THE KLAMATH BIRD

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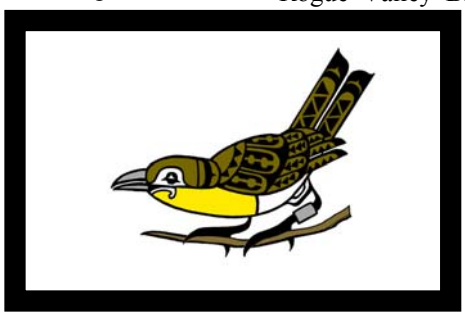
The Official Newsletter for the Klamath Bird Observatory

Fall 2003

KBO's 2003 Field Season In Review

The Klamath Bird Observatory (KBO) is a non-profit scientific and education organization dedicated to promoting bird conservation through science. In cooperation with the Forest Service Redwood Sciences Laboratory we conduct various projects with the intent of informing land managers with scientific data that will allow them to better consider bird conservation objectives in the management decision process. Through our cooperation with various government agencies, academic institutions, non-government organizations, and private land owners we take a non-advocacy approach to conducting quality scientific research projects that enable the incorporation of Partners In Flight conservation objectives into land management planning processes.



In this article we chronicle the accomplishments of the 2003 field season, during which we continued to gather data as part of various monitoring and research projects. We summarize our effort working in the following areas with the following partners:

- Rogue Valley, Southern Oregon – Southern Oregon University, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Medford District, Rogue and Winema National Forests, Applegate River Watershed Council, Ashland Schools, Jackson County and Joint fire Sciences Program (JFS);
- Klamath Parks Network – Crater Lake and Redwood National Parks, Oregon Caves, Lassen Volcanic and Lava Beds National Monuments, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area and Joint Fire Sciences Program;
- Cascade Siskiyou National Monument – World wildlife Fund, Oregon State University, University of California at Davis, Medford BLM, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board;
- Upper Klamath Basin – BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area, Winema and Fremont National Forests, Bureau of Reclamation, Klamath Basin Wildlife Refuge Complex, US Fish and Wildlife Service Non-game Bird Program, PRBO Conservation Science, and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation;
- Trinity River Restoration Program – US Forest Service Redwood Sciences Laboratory, Bureau of Reclamation, McBain and Trush Inc., BLM, , and private land owners; and
- Klamath National Forest – US Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region Partners In Flight Program and Joint Fire Sciences Program. …

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Falcons and Coots Fight to a Draw in the First Annual Rogue Valley Birding Challenge

In the middle of nowhere, surrounded by the pre-dawn darkness of a wet May morning, we quietly slurped cold coffee and strained to hear the distant call of an owl – any owl. I had recruited the team of four ace birders, dubbed the Falcons, to defend the honor of Ashland in the first annual Rogue Valley Birding Challenge. The other Falcons were Vince Zausky, owl hooter extraordinaire, and two KBO stalwarts, John Alexander and Ben Wieland, who supplied youthful energy and enthusiasm as well as unrivalled ID skills. After a few minutes, we were able to start the day with a bang: the faint but unmistakable call of a Flammulated Owl drifted over the nearby ridge.

And just in time, for moments later approaching headlights announced the arrival of our rivals, the Medford Coots. Wily veteran birders with decades of Rogue Valley experience between them, Norm Barrett, Jim Livaudais, Gary Schaffer, and Howard Sands were already on their way *down* the mountain. After some banter that seemed richly humorous at 4 AM, we parted company, and each team got down to a marathon day of birding. Despite following similar routes, we did not see the Coots again until our climactic face-off and bird tally 14 hours later.

A birdathon-style fundraiser for the Rogue Valley Audubon Society, the birding challenge rules were straightforward: tally all the species you can, by sight or sound, within Jackson County between 4 AM and 6 PM. All ID's must be confirmed by…

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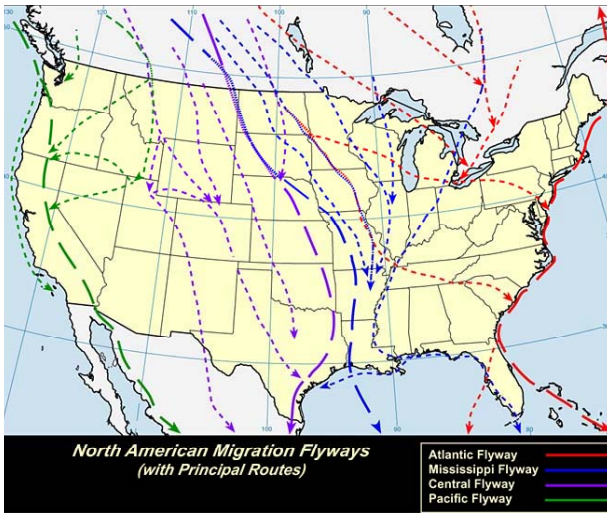
FORMING THE NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION MONITORING NETWORK

As many of us are painfully aware, ample evidence points to population declines in many migratory birds. Systematic monitoring is necessary to measure the effects of management and conservation on birds. Breeding season efforts including programs like the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) and Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS), and smaller scale monitoring projects, are crucial. However, these projects that focus on studying birds during the breeding season alone do not always fulfill our long-term monitoring needs and may miss whole suites of species.

Monitoring birds during migration can fill many information gaps as well as allow us to study specific aspects of migrant ecology during the seasons most limiting to migrant bird populations. Single-site migration monitoring efforts have contributed much to our understanding of migrant ecology. However, only by joining forces can we approach larger scale research questions like regional population trends or range wide habitat use patterns. The development of an international migration monitoring network is critical to effectively monitor bird populations during migration, as migrant birds carry out their lives in multiple countries.



Through a North American Migration Monitoring Network we can learn more about the conservation issues facing Neotropical Migrant Birds. Illustration courtesy of www.birdnature.com.

Momentum towards establishing one or more migration monitoring networks in North America has been building during the last several decades. In 1993, a workshop to consider the potential utility of migration monitoring as a population monitoring tool was co-hosted by the Canadian Wildlife Service and the United States Geological Survey - Biological Resources Division. The meeting resulted in a manual Recommended Methods for Monitoring Bird Populations By Counting and Capture of Migrants by David Hussell, CJ Ralph, and the Partners in Flight Migration Monitoring Council.

Bird Studies Canada then developed the Canadian Migration Monitoring Network, which is made up of approximately twenty individual migration monitoring stations spread across southern Canada. The main goal of the Canadian Network is to monitor populations of bird species not well monitored during breeding or winter season surveys. Since the formation of the Canadian Network, partners interested in working towards a similar network of migration monitoring stations in the United States have been gathering at various international bird conservation meetings.

