of RSL

The main organizer of the Network has been the Bird Monitoring Group of the U.S. Forest Service's Redwood Sciences Laboratory. Here, staff members facilitate communication and data processing. The Network's data base is housed here under the direction of Kimberly Hollinger, a Laboratory biologist.

Role of Cooperators

The essence of the Network, is, of course, the many cooperators, including private individuals, research organizations like KBO, timber companies, public utilities, university professors, state and national park employees, as well as U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land ...



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What is...(continued)

...Management personnel. We are always seeking new cooperators, both for mist-netting and census stations.

As the work of the Klamath Bird Observatory expands, we expect that we will find increasing roles of the Observatory and its partners in monitoring the bird populations of our region.



Introducing...(continued from page 1)

...the Upper Klamath Basin operating 9 constant effort mist netting and census stations, conducting extensive point count breeding bird surveys, and monitoring Black Tern breeding colonies. Cooperators involved with this project include: Forest Service Redwood Sciences Laboratory, Bureau of Land Management Klamath Falls Resource Area, Winema, Rogue River and Klamath National Forests, the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge, Crater Lake National Park, PacifiCorp Inc., Friends of the Greensprings, the World Wildlife Fund and Humboldt Bay and Point Reyes Bird Observatories.

We are also working with Southern Oregon University and Medford BLM to continue running two Rogue Valley constant effort mist netting stations during the breeding and migration seasons.

In addition to our southern Oregon monitoring efforts we also are working with the Forest Service Region 5 Partners In Flight Steering Committee, the Klamath National Forest, the Yreka field office of the Fish and Wildlife

Service and the Jefferson Chamber of Commerce to operate a comprehensive bird monitoring program in Siskiyou County, California. As a part of this effort we completed our 8th year of constant-effort mist netting in Seiad Valley on the middle Klamath River and we initiated a 3-year project to investigate the effects of prescribed burning on land-bird distribution.

During the 2000 field season we collected demographic data about the region's bird populations by capturing nearly 9,000 birds. As well as capturing the region's common flycatchers, thrushes, warblers, sparrows and finches our efforts turned up several rare bird detections including: Least Flycatcher, Magnolia Warbler, Common Restart and Red-breasted Grosbeak. In an article by KBO biologist Glenn Johnson you will get a first hand account of an exciting day in the field highlighted by the capture of one of these rare bird.

Additional projects being developed by the Klamath Bird Observatory include plans to continue monitoring birds in the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, and plans to use bird monitoring in order to incorporate Oregon/Washington Partners In Flight Bird Conservation Plan objectives into the Applegate Adaptive Management Area which is managed by the Rogue National Forest and Medford BLM.

In addition, the Klamath Bird Observatory is involved with international bird monitoring efforts promoted by Partners In Flight. KBO board member Margaret Widdowson tells more about our international efforts in her article about our intensive



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Introducing...(continued)

...migration monitoring effort in Tortuguero, Costa Rica.

In addition to our intern and volunteer programs, KBO is seeking members to help support efforts. We hope you enjoy this first edition of the *Klamath Bird*. To learn more about our organization and to become involved, please contact us online by visiting www.KlamathBird.org or by emailing kbo@KlamathBird.org, or give us a call at (541) 201-0866.

Tortuguero Integrated Bird Monitoring Program for Conservation and Education in Costa Rica

By:
Margaret Widdowson,
KBO Board Member

&
C. John Ralph,
KBO President

Since 1994, we have been monitoring birds at Tortuguero in the coastal lowlands of northeast Costa Rica, in association with the Caribbean Conservation Corporation and other cooperators. Our primary objective is to establish a long-term monitoring site for the study of neotropical migrant and resident landbirds with the collaboration of Costa Ricans.

This is the only operation to our knowledge that is regularly monitoring the landbirds of the country on a consistent basis. Long-term and systematic monitoring can provide crucial information on population trends.

In light of growing concerns about the status of birds in the rain forests of Latin America, as well as migrants breeding in North America and overwintering in Latin America, permanent monitoring stations are a critical tool in tracking the status of these populations. This study continues to provide information on the migratory and stop-over behavior of birds, as well as a wealth of information on the relatively little-known behavior and natural history of the native Costa Rican bird species.

The project began in the late 1980's, when a group of Costa Ricans under the direction of Daniel Hernández began studying the birds of a unique Caribbean coastal area using censuses and mist nets. Gradually this effort became more intensive, as resources became available and partnerships were formed.

