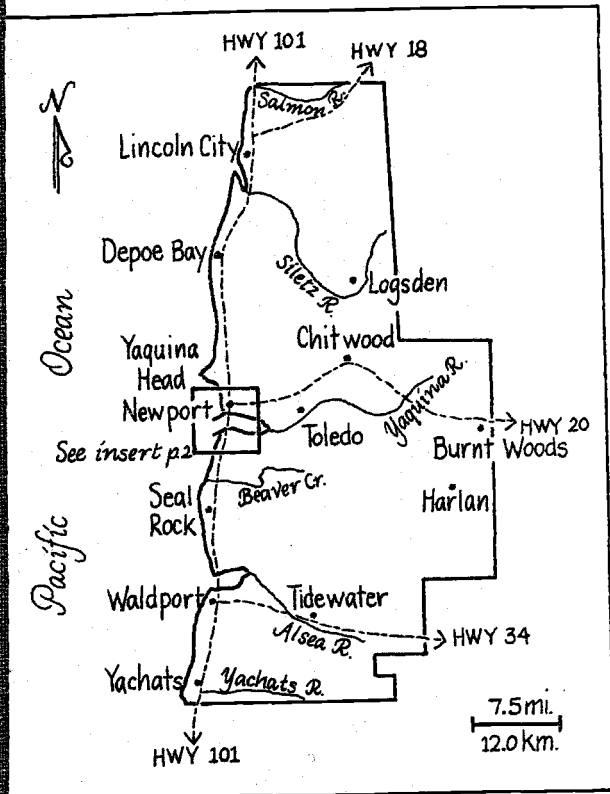


BIRDS OF LINCOLN COUNTY, OREGON

Range Bayer, Editor
Sally Booth, Illustrator

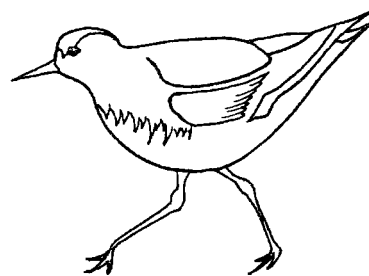
LINCOLN COUNTY



Lincoln County is located along the central Oregon coast and extends from the Pacific Ocean eastward into the Coastal Mountain Range. Lincoln County is about 56 miles (90 km) long and about 15-26 miles wide (24-42 km). Most recorded observations for this paper are from Beaver Creek, the Yaquina estuary, Yaquina Head, and Chitwood.

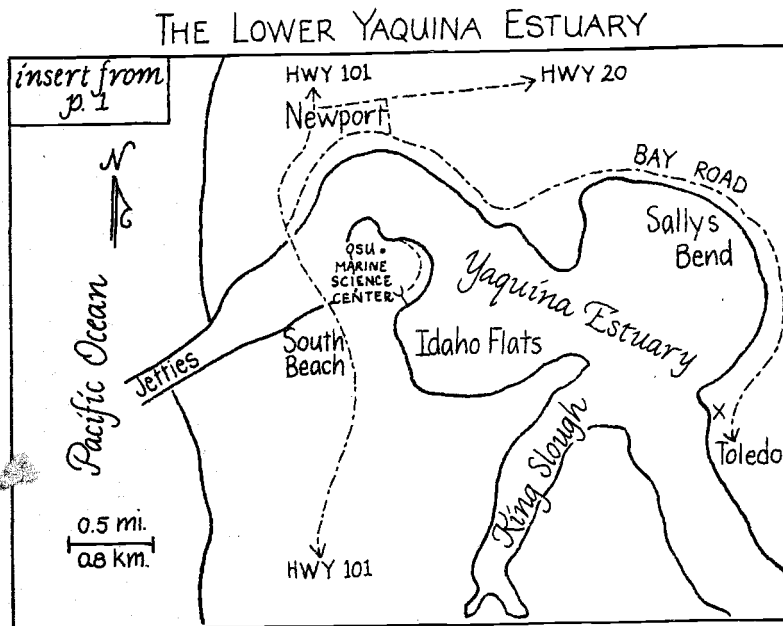
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Prepared by Yaquina Birders and published by Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program, Extension Service, Oregon State University. Oregon State University Marine Science Center, Newport, OR 97365

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Contributors

Without the contribution of many people's recorded observations, this paper would not have been possible. In alphabetical order the contributors were:

Range Bayer, Robert Buchanan, Gene Burreson, Elzy and Elsie Eltzroth, Darrel Faxon, John Fortune, Wayne Hoffman, Laimons and Vicki Osis, Robert Olson, Walt Pearson, Dave Ransom, Paul Reed, Pete Rothlisberg, and Aaron Skirvin.

Other sources of records included:

Fred Zeillemaker, who contributed records that he compiled for Lincoln County; records for Lincoln County listed in the Field Notes section of the Corvallis Audubon Chat; American Birds; and other people who have gone on the Yaquina Birder's monthly counts and the Yaquina Bay Christmas Bird Counts.

Editor's Remarks

One of the greatest problems facing us today is our lack of knowledge about our aesthetic natural resources which are being depleted at an alarming rate. Aesthetic resources such as wildlife and wildlife habitat are as vital to our well-being as our energy resources. Although an individual may be helpless to do anything about the complexities of the energy crisis, an individual can help document what wildlife we do have and in educating the general public about the importance and even existence of aesthetic resources such as birdlife. In order to educate, a warehouse of knowledge must exist. Unfortunately, it has been too often the case that the necessary knowledge has been stored in somebody's head where it is unavailable to anyone else. By combining our recorded bird observations, we have created a small drawer of available recorded information that hopefully can serve as a beginning source of knowledge about the birds of Lincoln County.

The purpose of this publication, then, has been to serve as a rough guide to the birds of Lincoln County and to serve as a specific "target" at which birders can aim their observations. It has been my purpose to compile and edit this paper in such a way that the information is specific, informative, and criticizable.

You can improve and increase this knowledge of the birds of Lincoln County by observing, recording, and reporting your own observations to the following address:

Yaquina Birders
OSU Marine Science Center
Newport, OR 97365

Recording the date and location of observations as well as a list of species is adequate, but recorded information on number of individuals, sex, age, plumage condition, as well as habitat is also desirable. The more detailed the information recorded is, the more informative it is, but any recorded and reported observation (even about common species) is better than none.

* * * * *

There were four major problems in compiling the records for this paper. The first was how to handle arrival and departure dates. The problem here is that variation from year to year can arise from either differences in arrival and departure dates by individuals of the species or by differences in effort or availability of people to observe the arrival and departures. Determining a departure date is particularly difficult because human habituation to the presence of a common species makes it difficult to determine the departure date. Additionally, individuals of a species don't arrive and depart synchronously. Stragglers may precede and remain after the main bulk of the individuals have passed through. My approach has been to try to determine from the available arrival and departure times, dates that are generally the earliest arrivals and the latest departures. Where records were available, I have tried to indicate by an abundance category when most individuals pass through Lincoln County.

