



# HARLEQUIN HAPPENINGS

Newsletter of the Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society (OPAS)

[www.olympicpeninsulaudubon.org](http://www.olympicpeninsulaudubon.org) ([www.olybird.org](http://www.olybird.org))

Clallam County, Washington

A Chapter of the National Audubon Society

Issue 3 May-June 2022

*“Volunteer educators and stewards for birds and habitat conservation”*

## OPAS Programs for May and June

by Tom Butler, Vice President

### “Voracious Invaders: Green Crabs in Our Salish Sea”

Presented by Neil Harrington

May 18, 2022, at 7:00 p.m., Dungeness River Nature Center, 2151 West Hendrickson Road, Sequim, WA,

Invasive European green crabs are one of the world's top 100 invasive species with a wide habitat tolerance and an omnivorous diet. Neil Harrington will talk about the spread of the European green crab in the Northwest, its biology and potential ecological impacts of the invasion. He will also cover efforts to control the spread of this crab, and to prevent the establishment of populations in the Salish Sea.



Neil Harrington

Neil Harrington has been an Environmental Biologist with the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe since 2012. His work focuses on harmful algal blooms, shellfish safety, native Olympia oyster restoration, invasive European green crabs, and outreach and education. Previous to

working for the Tribe, he worked as a shellfish biologist for the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe and as the Water Quality Manager for Jefferson County. He earned a BA in Biology and a Master of Science in Biological Oceanography from the University of California, Santa Cruz.

### “Seabirds, Citizen Science and Saving the World”

Presented by Dr. Julia K Parrish

June 15, 2022, at 7:00 p.m., Dungeness River Nature Center, 2151 West Hendrickson Road, Sequim, WA,

In 2009, thousands of Surf Scoters washed ashore along the outer coast of Washington. In 2014, tens of thousands of Cassin's Auklets littered beaches from Haida Gwaii in British Columbia south to Newport, Oregon. In 2015, hundreds of thousands of Common Murres were found from California north to the Gulf of Alaska. And in 2016, thousands of Rhinoceros Auklets died in the Salish Sea. Is this normal? Join Dr. Julia Parrish to learn more about seabird patterns and the Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team (COASST), the largest beached bird monitoring program in the world. (More information at [coasst.org](http://coasst.org))



Julia K. Parrish

Julia K. Parrish is a Lowell A. and Frankie L. Wakefield Professor of Ocean Fishery Sciences, and the Associate Dean of the College of the Environment at the University of Washington. She is also the Executive Director of the COASST. Julia has been honored as a NOAA Year of the Oceans Environmental Hero, and has received a Champions of Change award at the White House for her leadership in coastal citizen science.

*Harlequin Happenings* is published six times a year. Consider “going green”. Receive your newsletter electronically, in living color, by contacting the OPAS Membership Chair, Audrey Gift, at 360-681-2989, or email [agift@olyopen.com](mailto:agift@olyopen.com).

The *Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society* meets monthly (except July, August, and December) on the third Wednesday at 7 p.m. at the Dungeness River Audubon Center, 2099 W. Hendrickson Road, Sequim, WA, (360) 681-4076. The public is welcome.

### OPAS Board of Directors

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## President's Notes

by Ken Wiersema



### Membership meetings

Great to see many of you, **in person** at our March and April membership meetings.

Though the virtual programs we did, via Zoom, were "OK" and better than not meeting, they did not replace the valuable interaction of seeing and socializing with you, our members, that we mutually enjoy so much. We'll continue to schedule our membership meeting in the Center on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Wed evening of each month, except for July, August, and December. The meeting facilities are nearing completion, and will be open for viewing to OPAS members and the public during the week of June 6<sup>th</sup>. Watch the River Center and OPAS websites for details and times, as plans become firm.

While it will be at least a year before the full extent of the building and grounds of the Center are completed, we're certain it will be worth the wait. Major earthwork and structural modifications to the east side of the Bridge will require closing a small section of the Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT) for a few months. We'll again ask folks to be patient as the project comes to fruition. We'll hold off restarting our full Wednesday morning bird walks until the ODT reopens.

### Backyard Birding Returns

Soon, we'll be offering a preview of our popular Backyard Birder series. We'll start with our 2022 enhanced edition of our "Sounds of Spring" program on June 11<sup>th</sup> when we renew the series. We'll be able to demonstrate Dow Lambert's superb local bird photography and sound recordings through the new video and audio systems in the Center's main meeting room. We plan to renew a complete series of programs this October. We're lining up a full slate of guest speakers.

