
 WATERBIRD RECORDS FOR THE SILETZ RIVER AND SOME CREEKS IN THE SILETZ/LOGSDEN AREA OF LINCOLN COUNTY

 Bob Llewellyn, 1821 Moonshine Park Road, Logsden, Oregon 97357
 Range D. Bayer, P.O. Box 1467, Newport, Oregon 97365

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ABSTRACT.--This article is based on a total of 204 observations, many of which were censuses.

Between Siletz River Mile (RM) 50.0 and 50.6, Llewellyn made 151 observations of waterbirds during 1981-1993. He noted a total of 12 species; most were seen during several years. Hooded and Common mergansers and American Dippers nested or were seen with young.

Llewellyn and other observers also made 37 other Siletz River observations in the Siletz/Logsden area. Most of the same species were seen as between RM 50.0 and 50.6, but one Bald Eagle was also noted feeding on a salmon carcass.

Llewellyn and other observers made 16 observations of creeks in the Siletz/Logsden area. American Dippers were the most common and widespread species, and they also nested.

For all sites, the individual observations are given.

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INTRODUCTION AND AUTHOR'S DIVISION OF LABOR

This article is separated into three chapters, based on the location and number of observations.

Bob Llewellyn made all the observations for Chap. 1 and many of those in Chaps. 2 and 3. Other contributors are cited in the Tables for Chaps. 2 and 3.

Llewellyn also commented on the December 1992 and July 1993 drafts.

Bayer compiled Llewellyn's and other people's field notes into the present format, prepared various drafts of these Chapters for publication, and took the photographs.

This article only includes waterbirds: loons, grebes, tubenoses, pelicans, cormorants, herons, egrets, waterfowl, coots, raptors (including eagles), cranes, coots, shorebirds, gulls, terns, alcids, kingfishers, and dippers. This Chapter does not include swallows, blackbirds, or other marsh or semi-aquatic birds.

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1-A. INTRODUCTION & LLEWELLYN'S BIRDING INFLUENCES

1-A-1. OPENING

In 1981, Bob Llewellyn began recording birds along the Siletz River near his home near Logsdan, an unincorporated community (Fig. 1.1).

1-A-2. LLEWELLYN'S BIRDING INFLUENCES

Llewellyn has made many observations in the Siletz/Logsdan area that are included not only in this article but also in several other articles in this issue of *Journal of Oregon Ornithology*.

Bayer believes that it is important to learn something about what has motivated observers such as Llewellyn, so he has urged others (e.g., Darrel Faxon in Faxon and Bayer 1993:72-74; Floyd Schrock in Schrock and Bayer 1994) and Llewellyn to overcome their reticence and share their background with us. The following account is about Bob Llewellyn.

Bob was born in 1950 in Pennsylvania into a Quaker family and was raised in a town just north of Philadelphia. His father Robert taught English literature at Temple University, and his mother Jane has been an active volunteer, especially in the American Friends Service Committee. Bob has two older brothers (Mark and Terry) and one younger brother (Phil).

Bob and his wife Martha Doldt moved to Lincoln County in 1977, and they have a daughter, Chelsea, who was born in 1980. For several years after arriving in Lincoln County, Bob was a self-employed gardener and landscaper, and after Chelsea's birth, the name of his business was "The Chelsea Gardening Company," which was prominently painted on the sides of his pickup. In the fall of 1991, Bob began working full-time for Oregon Coast Aquarium as the Head Groundskeeper. Bob has been active in the Logsdan community and also enjoys playing music on the banjo, guitar, and harmonica.

Bob wrote the following account on 8 December 1993 [Bayer's comments are in brackets]:

"I have been interested in nature for as long as I can remember. My friend Wright Brady and I were the nature-boys of our neighborhood in the 1950's. We put up bird houses for wrens and bluebirds and flying squirrels moved in! We kept minnows and crawdads and baby snapping turtles in aquariums. We raised worms in boxes and spent hours a' field and a' fishing.

"I think it was around 7th grade that I started becoming particularly interested in birds. My Mother grew up around nature lovers in Ithaca, New York, home of Cornell University. She was best buddies with a daughter of Arthur A. Allen, an early birder and pioneer of color photography of birds [he was also an ornithologist and a co-founder of the Cornell Laboratory of

Ornithology, Leahy 1982:25-26]. She recalls his pet Great Horned Owl quite vividly. She lived next door to Louis Agassiz Fuertes [a renowned painter of birds, Leahy 1982:310-311], whom she knew of as "Uncle Louie," and whose rendition of a Great Blue Heron now adorns my right arm, in tattoo form. We kids spent many hours during vacations at Sapsucker Woods and the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology soaking up the sights and sounds of this world famous bird center.

"Anyway, in around the 7th grade, I had a little black looseleaf notebook, and I kept track of the natural happenings of my area--nesting birds, bird behavior, insect observations, too. And I joined the Wyncote Bird Club, in my hometown of Wyncote, Pennsylvania. Once a month, I'd walk to the Junior High School Auditorium and listen to the "old" folks discuss sightings and so forth. I also went on early morning bird walks to a small bird sanctuary about three miles away in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. I remember tagging along after two older men who wore L.L. Bean boots and who obviously enjoyed just being out in the woods on a frosty morning as well as seeing what birds might be about.

"Also, in about 9th grade, my older brother Terry taught me how to do darkroom work, and I soon was taking and making black and white photos of the birds at our feeder--chickadees, Tufted Titmice, and White-throated Sparrows. I even did a little work from a blind of Ring-necked Pheasants eating grain and then of Red-winged Blackbirds and Northern Mockingbirds on their nests. The mockers would fly at the camera lens when I stuck it through the slit in the blind material! They were nesting in a blackberry patch of a farm where I worked for two summers, and I would photograph them before work or at lunchtime. It was an idyllic, old-style fruit and vegetable farm in New Jersey, where haying was still done by hand with pitchforks.

"Then in a Quaker boarding High School near Philadelphia, I joined the Bird Club and became President of it for two years. We met every week, I believe, and watched movies I would send away somewhere for. We also took field trips with our fearless faculty advisor, Berdette Bernard. He took us to wonderful places like Bombay Hook in Delaware to see geese and ducks, Brigantine in New Jersey [an impressive refuge, Leahy 1982:106], and Washington's Crossing in Pennsylvania to see spring warblers and wild flowers. Also in High School, I bought a cheap 400 mm Spiratone lens and did more bird photography.

"Later I went to attend Cornell University, where my Mother had grown up and my Grandfather Ralph Hosmer (who had worked with Gifford Pinchot) had taught forestry. I took several bird courses with Tom Cade and his assistant, Ben King. In fact, I took all the bird courses Cornell had to offer. I majored in Wildlife Conservation and Forestry and minored in General Agriculture and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in

1971.