Migration monitoring enthusiasts representing the Klamath, Idaho, and Point Reyes Bird Observatories, Hawkwatch International, the University of Wisconsin, and the Forest Service Redwood Sciences Laboratory are now meeting regularly and are dedicating time and effort to moving a North American Migration Monitoring Network forward. This network, now recognized by Partners and Flight's Monitoring Working Group and the North American Bird Conservation Initiative, is working to coordinate the efforts of individual monitoring stations and regional bird monitoring efforts, such as the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network and the Southwest Migration Data Synthesis Project.

The Klamath Bird Observatory has 'stepped to the plate' and recently begun allocating funds and personnel time taking a lead in development of the North American Migration Monitoring Network. This network will strive to increase our understanding of the entire life history of migrants as well as facilitate cooperation on international conservation efforts. It will bring benefits such as: increased sample sizes, collaboration, centralization of data storage and analysis, standardization of methods, and enhanced funding opportunities due to common focus. The North American Migration Monitoring Network will make broad-scale analyses of habitat use patterns, stopover ecology, and migratory connectivity much more feasible. The reality for a migration monitoring network to contribute to identification and conservation of important stopover habitats in each region continues to grow. For more information about the North American Migration Monitoring Network please contact Bob Frey at the Klamath Bird Observatory (451 201-0866; bif@KlamathBird.org).

- Jay Carlisle, Idaho Bird Observatory

Related Web Sites:

Partners in Flight Migration Monitoring Council recommendations-
(http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/topics/wildlife/birdmon/pif/migmon.html)

Canadian Migration Monitoring Network
(http://www.bsc-eoc.org/national/cmmn.html)

KBO's Student Internship Program, 2003

The Klamath Bird Observatory was very lucky to have such a terrific field crew in 2003. The collection of talented biologists and interns accomplished much more this year than has been attempted in the past. We completed more netting efforts, captured more birds, and completed more area search censuses. The return of four 2002 interns, and the addition of 9 new crew members, made this successful season possible.

Our returning Primary Banders were Trina Stauff, Ken Etzel, Jim Field, and Daveka Boodram. Trina and Ken, both graduates of the University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point, first came to KBO as members of our nest searching project and joined the banding crew in July, 2002. They quickly gained skills and knowledge, becoming certified as North American Banding Council Trainers and this year acted as field crew leaders doing a terrific job as evidenced by the smooth operation of KBO's great banding efforts and successful season.

The US Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service provide housing for KBO Interns in this historic cabin at the Upper Klamath Lake, Oregon.

Jim is a retired silvarculturist, having spent his first career with the BLM in southern Oregon. He has been a member of the KBO family since its inception and continues to inspire and bring wonder to us all with his life wisdom, banding expertise, and great sense of humor. Daveka hails from the Caribbean Islands nation of Trinidad and Tobago, having first interned with KBO in 2002. She attended University of the West Indies, Trinidad where she earned a BS degree in Biology. Daveka began banding birds at our Costa Rica monitoring station while working with the sea turtle monitoring program at Tortuguero, assisting banders on her days off.

First-time KBO interns were Viviana Cadeno-Ruiz, James Melton, Tricia Rodriguez, Brad Ogle, Kevin Parker, Liz Rogan, Amy Parrish, and April Harding. Viviana traveled from her home in Colombia to join our KBO family this year. Viviana, like Daveka, was introduced to bird banding at our Costa Rica station while working with the Tortuguero sea turtle program. Viviana's dedication and sense of humor made it a joy for everyone to work with her. James is a Missourian and recent graduate of Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington. He came to KBO with a desire to return to the Oregon forests and hone his banding skills first developed at Evergreen. Tricia and Brad both hail from Georgia and both recently graduated from the University of Georgia in Athens. Tricia distinguished herself by analyzing small owl capture and censusing data from 2001 and 2002, results from which she presented at the Western Bird Banding Association Annual Meeting in August. Kevin, who earned his Masters Degree from the University of Auckland, joined us from New Zealand, and also spent time as an intern with the Redwood Sciences Laboratory analyzing bird monitoring data associated with the Trinity River Restoration Project. Liz and Amy, from the Universities of Maine and Montana, respectively, joined the team for our intensive migration monitoring season. They both brought considerable field ornithology experience to the crew. April, a native Oregonian and recent graduate from Oregon State University, came to the banding crew in late July after assisting the nest searching project.

In October, KBO hosted a North American Banding Council Bander Certification session in Ashland, open to banders throughout the region. Viviana, Tricia, and April were tested on their banding skills and knowledge and were certified at the Bander level, having passed the rigorous evaluation.

Through a partnership with the Southern Oregon University International Program KBO is able to offer valuable internship opportunities to students from abroad. In 2003 three nations were represented on our crew. Our Costa Rica Bird Monitoring Program at Tortuguero continues to provide KBO opportunities to recruit talented biologists from the Caribbean and South America. As a part of our effort to develop a Bird Moniting Network in the Neotropics, international students learn valuable bird monitoring skills that will be taken back to their native lands. Indeed, this is already happening as Daveka is currently establishing two bird monitoring stations in her native Trinidad.

We can't thank all of the KBO Interns enough for all their hard work and dedication to accomplishing the very best possible. We at KBO wish them all the best and hope to see them all again.

-Bob Frey, KBO Project Leader

Part of KBO's mission is to provide training for biologists and students throughout the Americas in bird research and monitoring methods to improve their job skills and widen their perception and ability to communicate various aspects of the natural environment, especially birds.

Through outreach into the local and regional communities, KBO fulfills part of our mission by providing a hands on experience of birds and their environment with in-depth demonstrations of bird monitoring techniques as they relate to conservation.

2003 International Migratory Bird Day, Klamath Falls, Oregon

For the past several years, the Klamath Bird Observatory has participated in the International Migratory Bird Day celebration in Klamath Falls, OR. This year the event took place on May 10 at Veteran's Park and was coordinated by KBO lifetime member Kathy Larson, and our partners at the Bureau of Land Management Klamath Falls Resource Area. KBO Project Leader Sherri Kies, Senior Interns Ken Etzel and Daveka Boodram, and myself set up a mist netting and bird-banding demonstration on the Klamath River. We had quite a diverse group visit our demonstration, including birders of all ages, Klamath Falls Audubon members and agency folks. One highlight of the day was a Great-tailed Grackle sighting near our mist-nets. Some of the other International Migratory Bird Day activities included birding tours, educational programs involving live hawks and owls, children's activities, artwork, live music and food. It was a fun interactive day for all, and we look forward to being out there again next spring.

