Spring raptor migration at Cape Flattery

by Welden and Virginia Clark

The spring hawk migration past Cape Flattery (northwest tip of the Olympic Peninsula) was monitored in 1997 as part of the HawkWatch International western migration study. Observers covered 43 days, from March 20 through May 1, with 216 hours of observation made from Bahokus Peak.

The total number of raptors sighted was 7255, which excludes Bald Eagles, because eagle counts are heavily biased by local birds.

Buteos accounted for 5752 raptors. They were essentially all Red-tailed Hawks, but three Swainson’s Hawks were recorded.

Accipiters represented 936 of the raptors seen. This total includes 783 Sharp-shinned Hawks, 65 Cooper’s Hawks, and 27 Northern Goshawks.

The 80 falcons seen included 25 American Kestrels, 28 Merlins, and 23 Peregrines.

Other raptors observed included 43 Golden Eagles, 342 Turkey Vultures, 21 Northern Harriers, and 32 Ospreys. The Osprey tally included some local nesters.

The peak count was made April 6, with 2130 sightings. Other high count days were April 5 with 1125, April 21 with 553, April 18 with 483, and April 4 with 414.

Len Liu was the principal observer on site, assisted by volunteers from around the Olympic Peninsula and the northwest. The study was facilitated by a research agreement with the Makah Nation and coordinated locally by Virginia Clark, Ken Wiersema, and Welden Clark. Housing for the full-time observer was provided by the NOAA Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

We appreciate the generosity and interest of the Makah Nation and its natural resource staff in providing access to non-public lands for our study.

Red-breasted Sapsucker at North Percival Creek stormwater detention ponds area, Olympia Thurston.

Conference bird list of 164 features migrants, raptors

Snowy Egret present all weekend, delights many seekers

by Bill and Nancy LaFramboise

The official WOS Conference bird-sighting total was 164 species, about the same as the number of conference attendees.

The best bird overall had to be the Snowy Egret discovered by Wilson and Susan Cady when they stopped at Crow Butte State Park on their way to the conference. Excitement was high, as this was one of the stops planned for the Bickleton/Rock Creek trip the next day.

The Snowy Egret was relocated on Friday and Saturday (and maybe by folks on their way home on Sunday). We were fortunate that it persisted through Monday evening, so we too could enjoy this find, a state and county bird for both of us (but not the first Benton County record).

Bickleton/Rock Creek also had Wild Turkey, Gray Flycatcher, Lewis’ Woodpecker, and both bluebirds. This trip total was 103 species.

The Arid Lands Ecology Reserve (ALE), the North Slope, and Webber Canyon each produced great birding, with many expected birds being seen by most people. Highlights included Ferruginous Hawk; Gray Partridge; Chukar; Lewis’ Woodpecker; and Vesper, Sage, Lark, see field trips, page 4.
Board acts at conference open meeting

During its annual open meeting, held at the Kennewick conference, the Society board took a few actions.

The board voted to make the official WOS web site a formal publication of the Society. Webmaster Dan Victor will continue to maintain the site, which joins *WASHINGTON BIRDS* and *WOSNews* to become the Society’s third educational publication.

The board voted to make available $125 to the Vulture Study Project. The funds will be used to produce an educational brochure for the project.

The board heard from Jim Russo, who reported that 500 copies of Wahl and Paulson’s bird-finding guide have been printed and distributed to retailers. The authors donated the rights of their popular guide to the Society in 1996, but it had been out of print for a brief time.

An updated WOS membership directory is in the works. Last published in 1994, the directory includes contact information for current members. The update will include the Society’s by-laws.

WOS does the Skagit in ’98

The next annual conference will be held February 13 to 16, 1998, in the Skagit Valley, a 1.5 hour drive north of Seattle. Mid February is not only the best time to see those famous raptors, it’s also an exciting time to enjoy the other Skagit specialties—swans, snows, shorebirds, short-eareds, snowys, shrikes, and sparrows.

Speakers and participants will come from Canada and the United States. Field trips will focus on the diverse habitats of Skagit and Whatcom.

See Clips, page 3

Editor’s remarks

by Scott Richardson

This newsletter reaches its readers through the efforts of a small, dedicated team of WOS members. I would like to announce some recent changes to the *WOSNews* staff.