### OPAS leaders

I extend my thanks to **Skip Perkins** for stepping forward in April to be our new OPAS Treasurer. He takes on managing OPAS funds as we commence our primary fundraising event of the year -- **Birdathon**. Post Office Box 502 is starting to fill, in response to the "green" letter you should have received in the last week of April. Thanks, in advance, for your continued generosity and support for OPAS. 2020 and 2021 were difficult COVID years. You've kept us functioning and we've delivered an adapted array of programs. However, to continue moving forward we must fill the vacancies in our team of leaders. Many of your officers and board members are aging out of their productive skills. Yours truly senses that as I consider arising each morning. *(Continued on next page)*



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(Continued from page two) Opportunities for new officers, board members, field trip leaders, and worker-bees abound. Our flock needs you! Please step forward and offer to help. If you're new to OPAS and our community, and share an appreciation for birds, we have a place for you. We offer as compensation, improved bird knowledge, friendship, and joy. Please contact any of our officers or board members to learn how and when you can engage. Talk with us at our next meeting. Your phone call, text, or email are also welcome. Thank you!



It's Spring! Get out and go birding, or at least look out your windows and relish in watching and studying our local birds. Remember to send in your Birdathon count, your OPAS renewal, and your donation. Stay strong and healthy -- Enjoy!

## A Message from the Field Trip Chair for May-June, 2022

by Marie Grad



The Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society is committed to restarting guided field trips as soon as we safely can. We are in the process of identifying members that we'll ask to agree to become trip leaders. We plan to set up an informational meeting at the River Center with potential field trip leaders in the near future. We'll try for a date after Birdathon (May 14<sup>th</sup>) and before our May membership meeting, if possible? If you would be willing to lead or help lead a field trip in our region, please contact either me (mlgrad53@gmail.com) or Bob Boekelheide (bboek@olympus.net).

I do have one field trip to report. Ken Wiersema is planning to lead a Purple Martin field trip in July. It will be on a minus tide day so we can safely go onto the tide flats, and we will expect to see Purple Martin chicks in their nest boxes, with minimal disturbance using an endoscope camera. Trip details will be posted on the Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society website, Facebook page, and in our July-August Harlequin Happenings newsletter. In the meantime, please plan to participate in Birdathon, and to get out this spring and view our local birds!

## Volunteers Needed for Seabird Monitoring Program (June–August)

by Ed Bowlby

Do you enjoy watching wildlife and early morning solitude? If so, please consider being a one-day-per-week volunteer, monitoring breeding and feeding behavior of Pigeon Guillemots along beach segments in Clallam County (this is part of a regional Salish Sea citizen science program [<http://www.pigeonguillemot.org>]). Training (or refresher training) will be provided before surveys begin in early June. Volunteers will commit to one morning hour each week for 10 weeks (through August). The Clallam Marine Resources Committee and Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society hope that sufficient numbers of returning and/or new volunteers will allow for substitutes for those taking summer vacations. If interested, please contact Ed Bowlby ([edbowlby2@gmail.com](mailto:edbowlby2@gmail.com)). Thanks for considering being a volunteer, and please alert others who might be interested.

Training (or refresher training) will be provided before surveys begin in early June. Volunteers will commit to one morning hour each week for 10 weeks (through August). The Clallam Marine Resources Committee and Olympic Peninsula



Pigeon Guillemots  
Photo by Govinda Rosling

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## Clallam County Birdathon and World Migratory Bird Day May 14, 2022

by Bob Boekelheide



The second Saturday in May is World Migratory Bird Day, when OPAS traditionally holds its Clallam County Birdathon. Please get outside and count birds in Clallam County on May 14, along with helping to raise money for important OPAS projects.

No matter where you live or visit in Clallam County, please count birds on May 14. You can check out your favorite birding spots, go for walks on nearby trails, or simply tally birds in your yards, neighborhood, and feeders. Clallam County has an amazing diversity of bird habitats, along with the record number of species seen in one day in WA on this count in 2012.

On May 14, keep track of the species and numbers of birds you see, along with where you count, the distance you travel, and your time spent birding. This helps make comparisons between years, which is particularly important. To count at a feeder, please enter the high count of birds you see during the day; so, for example, if you see 8 House Finches at 8 a.m. and 5 House Finches at 11 a.m., list 8 House Finches as your count. (Continued on next page)

## Harlequin Happenings

There is a Birdathon tally sheet available either inserted into this Harlequin Happenings or at the [OPAS website](#). After the count, email your scanned tally sheets to me at [bboek@olympus.net](mailto:bboek@olympus.net). Or just type out the species and numbers in the body of your email. Or you can be old-fashioned and snail-mail the tally sheet to the address on the back of the tally sheet, but I prefer email.

