

The Klamath Bird



Newsletter of the Klamath Bird Observatory, Fall 2006

Science, Education, and Partnerships

Our History—KBO in the Making

John Alexander, Executive Director

Thinking about the history and future of the Klamath Bird Observatory reaffirms my belief that incredible and caring people working together are what make bird conservation happen. For more than a decade many individuals, committed to advancing bird conservation through science, education and partnerships, have contributed to KBO's success. I look back on our history with great appreciation for these folks because KBO's success is a measurement of their commitment to bird conservation and our organization. Along with the people who have thus far made KBO a true success are new individuals who continue to join our team as we "expand our net" and together carry on, moving KBO into its exciting future. I am honored by the privilege to work with such people.

We find it important for us to chronicle the history of KBO and recognize some of the people who have helped make the bird observatory a reality. Therefore, this article is the first in a series that will take our readers through the fledging of KBO, our formative years, and our more recent period of growth.

KBO in the nest: 1992-1996

Partners In Flight (PIF) is a cooperative effort involving federal, state, and local government agencies, philanthropic foundations, professional organizations, conservation groups, industry, the academic community, and private individuals to conserve bird populations in this hemisphere. KBO grew from Partners In Flight research and monitoring efforts that were designed to inform conservation in the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion. In

1992, as CJ Ralph and Kim Hollinger, with the US Forest Service Redwood Sciences Laboratory in Arcata, California, were forming the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network, I had the fortune, under the guidance of Sam Cuenca, Kathy Granillo and Bill Maynard, to lead a comprehensive bird censusing effort on the Klamath National Forest in Siskiyou County, California. As inspired Steve Herman students from the Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington, my wife Taylor and I came to northern California with a passion for using science to advance conservation along with a love for mist netting birds. With support from CJ and Kim, who shared our passion, we expanded The Network eastward by establishing mist netting stations across the Klamath National Forest as a volunteer effort.

Our bird monitoring efforts in northern California were focused on gathering information to be used for integrating bird conservation objectives with land management programs. Our efforts informed a variety of land management projects including: the Goose Nest Adaptive Management Area, Marble Mountains range management, and late successional reserve management. From the beginning our efforts were coordinated with California's PIF chapter, and we expanded our participation with PIF by presenting our efforts at the 1994 International PIF Meeting in Cape May, New Jersey, and participating with CJ, Borja Mila (UCLA Center for Tropical Research) and many others in training and program development efforts for the Neotropics.

While attending a PIF Western Working Group meeting in Klamath Falls,

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Oregon, Geoff Guepel (PRBO Conservation Science), CJ and I wrote a songbird monitoring plan for the Upper Klamath Basin. This set the stage for realizing a comprehensive bioregional conservation program that would cross administration lines (i.e., land management jurisdictions) that split region into separate land management jurisdictions, not to mention the Oregon-California state line.

More to come

This is the stage or foundation from which KBO grew. Through the development of partnerships between research, academic, and land management organizations, and the growth of the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network, our efforts expanded into Oregon, ultimately making possible the formation of the non-profit organization of today—Klamath Bird Observatory.

Stay tuned – we will continue to chronicle KBO's history in the next edition of *The Klamath Bird* that will feature an article the development of the Upper Klamath Bird Monitoring Program and opening of a field station on Upper Klamath Lake, and the development of a partnership with Southern Oregon University that would be a catalyst for developing bird monitoring and research efforts in the Rogue Valley.

Science

Expanding KBO's Monitoring Network

Bob Frey, KBO Biologist & Banding Program Leader

During 2006, KBO and the US Forest Service Redwood Sciences Laboratory established two new bird monitoring stations within Lassen National Forest in northern California.

The stations were established with the objectives of providing information on effects of land management activities on birds and to develop a predictive model to inform planning and adaptive management processes. The monitoring efforts, as with all our other long-term monitoring efforts, are scheduled to encompass the breeding and fall migration seasons. These efforts include the capture, banding, and release of small landbirds as well as censusing of all birds using standardized, constant-effort methods. The new sites are an important expansion of the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network of southern Oregon and northern California.

The Burney Creek site is within open pine forest with a limited riparian zone, just a few kilometers upstream from Burney Falls. The Big Spring site is at the confluence of the Big Spring runoff and Hat Creek within a dense willow

forest surrounded by mixed pine forest.