-Trina Stauff, KBO Senior Intern

KBO Senior Intern Trina Stauff demonstrates bird banding techniques at an International Migratory Bird Day celebration in Klamath Falls, Oregon

The Bigfoot Birding Festival International Migratory Bird Day

The Bigfoot Birding Festival is held annually in Orleans, California on International Migratory Bird Day. The festival brings together bird enthusiasts from all walks of life, birding experts, and resource professionals. In a family-friendly atmosphere we learn about bird identification and the conservation challenges facing our international feathered ambassadors.

On May 10, 2003, the Orleans Ranger District, in cooperation with Redwood Region Audubon Society, Klamath Bird Observatory, Humboldt Wildlife Care Center and special partner, Klamath Outdoor School, held the festival with more than 100 participants. This festival is a celebration of the amazing phenomenon of neo-tropical bird migration. Each year these birds, often our most colorful songsters, travel hundreds or even thousands of miles to brighten our towns and forests with some of nature's most spectacular color and music.

"Oh, how incredibly beautiful he is!" exclaimed one of the participants during the Bigfoot Birding Festival bird walk as she used a powerful spotting scope to view a male Western Tanager.

After an early morning walk through rich riparian habitats participants return to the Orleans Community Center. We share our birding experiences, view interpretive displays, and shop for bird-friendly products offered by local venders. Shade-grown coffee is served as we learn about how tropical coffee production affects the winter habitats of the birds we have just seen.

There are also special youth activities such as building cedar birdhouses, making pinecone feeders and creating fanciful bird masks. There is even face painting and a Native American storytelling circle. The adventurous can sign up for a low-cost raft trip down the Wild and Scenic Klamath River where nesting Bald Eagles, herons and mergansers abound. The truly intrepid can convene in the evening for a bat and owl excursion using bat detectors and night vision scopes.

What started several years ago as a Forest Service-sponsored bird walk, has now become a "can't miss" annual event for bird lovers of all ages. While fostering an appreciation of bird migration and environmental education, the Bigfoot Birding Festival continues to help the Orleans community establish itself as one of the West Coast's outstanding eco-tourism destinations.

International Migratory Bird Day is celebrated on the second Saturday in May each year.

-Tony Hacking, Six Rivers National Forest
(U.S. Forest Service Pacific Southwest NewsLog)

Understanding the Effects of Fire and Fire Management: What Can Birds Tell Us?

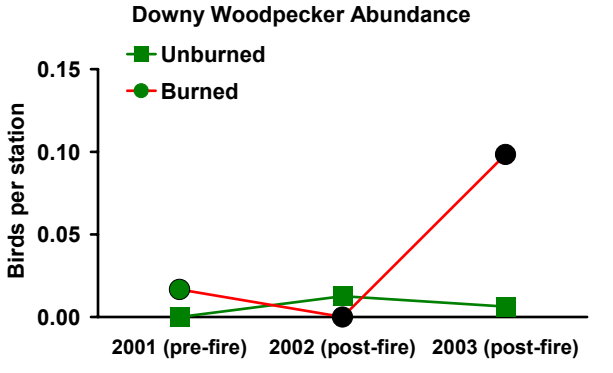
Images of fire raging across southern California in late October served as a graphic reminder of the severe devastation that can be caused by uncontrolled wildfire. Yet, fire is an ecologically important process in many ecosystems. Understanding how the ecological role of fire can be maintained while also protecting against loss of life and property defines the challenge of fire management.

The Klamath Bird Observatory and USFS Redwood Sciences Laboratory are addressing this challenge as part of project funded by the Joint Fire Sciences Program. The goals of our research are to describe the effects of wildfires on bird abundance and use this information to evaluate the ecological effects of fuels treatments using birds as indicators of environmental change. This field season we completed our second field season of monitoring the ecological effects of wildfire, hazardous fuels reduction, and fire suppression in southern Oregon and northern California.

Over the last year, we have begun to analyze and present initial data from this research. Current projects include a review of the effects of fire and fire management on bird communities in the Pacific Northwest, monitoring the ecological effects of hazardous fuels reduction in Oak Woodlands, and documenting changes in bird abundance caused by the 2001 Quartz Fire.

In cooperation with Mark Huff (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and CJ Ralph (U.S. Forest Service and KBO Research Director), Nat Seavy and John Alexander have been writing a review of fire effects on bird communities in the Pacific Northwest. This paper has been submitted for publication in an upcoming volume of Studies in Avian Biology, a periodic publication of the Cooper Ornithological Society. This volume, "Fires and Avian Ecology in North America", will serve as a reference for the most up-to-date information on the effects of wildfire and fire management activities on bird populations. Our review demonstrates that although fire has influenced bird communities in the Pacific Northwest, there is little data available on the subject. As a result, the effect of fire management strategies such as fuels reduction and post-fire salvage are difficult to evaluate. Clearly, more data on these subjects are needed.

In cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management we compared vegetation structure and bird abundance between areas treated with brush removal and untreated areas in the Applegate Valley of southern Oregon. Stations in treated areas had lower shrub cover than those in untreated areas in the first year, but in the second year the shrub layer had begun to recover. The most striking difference in bird abundance was a consistently greater number of Western Wood-pewees in treated areas. This difference was consistent with the prediction from the Partners in Flight conservation plan that this species should benefit when management activities increase the amount of edge habitat. Thus, although the stated goal, and obvious effect, of fuels-reduction treatment was to reduce shrub cover, our data on bird communities suggested that the dominant ecological effect of treatments applied at the scale of this particular fuels reduction project has resulted from an increase in edge habitat. This information illustrates that birds can provide useful information on the effectiveness of various treatments in mimicking ecological effects of fire disturbance.



Two years following the Quartz Fire in southern Oregon Downy Woodpeckers became more abundant in burned areas. This woodpecker is a Partners In Flight Conservation focal species associated with standing dead trees.

We also finished our second year of post-fire monitoring in the Quartz Fire of southern Oregon. This fire burned about 6,000 acres in August 2001, shortly after the Klamath Bird Observatory had conducted an extensive inventory of vegetation structure and bird abundance in the Little Applegate Valley. These data, paired with two years of post-fire data, are allowing us to examine the impact of this fire on bird abundance. In the first year after fire only three of the ten most abundant species showed statistically significant changes in abundance. In the second year after fire, we have begun to see more extensive changes in bird abundance, including continued declines in canopy species (e.g. Hermit Warbler, Chestnut-Backed Chickadee, and Red-breasted Nuthatch) and increases in several woodpecker species. These data are some of the first ever collected on the response of bird communities to mixed-severity fire in the Klamath/Siskiyou region. The results of this research were presented at the International Wildland Fire Ecology and Fire Management Congress in Orlando, Florida and at the Ignite Your Knowledge Media Fellowship hosted by the Aucoin Institute and Southern Oregon University.