Lisa M. Smith joined the production team in January 1996 to assist with newsletter #41. For the next year and a half, she was our primary line editor, reviewing nearly every page for readability and accuracy. Lisa and I shared a desire to issue a “perfect” *WOSNews*, one without a single misplaced comma or misspelled word. Unfortunately, that target eluded us, but much cleanliness and clarity in this newsletter has come thanks to her efforts. She has left the *WOSNews* staff to devote time to other projects and we will miss her.

David Buckley’s time handling newsletter distribution preceded the days I started as editor. He continued in his role until the end of 1996, when he began to prepare for a move out of state. I counted on David to pick up newsletters from the printer, fold them, mark them with mailing labels, sort them, and deliver them to the U.S. Postal Service bulk mailing center. He was always prompt and assured in his work and managed to maintain his good humor even in the world of bulk-mail handlers. I expect he will soon volunteer his services to new birding neighbors in New Mexico. They will surely appreciate his capable assistance.

Steve Dang has taken the role of distributor. Steve’s experience with bulk mailings has been indispensable, and has rendered the transition unnoticeable. I feel lucky to have his help.

The newsletter has room for more volunteers—back-up people for layout and distribution, associate editors for specific sections, copy editors, and more. Call me if you would like to learn the ropes or jump right in.
Egret “mouses” in dormant asparagus field

by Mike Denny

On 23 February 1997, while leading a Blue Mountain Audubon Society field trip into southwestern Walla Walla County, I pulled onto Detour Road and headed west. In a few moments we were beside a huge, dormant asparagus field with large patches of crab grass splotched all over it.

Scattered across the expanse, like sentries at their assigned posts,stood four Great Blue Herons and an unexpected species: Great Egret. The egret was apparently Walla Walla County’s first winter record and had been present since mid January. We came to a quick stop to watch the rarity with the four herons.

I explained to the group that the great blues had adopted an interesting winter feeding strategy in the Lower Columbia Basin—they spend most of their winter days in agricultural fields, hunting mice. However, this was the first time I had seen a Great Egret doing the same thing.

Our group watched the egret stand in a large patch of crab grass about 100 feet away. As we watched, it began to slowly lower its neck, while pulling its head back toward the base of the neck. With nearly imperceptible movement, the egret’s great, golden-yellow dagger lowered toward something in the patch of grass. The bird’s entire body began to shift slowly forward. Our group was silent, transfixed. The egret froze, tipped its head to one side, and instantly struck with a movement too fast for our eyes to record.

A collective “Wow!” came from the group. Then the egret pulled up with a large vole kicking and clawing the air. The egret stood at its full height, gripping the microtine’s neck at the tip of its golden beak. I expected the egret to upend the vole and swallow it whole, in the style of the great blues. Instead of acting like its cousins, the Great Egret began to pass the vole back and forth through its great beak. For a full two minutes, the bird kept up this “softening” process until the unfortunate rodent began to look like a dark, slate-gray mole-hair bag.

Long after the vole stopped moving, the egret continued to hold it half in and half out of its beak. Then, slowly, that great beak was opened, the lifeless bag of bones was arranged lengthwise, and the vole was swallowed head first. With two or three gulps, peristalsis carried the vole down the neck. The group, too, swallowed, caught its collective breath, and excitedly began to talk about what had just been witnessed. The egret and I just listened.

Mystic link with Spotted Sandpiper

by Michael Carmody

Thoreau and Muir have a greater following, but Jewett can also inspire. On 18 July 1994, I discovered a Spotted Sandpiper nest with eggs at Mystic Lake, Mount Rainier, at an elevation of 5700 feet. Curious about the maximum elevation this species nests in Washington, I turned to Birds of Washington State, the masterful 1953 text by Stanley Jewett and his colleagues.

I was surprised to learn that Nancy Jones, while hiking at Mystic Lake with the Seattle Mountaineers on 8 August 1919, had located a Spotted Sandpiper nest with young.

In implausible fashion, the passage bridged a span of 75 years to unite two observers who, without themselves ever meeting, shared an encounter with a Spotted Sandpiper at a mirrored lake ringed with heathers.
by Thomas E. O’Connell

Fellow WOS member Richard Lindstrom and I spent a fun week birding in the Dominican Republic last winter and would recommend it. No place in the sun-drenched Caribbean is really inexpensive and the “D.R.” is no exception. The cost for a week of birding for the two of us was about $1000, plus round trip travel costs.