The second problem in compiling the observations was how to treat species that showed migratory movements, but for which at least some individuals remained in the county throughout the year (i.e. seasonal changes in habitat of occurrence in such species as Dark-eyed Juncos and the Varied Thrush). Another troublesome case was that of Common Loons, scoters, and some shorebirds for which there were nonbreeding birds present in the summer but the majority of the species showed migratory movements through the county. In the case of the in-county migration, I have treated the species as if it was resident, and in the Comments section, comments about those

species that were known to be in-county migrants are included. Those species for which there was an indication of migration through the county I have given arrival and departure dates for when trans-county movements appear to occur.

The third problem was how to assign abundances to those species which seem to vary in numbers between years. The problem here was in determining if the number of birds present between years had really changed or if it was a difference between observers or variation in observer effort. My approach to this problem has been to assign an abundance category based on observations in years when species have been recorded as most abundant because I feel that there is a tendency for an unevenness in observer coverage with an under-estimation of the number of individuals of a species observed in some years.

The fourth problem in compiling this paper was the differences among occurrence, abundance, and seasonality of many terrestrial species between the coastal areas and the eastern part of the county in the Coastal Mountain Range. All records within Lincoln County have been pooled for this paper and where possible such in-county differences in distribution have been reported in the Comments section.

By outlining these four problems I hope the reader has gained an idea of some of the problems, shortcomings, and possibilities for error that are inherent in this kind of venture.

So far, I have outlined only the problems, but there is a positive side to this paper. It is a fairly reliable guide to the birds of Lincoln County, and most importantly, I hope that this paper will serve as a base for a more accurate and informative edition in the future.

I was rather surprised by the large number of total species recorded in Lincoln County (270) and the large number of species that possibly may be seen each month of the year (133-174). The number of species seen in a month will certainly increase with greater observer effort because some very common species have not been seen in months when they undoubtedly occur (but for which we have no recorded observations).

I would like to thank Darrel Faxon, John Fortune, Wayne Hoffman, Laimons Osis, Paul Reed and especially Robert Olson for their help and comments on various drafts and aspects of this paper. I would also like to thank the various contributors who took the time to make their observations available for compilation.

Range Bayer (Editor)
March 1977

BEST BIRDING TIMES

Terrestrial birds in Lincoln County can be best seen in the early morning or evening hours when they are more active. Aquatic or shore birds, however, may be best seen at a particular stage of the tide. Local tide charts should be consulted for both time and heights of tides. The best time to see shorebirds in estuaries is when the water is just below the salt marsh (3.0 - 5.0 ft. above Mean Lower Low Water) as the tide is coming in. Shorebirds are then concentrated along the shoreline and are more easily observable than at low tide when shorebirds are forced out of the estuaries to areas where they can roost in open areas away from trees and brush. Many shorebirds at high tide can be seen flying to the coast or to open sand dune areas. The next best time to see shorebirds is when the tide is going out, and the tide is again about 3.0 - 4.5 ft. high (just below the level of the salt marsh). Aquatic birds can be best observed at high tides when they are closest to shore.

BIRDING AREAS

There is a wide diversity of locations and habitats for birding in Lincoln County such as the many parks and waysides. Please consult a road map for these areas. In the Newport-South Beach area of the Yaquina estuary some good shorebird and aquatic birding areas are listed below.

Idaho Flats (see map insert, p. 2; estuarine shore and aquatic birds):

If driving south through Newport on Highway 101, cross the bridge over the Yaquina estuary, turn right (west) at the sign to the OSU Marine Science Center and follow the signs to the Center. If driving north through South Beach on Highway 101, turn right (east) before crossing the bridge across the Yaquina estuary and follow the signs to the OSU Marine Science Center. Park in the Science Center parking lot. (While at the Center, you may wish to see the many exhibits and aquaria which are free and open to the public. Summer hours (June - September) are from 10 AM - 6 PM, and winter hours are from 10 AM - 4 PM). For birding, go east from the parking lot (towards and between the road to the small boat dock and the fenced area of large green tanks) and walk along the channel and salt marsh areas (dotted line on map, p. 2). The salt marsh extends in a large semicircular arc about 1/3 of a mile (0.5 km) long and ends at a road (marked with a Y on the map). Then retrace your steps back to the Science Center. In season (see Checklist, below), estuarine shore and aquatic birds can be observed under appropriate tidal conditions.

Yaquina South Jetty (see map insert, p. 2; sand dune, nearshore, rocky intertidal, and estuarine aquatic birds):

Proceed as if going to Idaho Flats (see above) but after leaving Highway 101, turn west on the road between Zig Zag Zoo and Deep Sea Bill's so that you are now driving west parallel to the Yaquina estuary channel. After leaving the pavement, the road becomes rough but not impassable. Do not drive on the sand. Do not drive anywhere where you do not think you will be able to drive back. Depending on tidal conditions and season, Oldsquaws, Harlequin Ducks, Black Scoters and Wandering Tattlers may be seen around the channel and rocky areas. During the winter examine the parking areas and sand dunes for longspurs and Snow Buntings. By walking to where the South Jetty begins, birds more commonly seen offshore may sometimes be observed. Real surprises can sometimes be seen. Watch out for large ocean waves when walking along the beach or jetty.

Sally's Bend (see map insert, p. 2; estuarine shore and aquatic birds):

In Newport, turn off Highway 101 and drive eastward along Newport bayfront, past the public docks, up the hill past Embarcadero, and continue driving eastward out of town until a large embayment area (Sally's Bend) is reached on the south side of the road. Drive out on the side road towards the large LNG gas storage tank. During the appropriate tidal conditions and season, waterfowl will be easily visible. Idaho Flats and especially Sally's Bend are where most waterfowl overwinter in the Yaquina estuary. Black Brant can be commonly seen and heard at Sally's Bend during the winter. A pair of adult Bald Eagles are also commonly seen in this area during the winter (see Comments about Bald Eagles). Drive back from the gas tank to the main road and then proceed eastward along the embayment. Stop where light direction and tidal conditions are appropriate to observe the large rafts of waterfowl or flocks of shorebirds near the road. (Caution: do not stop on the main roadway because there are many safe pullovers, and there are many unsafe drivers along this road). Continue on this road until the embayment area ends (X on the map insert, p. 2). You can either then return to Newport along the route on which you came or continue to Toledo along the estuary on this road. If continuing to Toledo, watch the estuary, log rafts and the larger sloughs that are crossed for Hooded Mergansers, Ring-necked Ducks, Great Egrets, Common Mergansers and Spotted Sandpipers in season.

Yaquina Head (nearshore, rocky intertidal and nesting seabirds):

From the junction of Highway 20 and Highway 101 in Newport (see map insert p. 2) drive 2.9 miles (4.7 km) north along Highway 101 to Agate Beach and turn left at the sign to the Lighthouse. Proceed on the gravel road past the Yaquina Head Quarry operations until the Lighthouse is reached. Park at the Lighthouse. Walk around, being careful not to get too close to the edge of the cliffs. If you walk along the south side of the Lighthouse fence on the well-trod path, you will reach a fence put up by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to protect the nesting seabirds. During the nesting season, thousands of Common Murres can be seen and heard on the rocks, as well as many nesting Western Gulls, Glaucous-winged Gulls, Pelagic Cormorants, Brandt's Cormorants, and a few Tufted Puffins. Please stay behind the fence so that the birds that nest here can remain as undisturbed as possible. Closely check the air and water around the Head for nearshore and offshore bird species. Whales, seals and sea lions can also be sometimes seen. Black Oyster-catchers, Rock Sandpipers and other rocky intertidal shorebirds can be frequently seen or heard during appropriate tidal conditions and season. Do not forget to examine the grassy areas all around the Head because longspurs, Gray-crowned Rosy Finches and Clark's Nutcrackers have been seen there. Yaquina Head is an area of many potential surprises for those who patiently search.