As management agencies develop fire management strategies in the Klamath/Siskiyou region, data on the ecological effects of these manipulations are critical. Our research will provide important information on the influence of these management decisions on bird communities. We hope that this information will facilitate the design of sound fire management plans that consider the ecological role of fire and forest health in the Klamath/Siskiyou Ecoregion.

-Nat Seavy, KBO Research Associate

KBO Season in Review (continued from page 1)

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Rogue Valley, Southern Oregon

KBO has been working with Southern Oregon University and the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Medford District conducting field research in the Rogue Valley for over seven years. We operate 2 constant effort monitoring stations providing information to the Institute of Bird Population's Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship Program (MAPS), the North American Migration Monitoring Network (Migration Network), and the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network (KDMN). At all KBO constant effort monitoring stations we use a combination of standardized mist-netting and census methodologies to track population demographics during the breeding, migration and wintering seasons. We work with the Ashland School District and Jackson County to operate a year round monitoring station at our Willow Wind Community Learning Center Headquarters in Ashland, Oregon where the Lomakatsi Restoration Project has been planting native trees and shrubs.

As a part of a Southern Oregon University Graduate Program KBO works with Boise Cascade investigating the effects of various timber harvest strategies using nest searching and monitoring techniques. Our Joint Fire Science Program research keeps us working throughout the Little Applegate Valley, in cooperation with Medford BLM, the Rogue National Forest and the Applegate Watershed Council partners, monitoring the effects of fuels reduction projects and wildfire.

Klamath Parks Network

KBO has been working with the Klamath Parks Network Inventory and Monitoring Program to complete avian inventories at our regional parks. Over the past two years we have completed spring and fall inventories at Crater Lake and Redwood National Parks, at Oregon Caves, Lassen Volcanic and Lava Beds National Monuments, and at Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. What is unique about this effort is that we have been gathering information about the importance of each Park during migration. During the fall, resources become more limiting for songbirds, and migration habitats are critical for migrant species. Management concerns involving wildlife have traditionally focused on breeding season issues and with increased knowledge of migration ecology this focus is expanding. As part of our JFS funded research we are monitoring the effects of prescribed fire at Lava Beds and at Crater Lake.

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

KBO has forged a unique partnership with the BLM, Oregon State University, the University of California at Davis and the World Wildlife Fund to study the effects of grazing within the newly designated Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. We are leading a multi-taxa study that includes birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, butterflies, mollusks, and rare plants. As a part of this study KBO collected an unprecedented amount of livestock utilization data using the BLM's standard range management monitoring tools. We are also working with private landowners within the Monument, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board on a riparian restoration project.

Upper Klamath Basin

Since 1997, KBO has been working with the BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area, the Winema National Forest, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex implementing a long-term monitoring program in the Upper Klamath Basin. We operate 8 constant effort stations that also contribute to our regional monitoring networks. We are conducting JFS Program research studying the effects of juniper management in shrub-steppe habitats. With support form the NFWF's Centennial Refuge Legacy Program, we are collaborating with PRBO Conservation Science to study the effects of water management on non-game birds. We conducted intensive spring and fall surveys at Lower Klamath and Tule Lake Refuges to better understand how songbirds use seasonal and permanent wetland habitats during the breeding and migration seasons. As a part of this effort we continued with our seventh year of tracking the status of Black Tern colonies throughout the basin. The US Fish and Wildlife Service Non-game Bird Program is supporting our effort to integrate Partners In Flight bird conservations objectives into a ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine and aspen fuels reduction project on Klamath Marsh Refuge.

Trinity River Restoration Program

KBO biologists and interns operated 7 constant effort monitoring stations as part of the Redwood Sciences Laboratory's research project on the Trinity River. This project brings the total number of KBO monitoring stations, from which data are contributed to MAPS, KDMN, and the Migration Network, to 19. This effort is a part of a large scale restoration project being implemented by Bureau of Reclamation, McBain and Trush Inc., BLM, the Forest Service, and private land owners.

Klamath National Forest

KBO, in part, evolved from our long-term partnership with the Klamath National Forest. For 12 years we have been working with the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region's Partners In Flight (PIF) Program operating 2 constant effort monitoring stations, and using bird census methods to integrate conservation objectives with the Forest's land management program. Recently, with funding from the JFS Program, we have focused on monitoring the effects of prescribed fire on forest songbirds. This year we also assisted with the Goosenest Ranger District's Loggerhead Shrike project. …

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KBO Season in Review (continued from page 6)

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As you can see, we have been extremely busy this past field season. These accomplishments could never have been realized without the dedication of our staff, our intern students, and our contractors. We have a diverse set of partners representing government and non-government organization and provide landowners that truly exemplify the meaning of Partners In Flight. Without the support from our partners, and the support of our Members and Donors, the Klamath Bird Observatory would not be able to further the conservation efforts of the International Partners In Flight Bird Conservation Program by integrating monitoring and conservation activities with national and regional bird conservation programs and initiatives, as well as various land management programs.

-John Alexander, KBO Executive Director

Rogue Valley Challenge (Continued from page 1)

…at least 2 team members, and each team had to move as a group.

Things started well. After the Flammulated Owl, we added a Western Screech-Owl and Barred Owl, and then lingered along the remote road through the foothills for the dawn chorus. This yielded such oak and chaparral specialties as Wild Turkey, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Oak Titmouse, and California Towhee, as well a healthy cross-section of neotropical migrants, including Pacific-slope Flycatcher, Bullock's Oriole, Western Tanager, and Wilson's Warbler. Then it was off to the races as we crisscrossed the county, hitting our pre-planned list of hotspots.

A particular bonanza awaited us at the Kirtland Sewage Ponds, always a favorite gathering place for discriminating birders. In addition to the commoner shorebirds, we got both Red-necked and Wilson's Phalaropes, Black-necked Stilt, and Black-bellied Plover, as well as Black Tern. On a dead snag near the ponds we even scored our only Olive-sided Flycatcher for the day.

By then it was midday, and we headed out of the valley, toward the mountain lakes. We were poised to end our day with a crescendo of conifer forest birds, just as we had planned. But then it began to rain. Then it began to pour. Then it began to snow. By the time we pulled up to the shore of Fish Lake, the wind was so strong and the snow flurries so thick, that it was useless to try to scan the lake with our scopes. Still, we did manage to score a Common Loon before we staggered back into the car to thaw our frozen fingers.

For the rest of the afternoon, it rained and rained, with just a couple of half-hour breaks. But in those few breaks, Lady Luck smiled on us, and we ended up seeing almost all the birds we'd been hoping for – though usually just one or two of each. Particular "scores" included Northern Goshawk, Gray Jay, and Chestnut-backed Chickadee. A long and rather risky detour to Little Hyatt Lake produced a Dipper, right where I'd hoped it would be, as well as a wonderful opportunity to watch the spectacular flight displays of Wilson's Snipe.