This Spanish-speaking country shares with Haiti the gorgeous tropical island of Hispaniola. It has wonderfully varied terrain, including pine-shaded mountains, broad, verdant valleys, and rivers, lakes, and marshes. There are 23 species of birds endemic to Hispaniola, 50 other West Indian endemics, and, during the winter, dozens of migrant species from eastern North America.

We spent most of our week on the north coast of the island. We made our headquarters in Sosua, a town founded during World War II by Jewish refugees from Germany. We found a perfect bed-and-breakfast-type residence owned by one of those refugees, a courtly old gentleman named Felix Koch. As a surveyor, Koch had helped layout the town more than 50 years earlier. The cost of our quarters was a remarkably modest $25 per day, with a small extra charge for breakfast.

For the first day or so, we hiked around the Koch seaside garden and the Sosua town parks. Flocks of raucous, but amusing, Palmchats were roosting in the palm trees right outside our abode. That was our first new bird and it was one to be seen only on this island, as was the case with the strikingly handsome Hispaniolan Woodpecker we often observed scarping with the Palmchats in those trees. A pair of nesting Antillean Mangos, quite tame and very active hummers, could be seen almost any time a few steps from our door. In all, I spotted 21 species from the Koch residence and garden, including several seen though my scope looking out to sea.

We had heard that the birding was good on the nearby Playa Dorada Golf Course between Sosua and Puerto Plata to the west. Indeed it was good. Wandering around the course, we identified Caribbean Coot, Glossy Cowbird, Hispaniolan Lizard Cuckoo, and the tiny Vervain Hummingbird, among others. We signed on for a day trip by van and boat to lush jungle vegetation and mangrove swamps. The highlight for us was hearing for the first time the unmistakable, haunting vocalization of an Antillean Piculet.

For the last three days of our week, we hired a car and driver to take us down to the Baoruco Mountains in the southwest corner of the country. (We avoided renting a car because of the risk of leaving it unguarded while we were off birding. We found that judicious and occasional use of “taxis” cost only slightly more than renting.) We stayed at the Riviera Beach Hotel in the town of Jarabacoa. From there it was a half hour drive up into the mountains, where the birding was super. Among the exciting birds we identified were two species of nifty little Tody's (Narrow-billed and Broad-billed), as well as the Hispaniolan Trogon and the Hispaniolan Parakeet.

If you are interested, give me a call at (206) 860-9569 for further suggestions and some cautions about this interesting place.
area holds a greater variety of vegetation and habitats. I became so fascinated with the site that I had to find out how the area came to be created.

I contacted Andy Haub, an engineer with the city's Water Resources Program, who is the manager for the project. He told me the ponds used to be part of an old farm, which was sold to a developer who planned to build condominiums on the 45-acre site.

Fortune turned in habitat's favor when the owner determined that obtaining the proper permits and developing the old farm land would be too costly. The city stepped in and bought the land in 1993.

Two years ago, the city hired a person to take charge of the site's enhancement. Assistance came from youth at risk, Americorps, and local college students, who helped to build an access road and to plant 20,000 trees and shrubs. Oregon ash, vine maple, quaking aspen, cottonwoods, conifers, and 35 shrub species have been planted around the wetlands, while emergent species such as sedges have been planted in wet areas. A watering system has been installed to help the more fragile, young plants survive hot summer weather.

With these efforts to enhance habitat around the detention ponds, this great birding spot should only get better.

For me, the North Percival Creek stormwater ponds have become more than simply a place to see a rare shorebird. In these days of deepening environmental problems—deforestation, acid rain, toxic wastes, pollutants—the city's interest in protecting and enhancing a place with such wonderful natural resources is encouraging.

I admire the City of Olympia for making a positive contribution to habitat that will surely attract many migrating and nesting birds—and birders.

To reach the site from Interstate 5, take exit 104 (Highway 101) and continue west to the Black Lake Blvd exit. Take a left at the bottom of the ramp, go under the underpass, and continue past a BP gas station. Soon after the station, take a left and you will be on a road (Mottman) that skirts the site. Follow this road to railroad tracks and park on the right without blocking the gate.