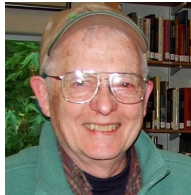
Alternatively, you may enter your data using eBird on the day of the count, but it's real important that if you do use eBird, please also send me an email with the web-addresses (URLs) of your eBird lists. Otherwise, I might not find them.

Money raised during Birdathon helps support many OPAS necessities, from printing and internet costs, to insurance for meetings and field trips, to supporting conservation programs. You can also sponsor Birdathon with your pledge based on total count results. Even better, get your own sponsors to support your tallies, or just send a generous donation when you receive your Birdathon letter.

Please email Bob Boekelheide to sign up to count, or simply do the count and send your tallies right away when finished. Our goal remains unchanged -- to produce a one-day snapshot of the birds of Clallam County on the second Saturday in May. Thank you!

## OPAS Newsletter: Hard-copy , Electronic, or Hybrid?

by Ken Wiersema



As most of you know, we now provide our newsletter by two means. We mail approximately 75 copies to members who request it in their USPS mail box; and the remainder of some 350 members get it via our website, "in full color", on the same day it goes to the printer. The website administrator, Mary Porter-Solberg, has recently streamlined the email process, so you get a personalized notice, if we have your email address.

As with most services today, the cost of printing and mailing continues to increase. We have to use first class mail delivery since we mail too few copies to meet the bulk mail criterion. In March, OPAS paid \$265 to print and mail our newsletter to those who ask for it. This is the approximate price we pay 6 times a year to print and mail the newsletter, about \$1600. For comparison, we pay about \$340 per year for our website fees and services.

Our board is looking at these cost comparisons, with the objective to provide the expected services to our members at the best price. We have considered these options:

- a. Continue, as we do now, and encourage those members who have computer services to take our newsletter online, to help keep our mailing costs as low as possible (also saving some paper, ink, and greenhouse-gas-emitting delivery emissions).
- b. Stop the printed & mailed newsletter; just provide the electronic version online.
- c. Go to a 2 tiered membership where, e.g., those that select e-copy would be offered an annual membership of \$20, and those who prefer hard copy mailed delivery would be asked to pay \$25.

We would still plan to print 30-40 copies of each edition to put some in a rack at the Center, and to hand out to prospective members at meetings.

I put these ideas out to you, our members, to obtain your feedback, as to how you would want us to proceed. Several of the other Audubon Chapters in WA have gone to just an e-newsletter, while a number continue a hard copy only practice. There may well be some options or mix of alternatives we've not considered. Let us know! We'll not implement changes till after our board retreat this summer, and without full discussion in this fall's newsletters.

What I'm asking for now is your thoughts and feedback, to help guide the board in their evaluations this summer. Please send to [president@olympicpeninsulaudubn.org](mailto:president@olympicpeninsulaudubn.org). Thanks.

### Read the New Blog Page on the OPAS Website

The OPAS website has a new Blog page that replaced the News page.

Each Blog post tells a story in more detail and with photos to enhance your enjoyment. Be sure to visit the [Blog](#) page today so that you don't miss out on the latest OPAS updates and news.

You can also view a preview of each Blog post on the [Home](#) page of the website. Once you read the selected story, be sure to "like" it at the bottom of the story.

## Western Bluebird/ Climate Watch Update

by Joyce Volmut



In late February, Western Bluebirds started returning to the areas where they have nested before. At least two pair have been reported near the OPAS breeding boxes on River Rd. They have returned to nest boxes near Carrie Blake Park, off Hendrickson Rd, and near Heath Rd. They have also been reported checking out the boxes on properties near O'Brien Rd, where with the exception of last year, they have nested for about 20 years.

Bob Phreaner, Dan Stahler, and Joyce Volmut added two more nest boxes to the DNR Thompson site. The new boxes are of the Peterson Bluebird box design, which have been used successfully with Eastern Bluebirds, but are a new design for our area. They provide a longer base for the brood and a more extensive slant of the roof. There are now a total of six OPAS boxes on the site: four standard Bluebird nest boxes, and two Peterson. Last summer all of the boxes were occupied, but only one by Western Bluebirds.