"In 1977, my wife Martha Doldt and I spent seven luxurious months travelling from Massachusetts to Oregon, birding all the way. We went through the Smokies down to Louisiana, over to East Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, then out to Arizona, and on up through the Rockies. It was simply wonderful.

"Then we landed in Newport in December 1977. And the rest is history. I saw an Emperor Goose on the rocks by Jump-off Joe in Newport [Lincoln County] and had to report it to some one! So I met Range, and he drew me into the flock of local birders in Lincoln County.

"Back East things are pretty well mapped out and recorded and have been studied for the last 200 years--but out here in Lincoln County, Oregon, that's just not the case at all! Here, there are very few records, and so all of our data are valuable, even the seemingly common and mundane. This is exciting to me. So I love to add material to Range's data base. It reminds me of New England back in the days of Thoreau and Emerson. The birding community here is unusually active, and very open to newcomers.

"So, in a nutshell, I like birds, always have, and always will. They give me great pleasure, from the little wrens and kinglets on up to the herons and egrets and pelicans and eagles."

1-B. STUDY AREA

Location: Township 9S, Range 9W, Section 29
Area Studied: about 7-10 ac (3-4 ha)
Habitat(s) Studied: River
Elevation: about 175-200 ft (53-61 m)
Distance to Coastline: 12.2 mi (19.8 km).

1-B-1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

From three observation sites (including one swimming hole, see Fig. 1.2) along the eastside of the Siletz River, Llewellyn observed portions of the River between about River Mile 50.0 and 50.6 while walking to and from his home (Fig. 1.1).

The Siletz River in this area has a relatively narrow band of riparian vegetation (including willow, vine maple, bigleaf maple, and alder)(see Fig. 1.2) with farmland nearby. Based on the 1984 Euchre Mtn. 7.5' Quadrangle map, the River is roughly 175 ft (53 m) or less in width, but this map is too large in scale to estimate the width accurately. In any case, the River is not very wide; other views of the River in this vicinity are shown in Figs. 2.1-2.3.

Llewellyn estimated that the water depth of the Study Area was up to 12 ft (3.7 m) in summer and up to 18 ft (5.5 m) during floods.

Stream flows at the town of Siletz are summarized in Friday and Miller (1984:150) and Moffatt et al. (1990:302). Lamprey eels appear to have greatly decreased in abundance in the Siletz River in recent years (Lerma 1993).

1-B-2. HUMAN DISTURBANCE

In summer, the upper portion of the Study Area was commonly used for swimming, but the lower portion was rarely visited. Fishing was common, but boating was rare. Hunting did not occur here.

Great Blue Herons and Belted Kingfishers were wary and often flew away as Llewellyn approached. Other birds on the water would usually swim or fly away.

1-C. METHODS

1-C-1. METHODS

Llewellyn tried to sneak up quietly to the River, so he probably saw most waterbirds before they left, but some may still have been missed. He usually spent about five minutes each visit at different times of the day observing birds, usually without optical aids such as binoculars, but he did not record the time of his visits.

Although there were a total of 151 observations, they were scattered over 13 years (Table 1.1). The only years with 20 or more observations were 1985 and 1990, and in five years there were fewer than 10 observations (Table 1.1).

The number of observations per month varied widely and was often low (Table 1.1). The greatest total number (33) of observations was in April, and there were usually few in June-November (Table 1.1). The only months with five or more observations were April 1983, January 1985, and April 1989 (Table 1.1).

1-C-2. FREEZING WEATHER

Temperatures are not available for the Logsden area, so those for Newport through 1992 are arbitrarily used to test if freezing is correlated with the presence or absence of birds. Because Newport is along the coast where temperatures are milder, if it was freezing at Newport, it was undoubtedly also doing so at Logsden, but if it was freezing in Logsden it may not have been in Newport. As of July 1993, the 1993 Newport data are not yet available.

It may be coincidental that birds are present or absent during freezing, so their presence or absence can only be considered to be correlated with freezing, not necessarily caused by it.

Newport temperatures are those given by the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)(see Literature Cited).

1-D. TOLERABLE OBSERVATION EFFORT (TOE)

The term Tolerable Observation Effort (TOE) is used to emphasize that if certain criteria are attained, effort is judged Tolerable (i.e., moderately good or passable), so that observations can be considered as presence/absence data, not

just as presence data (Bayer 1993:14-15). However, TOE does not indicate an effort in which all species present were recorded; TOE suggests only that effort was probably sufficient to find most, if not all, conspicuous, common species and, perhaps, some of the more inconspicuous or uncommon species. This is discussed in more detail in Bayer (1993:10-16).

A TOE month is:

- 1) a month with three or more systematic observations by an experienced observer;
- or 2) a month when the number of recorded taxa was 60% or more of the maximum for three or more years for that month, and the observer tried to record all bird taxa present;
- or 3) a month when the observer's effort appears systematic enough to record all taxa present, although the observer has less than three years of observations.

With criterion #1, there would be 16 TOE months (Table 1.1), but Bayer chose to use criterion #2 with 33 TOE months (i.e., see asterisked months in Table 1.2). This choice is not to increase the number of TOE months, but to reflect the number of taxa recorded monthly, which Bayer feels is a better measure of the results of effort than just the number of observations. This distinction is important because observations here were not always systematic.

These different criteria give different results. For example, some months that would be TOE by criterion #1 don't qualify by criterion #2 (e.g., June 1984, February 1985, April 1985, July 1988, December 1992, and April 1993)(Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

1-E. SHORTCOMINGS OF OBSERVATIONS

1-E-1. INTRODUCTION

In any ornithological undertaking, there are shortcomings, and this is no exception. Many possible shortcomings are examined in Bayer (1993:28-31); here, only the most relevant ones are examined.

1-E-2. SHORTCOMING: SEMI-AQUATIC BIRDS NOT INCLUDED

Only waterbirds are included here, not marsh or other birds that may frequent or forage along this part of the Siletz River. Thus, swallows and Red-winged Blackbirds are arbitrarily excluded. This was done because censusing swallows, blackbirds, and other such semi-aquatic birds was not considered to be very accurate and was also not routinely done.

1-E-3. SHORTCOMING: NO RECORDS OF TIME OF DAY OR DURATION OF OBSERVATIONS

Llewellyn did not record the time of day when he made observations. But time of day can make a difference in whether or not some species may have been present or observed.

It would also have been helpful to record the duration of observations, so that it is clear that they were consistently of the same length and that a shortage or absence of birds was not a result of too brief of observations.

1-E-4. SHORTCOMING: LOW OBSERVATION EFFORT

Llewellyn made few or no observations during most months (Table 1.1). Thus, the seasonality of many bird species is not as clear as it would have been if there had consistently been three or more observations/month.