A Birder’s Introduction to the Columbia Basin

Abstract for the opening presentation of the WOS conference

by Andy Stepniewski

The Columbia Basin, which lies in the interior of Washington, is a dominant physical feature of the state. It was formed by enormous outpourings of basalt and later shaped by equally vast floods of water. Later in geological history, the rising of the Cascade Mountains to the west resulted in an arid climate, which has led to development of a “cold desert” shrubsteppe flora.

Before settlement by Europeans, an interesting, but relatively simple, assemblage of breeding birds adapted to this harsh climate in the Columbia Basin. Characteristic species included Ferruginous Hawk, Sage and Sharp-tailed Grouse, Long-billed Curlew, Horned Lark, Sage Thrasher, Loggerhead Shrike, and various sparrows—Brewer’s, Vesper, Lark, Sage, and Grasshopper. The Western Meadowlark was abundant.

More than a century of influence by European settlers has resulted in massive changes to the original landscape. The introduction of cattle and sheep, conversion to dry and irrigated agriculture, and construction of dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers have left only remnants of pristine shrubsteppe flora in the basin. Several members of the original avifauna—such as Ferruginous Hawk, Sage Grouse, and Sharp-tailed Grouse—are critically endangered; others are severely reduced. However, some of these landscape changes have created opportunities for other birds, especially loons, waterfowl, shorebirds, and gulls.

June 1997
Riparian stopover habitat selection by spring transient landbirds of south-central Washington

COREY A. DUBERSTEIN

Many landbird populations that breed in temperate North America are declining across all or parts of their ranges. Potential causes may include habitat deterioration in wintering and breeding areas, as well as along migration corridors.


More than 2400 individual birds of 35 species were recorded during daily surveys made between February and July. The most common transients, accounting for almost 75% of observations, were Ruby-crowned Kinglet (Regulus calendula), Golden-crowned Kinglet (R. satrapa), Orange-crowned Warbler (Vermivora celata), Wilson’s Warbler (Wilsonia pusilla), Empidonax flycatcher, Lincoln’s Sparrow (Melospiza lincolnii), and the Nashville Warbler (V. ruficapilla).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Golden-crowned Kinglet, and Empidonax flycatcher densities were consistently greatest in the stream habitat. Orange-crowned, Wilson’s, and Nashville Warblers appeared to show some preference for specific habitats, while Lincoln’s Sparrow densities were not different between stream, lake, and river habitats.

Species richness was greater in the upland stream habitat both years. Selection among patches within habitats was not detected based on bird densities. Species richness and bird densities were not significantly correlated with percent cover of trees, snags/downed wood, or percent cover of native vegetation. The phenological stage of patches did not appear to influence richness or density. Isolated stream habitats supported more birds and more species per unit area than the other two habitats during the spring migration.

Transients in the shrub-steppe region may be relating to geographic features during migration, thereby restricting stopover habitat to that available within the corridors.

Effects of habitat fragmentation on productivity of shrubsteppe birds

MATTHEW VANDER HAEGEN

Before the arrival of European settlers in the 1800’s, shrubsteppe and steppe habitats covered over 10 million acres in eastern Washington. These habitats supported unique wildlife communities. Most of the native vegetation has been converted to agriculture, with only about 40% of the state’s historic shrubsteppe and steppe remaining. Much of what remains of these native communities is highly fragmented, occurring as small blocks surrounded by a sea of agricultural fields and suburban development.

Research in the forests of the eastern and central United States has shown that fragmentation of habitats can adversely affect bird communities. Fragmentation has been tied to lower nesting rates, lower nesting success, and greater rates of nest parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds. These fragmentation effects are thought to play a part in the declines observed in some species of migratory birds over the last few decades.

In 1996, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife began researching whether fragmentation of shrubsteppe in Washington is causing problems for our native bird communities. We are surveying birds in fragmented areas and some of the remaining extensive areas of shrubsteppe. To compare bird productivity between these landscapes, we are searching for active nests and tracking all nests found to see if they successfully fledge young. This provides information on rates of nesting success, nest predation, and rates of parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds.