LINCOLN COUNTY CHECKLIST

Because of a lack of offshore records throughout the year, the following Checklist does not include bird species seen farther offshore than can be seen with a spotting scope. A list of bird species seen offshore is included after the Checklist. Some offshore bird species are occasionally seen from land especially at headlands or around jetties.

Monthly occurrence is based only on actual recorded observations within Lincoln County. Abundance classification is based on both actual recorded observations and arbitrary judgment of the species abundance. Abundance classification is based on the numbers of birds visible to an observer who is familiar with the geographical area, bird identification and the daily habits of the different bird species, but who is not carefully studying a particular bird species.

ABUNDANCE KEY

N--numerous; 50 or more birds/observer/day
C--common; 11-49 birds/observer/day
U--uncommon; 1-10 birds/observer/day
O--occasional; not seen every day but occurs regularly
I--irregular; abundance and or occurrence fluctuates from year to year
X--unknown; species recorded but abundance and occurrence from year to year or within a year require more recorded observations before one of the above categories can be assigned

	Arrival	Depart- ture	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Common Loon	Sept. 1	May 25	C	C	C	C	C	U	U	U	U	C	C	C
Yellow-billed Loon			X			X								
Arctic Loon	Nov. 8	May 25	U	U	U	U	U	I	I	I			U	U
Red-throated Loon	Sept. 1	May 25	U	U	U	U	U	I	I		U	U	U	U
Red-necked Grebe	Oct. 1	May 26	U	U	U	U	U		I		I	U	U	U
Horned Grebe	Sept. 1	June 2	C	C	C	C	C	I		I	U	C	C	C
Eared Grebe	Oct. 18	Apr. 2	O	O	O	O						O	O	O
Western Grebe	Sept. 14	May 26	N	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N
Pied-billed Grebe	Aug. 5	May 21	U	U	U	U	U			U	U	U	U	U
Fulmar													X	X
Storm Petrel (Leach's)					X			X						
Brown Pelican	July 1	Nov. 15			I	I		I	U	U	N	N	C	I
Double-crested Cormorant	Aug. 21	May	N	N	N	C	U	I		U	C	N	N	N
Brandt's Cormorant			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Pelagic Cormorant			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Great Blue Heron			C	C	C	C	C	N	N	N	N	N	C	C
Green Heron			O	O	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	O
Cattle Egret														I
Great Egret	July 31	Apr.	U	U	O	O	I	I	I	U	U	U	U	U
Black-crowned Night Heron			X		X				X			X		X
American Bittern			X	X										X
Mute Swan			U											
Whistling Swan	Oct. 28	Dec. 18	O	O								O	O	O
Canada Goose	Feb. 16 Aug. 12	May 8 Dec. 28		I		O	O	I		O	O	O	O	O
Black Brant	Oct. 29	June 4	N	N	N	N	C	U				I	N	N
White-fronted Goose	Apr. 23 Aug. 6	May 9 Oct.				O	O			O		O		
Snow Goose	Oct.	Nov.											I	I
Mallard			C	C	C	C	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Gadwall	Aug. 21	Apr. 15	U	U	U	U	U			U			U	U
Pintail	Aug. 1	May 2	N	N	N	N	U			X	N	N	N	N
Green-winged Teal	Sept. 28	Apr. 15	C	C	C	C	C				C	C	C	C
Blue-winged Teal	Mar. 12	May 4			O	O	O						X	
Cinnamon Teal	Mar. 12				O	O		O			O			
European Wigeon	Nov. 12	Mar. 15	O	O	O								O	O
American Wigeon	Aug. 27	Apr. 15	N	N	N	N	I	I		N	N	N	N	N
Northern Shoveler	Apr. 6 Sept. 28	May	O	O	O	O	O				O	O	O	O
Wood Duck			U		U	U	U	U	U	U	U		U	U
Ring-necked Duck	Sept. 11	May 15	U	U	U	U	U		X		X		U	U
Redhead													X	
Canvasback	Oct. 11	Apr. 15	N	N	N	N	U	U		I		N	N	N
Greater Scaup			X	X	X	X								X
Lesser Scaup	Sept. 19	May 18	N	N	N	N	C	X	X	I	X	N	N	N
Common Goldeneye	Nov. 12	Apr. 16	U	U	U	U						I	U	U
Bufflehead	Oct. 19	May 10	N	N	N	N	C			I		C	N	N
Oldsquaw	Nov.	Apr. 17	O	O	O	O	I						O	
Harlequin Duck	Aug.	May	U	U	U	U	U	O	O	U	U	U	U	U
White-winged Scoter	Aug. 15	May 15	N	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N
Surf Scoter	Aug. 15	May 15	N	N	N	N	C	U	U	C	C	N	N	N
Black Scoter	Sept. 15	May 15	C	C	C	C	U	U	U	U	U	U	C	C
Ruddy Duck	Sept. 30	May 6	N	N	N	C	I				I	N	N	N

	Arrival	Depart- ture	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hooded Merganser	Oct. 26	June 3	U	U	U	U	U	X		X		U	U	U
Common Merganser			U	U	U	U		O	O	O	O	U	U	U
Red-breasted Merganser	Oct. 14	June 5	N	N	N	N	N	U		X	X	C	N	N
Turkey Vulture	Feb. 26	Oct. 16		I	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	I		
Goshawk			X			X	X							
Sharp-shinned Hawk			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Cooper's Hawk			U	U	U	U	U	U		U	U	U		
Red-tailed Hawk			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Rough-legged Hawk				I							I		I	
Bald Eagle			U	U	U	U	O	O	O	O	U	U	U	U
Marsh Hawk			U	U	U	U		U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Osprey	Apr.	Oct.		O		O	O	O	O		O	O		
Peregrine Falcon								X					X	
Merlin			O								O	O	O	
Kestrel			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Blue Grouse														
Ruffed Grouse			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
California Quail			O			O				O			O	
Mountain Quail			U		U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	
Virginia Rail					X	X								X
American Coot	Sept. 11	May 8	N	N	N	N	U				N	N	N	N
Black Oystercatcher			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Semipalmated Plover	Apr. 6	Sept. 29				C	C	C	C	C	C			
Snowy Plover			O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Killdeer			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
American Golden Plover	Aug. 4	Nov. 7				X					O	O	O	
Black-bellied Plover	Apr. 6 Aug. 9	May Sept.	C	C	C	N	N	U	U	N	N	C	C	C
Surfbird	July 7	May 15	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C	C	C
Ruddy Turnstone	Mar. July 16	May 9 Nov.	I	O	O	O	O	I		O	O	O	O	O
Black Turnstone	July 10	May 6	N	N	N	N	X		X	X	N	N	N	N
Common Snipe	Oct. 5	May 11	U	U	U	U	U					U	U	U
Long-billed Curlew	Apr. 6	May 15				I	I							
Whimbrel	Apr.	Sept.	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	C	U	U	U
Spotted Sandpiper			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Solitary Sandpiper	Apr. 28	May					O							
Wandering Tattler	May 1	Dec.	I				U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Willet	July 2	May 26	U	U	U	U	U		U	U	U	U	U	U
Greater Yellowlegs	Apr. 13 July 2	May 30 Dec. 23	I	I		U	U	I	U	U	U	O	O	O
Lesser Yellowlegs	Apr. 22 July 23	May 27 Nov. 8				U	U		U	U	U	I	I	
Red Knot	Apr. 4 Aug. 9	Apr. 22 Sept. 1					O			O	O			
Rock Sandpiper	Dec.	Apr. 27	U	U		U								U
Pectoral Sandpiper	July 23	Oct. 17							U	U	U	U		
Baird's Sandpiper	Apr. 17 July 30	May 26 Nov.				X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Least Sandpiper	July 3	May	N	N	N	N	N	I	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dunlin	July 19	June 16	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Short-billed Dowitcher	Apr.					X				O	O		O	