Cooperators have always been an integral part of the project. The initial project was sponsored by the National University of Costa Rica with the CCC. During the formative stages, the Tortuguero National Park, Caño Palma Research Station (administered by the Canadian Organization for Tropical Education and Rainforest Conservation), and Costa Rica Expeditions played major roles. The CCC, U.S. Forest Service, and Point Reyes Bird Observatory have contributed much in recent years to the effort in funds, personnel, and services. As the project enters its eighth year, Humboldt Bay Bird Observatory and Klamath Bird Observatory are now key collaborators. A unique combination of over 100 biologists, students, scientists and interns from Costa Rica and the United States,...



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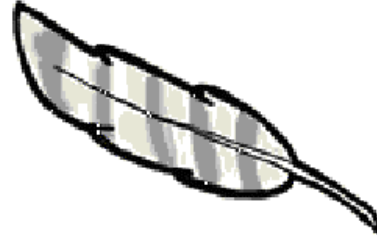
Tortuguero...(continued)

...have all kept this station operating almost continuously for seven years.

Tortuguero is a unique and diverse area. The beach at Tortuguero is the most important nesting site of the endangered green turtle in the Western Hemisphere. There, the Caribbean Conservation Corporation run a Biological Field Station, established primarily to research and promote conservation of the nesting turtles. The Station is near to Tortuguero National Park, established to protect the area's diverse lowland tropical forests and coastal ecosystems. The park supports more than 2,000 species of plants, including 400 tree species. Its wildlife includes over 400 species of birds, 170 species of reptiles and amphibians, and 60 mammal species. Some common sightings include toucans, herons, manakins, river otters, fish-eating bats, caiman, and three species of monkeys.

During spring and fall migration, huge numbers of passerines and raptors move through the area: hundreds of thousands of Eastern Kingbirds, Broad-winged Hawks, swallows, and swifts can be seen during the day each fall. After dark, undocumented millions more of a great variety of species move southward.

The coastal lowlands play a very important role for migrants during stopover, as many species from all over North America crowd into the narrow Central American isthmus on their migration south. The concentration of migrating raptors in Tortuguero is impressive. The migration of huge numbers of raptors has been documented in Panama and Vera Cruz, Mexico, and we are finding large numbers of raptors,



especially Broad-winged Hawks and Black Vultures, passing through Tortuguero. Swainson's Hawks, a species under extreme pressure on its wintering grounds in Argentina, have been commonly detected on our migration counts.

In the forests and scrub of the narrow coastal strip, large numbers of warblers, flycatchers and thrushes move through. Some, like Swainson's Thrush, are familiar to banders from the Pacific Northwest. Others breed in the eastern part of the US and are seldom if ever seen in the west, like the Alder Flycatcher, Prothonotary Warbler, Veery, or Gray Catbird.

We use a combination of methods to monitor this diversity of birds. At five stations in and around Tortuguero, we mist net and conduct Area Searches and Migration Counts. Netting allows us to determine age, sex, and condition, and take measurements of captured birds. Area Searches provide a means of measuring how effectively mist netting samples the local and transient bird communities. Counts of diurnal migrants passing overhead are extremely useful in detecting birds not effectively monitored by mist netting or area searches, especially kingbirds, raptors, swifts, and swallows.

Each of the five mist-netting sites is operated usually a minimum of once...



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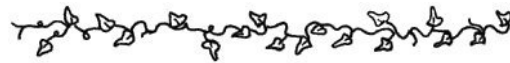
...weekly during the spring season, March through May, and during the fall season, August through November, with some operation at other times of the year.

Since the project began, we have operated around 800 days, totaling more than 75,000 net-hours, an impressive effort that is yielding valuable information. The total number of birds captured to date now exceeds 20,000, roughly one third migrants and the rest residents.

Hummingbirds are the most common resident birds captured: Bronzy Hermit, Long-tailed Hermit, and Rufous-tailed Hummingbird are in the top five. The most common bird overall is the White-collared Manakin, a small, brightly-colored forest-dwelling species. The five most commonly captured migrant species are Traill's Flycatcher, Swainson's Thrush, Prothonotary Warbler, Northern Waterthrush, and Veery. These five species accounted for almost one half of the migrant captures, and often hit the nets in waves in the peak of fall migration.