In an associated component of the study, we are color-banding territorial Sage Sparrows, Brewer’s Sparrows, and Sage Thrashers. These species are shrubsteppe obligates, nesting only in shrubsteppe habitats. The color bands allow us to identify the birds individually when we revisit the study plots. By following these marked birds through the breeding season, we obtain information on pairing success and on the number of broods raised over the spring and summer. We can also look for these birds in subsequent years to see how many return to their territories.

Information gained from this research will help us to understand how shrubsteppe bird communities are faring in the present, human-altered landscape of eastern Washington.

Bird use of planted trees at the abandoned townsite of Hanford, Washington

W. H. RICKARD

In the winter, spring, summer, and fall of 1996, 46 surveys were made at near-weekly intervals in two kinds of planted tree habitats at the Hanford Townsite. Four point-count stations were in street-tree habitats approximately 1 km from the Columbia River and five stations were in clumps of planted trees near, but not in, the wetted shoreline zone. The trees, mostly Siberian Elms, were planted and irrigated in the years before 1943. There has been no irrigation since.

Although the trees have managed to survive without irrigation water, most are senescent and vulnerable to wind throw and wildfire. More bird species used the tree-clump habitats than the street-tree habitats, and total bird counts were also greater in the tree clumps at all seasons.

These findings indicate that groups of trees planted as bird habitats are likely to be used by more species when planted close to rivers. Other surveys need to be made in southeastern Washington to validate the findings at the Hanford Townsite.

Factors affecting Great Blue Heron reproduction in southcentral Washington

JEFF MARCO

I estimated Great Blue Heron fledging success and colony eggshell thickness along the Hanford Reach during 1995 and 1996. Average colony eggshell thickness was significantly different between Savage Island colony and three other Hanford heron colonies in 1996. Mean colony eggshell thickness was consistent at each colony between years. Thickness was significantly greater at Savage Island than the other colonies during both years.

Individual fledging success of nesting herons was significantly different, indicating increased fledging success of first- and second-hatched nestlings over third and fourth hatchings. Fledging success was also significantly greater for nests with more young per nest and for earlier-nesting herons. Colony size, distance adults foraged from the colony, and eggshell thickness were not significant when compared to fledging success.
Puget Sound region. This sweep of territory encompasses a diverse recorded species. Their possible causes are reviewed. For most species, breeding bird names are provided. When noteworthy, population fluctuations over time and place to bird.

Birds of Whatcom County

Distribution of this county's avifauna, covering each of the 328 collection of habitats, thus making Whatcom County a fascinating place to bird.

Reviewed by Steven Mlodinow

Birds of Whatcom County

by Terence R. Wahl

Published by T.R. Wahl 1997

Whatcom County is a medium-size Washington county that stretches along the Canadian border from the crest of the Cascade Mountains to the salt water of the greater Puget Sound region. This sweep of territory encompasses a diverse collection of habitats, thus making Whatcom County a fascinating place to bird. Birds of Whatcom County is a guide to the status and distribution of this county's avifauna, covering each of the 328 recorded species.

For each species, seasonal abundance and preferred habitat are discussed, and often, specific localities favored by the species are named. When noteworthy, population fluctuations over time and their possible causes are reviewed. For most species, breeding bird survey and Christmas bird count results are summarized and for very rare species, individual records are listed.

Through this approach, Wahl has achieved an admirable accounting of the bird life of Whatcom County, current and past. His information seems consistent and accurate. His format is easily accessible. The book is a pleasure to browse through and useful as a resource. Particularly enjoyable are the treatments of species with somewhat complex status, such as California Gull. Much can be learned from Wahl's treatment of such species.

That being said, I do have two complaints. The first is minor: I would have liked a map of Whatcom County included in this book, a simple, one- or two-page reference to mark the locations of frequently-mentioned sites. Wahl indicates in his foreword that detailed maps covering Whatcom County are available elsewhere. While that is true, they are not always handy when thumbing through his book and they usually do not highlight areas of particular interest to birders.

More significantly, I don't care for the approach used for discussing status and distribution. Specifically, three terms—abundant, common, and uncommon—are used to describe the status of birds seen daily, while only one term—rare—is used to describe species that occur annually but not daily.