Our trip to the Thompson site ended on a sad note. While expanding the vent holes on the previously placed boxes, we found two adult Western Bluebirds dead in one of the boxes. All of the boxes had been cleaned after the 2021 breeding season so we are left to wonder what happened to the pair. The birds may have used the boxes to roost in over winter, and froze to death or could not find adequate food sources. There was no nesting material in the boxes, so it would not appear it was an early nesting. They may have suffered some other peril. DNR has been known to use directed herbicide to kill the Scotch broom on the property. Whatever the cause, it is indeed always sad to see such beautiful creatures lifeless.

In a recent article "Update on the Status of Bluebird Population Trends" in the Journal of North America Bluebird Society, Bernie Daniel, PhD., noted the Western Bluebird has seen a gradual increase in population, close to 1% per year from 2000-2019. A slight decline toward the end of that period may have been due to the extensive fires in California and Oregon, prolonged drought, or extreme temperatures in some areas of the Northwest.

The Western Bluebird is considered either a resident or a medium-distance migrant, according to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. It is the least migratory of the Bluebird species, with the Mountain Bluebird migrating the most. Some Western Bluebirds, even as far north as British Columbia, Canada, stay year-round. Some in mountainous areas may simply

move down the slope to warmer elevations for winter. Unlike many other songbirds Western Bluebirds often migrate during the day.

**Reminder: The next survey period for Climate Watch is coming up soon, May 15-June 15, 2022.**

## Dungeness Data: Herring Spawn in Outer Dungeness Bay, March and April, 2022

by Bob Boekelheide



*(In place of the former Bird Sightings column, Bob is exploring data from OPAS Community-Science Projects. If you are interested in local bird sightings, check out eBird at <https://ebird.org/explore>, then under "Explore Regions" enter Clallam or Jefferson County. Please add your own sightings to eBird as well.)*

Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*) is a classic "forage fish." What's a forage fish? Throughout the world, forage fish are super-abundant schooling fish that hold a critical place in the middle of marine food webs. They concentrate lots of energy and biomass from what they eat – mostly zooplankton – into catchable prey coveted by predators like bigger fish, seabirds, and marine mammals.



*Pacific Herring  
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game*

Besides herring, forage fish include things like sardines, anchovies, juvenile rockfish, and, here in the Salish Sea, sand lance and smelt. *(Continued on next page)*

## Harlequin Happenings

These fish are certainly unique and fascinating creatures on their own right, but, like it or not, when there's a gazillion little fish swimming together, the predators love to eat them. Hence the name "forage fish."

I admit that I take a predator-centric view towards herring. Large squabbling masses of birds above the water indicate that something big is happening below the water. When the herring start spawning in winter and spring it is a really big deal for predators, providing prey at a time of year when food might otherwise be scarce. It is also when birds must fatten up for migration and the upcoming nesting season.

Between January and April is the time when herring typically spawn in the Salish Sea, releasing their sticky gelatinous eggs into the cold waters around headlands and bays. The eggs cling to eelgrass and algae, where birds pick off the eggs like eating corn on the cob. Tens of thousands of birds may gather at big herring spawns. Fish predators like salmon, halibut, and dogfish sharks similarly attack herring schools and roe from below.

Some birds like Glaucous-winged Gulls and Red-breasted Mergansers feast on the fish, but other birds such as scoters, scaup, goldeneyes, Bufflehead, and Short-billed Gulls (formerly Mew Gull), specialize in gobbling up the sticky her-



*Immature Bald Eagle chasing Gulls to steal Herring  
Photo by Bob Boekelheide*

ring eggs. Even Brant possibly time their northward migration through the Salish Sea in March and April to get an additional protein hit from herring eggs plastered to their favorite eelgrass and algae. Bald Eagles hang out to steal adult herring whenever they can, mostly from gulls. The eagles may also prey on unsuspecting birds in the feeding flocks, if they can catch them.

Unfortunately, herring stocks have declined throughout the Salish Sea over the last 40 years. There used to be a commercial fishery for herring in our local waters, but that stopped when herring stocks dwindled after the 1980s. There has been a regional uptick in herring spawns in just the last couple years, but not in Dungeness Bay, as far as anyone knows.

That's why on March 24, 2022, while walking on Gibson Spit outside Sequim Bay, I was puzzled to see several large, very active feeding flocks of birds about a half-mile from shore, stretching from the mouth of Sequim Bay all the way north of Graysmarsh. There were also California sea lions and harbor seals swimming about the flocks.