The project depends on volunteers: openings are now available for this year's monitoring effort. Participants are expected to have experience in identifying birds, and they usually have removed from mist nets and processed at least 200 landbirds. The minimum length of stay is usually one month. All volunteers receive their room and board while they are staying at the comfortable Field Station. For more details, visit

<http://www.rsl.psw.fs.fed.us/pif/neotrop.html> or the CCC website (www.cccturtle.org) or contact Dr C.J. Ralph (email: cjr2@humboldt.edu or cralph@fs.fed.us; Phone: 707-825-2992; fax: 707-825-2901), U.S. Forest Service, Redwood Sciences Laboratory, 1700 Bayview Drive, Arcata, California 95521.



An Unknown Warbler Visits KBO

By:

Glenn Johnson,
KBO Biologist

As the dawn breaks on the morning of my birthday, a dedicated intern student and I raise mist-nets at one of the bird-banding stations that the Klamath Bird Observatory operates during May through October in cooperation with Southern Oregon University and the Medford District of the Bureau of Land Management. Through the early morning, the assistant-intern, Maria Mayrhofer, and myself are checking nets and extracting birds. We take the birds to our near by banding table, to process and release them. We are collecting data to determine the age and sex and general health of each bird captured. The morning is going well and the capture-rate is fairly slow so I put Maria in charge of the operation giving her an opportunity to process most of the birds. This is the type of morning that is perfect for interns to continue developing skills as they strive to become primary banders.

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KBO's First...(continued)

... As we continue to check nets throughout the morning, we walk through the station, anxious to see what species we will capture next. Making our way to net number 5 an exciting thing happens--I look down the net lane to see a strikingly beautiful warbler that I'm not familiar with; an eastern migrant, perhaps. I can't help noting field marks...It's similar to a Yellow-rumped Warbler yet different: yellow rump, throat and underside, heavy black streaks on breast and belly, white border on a black mask, with a large white patch on the tail feathers...a Yellow-throated Warbler? Maybe a hybrid Myrtle-Audubon's Warbler?

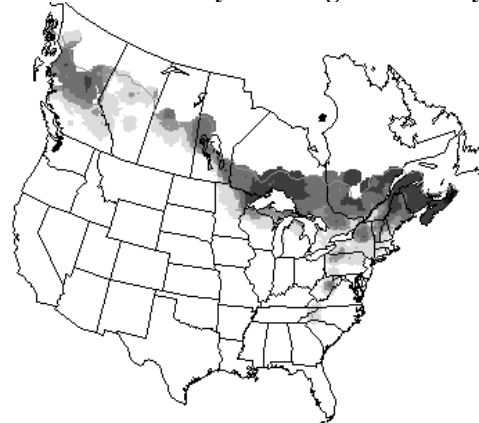
Back at processing table, where we band the birds and record data, I prompt the intern to follow the protocol that has been written for capturing unfamiliar or rare birds. In order to positively determine the exact species, first we use the *National Geographic Field Guide to the Birds of North America* with its explanation of major field marks and identify this new bird as a male Magnolia warbler. Next we check in Peter Pyle's *Identification Guide to North American Birds*, a definitive technical manual for identifying the species, age and sex of "birds in the hand". We look up the Magnolia Warbler species account to make sure there are no similar species with which it could be confused, and then look for age and sex specific traits. Indeed it is a male Magnolia Warbler, at least 1 year old as there are no definite juvenal or "first-year" plumage characteristics.

We continue to band and process the bird recording data about the bird's

biological traits, as we do with all birds captured. We collect information about the bird's fat stores, extent of skull ossification, breeding condition, wing length, weight, and extent of feather molt and wear. This bird shows no evidence of breeding, has a fair amount of fat, and is beginning its pre-basic molt, during which the bird replaces all of the worn feathers of its breeding plumage with new winter plumage. Because this is a rare bird, we take some extra notes and pictures for verification purposes. Curiously, this Magnolia Warbler was re-captured one month later at the same site, and had completed molting into its winter plumage. It had lost a significant amount of fat, likely due to the high energy requirements of molting.

Magnolia Warblers are common summer residents in the northeast and upper Midwestern United States, and throughout much of Canada. Most...