While I realize this is an issue of personal taste, I would have found it more interesting to have more delineation within the “rare” category and less within the other categories. Indeed, the definitions given leave a gap. Rare birds are seen 1 to 10 times per season and uncommon birds (the next category) are seen daily. Within this gap fall many species, such as Sandhill Crane. Wahl is forced to call this species uncommon in Whatcom County. While this designation fits the predominant birding vernacular, Sandhill Cranes are not uncommon (that is, seen daily) by the criteria set forth in Birds of Whatcom County.

Despite these gripes, I found Birds of Whatcom County to be a useful addition to my library and would definitely recommend it to any birder who visits Whatcom or nearby counties, or those who are interested in the status and distribution of birds in northwest Washington.

In the Air

Events past and future

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 13, Saturday</td>
<td>WOS Field Trip to the Kitsap Peninsula and Sequim. Meet at Bainbridge Island Ferry Terminal at 07:00 (take earliest ferry from Seattle, which leaves at 06:20). Bring a scope and lunch. Limited to 8 participants. For more information or to sign up, call George Gerdts at (206) 842-8138.</td>
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Book Review

Birds of Whatcom County

by Terence R. Wahl

Published by T.R. Wahl 1997

Reviewed by Steven Mlodinow

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<td>October 4, Saturday</td>
<td>WOS Field Trip to the Walla Walla River Delta and Crow Butte State Park. Details in an upcoming WOS News.</td>
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</table>

WOS Field Trips allow members to explore unfamiliar places or revisit familiar haunts. Each trip is open to a limited number of participants. Each member may join up to four trips per year (excluding annual conference trips). Non-members may attend as a member's guest once per year.
Information Request

Information is needed for a cooperative publication venture, led by the Oregon and Washington Departments of Fish and Wildlife, entitled “Wildlife Habitats and Species Associations Within Oregon and Washington Landscapes: Building a Common Understanding for Management.”

The objective of this project is to provide a comprehensive source of information on wildlife-habitat relationships for the 738 species of terrestrial and marine birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians that occur in Oregon and Washington. Obtaining accurate, “state of the science” information is our top priority. In addition to reviewing the current literature and sponsoring scientific panels, we are seeking information from ongoing research and unpublished studies. In particular, we are interested in habitat association data, life history data, and information on the effects of land management practices. We will be using this information to help complete detailed matrices which will accompany the published document in the form of a computer database.

Matrix development will take place during the summer and fall of 1997, therefore we encourage biologists to submit information before 30 September 1997 so it can be included in this milestone effort (this should allow sufficient time to summarize this field season’s data). Please send copies of theses, progress reports, etc. to Kelly A. Bettinger, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Management Program, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia WA 98501, Phone (360) 902-2604.

For additional information, contact the project leaders: David Johnson, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Ecosystem Planning Section, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia WA 98501. Phone (360) 902-2946. E-mail: johnsdhj@dfw.wa.gov; or Thomas A. O’Neil, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Ecological Analysis Center, 7118 NE Vandenberg Avenue, Corvallis OR 97330. Phone (541) 757-4186. E-mail: biota@peak.org.

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WOSNews 48
June 1997

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RARE BIRD ALERTS
WOS BirdBox (206) 454-2662
Seattle (206) 933-1831
TriCities Area (509) 943-6957
SE Wash/N Idaho (208) 882-6195
South Idaho (208) 236-3337
Oregon (503) 292-0661
Vancouver, B.C. (604) 737-3074
Victoria, B.C. (604) 592-3381

Audubon Field Notes & Washington Field Notes
SUMMER DEADLINE: AUGUST 15
(June-July sightings)

Send bird sightings to:
Russell Rogers
4510 Glenn Way SW
Seattle WA 98116
rrogers@halcyon.com

Please submit detailed descriptions and photographs, if possible, of unusual birds.

BAND RECOVERIES (“A vise” leg bands) should be reported to the USGS Biological Resources Division. Include the complete, exact band number, along with how, when, and where the band was recovered, preferably with reference (miles and direction) to the nearest town. Persons who report bands receive a Certificate of Appreciation telling when, where, and by whom the bird was banded, so be sure to include your full name and address with all reports. Report to: Bird Banding Laboratory, 12100 Beech Forest Road Suite 4037, Laurel MD 20708. E-mail: BBL@nbs.gov. Phone: (800) 327-BAND.

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