1-E-5. SHORTCOMING: NOT ALWAYS RECORDING AN ABSENCE OF BIRDS

It is as important to know when birds are absent as when they are present, so that bird usage of a site is clearer. However, it is easy to mistakenly feel that there is no point in reporting when no birds were present.

Although Llewellyn occasionally noted when birds were absent (Table 1.4), there were also other times when he saw no birds but didn't record it. For example, he usually observed the River when going to and from his Beaver Pond, but there were 74 fewer observations at the River (Table 1.1, Llewellyn et al. 1994:111). Although these missing observations could all be attributed to no birds being present at the River, Llewellyn notes that there were also some observations when birds were present but that he didn't record them. In any case, the observations given in this article are probably somewhat biased in showing when birds were present, not when they were absent.

1-E-6. SHORTCOMING: OVERLOOKING SPECIES THAT WERE PRESENT

Although Llewellyn tried not to disturb any birds when he arrived, some waterbirds (especially herons and kingfishers) may have flown away, so that they were missed during his observations.

1-E-7. SHORTCOMING: NOT RECORDING ABUNDANCE

Llewellyn usually only recorded what bird species were present, not how many there were (Table 1.4). Thus, it is not possible to set a baseline for population numbers or to determine

seasonal maxima and minima in population numbers.

1-F. GENERAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Llewellyn saw a total of 12 waterbird species, with a range of 1-9 species/year (Table 1.2). The greatest number of species was seen in 1985 when Llewellyn also had the most observation days and total records (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

Most species (64%) were recorded in at least four of the six years when 60% or more of the yearly maximum number of species was recorded (Table 1.3). The four most frequent species in these years included Hooded and Common mergansers, Belted Kingfisher, and American Dipper (Table 1.3, section 1-G).

Few species were usually recorded each visit (Table 1.1). The only months with four or more taxa/observation were June and July 1985 and June 1986 (Table 1.1).

The range in the maximum number of species seen each month was 2-7 (Table 1.2). The only two months with five or more species are July 1985 and June 1986, which could mean that the greatest number of species may be present in June and July, but many more observations are needed during June-November to confirm this (Table 1.2).

Hooded and Common mergansers and American Dippers were observed nesting at or rearing broods of young along this portion of the River (section 1-G). However, searches for nests may have revealed that Green-backed Herons and Spotted Sandpipers also nested here, since they were often present during their nesting season (section 1-G).

1-G. TAXA ACCOUNTS

1-G-1. INTRODUCTION

These records are the maximal number of waterbirds recorded each month and are compiled from Table 1.4. A year in which a taxon was not recorded is listed if there is at least one TOE month that year.

Monthly Maximum Codes:

(number)=maximum number of birds counted during observations; a "0" (zero) is put in front of 1-9 (e.g., 06) to enhance readability of when a taxon was present or it would otherwise be obscured by all the "?"'s.

..=taxon not recorded although there was Tolerable Observation Effort (TOE) (section 1-D), so the taxon should have been observed, if it was present. A ".." is used instead of "0" (zero) to enhance readability of when a taxon appears to have been absent.

?=taxon not recorded, but observation effort was less than needed for TOE.

A.=taxon present, but not counted, during 1-15th of a month; it wasn't noted later.

.Z=taxon present, but not counted, during 16th-end of a month; it wasn't noted earlier.
AZ=taxon present, but not counted, during 1-15th and 16th-end portions of a month.

1-G-2. AVERAGE MONTHLY FREQUENCY

This is only calculated if there were at least three years of observations.

FREQ=average relative monthly frequency of occurrence of a taxon (e.g., Bayer 1993:20). The relative frequency is expressed by a number in deciles, "..", "+", "X", or "?", depending on the presence or absence of a taxon and the adequacy of observation effort.

1-10=average monthly frequency in deciles.

If there were at least three years of TOE for a month (Table 1.2), this was calculated by dividing the number of TOE years in which a taxon was recorded by the total number of TOE years for that month. The result was then multiplied by 10 and rounded off to the nearest whole number.

..=decile of zero, and the taxon was also not recorded in non-TOE months. A ".." is used instead of a "0" to enhance readability of when a taxon appears to have been absent.

+if a decile was calculable (i.e., there were three or more years with TOE for that month), it was zero, but the taxon was recorded during one non-TOE month; if a decile was not calculable, the taxon was only recorded during one month (whether TOE or not).

Xif a decile was calculable (i.e., there were three or more years with TOE for that month), it was zero, but the taxon was recorded during two or more non-TOE months; if a decile was not calculable, the taxon was recorded during two or more months (whether TOE or not).

?=the taxon was not recorded but there were no observations or observation effort may have been inadequate to detect it.

1-G-3. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT

Although this species was once noted farther upstream (Table 2.4) and many people consider this species to be common in freshwater, Llewellyn never saw any cormorants here.

1-G-4. GREAT BLUE HERON (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	..	..	..	?	?	..	?	?	?	?
1985	..	?	..	?	?	?	AZ	..	?	?	?	?
1986	?	?	?	?	?	.Z	?	?	?	?	?	A.
1987	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1988	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1989	?	?	..	..	..	?	?	..	?	..	?	?
1990	?	..	..	..	..	?	?	?	01	..	?	..
1991	01	?	..	01	..	?	?	?	?	?	..	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	01	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ 7 ? .. + .. + .. + ? ? 3

This species may have been present more but was missed because these herons are so wary.

1-G-5. GREAT EGRET

In spite of all the observations, no egrets were ever recorded here.

1-G-6. GREEN-BACKED HERON (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?
1985	..	?	..	?	?	A.	A.	..	?	?	?	?
1986	?	?	?	?	?	.Z	?	?	?	?	?	..
1987	?	?	..	?	?	.Z	?	?	?	?	?	..
1988	?	?	?	?	?	A.	?	?	?	?	?	..
1989	?	?Z	..	?	..	?	?	?
1990	?	?	?	?	?	..
1991	..	?	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	..	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ .. ? X X .. ? ? ? ..

It appears that they mainly used this site in the late nesting season; alternatively, they may have been very wary in the early nesting season and were then missed.

1-G-7. WOOD DUCK (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?
1985	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1986	?	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	..
1987	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1988	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1989	?	?	?	?	..	?	..	?	?
1990	?	?	?	?	?	..
1991	..	?	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	..	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	..	?	..	?	02	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ .. ? + ? ? .. ? ? ? ..

Wood Ducks were rare here in spring.

1-G-8. MALLARD (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	..	..	..	?	?	..	?	?	?	?
1985	10	?	..	?	?	?	..	..	?	?	?	?
1986	?	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	..
1987	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1988	?	?	?	02	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1989	?	02	..	..	..	?	?	..	?	..	?	?
1990	?	..	..	..	..	?	?	?	..	..	?	..
1991	..	?	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	..	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ 3 + .. + .. ? ? .. ? ? ? ..

Mallards were uncommonly present only in late winter and early spring.