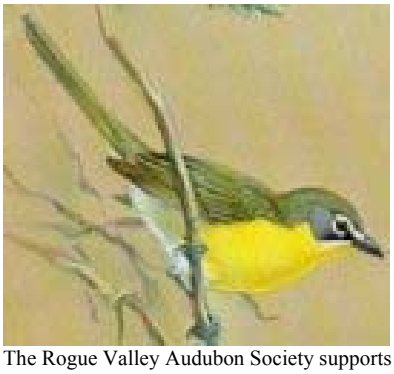
But time was running out, and we made a dash down the twisting slalom track of the Greensprings Highway, heading for a few last "stake-out" spots in Ashland. John had a spot for Green Heron – got it! I knew one for Band-tailed Pigeon – got it! Vince knew one for Cedar Waxwing – got it! With 10 minutes to spare, we pulled up at our last stop: the Klamath Bird Observatory offices at Willow Wind. Our goal was the Barn Owl that lived in the barn on the property, and – we got it!

We gathered on the grassy slope behind Willow Wind, soggy, exhausted, malodorous, and happy, looked up with silly grins into the suddenly blue sky, and there, soaring over the KBO offices, was . . . a Swainson's Hawk. We all did comical double-takes, but it was no illusion. This beautiful bird, our last of the day, was only the sixth record for the species in Jackson County.

A half-hour later we strode into Bruno's Pizza with the air of conquerors. Our total was 142 species, demolishing the old record and surely good enough, we thought, to give the victory to the Falcons. But as Birding Challenge organizer Denny Niebuhr read through the checklist, the pizza turned to ashes in our mouths. The Coots called out species after species that had eluded us: Hooded Merganser … Sharp-shinned Hawk … Northern Harrier …Great Horned Owl … Pileated Woodpecker … By the time the end of the list was reached, we were sure we had lost. Then Denny called for our totals. Falcons, 142. Coots, 142! Almost unbelievably, we had tied. It was the perfect end to a friendly but hard-fought competition, and best of all, over $1000 was raised for Rogue Valley Audubon's education and outreach projects.

Needless to say, a rematch is planned for this spring. With the experience gained from the first Challenge (and hopefully better weather), I have a feeling that next year's winner will top 150 species. We'll be sure to let you know!

-Pepper Trail, Rogue Valley Audubon Society



The Rogue Valley Audubon Society supports KBO through their Small Grants Program. Visit RVAS at http://rvas.grrtech.com/.

Integrating MoSI into our Costa Rican Bird Monitoring Efforts

The Tortuguero Integrated Bird Monitoring Project is pleased to announce our participation in an exciting new international project. We successfully completed the first stage of the MoSI (Monitoreo de Sobreviviencia Invernal) protocol, directed by the Institute for Bird Populations. This international effort is examining overwinter survivorship in Neotropical migratory landbirds in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. This research will help us better understand population change, identify causes of population declines, and direct conservation efforts.

The Tortuguero Integrated Bird Monitoring Project is a pertnerhip between KBO, The USFS Redwood Sciences, PRBO Conservation Science, the Caaribian Conservation Corp and others. Since 1994 we have been monitoring birds in the lowland tropical rain forests around Tortuguero, Costa Rica.

We chose a banding site north of Caño Palma, along the coast, a few kilometers from the village of Tortuguero, Costa Rica. The protocol calls for 'pulses' or efforts to be run once a month, during which we band for two to three consecutive days during all daylight hours. We chose net lanes in a varied forest and while setting up encountered Poison Dart Frogs and a lone Eyelash Viper. We opened our nets on 30 November, and despite intermittent rain (and subsequent net closures), we captured 17 birds of 7 species including 2 Kentucky Warblers, a target species for the project. We were held off for two days by heavy rain, but on 3 December clear skies allowed us to finish the first pulse. We had a higher capture rate, 21 birds of 8 species, including a migrant Wood Thrush. We enjoyed seeing all three monkey species, although at one point I feared that we had captured a White-faced Capuchin based on the intensity of its screams. Luckily, that was not the case. Instead White-collared Peccaries surprised us tremendously with their tooth clacking.

Many thanks go to Gabriel David of the Canadian Organisation for Tropical Education Rainforest Conservation for his lead on the project, The Caribbean Conservation Corp for hosting the Tortuguero Integrated Bird Monitoring Program, Hanna Mounce for braving mosquitoes and doing an excellent job clearing net lanes and assisting with the banding operation, and to the friendly landowners for sharing their forest with us.

-Sherri Kies – KBO Project Leader

KBO Receives National Award For Local Greenway

The Klamath Bird Observatory has received a national honor with a grant from the Kodak American Greenway Awards Program. The $1,300 grant will help to sign an extension of the Bear Creek Greenway in Ashland, Oregon. In addition to the grant award, the Klamath Bird Observatory, the Ashland and Ashland Lithia Springs Rotary Clubs, the Ashland Park's Department, the Ashland Woodland & Trails Association and other partners will be showcased as a national model for their innovative efforts to continue development of a greenway in the Rogue Valley.

The Kodak American Greenway Awards are administered by The Conservation Fund (TCF). KBO is one of only 38 groups awarded nationwide for their innovative local efforts to develop an environmental education signage portion of a greenway project. Signs will be designed and constructed with the following topics covered: riparian bird species and population monitoring; the Partners In Flight bird conservation effort highlighting Neotropical migrant songbirds; and the human and ecological effects of wildfire in Oregon.

According to TCF President, Larry Selzer, "The projects selected this year represent some of the best grassroots conservation and greenway development efforts in the United States. TCF supports these local initiatives because they are thoughtful, action-oriented projects that will serve as models for other communities around the country."

The Kodak American Greenway Awards are made possible through the generous support of the Eastman Kodak Company. The Kodak American Greenway Grants Review Committee consisted of conservation experts from around the country. The committee selected grant recipients from 237 applications from 47 states and the District of Columbia.

Since 1985, The Conservation Fund has protected more than 3 million acres of wildlife habitat, open space and historic sites throughout the United States.

Well Seasoned Adventures: Redwood Sciences Laboratory's 2003 Field Season

As with many past seasons, the summer and fall of 2003 brought many adventures and much ecological insight to our biologists working in the Klamath-Siskiyou bioregion. This year we continued our long-term monitoring of landbirds using Constant Effort Mist Netting stations, Point Counts and Area Search censuses. We also completed our second year of landbird research for the Trinity River Restoration Program. In addition, this year we expanded our investigation of the effects of the fire by becoming involved in the Long-Term Ecosystem Productivity project within the Biscuit Fire complex.