Site visits thus far have resulted in demographic data collected for several focal species of California Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plans for Coniferous Forest and Riparian habitats. Other interesting species encountered at these sites include American Dipper, White-headed Woodpecker, and Pygmy Nuthatch.

N. Mountain Park Banding Station

In September, KBO began weekly operation of North Mountain Park's (Ashland) banding station. This station was established in 1998 and has been operated by Gail Rible, a long-time contributor to the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network. Along with KBO's banding station at Willow Wind Community Learning Center, this station monitors birds' use of riparian areas along Bear Creek and offers an ideal location for science and conservation education. On October 12th, KBO led a visit for community members who observed an array of birds.

Sharing Skills with Bird Banders

Keith Larson, KBO Research Biologist

As most banders will tell you, putting the band on the bird is the easy part. Using banding resources like the *Identification Guide to North American Landbirds* (Pyle, 1997) for ageing and sexing birds can be an extreme challenge. At the Western Bird Banding Association Annual Meeting in New Mexico, KBO offered a workshop to empower banders to age birds with confidence using the "Pyle Guide." Participants in the workshop learned the nuances of separating age groups for demographic studies typical of banding programs. KBO excels at this skill and, thus, offered a great resource to participants.

Each year large numbers of birds migrate north to the temperate latitudes to breed, joining resident species to partake in the seasonal abundance of food during the summer. This migration is enabled by the birds' flight and body feathers.

Besides flight, the feather coat, or plumage, of a bird has many functions including thermoregulation and signaling mate quality. Maintaining the condition of the feathers is done daily through preening and periodically through the molt of worn and faded feathers. Molt is the physiological process where new feathers replace old feathers by pushing them out of their follicles.

The timing, extent, and duration of each molt results in detectable differences in the plumages of most young and adult birds. For banders, detecting the differences inherent in each generation of feathers allows them to distinguish

between young birds and older adults.

One workshop participant affirmed that KBO had accomplished its goal, "I feel better prepared to read Pyle and not panic and get bogged down in the details when I have a new species in the hand."



Comparing the plumage and molts of Wilson Warblers allows banders to age them. A juvenile with less lustrous feathers is on the left compared with an adult. Photo: KBO file

More 2006 Banding Interns

Bob Frey, KBO Biologist & Banding Program Leader

We welcomed three bright and enthusiastic individuals who joined KBO's banding program for the fall migration monitoring season. Lee Ripma of Arizona is a graduate of Prescott College. Joey Smith of California is a graduate of University of California, Santa Cruz. Colin Woolley of Oregon is a graduate of Prescott College.

Rapidly Assessing Birds' Use of a Habitat

Ian Ausprey, KBO Banding Intern

Members of KBO's Banding Crew traveled to the shrub-steppe of eastern Oregon twice this summer to perform Rapid Ornithological Inventories (ROIs). ROIs can efficiently measure the demographics of local bird populations within two days of intensive mist-netting and censusing, providing a "snapshot" of how birds utilize a habitat.

In late July KBO's crew banded over 300 birds at Badger Camp in Nevada's Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge. The ROI was designed to test Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship methods in a desert-riparian environment with specific interest in measuring juvenile versus adult age ratios. Aaron Holmes (PRBO Conservation Science) is undertaking an intensive nest monitoring project in the same area, and KBO's effort will provide complementary data.

In late August KBO's Banding Crew was privileged to work with Dr. Steven Herman during his annual migration monitoring effort at Robinson Draw at Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. For over 20 years Dr. Herman introduced banding techniques to scores of young field biologists, including KBO's Executive Director, John Alexander. This summer KBO carried on this tradition by operating the same nets during an ROI. Highlights included numerous overflights of Sage Grouse and captures of a Sage Thrasher and a Chestnut-sided Warbler—a vagrant eastern species!

Our efforts in eastern Oregon's high desert environments will help the Bureau of Land Management develop a comprehensive program to monitor shrub-steppe bird demographics.

Banding Vagrants with KBO: An Experience to Remember

Thane Tupper, KBO Banding Intern

In August 2004 I started banding Neotropical migrants under the tutelage of Dr. Steven Herman while attending Evergreen State College. The first bird that I banded was at Robinson Draw on the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge where Dr. Herman has brought students for 25 years. After applying my first band, I was hooked. The following summer I returned to Robinson Draw as a volunteer teaching assistant to Dr. Herman. In May 2006 I joined KBO as a banding intern. This August I once again found myself at Robinson Draw to perform a Rapid Ornithological Inventory with KBO and Dr. Herman.