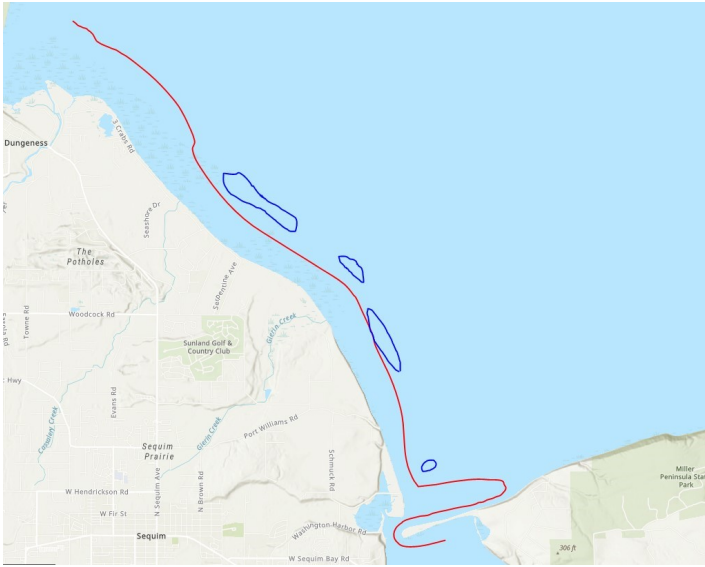
There were several unusual things about these feeding flocks compared to the typical feeding flocks we see in the same area during summer and fall. Other than the time of year, one thing is these flocks sounded different. The gulls seemed to have different voices in these flocks compared with their usual summer flock cacophony. Is that possible? Curiously, I've since read that Tlingit Indians in SE Alaska also say that gulls sound different when herring are spawning.

Second, these feeding flocks were scattered all over, not tightly concentrated like the bait-ball flocks we typically see associated with sand lance in summer and fall. Third, there were many more diving ducks in these flocks, but very few of certain piscivorous birds we usually see in fall feeding flocks, like loons, grebes, and cormorants.

The next day, March 25, Gary Bullock and I stopped by Jamestown Beach as part of a monthly raptor survey. The first thing we noticed was a gang of 37 eagles standing along the shore and perched in nearby trees. Next, we tried to count all the mergansers, scoters, Bufflehead, Brant, auklets, and gulls swimming in tight offshore flocks (see <https://ebird.org/checklist/S105564183> for our list). Our estimate reached 8,000 to 10,000 birds in the flocks, some feeding, but many others just swimming lazily at the surface, looking fat and sassy. It began to look very much like other herring spawns I have witnessed elsewhere in Washington and British Columbia.

I notified WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife biologists, who, along with the Coastal Watershed Institute, came to check for them-

selves. WDFW ran a boat survey with expert forage fish observers on 3/30/22, finding herring spawn spread over five miles between the mouth of Sequim Bay and Three Crabs (see map).



*WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife map of herring spawn area. The red line marks their survey route and the dark blue ovals mark where they found spawning herring."*

Herring eggs washed up on Jamestown and Three Crabs Beaches, mostly attached to a type of kelp called Witch's Hair, *Desmarestia aculeata* (see photo).



*Herring eggs attached to Witch's Hair algae  
Photo by Bob Boekelheide*

What makes this herring spawn so special? As far as anyone knows, it has been years since there was a significant herring spawn anywhere near Dungeness Bay. Past WDFW maps of herring spawns show their former spawning area was far inside Dungeness Bay, to the west of Cline Spit. The area where they spawned this year is in outer Dungeness Bay and off Port Williams, previously labeled on WDFW maps as a "pre-spawning herring holding area." Anne Schafer of the Coastal Watershed Institute called this year's event a "novel" herring spawn, because it occurred at a brand-new area where spawning has not been recorded before.

The intense spawning activity and bird feeding flocks in outer Dungeness Bay continued through the last week in March and into the first week in April. Herring eggs continued to wash ashore along several miles of beaches from the mouth of Sequim Bay all the way to Three Crabs.

Does this mean that herring have now returned to their past glory? It's certainly too soon to say. There needs to be more years of observations to make sure that this was not a one-time event. Regardless, seeing a large spawning event in our local waters is incredibly exciting, not only for herring, but also for birds and birdwatchers.