Our constant effort mist netting stations on the Six Rivers National Forest, Humboldt Bay Wildlife Refuge and Pacific Lumber Company lands continued to provide valuable demographic data for the common breeding and migratory birds in our region. However, interesting captures of an American Tree Sparrow, Yellow-throated Vireo and Northern Waterthrush, added some spice to the banding season. Thanks to the help of our interns we also were able to streamline the use of a new set of data recording codes that enabled us to refine our ability to precision age a selected set of target species.

The Hermit Warbler is a focal species in the *California Partners In Flight Coniferous Forest Bird Conservation Plan*

Along with our 11th year of Point Count surveys on the Orleans District of the Six Rivers National Forest, we continued to fulfill our commitment to long-term monitoring by completing 6 Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) routes within the Redwood National Park, Six Rivers and Mendocino National Forests. Among others, Hermit and Nashville Warblers made up the majority of detections on routes that provide good estimates of population trends for these species. Even though birdwatchers typically get feathered "lifers", a BBS route provided a surveyor his first ever Douglas-fir tree with a diameter over 100"!

Our second season conducting research for the Trinity River Restoration Program added a new meaning to "adaptive management". With releases from the dam pushing the river flows to over 2,000 cubic feet per second, our censusers had to adapt their methods of reaching the point count locations by floating downstream in this pre-dam type flow. However, their hard work was rewarded by the collection of critical data to evaluate and inform the adaptive management of this unique river restoration program.

REDWOOD SCIENCES LABORATORY

KBO and RSL collaborate on all aspects of our lanbird monitoring programs, both in the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion, and Internationally.

For additional information about RLS landbird monitoring program see: http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/topics/wildlife/birdmon/

Oregon's largest fire in recorded history, the Biscuit Fire, provided a unique opportunity to continue our investigation of the effect of fire on bird populations. Prior to the fire the Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, Oregon State University and other cooperators established long-term study plots to investigate the effects of different management regimes on a variety of taxa. Fortunately, we were able to relocate and census these Long-Term Ecosystem Productivity bird points. These points received the full spectrum of burn intensities from pristine unburned stands of Douglas-fir to severe burns with nothing but ash and snags. Although, wearing hard hats for "widow-maker" protection and dodging the occasional burned-out root pit, our crews were able to gather post-fire census data that will add considerably to our knowledge of bird response to fire.

-Pablo A. Herrera, US Forest Service, Redwood Sciences Laboratory

Forests of the Klamath-Siskiyou Province have evolved in a mixed-severity fire regime where wildfires, such as the Biscuit Fire of southern Oregon, typically burn in a mosaic pattern.

Black Tern Surveys in the Upper Klamath Basin

The Black Tern is a small tern that nests semicolonially in freshwater wetlands. They are listed as threatened or endangered in 6 states and are a species of concern in an additional 18 states or provinces. There has been very little documentation of these birds and their behavior in the Klamath Basin, so over the past 8 years, the Klamath Bird Observatory and the Forest Service Redwood Sciences Laboratory have been working within the Klamath Basin Wildlife Refuges to study the Black Terns of the area. The project is part of the Oregon-Washington Partners in Flight Special Species Monitoring Program. C. John Ralph, KBO Research Director, has helped us to develop and initiate the following 3 objectives for this project:

KBO's effort to monitor Black Terns in the Upper Klamath Basin is part of the Oregon-Washington Partners In Flight Special Species Monitoring Program.

- Develop and Test a Protocol,
- Collect Baseline Data, and
- Develop a Long-Term Monitoring Program.

In the spring of 2003, we continued our Black Tern Monitoring efforts as part of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Centennial Refuge Legacy Program. Through this program we are working with Dave Shufford from PRBO Conservation Science to study non-game birds in the marshes of the Upper Klamath Basin. We have been fortunate to have KBO Member Barbara Massey, a tern expert with experience studying Least Terns, help us with our project.

KBO intern students conducted surveys along 43 routes in 20 different study areas identifying breeding colonies at 11 of the areas. While Ken Etzel, KBO Senior Intern, was conducting a survey on Klamath Marsh he detected over 500 Black Terns, many of which were attacking him, a sure sign of a very large breeding colony! What was most interesting about this discovery was that the area of marsh where the terns were detected had been burned the previous year.

In employing our three objectives, we are learning more about the behavior of these birds every year, and we are working towards promoting conservation of Black Terns and their habitat through excellent science.

-Trina Stauff, KBO Senior Intern

Small Owl Monitoring Update

In 2001 KBO's Research Director CJ Ralph, Walter Sakai from Santa Monica College, and KBO Project Leader Bob Frey developed a small owl capture and census protocol to be tested throughout the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network. In addition to developing a method to effectively monitor Northern Saw-whet, Flammulated, Western Screech and Northern Pygmy Owls the objectives for this study included gathering information about owl distribution, population trends, migration patterns, and molt cycles.

Since 2001 KBO and the Forest Service Redwood Sciences Laboratory (RSL) have been collaborating on this project. During this project's first two years 162 efforts were conducted at 52 different mist-netting stations. A total of 2,144 net hours were logged and 414 censuses were completed resulting in 50 owl captures and 231 owl detections!

During 2003 KBO continued implementing this study at Constant Effort Mist Netting Stations and during Rapid Ornithological Inventories (ROIs). During this past field season KBO conducted a total of 75 owl monitoring efforts at 11 locations, logging 451 net hours and 87 censuses and resulting in 27 owl detections and 6 captures (4 Western Screech and 2 Flammulated Owls). The Flammulated Owls were the fist captured by KBO field crews and were captured during an ROI at Box-O Ranch in the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument. These captures were a result of testing the effectiveness of alternating between targeting all four owls, and targeting Flammulated Owls alone.

In addition to all of the excellent data collected this season, KBO Intern Tricia Rodriguez presented results from our 2001-2002 owl efforts at the 2003 Western Bird Banding Association meeting in Montana. One of the take home messages from Tricia's presentation related to the importance of using census and capture techniques simultaneously. Between 2001 and 2002 fourteen Saw-whet and 5 Screech Owls were captured on evenings that they were not detected during census; without netting and banding these individuals would not have been detected.

The Flammulated Owl is listed as a species of concern on the National Audubon Society/Partners in Flight WatchList and is listed as a bird of concern by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Thus far our Small Owl Monitoring Project has been a success due to the dedication of KBO and RSL intern students. As part of the Partner In Flight Special Species Monitoring Program our owl project provides an example of how KBO conducts quality scientific studies to monitor and inventory bird populations throughout southern Oregon and northern California.