	Arrival	Depart- ture	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Long-billed Dowitcher	Mar. July 3	May 14 Dec.	I	O	U	U	U		U	U	U	U	O	O
Stilt Sandpiper										O	O			
Western Sandpiper	June 24	May 28	N	N	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
Marbled Godwit	Apr. June 29	May 7 Dec.	I	I		U	U	U		U	U	U	O	O
Sanderling	Aug. 6	May 10	N	N	N	N	C	X		X	N	N	N	N
Red Phalarope	May Sept. 3	May Nov.					I				I		I	I
Northern Phalarope	Mar. 8 Aug. 27	May 19 Dec. 27			I	I	I			I	I		I	I
Parasitic Jaeger											X	X		
Pomarine Jaeger											X			
Glaucous Gull	Dec.	Apr.	O	O	O	O	I	I	I				I	O
Glaucous-winged Gull			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Western Gull			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Herring Gull			X	X	X	X	I		I			X		X
Thayer's Gull			X										X	X
California Gull	June 15	Apr. 15	X	X	X	X		X	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ring-billed Gull			N	X	X	X	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mew Gull	June 13	May 15	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	U	C	N	N
Franklin's Gull				O		O					O	O		
Bonaparte's Gull	Apr. 7	Dec. 21	I				N	N	N	N	N	N	C	U
Sabine's Gull							X			X				
Heerman's Gull	June 4	Nov. 26						O	O	O	C	C	O	
Black-legged Kittiwake			O	O				O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Common Tern	May 12 Aug. 11	May 28 Oct. 15						X	I	I	N	N	U	
Arctic Tern	May Sept.	May Oct.						X				X	X	
Caspian Tern	Apr. 6	Oct. 12				U	U	U	U	U	U	O		
Common Murre	Apr.	Oct.	I	I	I	N	N	N	N	N	U	O	I	I
Pigeon Guillemot	Mar. 8	Oct. 19			C	C	C	C	C	C	U	U	I	
Marbled Murrelet				O				O	O	O	O		O	O
Ancient Murrelet													X	
Cassin's Auklet									O	O	O	O		
Rhinoceros Auklet	Apr. 18	Nov. 12					O	U	U	U	C	O	O	
Tufted Puffin	Apr. 12	Aug. 21				U	N	N	N	N	C	C	C	
Bandtailed Pigeon	Mar. 14	Oct. 22												
Rock Dove			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Mourning Dove	Apr.	Nov.	X				O	O	O			O	O	O
Screech Owl			U	U								U	U	U
Great Horned Owl			U	U	U	U	U					U	U	U
Snowy Owl	Nov.	Apr.	I	I	I	I						U	U	U
Pygmy Owl			U		U	U							U	U
Burrowing Owl			O	O						O			O	O
Spotted Owl													O	O
Short-eared Owl													O	O
Saw-whet Owl			O					O					O	O
Common Nighthawk	May 31	Sept. 22						U	U	U	U	U		
Vaux's Swift	May	June						U	U					
Anna's Hummingbird													O	O
Rufous Hummingbird	Feb. 27	Sept. 9		U	C	U	U	C	U	U	U			

	Arrival	Depart- ture	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Allen's Hummingbird	Apr.	May				O	O							
Belted Kingfisher			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Common Flicker			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Pileated Woodpecker			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Hairy Woodpecker			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Downy Woodpecker			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Western Kingbird	May 3	June					O	O		O				
Willow Flycatcher	May 15	Sept. 28					U	U	U	U	U	I		
Western Flycatcher	May 1	Sept. 28					U	U	U	U	U			
Western Wood Pewee	Apr. 26	Sept. 25				U	U	U	U	U	U			
Olive-sided Flycatcher	May 2	Aug. 29					U	U	U	U				
Violet-green Swallow	Feb. 16	Oct. 7		I	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	I		
Tree Swallow	Feb. 2	Sept. 15		I	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			
Rough-winged Swallow	Apr. 5	Sept. 8			I	U	U	U	U	U	U			
Barn Swallow	Apr. 9	Sept. 30				N	N	N	N	N	N			
Cliff Swallow	Apr. 4	Aug. 21				C	C	C	C	C				
Purple Martin	Apr. 12	Sept. 19				U	U	U	U	U	U			
Gray Jay			U	U	U	U	U	U		U	U	U	U	U
Steller's Jay			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Common Raven			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Crow			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Black-capped Chickadee			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Mountain Chickadee					X	X						X		
Chestnut-backed Chickadee			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Common Bushtit			C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C	C	C
Red-breasted Nuthatch			U				U		U	U	U	U		
Brown Creeper			O	O	O	O		O			O	O	O	O
Wrentit			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Dipper					U									
House Wren	May 6	Sept. 3					O	O	O	O	O			
Winter Wren			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Bewick's Wren			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Long-billed Marsh Wren			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Mockingbird				I				I	I					
Robin			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Varied Thrush			C	C	C	C	U	U		U	C	C	C	C
Hermit Thrush	Oct. 18	Apr. 25	U	U	U	U	U	I				U	U	U
Swainson's Thrush	Apr. 25	Oct. 11			I	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
Western Bluebird						O	O	O						
Townsend's Solitaire			O	O			O							
Golden-crowned Kinglet			N	N	N	N	N	N	I	N	N	N	N	N
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Oct. 5	June 14	C	C	C	C	C	C				C	C	C
Water Pipit	Apr. 9	May 22				U	U				U	U	U	
	Sept. 6	Nov.												
Cedar Waxwing	May 24	Nov. 11					C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
Northern Shrike	Oct. 17	Mar.	O	O	O							O		
Starling			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hutton's Vireo			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	
Solitary Vireo	May 19	Sept. 22					U	U	U		U			
Warbling Vireo	Apr. 18	Sept. 13				C	C	C	C	C	C			
Orange-crowned Warbler	Apr. 4	Sept. 11				C	C	C	C	C	C			
Nashville Warbler	Mar. 3	Aug. 9			O	O		O		O				