# Harlequin Happenings

Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society  
P.O. Box 502  
Sequim, WA 98382-0502



## Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society

P.O. Box 502  
Sequim, WA 98382-0502

NAS Code Y08

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**TALLY SHEET FOR OPAS BIRDATHON/WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY COUNT**

Area counted \_\_\_\_\_ Route Leader Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

<p><b>WATERFOWL</b></p> <p>_____ Gr. White-fronted Goose</p> <p>_____ Brant</p> <p>_____ Cackling Goose</p> <p>_____ Canada Goose</p> <p>_____ Wood Duck</p> <p>_____ Blue-winged Teal</p> <p>_____ Cinnamon Teal</p> <p>_____ N. Shoveler</p> <p>_____ Gadwall</p> <p>_____ Eurasian Wigeon</p> <p>_____ American Wigeon</p> <p>_____ Mallard</p> <p>_____ N. Pintail</p> <p>_____ Green-winged Teal</p> <p>_____ Ring-necked Duck</p> <p>_____ Greater Scaup</p> <p>_____ Lesser Scaup</p> <p>_____ scaup, sp.</p> <p>_____ Harlequin Duck</p> <p>_____ Surf Scoter</p> <p>_____ White-winged Scoter</p> <p>_____ Black Scoter</p> <p>_____ scoter sp.</p> <p>_____ Long-tailed Duck</p> <p>_____ Bufflehead</p> <p>_____ Common Goldeneye</p> <p>_____ Barrow's Goldeneye</p> <p>_____ goldeneye sp.</p> <p>_____ Hooded Merganser</p> <p>_____ Common Merganser</p> <p>_____ Red-Breasted Merganser</p> <p>_____ Ruddy Duck</p> <p>_____ duck, sp</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>GROUSE &amp; QUAIL</b></p> <p>_____ California Quail</p> <p>_____ Ring-Necked Pheasant</p> <p>_____ Ruffed Grouse</p> <p>_____ Sooty Grouse</p> <p>_____ grouse sp.</p> <p>_____ Wild Turkey</p> <p><b>GREBES</b></p> <p>_____ Pied-Billed Grebe</p> <p>_____ Horned Grebe</p> <p>_____ Red-necked Grebe</p> <p>_____ Western Grebe</p> <p>_____ grebe sp.</p> <p><b>PIGEONS &amp; DOVES</b></p> <p>_____ Rock Pigeon</p> <p>_____ Band-tailed Pigeon</p> <p>_____ Eurasian Collared-Dove</p> <p>_____ Mourning Dove</p> <p>_____ pigeon/dove sp.</p> <p><b>SWIFTS &amp; HUMMINGBIRDS</b></p> <p>_____ Vaux's Swift</p> <p>_____ Anna's Hummingbird</p> <p>_____ Rufous Hummingbird</p> <p>_____ hummingbird sp.</p> <p>_____ other hummingbird _____</p> <p><b>RAILS &amp; SHOREBIRDS</b></p> <p>_____ Virginia Rail</p> <p>_____ Sora</p> <p>_____ American Coot</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ Black Oystercatcher</p> <p>_____ Black-bellied Plover</p> <p>_____ Semipalmated Plover</p> <p>_____ Killdeer</p>	<p><b>SHOREBIRDS, cont'd</b></p> <p>_____ Whimbrel</p> <p>_____ Marbled Godwit</p> <p>_____ Ruddy Turnstone</p> <p>_____ Black Turnstone</p> <p>_____ Red Knot</p> <p>_____ Surfbird</p> <p>_____ Sanderling</p> <p>_____ Dunlin</p> <p>_____ Least Sandpiper</p> <p>_____ Western Sandpiper</p> <p>_____ sandpiper sp.</p> <p>_____ Short-billed Dowitcher</p> <p>_____ dowitcher sp.</p> <p>_____ Wilson's Snipe</p> <p>_____ phalarope _____</p> <p>_____ Spotted Sandpiper</p> <p>_____ Wandering Tattler</p> <p>_____ Greater Yellowlegs</p> <p>_____ Lesser Yellowlegs</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>JAEGERS &amp; ALCIDS</b></p> <p>_____ jaeger _____</p> <p>_____ Common Murre</p> <p>_____ Pigeon Guillemot</p> <p>_____ Marbled Murrelet</p> <p>_____ Ancient Murrelet</p> <p>_____ Cassin's Auklet</p> <p>_____ Rhinoceros Auklet</p> <p>_____ Tufted Puffin</p> <p>_____ alcid sp.</p> <p><b>GULLS &amp; TERNS</b></p> <p>_____ Short-billed (=Mew) Gull</p> <p>_____ Ring-billed Gull</p> <p>_____ Western Gull</p> <p>_____ California Gull</p> <p>_____ Herring Gull</p> <p>_____ Iceland (Thayer's) Gull</p> <p>_____ Glaucous-winged Gull</p> <p>_____ Olympic Gull (Gw. X W.)</p> <p>_____ large pink-legged gull</p> <p>_____ gull sp.</p> <p>_____ other gull _____</p> <p>_____ Caspian Tern</p> <p>_____ other tern _____</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>LOONS</b></p> <p>_____ Red-throated Loon</p> <p>_____ Pacific Loon</p> <p>_____ Common Loon</p> <p>_____ loon, sp.</p> <p><b>TUBENOSES</b></p> <p>_____ Sooty Shearwater</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>CORMORANTS &amp; HERONS</b></p> <p>_____ Brandt's Cormorant</p> <p>_____ Pelagic Cormorant</p> <p>_____ Double-crested Corm.</p> <p>_____ comorant, sp.