At 5am on our first morning, several of us were discussing the various species that we were likely to capture. As the discussion went on, Dr. Herman looked up and pronounced, "Today would be a great day to get a male Chestnut-sided Warbler." The Chestnut-sided Warbler is an eastern wood warbler. There are some isolated breeding colonies in Alberta, Canada, which is the farthest west they regularly come. In the United States, their territory comes as far west as the Dakotas. When they are found this far west, it is a rare occasion usually during migration. The odds of us capturing this bird in southeastern Oregon were stacked against us.

As the banding session progressed through the morning we caught all of the expected species. By 11am things had begun to wind down. I started out on the next net check with three fellow interns. At the first net, we had a single bird. As I lowered the net to chest height, I realized that I had never seen the species of warbler before, and I had no idea what it was. The other interns were as dumbfounded as I. I quickly placed the bird in a cloth bag and headed



Thane with his rare bird
Photo: KBO file

back to the banding station to figure out what I had extracted from the net. Once I arrived back at the station I grabbed a field guide and began searching for the characteristics I had noted. I started with the tail; there were white patches on the outer tail feathers. Then there was the complete eye ring accompanied by the olive crown. I quickly flipped to the *Dendroica* warblers, landing on the page with the Chestnut-sided Warbler plate. But I had forgotten to check the flanks of the bird.

I quietly informed John Alexander (KBO Executive Director) of the possible identity of the mystery bird in the bag. He darted off to get Dr. Herman. When I told the nearby banders, they responded with the same disbelief that I had shown that same morning. Had I misidentified a common bird in juvenile plumage? I was sure of my conclusion.

When John returned with Dr. Herman, I slowly removed the bird from the bag. I lifted my finger to expose the light chestnut streaking on the flanks. My identification of the bird was confirmed. We had the vagrant identified as a hatch-year male. I looked up to my mentor, Dr. Herman, to see a smile spread across his face, "This is the second Chestnut-sided warbler I have caught up here in 25 years." After banding and measuring the bird, it was released and went on its way.

As I reflect on that day, I think of the amazing trip to a very special place with close friends and co-workers and an amazing bird. Next year I hope to return again to share this place with others and hopefully catch another amazing vagrant. The question is: will Dr. Herman again be able to predict a rarity hours before it is captured?

Education

Hawks! KBO Educates About Birds of Prey

Dick Ashford, KBO Board President

Hawks! These fascinating creatures have captured our imaginations in ways that few other bird groups do; easily seen (but tough to identify), they push our primal poetic



The look of a Merlin
Photo: Jim Livaudais

buttons. KBO has been asked to present an introductory course on Hawks at Southern Oregon University (SOU) in November. The two-part lecture series will be offered as part of SOU's Southern Oregon Learning in Retirement (SOLIR) program. The course will examine the natural history of diurnal raptors, includ-

ing behavior, habitat, migration, and adaptations for survival. Students will also learn basic ID skills and investigate hawks' relationship with humans – are they friend or foe? Optional field trips to the Butte Valley will be offered as part of the curriculum.

The class will be taught by KBO's Board President Dick Ashford and Education & Outreach Director Ashley Dayer. Dick has spent hundreds of hours in the field watching hawks and an equal amount of time researching their natural history. He leads hawk watching outings for several organizations, including Rogue Valley Audubon Society and the San Francisco Bay Flyway Festival. Ashley earned her M.S. in the Human Dimensions of Wildlife and has worked as a field biologist, environmental educator, and outing leader throughout the U.S.

Interested? KBO is offering a field trip with hawk instruction on Saturday, January 27th. The trip is limited to 22. Give us a call, 541-201-0866, to reserve your spot. We look forward to seeing you!

Meet Wildlife Education Specialist Emily Molter

KBO welcomes Emily Molter, Wildlife Education Specialist, to the KBO team. Emily is a member of the AmeriCorps Northwest Service Academy program. AmeriCorps is a national service program, and Emily will be volunteering at KBO for a year. Emily will be working with Education & Outreach Director, Ashley Dayer, to build more partnerships with schools in Medford and Klamath Falls as well as leading bird walks, conducting classroom visits in the community, and attending festivals to represent KBO.