It is unclear if the 10 counted on 26 January 1985 may have been a result of cold temperatures, but the two noted in February 1989 occurred during freezing weather (Table 1.4).

1-G-9. BUFFLEHEAD (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	..	..	..	?	?	..	?	?	?	?
1985	..	?	.Z	?	?	?	..	..	?	?	?	?
1986	?	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	..
1987	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1988	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1989	?	?	..	..	..	?	?	..	?	..	?	?
1990	?	..	..	01	..	?	?	?	..	..	?	01
1991	..	?	06	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	..	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	01	?	02	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ 3 ? 4 3 .. ? ? .. ? ? ? 3

Buffleheads appear to be uncommon in winter and early spring.

1-G-10. HOODED MERGANSER (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	02	A.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	02	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	..	..	..	?	?	..	?	?	?	?
1985	.Z	?	..	?	?	01	.Z	..	?	?	?	?
1986	?	?	?	?	?	.Z	?	?	?	?	?	01
1987	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1988	?	?	02	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	01
1989	02	?	..	01	..	?	?	..	?	..	?	?
1990	05	..	02	02	01	?	?	?	..	..	?	01
1991	..	?	..	?	..	?	?	?	02	?	..	?
1992	?	?	?	?	01	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	03	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ 7 ? 1 8 4 X + .. + ? + 8

Although this species was absent in many TOE months, it was often present throughout the year and is one of the species most apt to be found here. A female with young was noted in June 1986.

1-G-11. COMMON MERGANSER (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	02	A.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	AZ	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	.Z	.Z	..	?	?	..	?	?	?	?
1985	.Z	?	..	?	?	?	24	.Z	?	?	?	A.
1986	A.	?	?	13	?	.Z	?	?	?	?	?	..
1987	A.	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	01
1988	?	?	?	02	?	01	06	?	?	?	?	01
1989	?	?	03	03	..	?	?	02	?	..	?	?
1990	?	02	11	02	03	?	?	?	..	01	?	..
1991	01	?	01	.Z	..	?	04	?	?	?	A.	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	02
1993	..	?	02	02	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ 7 + 7 10 4 X X 7 ? + + 5

Although absent some TOE months, this species was usually present throughout the year.

The 24 birds counted in July 1985 and 13 birds counted in April 1986 included young. A female with young was also recorded in June 1986, July 1988, and July 1991.

1-G-12. OSPREY (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	..	.Z	..	?	?	..	?	?	?	?
1985	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1986	?	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	..
1987	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1988	?	?	?	?	?	?	01	?	?	?	?	..
1989	?	?	?	?	..	?	..	?	?
1990	?	?	?	?	?	..
1991	..	?	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	..	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ .. ? .. 3 .. ? + .. ? ? ? ..

Osprey appear to be a vagrant here.

1-G-13. BALD EAGLE

In spite of all the observations, no Bald Eagles were ever seen here.

1-G-14. SPOTTED SANDPIPER (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	?	..	A.	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?Z	AZ	A.	.Z	?	?	?	?
1985	..	?	..	.Z	A.	A.	.Z	..	?	?	?	?
1986	?	?	?	?	?	.Z	?	?	?	?	?	..
1987	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1988	?	?	?	?	?	A.	A.	?	?	?	?	..
1989	?	?	?	?	..	?	..	?	?
1990	?	?	?	?	?	..
1991	..	?	..	?	02	?	?	?	?	?	..	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ .. ? .. + 4 X X 3 ? ? ? ..

This species appears to be regularly present from May through August and may nest here.

1-G-15. COMMON SNIPES (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?
1985	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1986	?	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	..
1987	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1988	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1989	?	?	?	?	..	?	..	?	?
1990	?	?	?	?	?	..
1991	..	?	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	01	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ .. ? ? ? .. ? ? + ..

Snipe appear to only be a fall vagrant here.

1-G-16. BELTED KINGFISHER (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1982	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1983	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?
1985	..	?	..	?	?	?	.Z	.Z	?	?	?	?
1986	?	?	?	?	?	.Z	?	?	?	?	?	..
1987	?	?	.Z	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1988	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1989	?	?	A.	?	?	..	?	.Z	?	?
1990	?	A.	..	?	?	.Z	..	..	?	..
1991	..	?	..	?	..	01	01	?	?	?	A.	?
1992	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ .. ? 1 3 2 X X 3 ? + + ..

It seems that kingfishers are only regularly here in summer. However, they are wary and can be rather inconspicuous, so perhaps they were missed.

1-G-17. PURPLE MARTIN

In spite of all the observations, Llewellyn never saw this species here.

1-G-18. AMERICAN DIPPER (MAX Birds/Month)

Year	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
1981	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	A.	?
1982	.Z	?	?	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	.Z
1983	?	A.	AZ	AZ	A.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1984	?	?	AZ	AZ	AZ	A.	.Z	.Z	?	?	A.	?
1985	AZ	.Z	A.	AZ	?	A.	.Z	.Z	?	A.	?	?
1986	?	.Z	?	.Z	?	AZ	?	?	?	?	?	AZ
1987	?	?	A.	A.	A.	?	?	?	?	?	?	01
1988	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	..
1989	?	?	.Z	AZ	A.	?	.Z	.Z	?	A.	?	.Z
1990	A.	A.	.Z	?	.Z	?	02	?	01	01	?	01
1991	A.	A.	A.	?	02	?	?	?	?	?	A.	?
1992	?	.Z	A.	.Z	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1993	..	?	..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

FREQ 7 X 9 10 8 X X 10 + X X 8

Dippers appear to be the species most often found at this site, but they were missed during some TOE months.

Dippers were singing in January 1985, March 1987, and February and December 1990; at least one was carrying nest material in late January 1985.

Llewellyn thought that they nested across the River from his swimming hole observation site, but the nesting dates were not recorded.

 1-H. FIGURES AND TABLES

Fig. 1.1. Siletz River and creeks noted in Chaps. 1-3 in the Siletz/Logsden area. The location of Siletz River Mile (RM) 50 is based on the 1984 Euchre Mtn. 7.5' Quadrangle map;

Llewellyn's home is one of the homes near the western edge of the "Upper Farm" on this Quadrangle; the West Beaver Pond is noted by a "Per" (permanent) on this Quadrangle.