</p> <p>_____ American Bittern</p> <p>_____ Great Blue Heron</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>DIURNAL RAPTORS</b></p> <p>_____ Turkey Vulture</p> <p>_____ Northern Harrier</p>	<p><b>DIURNAL RAPTORS, cont'd</b></p> <p>_____ Sharp-shinned Hawk</p> <p>_____ Cooper's Hawk</p> <p>_____ accipiter, sp.</p> <p>_____ Bald Eagle</p> <p>_____ Red-tailed Hawk</p> <p>_____ Golden Eagle</p> <p>_____ raptor sp.</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>OWLS</b></p> <p>_____ Barn Owl</p> <p>_____ W. Screech Owl</p> <p>_____ Great-horned Owl</p> <p>_____ N. Pygmy-Owl</p> <p>_____ Barred Owl</p> <p>_____ Short-eared Owl</p> <p>_____ N. Saw-whet Owl</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>KINGFISHER &amp; WOODPECKERS</b></p> <p>_____ Belted Kingfisher</p> <p>_____ Red-breasted Sapsucker</p> <p>_____ Downy Woodpecker</p> <p>_____ Hairy Woodpecker</p> <p>_____ Pileated Woodpecker</p> <p>_____ Red-shafted Flicker</p> <p>_____ N. Flicker (unk. type)</p> <p>_____ woodpecker, sp.</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>FALCONS</b></p> <p>_____ American Kestrel</p> <p>_____ Merlin</p> <p>_____ Peregrine Falcon</p> <p>_____ falcon, sp.</p> <p><b>FLYCATCHERS</b></p> <p>_____ Olive-sided Flycatcher</p> <p>_____ W. Wood-Pewee</p> <p>_____ Hammond's Flycatcher</p> <p>_____ Pacific-slope Flycatcher</p> <p>_____ W. Kingbird</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>VIREOS</b></p> <p>_____ Hutton's Vireo</p> <p>_____ Cassin's Vireo</p> <p>_____ Warbling Vireo</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>JAYS, CROWS, RAVENS, CHICKADEES</b></p> <p>_____ Canada Jay</p> <p>_____ Steller's Jay</p> <p>_____ Crow</p> <p>_____ Common Raven</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ Black-cppd Chickadee</p> <p>_____ Chestnut-backed Chckadee</p> <p><b>LARKS &amp; SWALLOWS</b></p> <p>_____ Horned Lark</p> <p>_____ N. Rough-winged Swal.</p> <p>_____ Purple Martin</p> <p>_____ Tree Swallow</p> <p>_____ Violet-green Swallow</p> <p>_____ Barn Swallow</p> <p>_____ Cliff Swallow</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>OTHER SMALL FOREST BIRDS</b></p> <p>_____ Bushtit</p> <p>_____ Golden-crowned Kinglet</p> <p>_____ Ruby-crowned Kinglet</p> <p>_____ Red-breasted Nuthatch</p> <p>_____ Brown Creeper</p> <p>_____ other _____</p>	<p><b>WRENS &amp; DIPPERS</b></p> <p>_____ House Wren</p> <p>_____ Pacific Wren</p> <p>_____ Marsh Wren</p> <p>_____ Bewick's Wren</p> <p>_____ wren, sp.</p> <p>_____ American Dipper</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>STARLINGS &amp; THRUSHES</b></p> <p>_____ European Starling</p> <p>_____ Western Bluebird</p> <p>_____ Townsend's Solitaire</p> <p>_____ Varied Thrush</p> <p>_____ Swainson's Thrush</p> <p>_____ Hermit Thrush</p> <p>_____ Am. Robin</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>WAXWINGS, HOUSE SPARROWS, &amp; PIPITS</b></p> <p>_____ Cedar Waxwing</p> <p>_____ House Sparrow</p> <p>_____ Am. Pipit</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>FINCHES &amp; SPARROWS</b></p> <p>_____ Evening Grosbeak</p> <p>_____ House Finch</p> <p>_____ Purple Finch</p> <p>_____ finch, sp.</p> <p>_____ Red Crossbill</p> <p>_____ Pine Siskin</p> <p>_____ Am. Goldfinch</p> <p>_____ other finch _____</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ Chipping Sparrow</p> <p>_____ Dark-eyed Junco (Ore.)</p> <p>_____ White-crowned Sparrow</p> <p>_____ Golden-crowned Sparrow</p> <p>_____ Savannah Sparrow</p> <p>_____ Song Sparrow</p> <p>_____ Lincoln's Sparrow</p> <p>_____ Spotted Towhee</p> <p>_____ sparrow, sp.</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>BLACKBIRDS &amp; ORIOLES</b></p> <p>_____ W. Meadowlark</p> <p>_____ Bullock's Oriole</p> <p>_____ Red-winged Blackbird</p> <p>_____ Brown-headed Cowbird</p> <p>_____ Brewer's Blackbird</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p><b>WARBLERS, TANAGERS, ETC.</b></p> <p>_____ Orange-crowned Warbler</p> <p>_____ MacGillivray's Warbler</p> <p>_____ Com. Yellowthroat</p> <p>_____ Yellow Warbler</p> <p>_____ Yellow-rumped Warbler</p> <p>_____ Black-throated Gray Warb.</p> <p>_____ Townsend's Warbler</p> <p>_____ Wilson's Warbler</p> <p>_____ other _____</p> <p>_____ Western Tanager</p> <p>_____ Black-headed Grosbeak</p> <p>_____ other _____</p>
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*Route Leaders: Please complete information on reverse side*