	Arrival	Depart- ture	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Yellow Warbler	Mar. 4	Aug. 25			I	C	C	C	C					
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Oct. 5	May 7	C	C	C	C	C					C	C	C
Black-throated Gray Warbler	May 4	Sept. 28					C	C	C	C	C			
Townsend's Warbler			0	0				U		U		U	U	0
Hermit Warbler	May 2	Aug. 19					C	C	C	U				
Palm Warbler	Sept. 23	Nov. 18	0		0						0	0	0	
MacGillivray's Warbler	May 2	Sept. 8					U	U	U	U				
Yellowthroat	Apr. 17	Aug. 17				U	U	U	U	U				
Wilson's Warbler	Apr. 10	Sept. 22				C	C	C	C	C	C			
House Sparrow			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Western Meadowlark	Aug. 13	May 12	U	U	U	U	U			U	U	U	U	U
Yellow-headed Blackbird						X	X							
Red-winged Blackbird			C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C
Northern Oriole	May 6	May 30					I							
Brewer's Blackbird			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Brown-headed Cowbird	Feb. 23	Sept. 7		I	C	C	C	C	C	C	C			
Western Tanager	May 2	Sept. 26					U	U	U	U	U			
Black-headed Grosbeak	May 6	Sept. 12					C	C	C	C				
Evening Grosbeak			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Purple Finch			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U		U
House Finch			N	N	N	N	N	C	C	C	N	N	N	N
Pine Siskin			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
American Goldfinch			C	C	C	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	C
Red Crossbill			0		0	0		0						
Rufous-sided Towhee			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
savannah Sparrow			U		N	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Vesper Sparrow	Apr. 10	Sept. 30				U					U			
Dark-eyed Junco			N	N	N	N	C	C	C	C	C	N	N	N
Chipping Sparrow	Apr. 8	Sept. 18				U	U	U	U	U	U			
White-crowned Sparrow			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
White-throated Sparrow			0	0										
Golden-crowned Sparrow	Sept. 24	May 15	U	C	N	N	N	I			N	N	U	U
Fox Sparrow	Aug. 15	Apr. 25	C	C	C	C				C	C	C	C	C
Lincoln's Sparrow	Apr.	May				0	0				I			
Song Sparrow			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Lapland Longspur			0									0		
Snow Bunting	Nov. 22	Apr. 4	0		0	0							0	0

Species recorded per Month

January	144	May	173	September	165
February	135	June	147	October	150
March	141	July	133	November	151
April	174	August	149	December	136

Total species recorded in Lincoln County from main Checklist - 233.

Accidental Species

Storm Petrel (Fork-tailed)	Forster's Tern	Hooded Oriole
Short-tailed Shearwater	Horned Puffin	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Sooty Shearwater	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Lazuli Bunting
White Pelican	Great Gray Owl	Dickcissel
Snowy Egret	Long-eared Owl	Gray-crowned Rosy Finch
Emperor Goose	Lewis' Woodpecker	Common Redpoll
Golden Eagle	Ash-throated Flycatcher	Lark Bunting
Ring-necked Pheasant	Black Phoebe	Tree Sparrow
Sandhill Crane	Alder Flycatcher	Bobolink
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Scrub Jay	Clay-colored Sparrow
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Clark's Nutcracker	Smith Longspur
Curlew Sandpiper	Veery	
Black Tern	Phainopepla	

Total accidental species - 37

Grand total species recorded in Lincoln County - 270.

X X X X X

Unrecorded but possible Lincoln County species

Sora	Acorn Woodpecker	Bohemian Waxwing
Barn Owl	Bank Swallow	Lesser Goldfinch
Black Swift	White-breasted Nuthatch	

X X X X X

Species recorded offshore from Lincoln County. These species were seen farther than a spotting scope's view from land. Some of these species can sometimes be seen from shore especially around jetty and headland areas, but occurrences offshore are probably more extensive than onshore records would indicate. Wayne Hoffman also reports that Red-legged Kittiwakes, Parakeet Auklets and Mottled (Scaled) Petrels have also occurred as wash-ups on the beach.

Black-footed Albatross	Pelagic Cormorant*	Sabine's Gull*
Laysan Albatross	Red Phalarope*	Arctic Tern*
Fulmar*	Northern Phalarope*	Common Murre*
Pink-footed Shearwater	Pomarine Jaeger*	Marbled Murrelet*
New Zealand Shearwater	Parasitic Jaeger*	Ancient Murrelet*
Sooty Shearwater**	Long-tailed Jaeger	Cassin's Auklet*
Short-tailed Shearwater**	Skua	Rhinoceros Auklet*
Flesh-footed Shearwater	Glaucous Gull*	Horned Puffin**
Storm Petrel (Fork-tailed** and Leach's*)	Glaucous-winged Gull*	Tufted Puffin*
Brown Pelican*	Western Gull*	
Brandt's Cormorant*	Heerman's Gull*	
	Black-legged Kittiwake*	

* species also listed in main Checklist, but occurrence offshore may be different than onshore.

** occasionally observed from onshore, but not listed in main Checklist.

COMMENTS ABOUT SPECIES

In this section, all comments are based on Lincoln County observations. These comments are not intended to be comprehensive, rather they are selected points of interest concerning certain species. Hopefully, as more detailed observations are made in the future, any errors will be corrected, and more comments will be possible. Comments are by: Darrel Faxon (DF), John Fortune (JF), Wayne Hoffman (WH), Robert Olson (RO), Laimons Osis (LO), and from Paul Reed (PR). Comments with (RB) or without initials are by Range Bayer.

Loons, grebes Common Loon and Western Grebe "courtship dances" can be observed occasionally from late February to June as can loons and grebes in breeding plumage. When road noise, the sounds of machinery, and the winds are hushed, the calls of loons can be heard-especially in the spring. Non-breeding Common Loons and Western Grebes can be observed along the coastline during the summer with movement back into the estuaries in the fall. Horned Grebes in breeding plumage can be seen in August, and some Common Loons in breeding plumage can be observed into early October. In the Yaquina estuary, around the mouth of McCaffery Slough, a raft of 100-300 Western Grebes can be commonly observed during the winter. Why this grebe raft has existed there every winter for at least the last four winters is known only by the Western Grebes. Pied-billed Grebes have nested at Eckman Lake near Waldport (WH), they are abundant in the lower Yaquina estuary in the late summer and early fall, but in winter they are mainly seen in freshwater areas or in the upper estuary.

Tubenoses Shearwaters may sometimes be seen at dawn during spring and summer from headland areas (WH). Fulmars can also be sometimes observed from Yaquina Head (WH).

Pelicans, cormorants Brown Pelicans, some in breeding plumage, can be observed along the coastline in June and July before they move into the estuaries. In October 1975, 182 immature and 12 adult Brown Pelicans were observed simultaneously in the Yaquina estuary. In other years no more than 60 birds were observed at a time in the Yaquina estuary. The number of adult pelicans (less than 20) observed in the Yaquina estuary seems to remain relatively unchanged from year to year. Brandt's and Pelagic Cormorants breed along the coast. Although Double-crested Cormorants are the most abundant cormorant along the coast and in the Yaquina estuary during the nonbreeding season, with as many as 762 individuals having been observed in the Yaquina estuary, they move out of the estuary in the late spring. Double-crested Cormorants are not known to breed in Lincoln County. In the early morning and at dusk Double-crested Cormorants can be seen flying like geese in a "V" formation to and from the coast where they evidently roost at night. The white flank breeding season patch of Pelagic Cormorants can first be seen among some individuals in February. During the breeding season, Pelagic and Brandt's Cormorants are more abundant along the coast, but during the nonbreeding season they are more abundant in the Yaquina estuary.