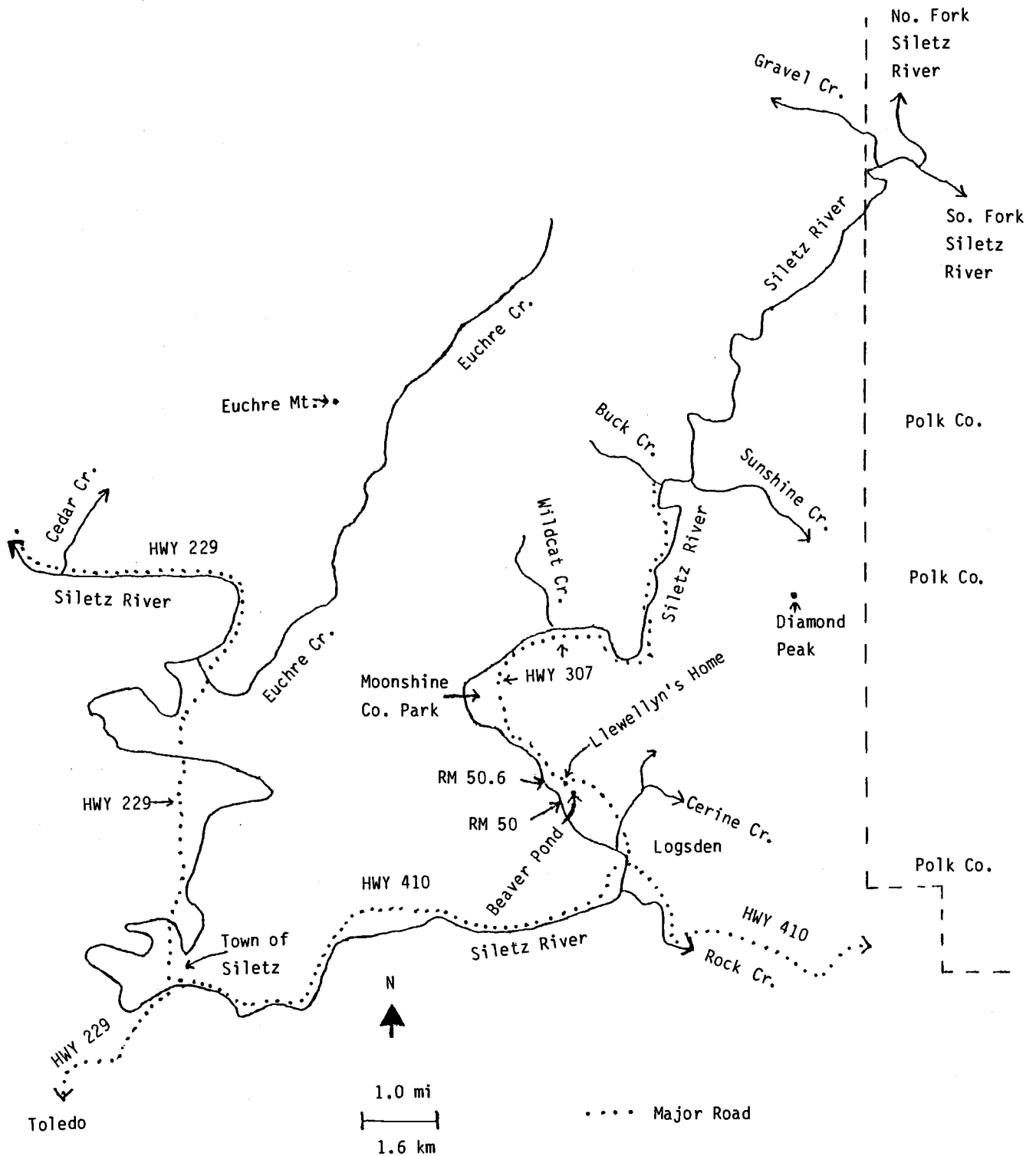


Fig. 1.2. View south at the swimming hole at about RM 50.3 that was one of Bob Llewellyn's observation sites along the east side of the Siletz River. Note that both sides of the River are forested with a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees. Also somewhat visible is wood

debris along the shore to the left of the photo, the fallen log, and the shortly vegetated gravel bar in the middle. (Photographed during sunny afternoon of 19 August 1990 with a "normal," 1x lens.)

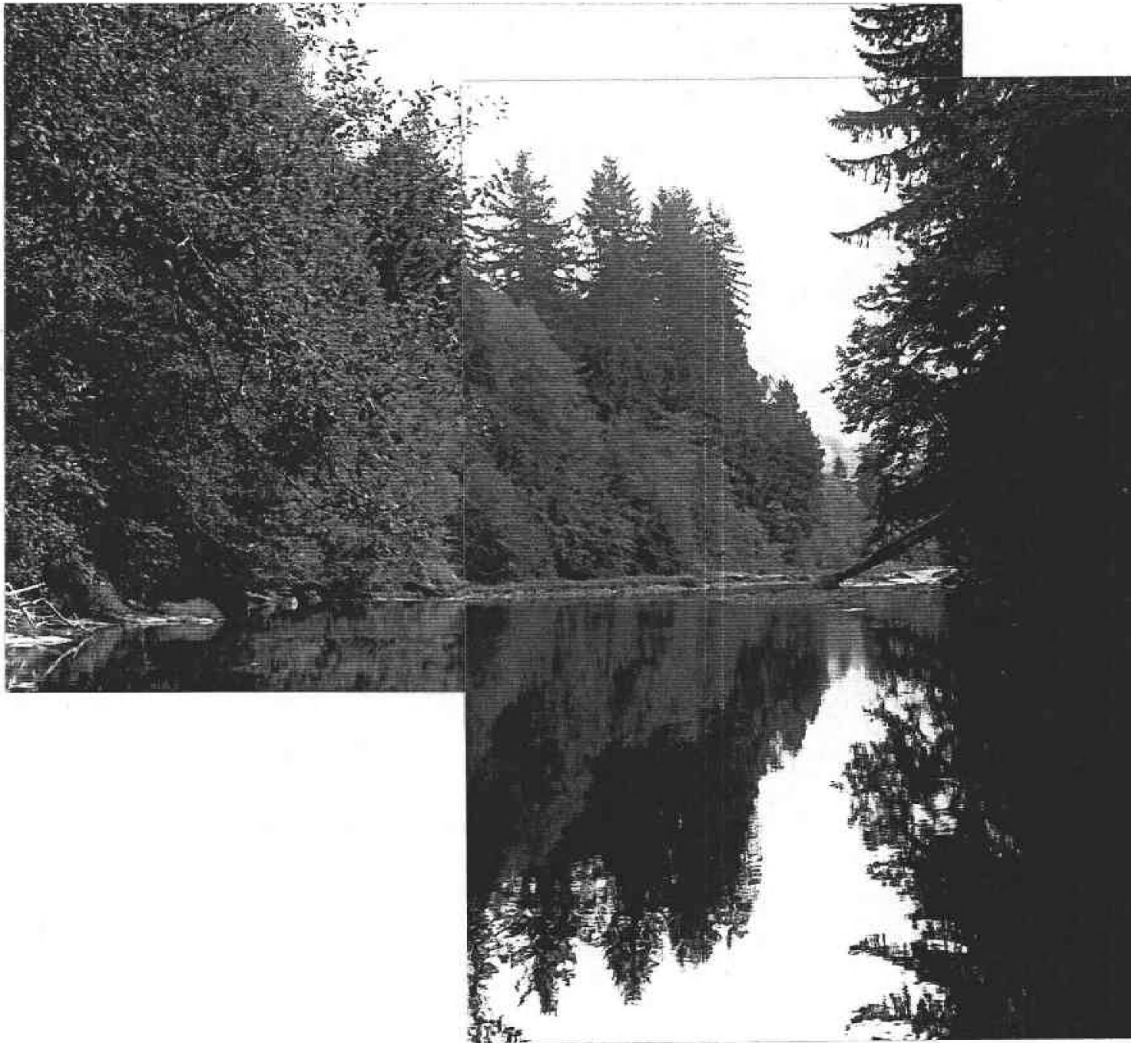


Table 1.1. Number of Observations and number of Taxa/Observation between RM 50.0 and 50.6 along the Siletz River. There was one Observation per day. These data were calculated from Table 1.4.