Map-Magnolia Warbler Breeding Range as determined by Breeding Bird Surveys



(Gough, G.A., Sauer, J.R., Iliff, M. Patuxent Bird Identification Infocenter. 1998. Version 97.1. Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, MD.
<http://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/Infocenter/infocenter.html>



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KBO'S first...(continued)

...migrate east of the Rockies on their way to and from wintering grounds in Central America. Wandering migrants are seen somewhat regularly in the western U.S., but I have not yet found any other records for July.

Although capturing this rare bird is very exciting and we found out some interesting things about this particular individual, rare or migrant bird captures are not necessarily of utmost importance at a constant effort mist netting and banding operation. This type of bird monitoring is designed to track long term trends in productivity and adult survivorship of birds that are regularly captured. In the long-term, the data gathered from Song Sparrows and MacGillivray's Warblers captured on July 13 will likely be of more value in determining trends and identifying conservation opportunities. There is no denying, though, that banding a migrant Magnolia Warbler on my birthday was a lucky and exhilarating experience.



Thank You to KBO's 2000 Interns, Field Crew and Volunteers

By: John Alexander,
Executive Director

The Klamath Bird Observatory has gotten off to a flying start due to the efforts and support of our volunteers and for this we are grateful.

This year we had a great crew of interns working out of our Rocky Point Field Station at the Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge. Folks came

from all over the country to help out and included agency employees, biologists, teachers and professors, and of course students. Southern Oregon University, UC Santa Cruz, The Evergreen State College, Colby College, Wake Forest University, Appalachian State University, Humboldt State University, and the University of Maine were all represented on this seasons KBO field crew.

We would like to especially thank our full time interns who included: Brenda Wilson, Conor McGowan, Maria Mayrhofer, Jill Pettinger, Helen Sofaer, Marlene Wagner, Katie Arhangel'sky, Stephanie Schroeder, and Jeannie Hetzel. Additionally we thank Amanda Darlak, Liz Crosson, Lanny Dilworth, Bobby Hsu, Steven Foldi, Brian Helsaple and Torre Kowner for their help.

Two professors who joined us in the field this year were Walter Sakai from Santa Monica College in California and Wynn Filewood from the University of New South Whales in Australia. Stewart Janes from Southern Oregon University and Steve Herman from the Evergreen State College also provide needed support for our program and students.

Glenn Johnson did a great job training and supervising helping to make this years intern program a success. We also had various contractors who helped collect quality data throughout the Region. These folks included Jim Lawrence, Kevin Spencer, Gail Rible, Pablo Herrera, and Laurel Rueben.

Many agency folks who assist with various KBO efforts include Bonnie Brown, Chris Larson and Jim



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Field from Medford BLM, and Laura Finley and Cliff Oakley from the US Fish and Wildlife Service Klamath River Field Office.

Our successful mid-season training session was put on with help from Bud and Margaret Widdowson from LBJ Enterprises and Jim Booker from the Big Sir Ornithology Lab. Many thanks to all of the folks who worked very hard this season, in the field.

Furthermore we would like to thank the many individuals who volunteered their time to provided support and advice during our start up process. Robert Hunter of Medford Oregon, and Alan Blank, and Gabe Markiz of Portland, Oregon provided professional services helping with our incorporation process. Many individuals from the Point Reyes Bird Observatory also provided support during our start-up process and they included: Bob Hunter, Geoff Geupel, Aaron Holmes and Grant Ballard. In addition Ben Wieland has volunteered to begin developing our Environmental Education Program.

The Klamath Bird Observatory extends our gratitude to all of these folks and to the many other people who have showed us support over the past year.

Last, but certainly not least, KBO extends its sincere gratitude to the hard working bird team and the Forest Service Redwood Sciences Laboratory. Without the support we receive from CJ Ralph, Kim Hollinger, Linda Long, Sherri Miller, Bill Hogoboom, Bob Frey and the many other folks from Arcata we would not be celebrating the incorporation of the Klamath Bird Observatory.

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Partners In Flight

By: John Alexander,
Executive Director

The Klamath Bird Observatory works closely with agencies and we would like to thank our collaborators who help to build these strong partnerships. In Oregon we work the Bureau of Land Management with support from State to Resource Area levels. The Klamath Bird Observatory also works with the US Forest Service on several projects in Oregon and California and we thank all of the partners from regional to district levels who help make these projects happen. Additionally, we receive support from the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. Many other organizations and private individuals help out with various aspects of our work and we are thankful for these additional partners.