Hérons, egrets Great Blue Herons commonly roost in trees near where they feed, but roosts are often far away from their tree nesting colonies. Green Herons are rarely observed in the lower estuary but are most conspicuous in fresh water areas especially on log rafts. Cattle Egrets were first observed in Lincoln County in 1975. Great Egrets arrive from "who knows where" and are most abundant in the fall in the lower estuaries with no more than 30 individuals generally seen at a time, but by the following spring only a few stragglers remain, usually only observed in the upper areas of the estuaries. Some Yaquina human residents reported first seeing Great Egrets in the 1950's and there is a sighting for Coos Bay in Coos County in 1961 (from American Birds), but the numbers coming each fall seem variable so that there is no apparent increase in numbers in recent years. Black-crowned Night Herons (first observed in 1974) are not yet known to breed in Lincoln County, but an adult in breeding plumage was found in March 1976. They are difficult to observe since they are active only at dusk or at night, but ten Black-crowned Night Herons were observed in December 1976 in the Yaquina estuary so that in the near future a small breeding colony may be found there.

Swans, geese Mute Swans have only been observed in the Siletz Bay area. They nested at Devil's Lake as recently as 1970 (WH), with 4-6 swans wintering at Siletz Bay in the winter of 1969-1970 (WH). More recently (post 1973), a single Mute Swan has been observed at both Siletz Bay and Devil's Lake (JF). Whistling Swans are not commonly observed in Lincoln County and rarely in the Yaquina estuary, probably as a result of a lack of suitable marsh habitat since they are commonly seen south of Lincoln County along the Siuslaw estuary (Florence) during the winter. Few Canada Geese have been observed on the ground or in water and those that are seen are around freshwater marsh areas in the Toledo area (DF) or Beaver Creek (LO), but they are frequently seen and heard flying high overhead during spring and fall migrations. In the springtime, along the coast between South Beach and Waldport, many flocks of Canada Geese can be seen flying initially from inland areas to the east-southeast (from the Mary's Peak area) to the coast where these flocks then change direction and then fly north along the coast. The gregarious and very vocal Black Brant have not been observed to overwinter in the Alsea or Siletz estuaries, but in the Yaquina estuary they overwinter in numbers exceeding 175. Black Brant winter in the Yaquina estuary only near the eel grass beds in the Sally's Bend and Idaho Flats area. Beginning in February, movement of Black Brant along the coast is observable. Emperor Geese have not been seen since 1970. White-fronted and Snow Geese are infrequently observed on land or water, but it is possible that they migrate over Lincoln County, perhaps in association with Canada Geese (WH).

Ducks Most of the waterfowl that overwinter in the Yaquina drainage system are seen in the Idaho Flats and especially in the Sally's Bend embayment areas, while in the Yaquina River channel areas only a few scattered ducks are seen overwintering. Duck courtship behavior can be observed during late winter, and in spring most waterfowl have left by mid-April. Mallards nest in fresh water marshes and estuarine sloughs if they are not subject to human harassment. Wood Ducks nest in fresh water areas. It is not known if Blue-winged and Cinnamon Teal, Northern Shovelers, and Hooded Mergansers also nest in fresh water areas, but they do move out or through the estuaries in the spring time. Ring-necked Ducks are usually seen in fresh water sloughs (DF). Harlequin Ducks can be best seen during the summer along rocky intertidal areas along the coast (RO), but during the rest of the year they can be seen along rock and jetty areas around the mouth of estuaries. During the summer, nonbreeding Surf, White-winged, and Black Scoters can be seen along the coast, but it is fall before the scoters can be seen in any numbers in the estuaries. During the winter there seems to be many more male than female Surf and White-winged Scoters in the estuary. Some Ruddy Ducks begin to become truly "ruddy", in color, in late February. Groups of up to 50 Red-breasted Mergansers can be observed in the lower Yaquina estuary feeding and swimming in a line formation from the end of January to

the time they leave the estuary in May and June. The status of Gadwall, European Wigeon, Redhead and most of all, Greater Scaup, is difficult to determine because of their similarity to other more abundant species. The most abundant wintering duck is the American Wigeon.

Eagles, hawks Pairs of adult Bald Eagles have been seen at the Siletz, Yaquina and Alsea estuaries throughout the year. They are especially evident during the fall, winter and spring when they are seen daily hunting waterfowl concentrated in the embayment areas of these estuaries. The presence of Red-tailed Hawks and especially Bald Eagles near waterfowl can be easily detected by the rapid and noisy departure of surface-feeding ducks such as wigeon and Pintail, by the alarm calls of gulls, and by Coots which form tight flocks in the water and conspicuously flap their wings chaotically while floating on the water surface. If the sky is then carefully scanned, one or more eagles or a hawk may be seen, perhaps with the accompaniment of one or more mobbing, dive-bombing gulls. Marsh Hawks are observable from September to April around estuarine marsh lands and sand dunes, but during the summer they are more commonly present around clearcuts and upland brushy areas. Osprey are generally seen in the Yaquina estuary only in April and May, but in the 1976 summer they remained around the estuary. It is not known if Osprey nest within Lincoln County.

Shorebirds Shorebirds are numerous in the Yaquina estuary by April 15 and most have departed by June. During spring migration beginning in March and the fall migration from July to early September, shorebirds in breeding plumage can be sometimes seen. Most shorebirds are seen only in the embayment areas of the Yaquina estuary. Snowy Plovers are resident and are most commonly seen at sand dune areas along the coast, especially around sandspits at the mouth of estuaries where they sometime nest (WH). Some Snowy Plovers are seen occasionally in Yaquina embayment areas. Several shorebird species that are usually considered as migratory are present in the estuary as nonbreeding individuals between spring and fall migration or are present after the fall migration (see main Checklist). A small number of Whimbrels and Willets (less than five of each) have been present in the winters of 1973-76 in the Yaquina embayment areas, and there are records of Whimbrels occurring in January as far back as 1966. At dusk, Whimbrels can be seen gathering in small bands, vocalizing, and heading towards the coast where they presumably roost at night. Several shorebird species feed at night when the mudflats are exposed. The calls of Killdeer and Black-bellied Plovers are particularly noticeable at night, and if one can learn the calls of other species during the daytime, they may also be heard in the quiet of night moving around the mudflats. Because of difficulties in separating Short- and Long-billed Dowitchers, most sightings of dowitchers have been pooled together as Long-billed in the main Checklist, unless they were specifically identified as Short-billed Dowitchers. During the winter, dowitchers and Greater Yellowlegs are seen only in the upper estuary, but they are not seen every winter. Spotted Sandpipers are seen throughout the year in the upper Yaquina estuary, but in summer they are also seen in the embayment areas. The appearance of phalaropes in Lincoln County is unpredictable. Sometimes they number in the thousands with most of them being Northern but there are some Red Phalaropes (DF, RO).

Jaegers During the fall migration (September and October), jaegers can be occasionally seen harrassing terns near the jetties or even in estuarine embayment areas (DF).