Codes:
 N=number of Observations/Month
 SD=Standard Deviation
 -=not applicable
 Yrs=number of years with at least one observation
 MAX=maximum (maximum of Means given only if N is or more.

Taxa/Observation.....															
	January.....			February.....			March.....			April.....			May.....		
Yr	N	Mean	SD Range	N	Mean	SD Range	N	Mean	SD Range	N	Mean	SD Range	N	Mean	SD Range
81	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -
82	1	1	- 1	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	1	2	- 2	1	2	- 2
83	0	-	- -	1	1	- 1	2	1.0	0 1	7	1.1	0.4 1-2	1	1	- 1
84	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	3	1.0	0 1	4	1.5	1.0 1-3	3	1.3	0.6 1-2
85	8	1.1	0.8 0-2	3	0.3	0.6 0-1	2	1.0	0 1	4	1.0	0.8 0-2	1	1	- 1
86	1	1	- 1	1	1	- 1	0	-	- -	1	2	- 2	0	-	- -
87	1	1	- 1	0	-	- -	2	1.0	0 1	1	1	- 1	1	1	- 1
88	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	1	1	- 1	1	2	- 2	0	-	- -
89	1	1	- 1	1	1	- 1	1	2	- 2	5	1.4	0.5 1-2	1	2	- 2
90	1	2	- 2	2	1.0	0 1	2	1.5	0.7 1-2	4	1.5	0.6 1-2	2	2.0	1.4 1-3
91	2	1.5	0.7 1-2	1	1	- 1	3	1.0	0 1	1	2	- 2	2	1.0	0 1
92	0	-	- -	1	1	- 1	1	1	- 1	1	1	- 1	1	1	- 1
93	2	1.5	0.7 1-2	2	0	0 0	4	0.5	1.0 0-2	3	0.3	0.6 0-1	1	1	- 1
Yrs	8	-	- -	7	-	- -	10	-	- -	12	-	- -	10	-	- -
SUM	17	-	- -	12	-	- -	21	-	- -	33	-	- -	14	-	- -
MAX	8	1.5	- 2	3	1.0	- 1	4	1.5	- 2	7	1.5	- 3	3	2.0	- 3

Taxa/Observation.....															
	June.....			July.....			August.....			September.....			October.....		
Yr	N	Mean	SD Range	N	Mean	SD Range	N	Mean	SD Range	N	Mean	SD Range	N	Mean	SD Range
81	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -
82	1	1	- 1	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -
83	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -
84	3	1.0	0 1	2	1.0	0 1	1	2	- 2	0	-	- -	0	-	- -
85	1	4	- 4	2	4.5	2.1 3-6	1	3	- 3	0	-	- -	1	1	- 1
86	2	4.0	4.2 1-7	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -
87	1	1	- 1	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -
88	2	1.0	0 1	3	1.7	0.6 1-2	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -
89	0	-	- -	1	2	- 2	1	2	- 2	0	-	- -	2	1.0	0 1
90	0	-	- -	1	1	- 1	2	1.0	0 1	1	2	- 2	2	2.0	0 2
91	1	1	- 1	1	2	- 2	0	-	- -	1	1	- 1	0	-	- -
92	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	0	-	- -
93	?	?	??	?	?	??	?	?	??	?	?	??	?	?	??
Yrs	7	-	- -	6	-	- -	4	-	- -	2	-	- -	3	-	- -
SUM	11	-	- -	10	-	- -	5	-	- -	2	-	- -	5	-	- -
MAX	3	4.0	- 7	3	4.5	- 6	2	1.0	- 3	1	-	- 2	2	2.0	- 2

(Table 1.1 continued on next page)

(Table 1.1 continued)

	Taxa/Observation.....						Total
	November.....			December.....			Observations/
Yr	N	Mean	SD Range	N	Mean	SD Range	Year
81	2	1.0	0 1	0	-	- -	2
82	0	-	- -	1	1	- 1	5
83	0	-	- -	0	-	- -	11
84	1	1	- 1	0	-	- -	17
85	0	-	- -	1	1	- 1	24
86	0	-	- -	2	2.0	1.4 1-3	7
87	0	-	- -	1	2	- 2	7
88	1	1	- 1	2	1.5	0.7 1-2	10
89	0	-	- -	1	1	- 1	14
90	0	-	- -	3	1.0	0 1	20
91	2	2.0	1.4 1-3	0	-	- -	14
92	0	-	- -	4	0.3	0.5 0-1	8
93	?	?	? ?	?	?	? ?	12
Yrs	4	-	- -	8	-	- -	13
SUM	6	-	- -	15	-	- -	151
MAX	2	2.0	- 3	4	2.0	- 3	24

Table 1.2. Total bird taxa recorded each month and year between RM 50.0 and 50.6 along the Siletz River. These data are calculated from Table 1.1 and section 1-G.

Codes:

*=TOE month with 60% or more of Monthly MAX (section 1-D)

Record=one bird taxon seen or heard during one Observation

Monthly Records (calculated from Table 1.1)=
(number of Observations) X (Mean Taxa/Obs.),
rounded to the nearest whole number

Total Records=sum of Monthly Records

Total Taxa=total number of taxa recorded each year

Records/Taxon=Total Records for year divided by
the total number of taxa noted that year

Records/Obs.=Total Records for year divided by the
number of Observations that year from
Table 1.1

.=zero (". " is used to enhance readability)

MAX=maximum

#Taxa=total number of taxa seen during 1981-1993.