**DIRECTIONS:** Count birds anywhere in Clallam Co. on World Migratory Bird Day, the second Saturday in May. When finished with the count, return your lists ASAP to [bboek@olympus.net](mailto:bboek@olympus.net) or mail to: **Bob Boekelheide, Birdathon Data, PO Box 2450, Sequim, WA 98382.**

Also, if possible please get sponsors for your count and help raise funds to support OPAS and the Dungeness River Audubon Center – Thank you very much!!

Counters: Please fill out the following and turn it in with your tally sheets.

1. AREA(S) COVERED:

2. OBSERVERS: (please include other info if we need to ask about birds seen)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>email</u>
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Leader: \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

Information below about TIMES and DISTANCES are essential for count analyses, enabling researchers to make comparisons between years based on party-hours and party-miles. Please keep accurate records and estimates of TIMES and DISTANCES during the day.

3. STARTING TIME:

QUITTING TIME:

DID YOU BREAK DURING THE DAY?

FOR HOW LONG?

4. PARTY MILES AND HOURS:

HOURS covered on foot: \_\_\_\_\_

MILES on foot: \_\_\_\_\_

HOURS covered by car: \_\_\_\_\_

MILES by car: \_\_\_\_\_

HOURS other (e.g. boat, bicycle): \_\_\_\_\_

MILES other: \_\_\_\_\_

HOURS owling: \_\_\_\_\_

MILES owling: \_\_\_\_\_

Location owling: \_\_\_\_\_

HOURS watching feeder: \_\_\_\_\_

5. NOTE: If your party splits up during the day, please compute the time and distances separately for each of these sub-parties, stating how many hours in each sub-party, as well as the hours and miles of the original group above. THIS IS IMPORTANT!!

SUB-PARTY DATA WHILE GROUPS WERE SEPARATED:

HOURS on foot: \_\_\_\_\_

MILES on foot: \_\_\_\_\_

HOURS by car: \_\_\_\_\_

MILES by car: \_\_\_\_\_

HOURS other (e.g. boat, bicycle): \_\_\_\_\_

MILES other: \_\_\_\_\_

HOURS owling: \_\_\_\_\_

MILES owling: \_\_\_\_\_