A rich and diverse network of partners is what has the Klamath Bird Observatory possible. In the spirit of the Partners In Flight International Landbird Conservation Program KBO looks forward to nurturing our current partnerships, and developing new ones.





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Klamath Bird Observatory Partners

Bureau Of Land Management

Oregon State Office-Erick Campbell
Lakeview District, Klamath Falls Recourse Area (RA)-Patty Buettner
Medford District, Grants Pass RA-Leslie Welch
Medford District, Glendale RA-Michael Bornstein
Cascade/Siskiyou National Monument-Paul Hosten, Frank Lang and Mat Broyles

US Forest Service

Pacific Southwest Research Station, Redwood Sciences Laboratory-C. John Ralph
Pacific Southwest Region Partners In Flight-John Robinson and Mary Flores
Klamath National Forest (NF), Scott River Ranger District (RD)-Sam Cuenca
Klamath NF, Salmon River RD-Marc Williams
Pacific Northwest Region-Barb Kott
Rogue River NF-Lee Webb
Rogue NF, Applegate RD-Carol Spinosa
Winema NF-Rick Hardy

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge-Dave Mauser
Yreka Field Office-Laura Finley
Office of Technical Services in Portland-Mario Mamone

National Park Service

Crater Lake National Park-Mary Rasmussen
Klamath National Parks Network-Ed Starkey

Educational Institutions

Southern Oregon University-Stewart Janes
The Evergreen State College-Steve Herman
Ashland Public Schools-Julie DiChiro

NGOs

Word Wildlife Fund-Dominick DellaSella
American Bird Conservancy-Bob Altman
Point Reyes Bird Observatory-Ellie Cohen
Humboldt Bay Bird Observatory-Kim Hollinger
Rogue Valley Audubon-Pepper Trail
LBJ Enterprises- Robert Hewitt
Friends of the Greensprings-John Ward
Jefferson Chamber-Brian Helsaple
Jefferson Public Radio-Bob Davy
Harriman Volunteer Fire Department
Wildlife Images

Private Individuals

Rocky Point Resort-George Huthins
The Cedars-Greg Trouslot
Bloomfield Studio-Gary Bloomfield
Anchor Ranch



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Klamath Bird Observatory Board Of Directors

President- C. John Ralph, ScD, Arcata, California

Treasurer- George Alexander, MBA, Vancouver, Washington

Secretary- Stewart Janes, PhD, Ashland, Oregon

John Menke, PhD, Fort Jones, California

Margaret Widdowson, PhD, Eureka, California

Executive Director- John Alexander, MS, Ashland, Oregon



Klamath Bird Observatory Seeks Members

The Klamath Bird Observatory is seeking to build a network of KBO Members. Membership dues will go directly towards helping the Klamath Bird Observatory Accomplish its mission. Private donations made to KBO are tax deductible, and in this start up phase they are extremely important, in that they help to show public support, which is important as we seek start-up funds from various foundations.

Members will receive copies of our Newsletter, *The Klamath Bird*, and will be included on our internet mailing list through which we distribute reports, announcements and other news regarding the Klamath Bird Observatory.



The Klamath Bird is the official news letter for the Klamath Bird Observatory, a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization. We can be reached by mail at PO Box 587, Ashland, OR 97520 or by email at KBO@KlamathBird.org. Our phone number is (541) 201-0866 and our home page is located at www.KlamathBird.org



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Klamath Bird Observatory-Membership Sign-up Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

Check One:

_____ -I would like to become a member of the Klamath Bird Observatory.
Regular annual membership dues-\$35.

_____ -I would like to become a Student Member of the Klamath Bird Observatory. I
am currently enrolled at _____. Student annual membership
dues-\$15

_____ -I would like to become a Supporting Member of the Klamath Bird Observatory.
With an annual donation of over \$100 Supporting Memberships will receive a hat
embroidered with KBO's logo.

_____ -I would like to become a Lifetime Member of the Klamath Bird Observatory.
With a one time donation of over \$1,000, which will be deposited into KBO's
Endowment Fund, Lifetime Members will receive a hat embroidered with KBO's logo,
and a collectors addition Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network t-shirt.

I have included a check made payable to the Klamath Bird Observatory in the amount of
\$_____.

Please mail this Klamath Bird Observatory Membership sign-up form, with annual dues
to: Memberships, Klamath Bird Observatory, PO Box 587, Ashland, OR 97520