Emily recently finished a year in the AmeriCorps*VISTA program in Roseburg, Oregon. She was placed at the Umpqua National Forest and developed an environmental education framework the agency can use in the future to implement more environmental education in the community.

Our Hawks Class contains many wonderful photos of hawks. The images have been contributed by some of North America's best nature photographers, and we sincerely thank each of these wildlife artists. In addition, we have received extremely valuable natural history information from raptor experts throughout the west. Our class has definitely benefited from their generosity. Thanks to everyone!

Our photographer friends:

Jimmy Dunn, www.touregypt.net

Ned Harris

Jim Livaudais

Lois Miller, memory.palace.org/lois.miller/

Gene Oleynik, www.pbase.com/gaucus/hawks

Bill Schmoker, www.schmoker.org/BirdPics/

Roberta Stacy, homepage.mac.com/rstacy

John L. Williams, www.featherphotography.com

Raptor experts who contributed class materials and background information:

Bud Anderson, Executive Director, The Falcon Research Group, www.frg.org

Barb Forderhase, Environmental Education Specialist, Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, www.birdsofprey.blm.gov

Ned Harris

Debbie Waters, Education Director, Hawk Ridge Observatory, www.hawkridge.org

Cathi Wright, Wildlife Specialist, High Desert Museum, www.highdesertmuseum.org

Emily is originally from Indiana where she obtained a degree in Environmental Management from Indiana University. While taking a field class at IU, Emily had the opportunity to aid researchers in a migration study of the Northern Saw-whet Owl. This class was the start of her birding interests and career. In her spare time, Emily likes music, hiking, running, and exploring Oregon.



Emily at her first outreach event in Klamath Falls

Photo: A. Dayer, KBO

Tips for Bird Appreciation: Impending Return of Winter

Nat Seavey, KBO Research Associate

As the days grow shorter and the nights colder, the birds of our region are also changing. With fall migration the migrant species that have been here for the spring and summer depart, and birds that bred to the north of our region return to spend the winter with us.

Golden-crowned Sparrows are one of the most obvious signals of the coming winter. These birds breed in British Columbia and Alaska, but winter farther south in the Pacific Northwest. When large flocks are at feeders, one can appreciate the great variability in the crown plumage. Some individuals will have striking golden-crowns with bold black edging; whereas, in others, these colors are nearly absent. These differences are associ-



A bander's view of a Golden-crowned Sparrow's crown plumage. Photo: KBO file

ated with age and sex (adult males have the brightest crowns) and probably also the condition of individual birds. Other sparrows that arrive to winter in the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion include White-crowned, Fox, and Lincoln Sparrows.

Another unique aspect of winter is the tendency of birds to form mixed-foraging flocks. Encountering one of these flocks during the middle of winter can turn a morning that has been nearly devoid of birds into what seems like a busy spring day. Often, these flocks include Downy Woodpeckers. Males can be distinguished from females by the amount of red on the back of the head. Because these small woodpeckers are relatively conspicuous, they are often the first member of a mixed-foraging flock to be located. With luck, many other birds may be encountered: chickadees, kinglets, creepers, and warblers.

Ruby-crowned Kinglets, another species that breeds to the north and returns to the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion in the winter, are often found attending these flocks. Unlike the Golden-crowned Sparrows, the crown colors of these diminutive birds are not easily observed. Instead, the brilliant reddish-orange crown feathers are concealed under the drab olive-green feathers of the head. However, with sufficient patience, these colors may be revealed on males.

(Information from [Birds of Oregon](#) edited by D.B. Marshall, M.G. Hunter, & A.L. Contreras; [The Sibley Guide to Bird Life and Behavior](#) by D.A. Sibley; [The Birds of North America](#) by G.R. Geupel and G. Ballard, and [PIF NA Landbird Conservation Plan](#) by Rich et al.)

Bird Bio: Wrentit

Emily Molter, KBO Wildlife Education Specialist

Many birders may hear the male Wrentit's distinctive, loud song similar to a Ping-Pong ball bouncing on a table, but never see one. The Wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*) is a secretive bird that prefers to remain hidden within dense brush and scrub, rarely crossing open areas. This year-round resident in the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion is limited in distribution to the West Coast, bounded to the north by the Columbia River, south by the deserts of Baja California, and inland by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain Ranges.