-Ken Etzel, KBO Senior Intern

2003 MAPS Bird Banding Season Summary

The Klamath Bird Observatory completed another successful MAPS banding season in August 2003. The MAPS (Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship) program was created by the Institute for Bird Populations in 1989 to assess and monitor the vital rates and population dynamics of over 120 species of North American landbirds in order to provide critical conservation and management information on their populations. Since 1993, KBO has contributed to this program by operating bird monitoring stations in the Klamath Basin, Rogue Valley, along the Trinity River, and at Oregon Caves National Monument.

Our Wood River constant effort monitoring station is on this peninsula of cottonwoods adjacent to an extensive wetland restoration project being implemented by Klamath Falls BLM.

In 2003, KBO biologists and interns captured 6054 birds during 191 netting efforts during the MAPS season. Highlights of these efforts include a Pileated Wookpecker, a Northern Waterthrush, and two Red-eyed Vireos. The Pileated Woodpecker is the largest woodpecker in North America and is not usually captured in the size mesh nets that we routinely use. All the interns present were thrilled to examine this impressive creature up close on that July morning at the Johnson Creek site. The Northern Waterthrush is considered a very rare migrant and one of the rarest breeding species in Oregon; this individual surprised the crew in mid-June at the Wood River site on Agency Lake. This warbler species winters in Central and South America and the Caribbean and breeds from the northeast US north and west across much of Canada and Alaska, and in the Rocky Mountains. Few records of this waterthrush exist during the Spring-Summer seasons for Oregon (vagrants are reported during Fall) and this is an important discovery. The Red-eyed Vireos captured at the Topsy Canyon site on the Klamath River are considered another rare breeder for Oregon. One of the two individuals was a female in breeding condition. She had a brood patch (a featherless and swollen area on the abdomen which facilitates incubation) indicating that she was tending an active nest.

Our sites with the highest capture rates were Wood River and Topsy Canyon. Some of our busiest days occurred prior to the fall migration season and probably involved post-fledging or pre-migration dispersal of young birds. Two of these days were 4 August at the Rocky Point Cabin site on Upper Klamath Lake with 105 birds captured (of 23 species) and 87 birds captured 14 August at the Seven Mile Creek site, Also near Upper Klamath Lake. The latter was very interesting in that of the 87 birds, 45 were juvenile Rufous Hummingbirds!

In addition to the capture work, 361 Area Search censuses were completed. These included the detection of another Northern Waterthrush, this one a singing male at yet another Upper Klamath site on Odessa Creek. Amazingly, the first detection of this bird occurred on the same day as the waterthrush was captured at Wood River.

The Klamath Bird Observatory contributes data from 19 stations to the MAPS program. The Institute for Bird Populations has recently created a web-based interface for their MAPS data. For scientists, students, and anyone interested, avian demographics queries can be made by accessing their website.

The Institute for Bird Populations runs the Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship Program (MAPS). Visit their website at http://www.birdpop.org/.

- Bob Frey, KBO Project Leader

Perspectives from the Field

Well, as harmony on a large scale is falling fast out of tune, music in the bird world persists. These beautiful hills of southwestern Oregon, tired and scarred as they may be, are still alive with the sound of music and I am really happy to be a part of writing the next verse.

Working with songbirds, up close and hands on is an amazing privilege. It is said that a picture says 1000 words. Well, so does a bird. We can learn so much from the stories they tell. By looking at an individual bird, by looking at groups of individual birds, by assessing their health and tracking their movement, we become aware of their choices. Birds can be great indicators to the health of an ecosystem, that is much more than, but not without, birds themselves. In this way they help us to become aware of and informed in our choices.

Working with birds has taught me about life in general: I've learned that life doesn't stop at eye level; life is weather dependent; music is universal; spring really is the season of love; guys do "dress up" for girls too; and that for me, living is learning.

So, I couldn't be happier dedicating my time and energy toward making this place a stage for the chorus of the songbirds. I think about the alternatives to action, and I then choose action through good science, action through KBO. It's happening!

-Trina Stauff, KBO Senior Intern

A Wilson's Warbler's Journey

A Wilson's Warbler, banded at our Willow Wind Headquarters in May,2003, was captured 5 days later, miles North near Corvallis, egon by wildlife Ecologist Jennifer Weikel.

On 5 May 2003, Klamath Bird Observatory biologists captured and banded a Wilson's Warbler at our Willow Wind monitoring site in Ashland, Oregon. Five days later, during a banding demonstration at the Finley National Refuge Corvallis, Oregon, this same individual was captured and released by Wildlife Ecologist Jennifer Weikel. In early May Wilson's Warblers are migrating through Oregon. This "foreign recovery", as bird banders call it (meaning that someone other than the original bander captured the bird) was a very exciting event for us here at KBO. This individual bird traveled approximately 167 miles in 5 days. This recovery helped fill in a bit more of the story of where Wilson's Warblers migrate and what habitats they travel through.

The Wilson's Warbler is a Neotropical migratory species with western populations breeding from British Columbia south to southern California, and east to the Rocky Mountains. These populations winter from northern Mexico southward to Costa Rica. This very small and very colorful bird is associated with dense, brushy vegetation near water. Its original name was Wilson's Black-capped Fly-catching Warbler – named for accomplished American ornithologist Alexander Wilson, the bird's distinctive black crown, and its fly-catching foraging behavior respectively.

Breeding Bird Survey data show that this species is declining significantly in the West. The more information that we can derive from our bird monitoring efforts, the more informed conservation efforts for this, and other birds will be.

-Bob Frey, KBO Project Leader

2003 Fall Migration Bird Banding Season Summary

It is hard to believe that the fall migration monitoring season has passed already. In 2003, Klamath Bird Observatory biologists and interns operated 19 monitoring sites across the Klamath Basin, Rogue Valley, along the Trinity River in northern California, and at Oregon Caves National Monument. Scheduled to cover the major passage of most migrant birds through our region on their journey toward the Neotropics, our efforts begin 1 September and continue through the end of October.

During the fall season, we intensify our monitoring efforts at each of the sites, operating them more frequently than during breeding season efforts. Most stations are operated once a week, with the Snow Cow Creek and Wildlife Images sites in Josephine County, and the Rocky Point Cabin site in Klamath County, visited two to three times per week. During our fall efforts, we captured 5531 birds and conducted 309 area searches.

Highlights of these efforts include our busiest day of the season occurring at the Williamson River site, just South of the Klamath Marsh Refuge, on 22 September. We captured with 137 birds, more than half being juvenile Yellow-rumped Warblers. The second busiest day was at Johnson Creek, in the mountains between Klamath Falls and Ashland, on 2 October when we captured 134 birds, where mixed flocks of warblers and sparrows comprised most of the captures. There were also two consecutive efforts in early October at our Willow Wind Headquarters when 127 and 126 birds, respectively, were captured. These two big days were due to an impressive influx into the area of large numbers of Lesser and American Goldfinches.