Gulls Sightings of Glaucous Gulls have been of first and second year immatures. Brown gulls are not a separate species but are first year immature birds of several different species. Fledged gulls are about the same size as adult gulls of the same species. Western Gulls (which in Lincoln County look like the Herring Gull shown in most field guides) hybridize with Glaucous-winged Gulls so there is a gradation of characteristics between Western and Glaucous-winged Gulls (WH). Glaucous-winged and

Western Gulls nest not only along the coastline, but also in estuaries where single nests on piers, navigation markers, and log rafts can be seen. A gull chick was once observed on a log raft near Toledo (over 10 river miles inland).

Glaucous-winged and Western Gulls in estuaries can be frequently observed to break cockle and native littleneck clams by dropping them on wet sand, highway pavement, abandoned piers, or infrequently on rocks. Such behavior can be pinpointed where gulls are observed to fly up in an arc approximately 15-40 feet high and then flutter-fly straight down, or in areas where clam shells with one broken side (valve) are found. This activity is best observed during minus low tides.

Herring and Thayer's Gulls, which are difficult to safely identify by a novice, are probably present from October through April (WH). In fall, the mudflats are covered with immigrant Ring-billed and especially California Gulls. Franklin's Gulls in adult plumage (black-headed) have been observed in April (RO). Adult Bonaparte's Gulls (black-headed) can be observed in April to early June and from the end of July through August with Bonaparte's Gulls present throughout the rest of the summer in immature plumage. The buzzing-wire sounds of the Bonaparte's Gulls make them easy to locate. Two of the smaller gulls, Bonaparte's and Mew, are conspicuous members of the gull community, but they are not common at the same time. During the summer, Heerman's Gulls are often seen harrassing Brown Pelicans that are feeding. Once learned, the Heerman's Gull can easily be identified by only its call. Gulls are conspicuous pirates and have been observed at the Yaquina estuary to steal or attempt to steal food from loons, grebes, pelicans, cormorants, herons, mergansers, Whimbrels, Willets, other gulls, kingfishers and crows. With closer observation, the list will probably grow longer.

Terns Arctic Terns may be mixed among Common Terns (DF). Caspian Terns can be seen throughout the summer, and they can be seen feeding fledged young in Yaquina embayment areas from the end of August to early October. While flying, the adult Caspian Tern can be most easily spotted by listening for its hoarse raucous call. If its offspring is with it, the young bird will reply with a high pitched call.

Alcids Most alcids are seen only along the coast, but Pigeon Guillemots can be seen in the lower Yaquina estuary in the summer and can be seen flying up under the Highway 101 bridge where they presumably nest. Pigeon Guillemots also nest under the bridge and docks at Depoe Bay as well as under the edges of cliffs along the coast (JF). Common Murres nest at Yaquina Head where their sheer numbers and unmusical song touch the observer who goes to see them on the west side of the Lighthouse. After the Common Murre chicks leave the nesting area, they are unable to fend for themselves, and the chicks float on the surface while adults dive for food to feed the chicks. Chick-adult pairs can be seen in the estuary or along the coast from the end of July to early September. The whistling between the chicks and adults is a conspicuous auditory part of the estuary symphony when the chick-adult pairs are present. A few Tufted Puffins also nest at Yaquina Head, but they nest in burrows and suitable burrowing area is eroding away at Yaquina Head.

Cuckoos Yellow-billed Cuckoos were last seen in 1961 (DF).

Owls Snowy Owls were recorded in the winters of 1966-67 and 1973-74.

Woodpeckers Most of the Common Flickers are Red-shafted but Yellow-shafted Flickers have been occasionally seen.

Swallows Violet-green and Tree Swallows sometimes show up as early as January 26, but in years when they are seen in January or February they can "disappear" and might not be seen again until March or April. Swallows are seen along the coast especially at areas like lower Beaver Creek (LO) before they are seen farther inland such as at Chitwood (DF). Some Purple Martins have been observed to nest in the rotting piles that are present along the river channels in the Yaquina and Alsea estuaries (RO).

Crows Crows are a conspicuous bird of the estuary. Although crows are not observed to drop and break cockles and native littleneck clams as frequently as Western and Glaucous-winged Gulls, the patient observer can see such behavior in the same areas as where gulls break clams. Crows will also attempt to pirate the broken clams of the larger gulls by landing near the gulls and darting in and stealing the clam while the gull is caught off-guard. Sometimes one of several crows will pull the tail or wing feathers of a gull and when the gull turns to face the offender another crow may steal the clam. Crows will also pull feathers of other crows and also of Osprey to divert their attention where food is involved.

Dippers Dippers are found along the coastal rivers above tidewater (DF, JF).

Thrushes The Varied Thrush undergoes a seasonal migration within Lincoln County, being present in lowland and suburban areas from September to April, but nesting in mature coniferous forests during the summer. Swainson's Thrushes are frequently heard during the summer, but in the winter they are replaced by the less evident Hermit Thrush.

Waxwings During August and September, Cedar Waxwings are especially numerous in Cascara trees where they feed on the berries (DF).

Warblers Both the Myrtle and Audubon's races of the Yellow-rumped Warblers can be seen (RO, PR). Hermit Warblers are common in the firs during the summer but are hard to see (DF). Orange-crowned, Yellow and Black-throated Gray Warblers can be found in deciduous trees, while MacGillivray's Warblers like thick brush patches and are difficult to locate (DF). At times in the fall in the morning, it is possible to see "waves" of migrant warblers consisting mainly of Wilson's, Orange-crowned, and Black-throated Gray Warblers; but they are joined at times by other warblers as well as Warbling Vireos and occasionally Solitary Vireos (DF). These "waves" have often been observed away from the coast near willow-bordered creeks (DF). Wilson's Warbler is probably the most common breeding warbler (RO).

Blackbirds Western Meadowlarks can be seen around the OSU Marine Science Center from August to May, and they may nest in sand dune areas along the coast as they do at the North Spit at Coos Bay, Coos County. Yellow-headed Blackbirds are occasionally seen in the coastal marshes in the spring time (WH). Brewer's Blackbirds are seen in the Chitwood area only during the summer (DF), but at Newport they are seen throughout the year (PR, JF). Brown-headed Cowbirds are seen later in the fall around Newport than at Chitwood.

Finches, sparrows Dark-eyed Juncos (Oregon and occasionally the Slate-colored races (DF)) can be seen around suburban areas and fields during the winter in flocks, but during the summer they are observed in brush and clearcut areas. Golden-crowned Sparrows are seasonally abundant around Newport in October and during spring migration but during the rest of the year they are less abundant. White-crowned Sparrows are seen at Newport throughout the year but are rarely seen in the Chitwood area from November to February (DF). Savannah Sparrows are numerous along the coastal dune area in April and early May (DF).

Longspurs and Snow Buntings Longspurs and Snow Bunting can be seen in dune areas west of the Yaquina Bay bridge or in open grassy areas at Yaquina Head (DF, RB).

PHENOLOGY CALENDAR

Although species' arrival and departure dates are given in the Checklist, the following listings make it easier to determine which species are arriving and departing at a particular time.

("A" is arrival and "D" is departure.)