	Taxa/Month.....												Total Records@	Total Taxa	Records per... Taxon	Obs.
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
1981	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2.0	1.0
1982	1	.	.	2	2*	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	4	1.8	1.4
1983	.	1	1	3*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	4.0	1.1
1984	.	.	2*	3*	2*	2	2	2*	.	.	1	.	21	4	5.3	1.2
1985	4*	1	2*	2	1	4	7*	3*	.	1	.	1	35	9	3.9	1.5
1986	1	1	.	2	.	7*	.	.	.	.	.	3*	16	7	2.3	2.3
1987	1	.	2*	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2*	8	4	2.0	1.1
1988	.	.	1	2	.	2	4	.	.	.	1	2*	14	6	2.3	1.4
1989	1	1	2*	3*	2*	.	2	2*	.	2*	.	1	20	6	3.3	1.4
1990	2	2*	3*	4*	3*	.	1	1	2*	2*	.	3*	29	6	4.8	1.5
1991	3*	1	3*	2	2*	1	2	.	1	.	4*	.	19	8	2.4	1.4
1992	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	3	1.7	0.6
1993	3*	.	2*	1	1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	7	5	1.4	0.6
MAX	4	2	3	4	3	7	7	3	2	2	4	3	35	9	5.3	2.3
60% of MAX	2.4	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.8	4.2	4.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.8	21.0	5.4	-	-
yrs of 60%	3	1	7	4	5	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	3	6	-	-
#Taxa	6	3	5	9	6	7	8	4	3	3	5	5	-	12	-	-
MAX/#Taxa	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	-	0.8	-	-

@ There were a grand total of 195 Records.

Table 1.3. Number and regularity of waterbird taxa between RM 50.0 and 50.6 along the Siletz River for selected years. These data are calculated from section 1-G only for years that had 60% or more of the maximum number of taxa recorded in a year (MAX=9 taxa) in Table 1.2;

these years include 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991.

Other Taxa=number of taxa only found in years with less than 60% of the yearly maximum number of taxa.

No. of Years with 60% or more of MAX	Waterbirds..... No. of Taxa	% of Total
1	2	18.2
2	0	0
3	2	18.2
4	3	27.3
5	2	18.2
6	2	18.2
Sum	11	100.1
Other Taxa	1	-

Table 1.4. Waterbirds observed by Bob Llewellyn between RM 50.0 and 50.6 along the Siletz River (Fig. 1.1). Waterbirds include loons, grebes, tubenoses, pelicans, cormorants, herons, egrets, waterfowl, coots, raptors (including eagles), cranes, coots, shorebirds, gulls, terns, alcids, kingfishers, and dippers. Blackbirds, swallows, and other marsh or semi-aquatic birds are not included.

Wary or secretive species could have been missed.

Codes:

F=female or immature male in female-type plumage

M=identifiable as a male

. =species not recorded

+ =at least the indicated number of birds were seen

X=species present but the number was not recorded.

	1981.....		1982.....				1983.....								
	11/5	11/9	1/29	4/4	5/3	6/13	12/27	2/6	3/13	3/19	4/7	4/8	4/9	4/11	4/19
Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	1M1F	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1M1F	.
Common Merganser	.	.	.	1M1F	X	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	.	.
Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
American Dipper	X	X	X	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	.	X	.	.	X
TOTAL	X	X	X	4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X
	1983.....			1984.....											
	4/25	4/29	5/4	3/4	3/17	3/18	4/5	4/17	4/22	4/27	5/4	5/24	5/28	6/4	6/11
Common Merganser	X	X	.	.	X	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	.
Osprey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X
American Dipper	.	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	.
TOTAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(Table 1.4 continued on next page)

(Table 1.4 continued)

	1984.....					1985.....									
	6/30	7/14	7/23	8/30	11/5	1/1	1/17	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/26	1/28	1/31	2/7	2/9
Mallard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10*	.	.	.	.
Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Common Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Spotted Sandpiper	X	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
American Dipper	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X@	X@	.	.	.	X\$	.	.
TOTAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	11	0	X	0	0

@ Singing.

\$ Carrying nesting material.

* Minimum temperatures at Otis for 23-26 January 1985 were 26-30 F but were above freezing at Newport (NCDC), so it is unclear if freezing temperatures could have resulted in the abnormal presence of 10 Mallards.

	1985.....													
	2/22	3/15	3/31	4/6	4/11	4/13	4/20	5/3	6/10	7/10	7/16	8/20	10/5	12/3
Great Blue Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.
Green-backed Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.
Bufflehead	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1F	.	X	.	.	.
Common Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24#	X	X	.	X
Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	.	X	.	.	.
Belted Kingfisher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.
American Dipper	X	X	.	.	X	X	X	.	X	.	X	X	X	.
TOTAL	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	24+	X	X	X	X
# Adults and young.														

Adults and young.

	1986.....						1987.....							
	1/14	2/23	4/30	6/10	6/21	12/2	12/25	1/11	3/10	3/30	4/9	5/11	6/16	12/25
Great Blue Heron	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Green-backed Heron	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.
Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	X#	1F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Common Merganser	X	.	13#	.	X#	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	1F
Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belted Kingfisher	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.
American Dipper	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	X@	.	X	X	.	1
TOTAL	X	X	13+	X	7+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2

One adult female with young.

@ Singing.

(Table 1.4 continued on next page)

(Table 1.4 continued)

	1988.....										1989.....					
	3/20	4/14	6/5	6/12	7/2	7/4	7/7	11/15	12/20	12/22	1/15	2/3*	3/17	4/2	4/15	
Green-backed Heron	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mallard	.	1M1F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1M1F*	.	.	.	.
Hooded Merganser	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1F	1F	1M1F	1M1F	.	.	.	.	.
Common Merganser	.	1M1F	.	1F	6#	.	.	.	.	1F	.	.	1M2F	.	.	.
Osprey	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	X	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
American Dipper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X
TOTAL	2	4	X	1	7	X	X	1	1	3	2	2	4+	X	X	X
# One adult female with young.																
* For 1-3 February 1989, maximum temperatures at Newport were 21-39 F and minima were 12-27 F (NCDC), so freezing temperatures are correlated with the abnormal presence here of Mallards.																
	1989.....										1990.....					
	4/16	4/22	4/28	5/7	7/26	8/27	10/4	10/29	12/17	1/14	2/4	2/10	3/24	3/31	4/4	
Green-backed Heron	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hooded Merganser	1M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2M3F	.	.	.	1M1F	1M1F	.
Common Merganser	.	.	1M2F	.	.	2F	.	.	.	.	1M1F	.	.	11\$	.	.
Belted Kingfisher	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.
American Dipper	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	.	X@	X	.	.	.
TOTAL	X	X	4+	X	X	3+	X	X	X	6+	2	X	X	13	3+	X
@ Singing. \$ One flock of 1M & 6F; another flock of 1M & 3F.																
	1990.....															
	4/8	4/24	4/30	5/20	5/25	7/29	8/16	8/22	9/30	10/13	10/20	12/19	12/26	12/28		
Great Blue Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bufflehead	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1M	.	.
Hooded Merganser	.	1M	.	.	1F	.	.	.	.	.	.	1M	.	.	.	.
Common Merganser	2F	.	1F	3M	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Belted Kingfisher	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
American Dipper	.	.	.	.	X	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1@	.
TOTAL	3	1	1	3	3+	2	X	1	2	2	2	1	1	1		
@ Singing.																
	1991.....															
	1/1	1/20	2/4	3/2	3/6	3/24	4/21	5/2	5/19	6/22	7/9	9/1	11/3	11/5		
Great Blue Heron	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2F	.	.	.	.
Common Merganser	.	1F	.	1M	.	.	X	.	.	.	4#	.	.	X	.	.
Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Common Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Belted Kingfisher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	X	.	.
American Dipper	X	.	X	.	X	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.
TOTAL	X	1	X	1	X	6	X	2	2	1	5	2	1	X		
# One adult female with young.																