The sites with the highest capture rate over the entire fall season were Williamson River and Willow Wind. As in years past, the most commonly captured species were Song Sparrow, Yellow-rumped Warbler, and American Goldfinch. Several Sharp-shinned Hawks were also captured, as this small raptor migrates southward following its major food source – small songbirds!

Yellow-rumped "Audubon's" Warblers are one of the most frequently captured species during migration in the Klamath-Siskiyou Province

-Bob Frey, KBO Project Leader

Guide to Birds of the Rogue Valley

Local Ornithologists and KBO members Barbara Massey and Dennis Vroman have completed their new book *Guide to the Birds of The Rogue Valley*. This book gives detailed information on 20 easily visited sites in the valley and its surrounding mountains, each of which was visited monthly for two years. Avian distribution, abundance and seasonality is chronicled for each site. Habitats covered include riparian corridors, grasslands, oak woodlands and montane forests from valley floor to Mt. Ashland. There is a foreword by Pepper Trail followed by a detailed introduction to the region (geography, botany and bird life), chapters on the 20 sites, species accounts, breeding birds, rare species, owls, a plant list, and more. Dennis and Barbara have asked KBO to store the data that was collected for the book as a contribution to the Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network. This new book can be purchased for $24.85 at the Northwest Nature Shop (154 Oak Street, Ashland) or Bloomsbury Books (290 E. Main Street, Ashland) and will soon be available from ABA, Amazon and other on-line sources.

Environmental Education … In The Classroom and In The Field.

Since August, 2002, through a partnership between the Klamath Bird Observatory and the Ashland School District, KBO environmental education programs have reached over 700 people, most of them students from the District. KBO has provided more than 1,000 student hours of educational programming, with most activities taking place at our Willow Wind Community Learning Center Headquarters. Many groups have been able to observe our bird banding station at Willow Wind, and thus experience the bird conservation work that we do first-hand. We have been fortunate in receiving the participation of students, teachers, local families, Elder Hostel groups, and visiting scientists.

Program Leader Ben Weiland instructs Willow Wind Community Learning Center Students Deborah O'Donnel and Morgan Miner, who spent the spring working with KBO at our Bird Monitoring Station.

It is the ability to actually show students live birds that we have captured and banded that makes our bird education programs such a memorable experience. In addition to banding birds with school groups we have also done informative bird walks, teaching participants the basics of bird identification, as well as in-class presentations about ornithology and the challenges of bird conservation. Thus far our educational programming has been tailored to suit the requests of the individual teachers that have brought students, and we have worked with all age groups, from kindergarten to Southern Oregon University undergraduate and graduate students.

With Title III funding from Jackson County the KBO will expand our education program. Melissa Pitkin an experienced environmental educator from PRBO Conservation Science, is starting a Masters in Environmental Education Program at the University and she will be taking the Lead as KBO Education and Outreach Coordinator. We will continue to develop and maintain our ecosystem monitoring demonstration site where bird monitoring is integrated with riparian restoration and stream monitoring projects. We will expand our offerings teaching children about the relationship between birds and forest health using experiential learning. We will also develop community programs about the effects of fire and fire management on forest health.

The many partners who contribute to the KBO-Ashland School District partnership include Southern Oregon University, Jackson County, Lomakatsi Restoration Project, the Ashland Parks Department, and others.

-Ben Weiland, KBO Program Leader

Boise Songbird Study

The Cassin's Vireo, a long-distant migrant, is a focal species for the Boise Project. Brown-headed Cowbird parasitism was documented for this species using nest monitoring techniques.

This summer we completed the fieldwork for the Boise Songbird Study. It was the second year of a two-year project, in which KBO collaborated with Boise and Southern Oregon University (SOU). The objective of the study is to assess bird abundance and nesting success in areas of varying timber harvest prescriptions and controls. The results will be useful for Boise's management decisions. In addition, the study will provide information about Partners in Flight focal species.

As a part of my graduate program at SOU, I collected data during May, June, and July, with the assistance of two interns, April Harding and Cara Joos. In order to achieve our objectives several field methods were used. A total of 284 censuses were conducted, in which 95 census stations were visited three times each. A total of 63 species were detected. Twelve intensive bird monitoring plots were established and visited once every three days. Breeding bird territories were mapped and nests were located and monitored on these plots. In addition, vegetation data was collected at all census stations and nest sites.

In 2003 we monitored 39 nests. During the 2002 season we monitored 55 nests, resulting in a total of 94 nests monitored during the two years of this project. The nests in 2003 included Yellow-rumped Warbler, Black-headed Grosbeak, Brown Creeper, Cassin's Vireo, Chestnut-backed Chickadee, Hermit Thrush, Hermit Warbler, House Wren, Oregon Junco, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Townsend Solitaire, Western Bluebird, and Western Tanager. In addition to the songbird nests we were searching for we located nests of the Red-breasted Sapsucker, Northern Flicker, American Kestrel, and Cooper's Hawk. We determined that there was parasitism by the Brown-headed Cowbird on Cassin's Vireo nests on at least two of our nest search plots.

We are currently analyzing the data for this project, the results of which will be presented in a Masters Thesis and at the upcoming Wildlife Society meeting. We are excited to see the results from this study, which will expand upon our understanding of the habitat needs of songbirds and the effects of varying timber harvest prescriptions on these birds, and will help to formulate further research questions. We thank Tim Burnett and Boise Cascade for funding, logistical support, and access to their lands.

Jaime Heinzelmann, KBO Project Leader

The *The Klamath Bird* Winter Edition will include updates from:

- KBO research and data analyses,
- Willow Wind monitoring efforts,
- International bird monitoring efforts, and
- Local Partners In Flight chapters.

The Winter Edition will also include:

- Recognition of 2003 members and contributors, and
- Staff and Board of Director biographies.

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 758, Ashland, Oregon 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.

Klamath Bird Observatory - 2004 Membership Sign-up Form

Name:_____

Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip Code:_____

Telephone:_____ Email:_____

Check One:

_____ - Regular 2003 annual membership - $1-35.

_____ - 2003 Supporting Membership - $100 (Receive an embroidered KBO hat).

_____ - Lifetime Membership - $1,000 or more. (A donation of $1000 provides enough funding for a KBO Intern Student's housing and stipend for one month. Receive an embroidered KBO hat and a collectors edition Klamath Demographic Monitoring Network T-shirt).

Donations made payable to KBO are tax deductible.

Please mail this Klamath Bird Observatory membership sign-up form, with annual dues to: Memberships, Klamath Bird Observatory, PO Box 758, Ashland, Oregon 97520

The Klamath Bird – Fall 2003

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