The Wrentit is the only species of its family found in North America. This species received its common name from the original specimens considered at the time to resemble a wren and also a tit (British name for chickadee). Described as the most sedentary species of birds, its breeding territory ranges from 1-5 acres. Wrentits form long-term monogamous pair bonds. Both sexes defend the territory throughout the year, build the nest, incubate the eggs, and care for the young. It is one of the only songbirds that sings throughout the year.

The Partners in Flight (PIF) North American Landbird Conservation Plan lists the Wrentit as a Species of Continental Importance in the Pacific Avifaunal Biome (Pacific coast-

line of Canada and U.S.) because 97% of the global population is within this biome. Wrentit population declines have been measured and are related to effects of forest management, loss of riparian woodlands, and encroachment into oak, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats. PIF's continental population objective is to increase the global population by 50%.

In 2005, KBO banders captured 141 Wrentits (72 of these were recaptures from 2005 or previous years). Wrentits were captured this year during our education programs at North Mountain Park, Wildlife Images, and Willow Wind. Through such programs, KBO educates students and community members, allowing them to experience close-up encounters with birds they may not otherwise see.



Photo: I. Ausprey, KBO

The next time you are birding in a riparian scrub area, listen for the sound of a Ping-Pong ball bouncing. If you are lucky, you might just see a Wrentit hopping through the shrubs. If not, remember, you can always join our next visit to a banding station.

KBO Calendar—Join KBO for Fall & Winter Events

November 4: KBO Bird Walk at Bear Creek Greenway Sites in Phoenix, Talent, and Medford. Meet at 8am at Northwest Nature Shop (Ashland). Leaders: Ashley Dayer & Emily Molter. To register, call 482-3241.

November 11: KBO Bird Walk at Jacksonville. Meet at 8am at Wild Birds Unlimited (Medford). Leader: Ashley Dayer. To register, call 770-1104.

December 2: KBO Bird Walk at Kirtland Ponds and Denman Wildlife Area. Meet at 8am at Northwest Nature Shop (Ashland). Leaders: Ashley Dayer & Jaime Stephens. To register, call 482-3241.

December 9: KBO Bird Walk at Kirtland Ponds, Touvelle, and Agate Lake. Meet at 8am at Wild Birds Unlimited (Medford). Leader: Dick Ashford. To register, call 770-1104.

January 27: KBO Hawkwatching Trip to Klamath Basin. Meet at Shop N Kart Parking Lot (Ashland). Leader: Dick Ashford. To register, call 201-0866.

February 17-19: Winter Wings Festival (Klamath Falls).

NOTE: School and community groups are invited to schedule a visit to a KBO Banding Station, a classroom visit, or a KBO presentation. Email KBO@klamathbird.org or call 201-0866, ext 3.

Meet Administrative Assistant Lisa Buttrey

KBO welcomes Lisa Buttrey to our staff in the position of Administrative Assistant. Bookkeeping, membership services, and staff support are some of her myriad duties.

Lisa divides her free time between stewarding her forested acreage, volunteering for her local fire department, gardening, and traveling whenever possible to far flung locales to scuba dive pristine coral reefs.

Lisa likes to get things done. Along with fighting wildfire, she has raised thousands of grant dollars for her fire department. Her proudest accomplishment was securing a grant for \$65,000 to build a fire truck from the ground up. Also as a volunteer, she headed the effort to write a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, organized and

executed a comprehensive project to sign all homes within the fire district, and is a long-term member of her fire department's Budget Committee keeping an eagle-eye on precious levy income.

Working as an assistant in the financial office of PRBO Conservation Science was an ideal training ground for her current position, and she's dedicated to helping make great things happen at KBO.



Trivia Corner—Q&A

Which of the following characterize the KBO logo?

- A. Band on leg
- B. Banding pliers design on wing
- C. Tlingit nation style
- D. All of the above

All of the listed characteristics make KBO's Yellow-breasted Chat logo unique. It was originally designed as part of a T shirt artwork design by Arcata, California wildlife artist Gary Bloomfield for the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network in 1994. KBO adopted the logo to represent the organization's dedication to bird research and conservation in the Pacific Northwest. This species of management concern is a frequent breeder at KBO banding stations, especially in riparian areas. This bird is an entertaining, boisterous bird that KBO monitors to aid in land management issues and conservation.