(Feb. 16-28) Canada Goose-A; Turkey Vulture-A; Rufous Hummingbird-A; Violet-green Swallow-A; Brown-headed Cowbird-A

(Mar. 1-15) Blue-winged Teal-A; Cinnamon Teal-A; European Wigeon-D; Northern Phalarope-A; Pigeon Guillemot-A; Common Murre (in bay)-A; Band-tailed Pigeon-A; Tree Swallow-A; Northern Shrike-D

(Mar. 16-31) Ruddy Turnstone-A; Long-billed Dowitcher-A

(Apr. 1-15) Eared Grebe-D; Northern Shoveler-A; Osprey-A; Semipalmated Plover-A; Black-bellied Plover-A; Long-billed Curlew-A; Whimbrel-A; Greater Yellowlegs-A; Red Knot-A; Marbled Godwit-A; California Gull-D; Bonaparte's Gull-A; Caspian Tern-A; Tufted Puffin-A; Rough-winged Swallow-A; Barn Swallow-A; Cliff Swallow-A; Purple Martin-A; Water Pipit-A; Orange-crowned Warbler-A; Yellow Warbler-A; Wilson's Warbler-A; Vesper Sparrow-A; Chipping Sparrow-A; Lincoln's Sparrow-A; Snow Bunting-D

(Apr. 16-30) Great Egret-D; White-fronted Goose-A; Common Goldeneye-D; Oldsquaw-D; Solitary Sandpiper-A; Lesser Yellowlegs-A; Red Knot-D; Rock Sandpiper-D Baird's; Sandpiper-A; Glaucous Gull-D; Rhinoceros Auklet-A; Western Wood Pewee-A; Hermit Thrush-D; Swainson's Thrush-A; Warbling Vireo-A; Yellowthroat-A; Fox Sparrow-D

(May 1-15) Double-crested Cormorant-D; Canada Goose-D; White-fronted Goose-D; Pintail-D; Green-winged Teal-D; Blue-winged Teal-D; American Wigeon-D; Ring-necked Duck-D; Bufflehead-D; White-winged Scoter-D; Surf-Scoter-D; Black Scoter-D; Ruddy Duck-D; American Coot-D; Surf-bird-D; Ruddy Turnstone-D; Black Turnstone-D; Common Snipe-D; Long-billed Curlew-D; Wandering Tattler-D; Least Sandpiper-D; Long-billed Dowitcher-D; Marbled Godwit-D; Sanderling-D; Mew Gull-D; Common Tern-A; Willow Flycatcher-A; Western Flycatcher-A; Olive-sided Flycatcher-A; House Wren-A; Yellow-rumped Warbler-D; Black-throated Gray Warbler-A; Hermit Warbler-A; MacGillivray's Warbler-A; Western Meadowlark-D; Western Tanager-A; Black-headed Grosbeak-A; Golden-crowned Sparrow-D

(May 16-31) Common Loon-D; Arctic Loon-D; Red-throated Loon-D; Red-necked Grebe-D; Western Grebe-D; Pied-billed Grebe-D; Gadwall-D; Northern Shoveler-D; Lesser Scaup-D; Solitary Sandpiper-D; Willet-D; Greater Yellowlegs-D; Lesser Yellowlegs-D; Baird's Sandpiper-D; Western Sandpiper-D; Northern Phalarope-D; Common Tern-D; Common Nighthawk-A; Water Pipit-D; Cedar Waxwing-A; Solitary Vireo-A

(June 1-15) Horned Grebe-D; Black Brant-D; Canvasback-D; Hooded Merganser-D; Red-breasted Merganser-D; California Gull-A; Mew Gull-A; Heerman's Gull-A; Ruby-crowned Kinglet-D

(June 16-30) Dunlin-D; Western Sandpiper-A; Marbled Godwit-A

(July 1-15) Brown Pelican-A; Surf-bird-A; Black Turnstone-A; Willet-A; Greater Yellowlegs-A; Least Sandpiper-A; Long-billed Dowitcher-A

(July 16-31) Great Egret-A; Northern Shoveler-A; Ruddy Turnstone-A; Lesser Yellowlegs-A; Pectoral Sandpiper-A; Baird's Sandpiper-A; Dunlin-A

(Aug. 1-15) Pied-billed Grebe-A; Canada Goose-A; White-fronted Goose-A; Pintail-A; White-winged Scoter-A; Surf Scoter-A; American Golden Plover-A; Black-bellied Plover-A; Red Knot-A; Sanderling-A; Common Tern-A; Western Meadowlark-A; Fox Sparrow-A

(Aug. 16-31) Double-crested Cormorant-A; Gadwall-A; American Wigeon-A; Northern Phalarope-A; Tufted Puffin-D; Olive-sided Flycatcher-D; Cliff Swallow-D; Yellow Warbler-D; Hermit Warbler-D; Yellowthroat-D

(Sept. 1-15) Common Loon-A; Red-throated Loon-A; Horned Grebe-A; Western Grebe-A; Ring-necked Duck-A; Black Scoter-A; American Coot-A; Red Knot-D; Stilt Sandpiper-A; Red Phalarope-A; Rufous Hummingbird-D; Tree Swallow-D; Rough-winged Swallow-D; House Wren-D; Water Pipit-A; Warbling Vireo-D; Orange-crowned Warbler-D; MacGillivray's Warbler-D; Brown-headed Cowbird-D; Black-headed Grosbeak-D

(Sept. 16-30) Green-winged Teal-A; Northern Shoveler-A; Lesser Scaup-A; Ruddy Duck-A; Semipalmated Plover-D; Whimbrel (most)-D; Common Nighthawk-D; Willow Flycatcher-D; Western Flycatcher-D; Western Wood Pewee-D; Barn Swallow-D; Purple Martin-D; Solitary Vireo-D; Black-throated Gray Warbler-D; Palm Warbler-A; Wilson's Warbler-D; Western Tanager-D; Vesper Sparrow-D; Chipping Sparrow-D; Golden-crowned Sparrow-A

(Oct. 1-15) Red-necked Grebe-A; Eared Grebe-A; White-fronted Goose-D; Snow Goose-A; Canvasback-A; Red-breasted Merganser-A; Osprey-D; Common Snipe-A; Stilt Sandpiper-D; Common Tern-D; Caspian Tern-D; Violet-green Swallow-D; Swainson's Thrush-D; Ruby-crowned Kinglet-A; Yellow-rumped Warbler-A

(Oct. 16-31) Eared Grebe-A; Whistling Swan-A; Black Brant-A; Bufflehead-A; Common Murre (in bay)-D; Hooded Merganser-A; Turkey Vulture-D; Pectoral Sandpiper-D; Pigeon Guillemot-D; Band-tailed Pigeon-D; Hermit Thrush-A; Northern Shrike-A

(Nov. 1-15) Arctic Loon-A; Brown Pelican-D; Snow Goose-D; European Wigeon-A; Common Goldeneye-A; American Golden Plover-D; Lesser Yellowlegs-D; Baird's Sandpiper-D; Rhinoceros Auklet-D; Water Pipit-D; Cedar Waxwing-D

(Nov. 16-30) Oldsquaw-A; Heerman's Gull-D; Palm Warbler-D; Snow Bunting-A

(Dec. 1-15) Wandering Tattler-D; Rock Sandpiper-A

(Dec. 16-31) Whistling Swan-D; Canada Goose-D; Greater Yellowlegs-D; Long-billed Dowitcher-D; Marbled Godwit-D; Northern Phalarope-D; Glaucous Gull-A; Bonaparte's Gull-D