The band on the leg and banding pliers in the wings represent the research KBO conducts at our bird banding stations. KBO bands birds to provide data that can be used for species inventory and studies of migration patterns, population variances, and habitat change impacts.

Partnerships

Collaborating with ScienceWorks on Science Education

Skoshi Wise, ScienceWorks Education Director

ScienceWorks Hands-On Museum took advantage of the proximity of KBO's headquarters at Willow Wind to foster a growing relationship between the two organizations over the summer. Kids in the "Deer Ears and Eagle Eyes" Summer Science Camp had an opportunity to view science in action at the bird banding station. KBO educators led eager 4, 5 and 6 year-olds through exciting hands-on activities as they learned more about birds. Seeing the wonder on the kids' faces as they got to touch and see a songbird up-close and personal was a testimony to the power of hands-on science education.

As part of the "The Sky's the Limit" museum festival for the public in August, KBO offered two presentations on bird banding, a bird banding station tour, and set up the Migration Obstacle Course for museum visitors to experience the barriers and challenges faced by migrating birds. ScienceWorks invited KBO to return this fall for a Fall Day Camp on October 13 to give second through fifth graders a chance to learn more about migratory birds in our area. Kids who normally might be bored at home on this school holiday had the opportunity to investigate some of the

adaptive traits of birds, as well as other activities exploring the changing season.

"We love these types of collaborations and look forward to more in the future," says Chris Wallace Hostetler, executive director of ScienceWorks. Speaking of the proximity of the two organizations, as well as the US Fish and Wildlife Forensics Lab and Southern Oregon University, Hostetler envisions the collaborations creating a rich "science education complex" along East Main Street in Ashland.



ScienceWorks campers stare in awe at a Lesser Goldfinch
Photo: ScienceWorks file

More information about ScienceWorks is available at 541-482-6767 or www.scienceworksmuseum.org.

Seiad Valley Volunteers

KBO would like to take the opportunity to thank three talented and dedicated volunteer banders. Since 2000, Cliff Oakley, Laura Finley, and Marc Williams have contributed their skills as bird banders at the PCT-1 Seiad Valley (CA) banding station. This station is a productive area located in the lush riparian habitat of the mid-Klamath River. KBO Executive Director John Alexander established the station in 1991 while serving as a biologist with the USFS.

Collectively, these volunteers have brought a wide diversity of banding experience, which spans from coordinating the early seasons of the Wildlife Images



Laura Finley

biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Yreka Field Office.

The three have joined Klamath National Forest wildlife biologist, Sam Cuenca, to provide consistent data collection for more than five years at the Seiad Valley banding station that has been operating for over ten years. Their dedication and hard work have been instrumental in its success.



Marc Williams

KBO Wish List

You can contribute to conservation by supporting KBO through memberships, contributions, and donations. The following sponsorships and donations are greatly needed. Thanks for your support!

New member donations are matched by an anonymous donor through the end of the year!

Give to KBO now and double your impact!! All donations will additionally allow for leverage of grant dollars.

In-kind donation requests

Double-wide trailer for housing at a KBO field station
New/used field guides & binoculars for education programs



Cliff Oakley

Station in Grants Pass, Oregon to monitoring songbird distribution in jungles and coffee plantations in Chiapas, Mexico. Marc is a recently retired, wildlife biologist from the Klamath National Forest. Cliff also recently retired as a wildlife biologist from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Laura currently works as a wildlife

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John Alexander, MS— *Executive Director*
Lisa Buttrey— *Administrative Assistant*
Ashley Dayer, MS— *Education & Outreach Director*
Bob Frey— *Biologist*
Keith Larson— *Biologist*
Emily Molter— *Wildlife Education Specialist (AmeriCorps)*
Jaime Stephens, MS— *Biologist*

KBO Interns

Education/Outreach

Kim Brunskill
Amy Busch
Yahaira Lopez

Banding

Ian Ausprey
Susan Culliney
Ana Maria Gonzalez
Lee Ripma
Chris Samuels
Joey Smith
Thane Tupper
Diana Velasco
Colin Woolley

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Frank Lospalluto
Nat Seavey, PhD

Join the Klamath Bird Observatory!

Contribute to the conservation of birds and habitat.

Become a member and your tax-deductible contribution will support KBO's research and education programs. KBO is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization.

<http://www.klamathbird.org/Join/signup.html>