(Table 1.4 continued on next page)

(Table 1.4 continued)

	1992.....								1993.....						
	2/29	3/1	4/19	5/9	12/12	12/18	12/25	12/26	1/9	1/15	2/12	2/13	3/6	3/8	3/13
Great Blue Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1F	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	1F	.	.	.	.	2F1M	.	.	.	.	.	.
Common Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	2F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
American Dipper	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL	X	X	X	1	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0

1993.....					
	3/30	4/10	4/16	4/26	5/15
Wood Duck	.	.	.	.	1M1F
Bufflehead	1M1F	.	.	.	.
Common Merganser	1M1F	1M1F	.	.	.
TOTAL	4	2	0	0	2

Chap. 2. OTHER WATERBIRD RECORDS FOR THE SILETZ RIVER IN THE SILETZ/LOGSDEN AREA

2-A. INTRODUCTION

Although there are only 7-15 observations per site in Tables 2.1-2.4, they are included because they give some perspective to data in Chap. 1 and because there are so few observations for Lincoln County rivers.

The records for each part of the Siletz River are separated and put into one of four tables; each table is divided into three sections. In the first section (A), the years in which a species was recorded are given for each month; in the second section (B), the observers are listed; and, in the third section (C), the date, observer, and species observed are listed.

2-B. STUDY AREAS

2-B-1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The areas observed for Tables 2.1 and 2.3 are shown in Fig. 1.1. The study areas for Tables 2.2 and 2.4 are not as precisely known but are probably also shown in Fig. 1.1, although some of the Table 2.4 observations may also be east of Fig. 1.1 in Polk County.

Figures 2.1-2.3 show the Siletz River at several points. In particular, note the trees lining the banks.

2-B-2. HUMAN DISTURBANCE

The study areas are rural or uninhabited. The town of Siletz is an incorporated city listed as having a population of 995 in an Oregon Highway map from the 1980's. Logsdan is an unincorporated community. The area upstream of Moonshine Park has many logging roads, but no permanent human inhabitants.

These areas are influenced by human disturbance. Most of the disturbance may be fishermen, but some sites (e.g., Moonshine County Park) are also popular in summer for swimmers. Although hunting is probably rare, there are probably a few people that occasionally shoot at herons, mergansers, and kingfishers at these sites because they eat fish; such shooting does occur in Lincoln County.

2-C. METHODS AND SHORTCOMINGS

These are all incidental records, and the time of day, duration, and methods of observations are all unknown. Further, there are too few observations to make substantial conclusions.

2-D. RESULTS

Basically, the same species noted in Chap. 1 were also recorded here (Tables 2.1-2.4). However, two species were only noted here and not at RM 50.0-50.6; these include one sighting of two Double-crested Cormorants (Table 2.4) and three sightings of Bald Eagles (Tables 2.3 and 2.4).

Species recorded with young or nesting at these portions of the Siletz River included Common Merganser (Tables 2.1, 2.2, and 2.4) and American Dipper (Table 2.3).

Other items of interest include an immature Bald Eagle feeding on a salmon carcass in November 1988 (Table 2.3), and a count of about 10-15 Spotted Sandpipers along three miles of the Siletz River in July 1983 (Table 2.2).

2-E. FIGURES AND TABLES



Fig. 2.1 (above). View eastward, upstream of Siletz River from the bridge (which is at about River Mile 40.8) at the south end of the town of Siletz. Note the riffles in the foreground and

the deciduous and coniferous trees along both banks. This was photographed with a "normal," 1x lens on 19 August 1990.

Fig. 2.2 (below). View towards the northeast and upstream of Siletz River at the eastern edge of Moonshine County Park at about River Mile 52.6.

Note the deciduous and coniferous trees along both banks. This was photographed with a "normal," 1x lens on 19 August 1990.



Fig. 2.3. View towards the southwest and downstream of Siletz River from the Siletz River bridge near Wildcat Creek at River Mile 54. Note the deciduous and coniferous trees along both

banks, and the two red cedar trees on the left side of the photo. This was photographed with a "normal," 1x lens on 19 August 1990.



Table 2.1. Waterbirds of Siletz River near the Town of Siletz. One view of the River in this area is shown in Fig. 2.1. N=7 observations.

(A) Years of occurrence for records in (C). Yr=year (e.g., 82=1982).

	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
Bufflehead	85	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Hooded Merganser	85	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Common Merganser	?	?	90	?	?	?	82	?	?	?	?	?
Osprey	?	?	?	?	?	82	?	90	?	?	?	?
Belted Kingfisher	?	?	90	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

(B) Observer's initials:

RB=Range Bayer
 JK=Jerry Kosydar
 BL=Bob Llewellyn

GM=George Miller
 FS=Floyd Schrock

(C) Observations:

6/28/82 (4 miles north of Siletz)(JK fide FS). Osprey caught a large eel (lamprey?).	7/29/90 (both sides of River visible from Bridge at north of Town of Siletz at 1945 PST)(RB). No waterbirds present.
7/4/82 (Bridge at Siletz)(FS). 15 Common Mergansers including young.	8/2/90 (5 mi [8 km] north of Town of Siletz)(GM). 1 Osprey dove into River after a fish.
1/21/85 (Siletz)(BL). Hooded Merganser, Bufflehead.	8/19/90 (both sides of River visible from Bridge at south of Town of Siletz at 1330 PST)(RB). No waterbirds present.
3/1/90 (Siletz)(BL). 2 Belted Kingfishers, 2 pairs of Common Mergansers.	

Table 2.2. Waterbirds of Siletz River in the Siletz/Logsdan area. N=7 observations.

(A) Years of occurrence for records in (C). Yr=year (e.g., 82=1982). *=adult with young.

	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
Wood Duck	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	81	?
Common Merganser	78	?	?	?	82	?	83	?	?	?	?	?
Osprey	?	?	?	90	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Spotted Sandpiper	?	?	?	?	?	?	83	?	?	?	?	?
Am. Dipper	78,84	?	?	?	?	?	83	?	?	?	?	?

(B) Observer's initials:

BL=Bob Llewellyn PR=Paul Reed FS=Floyd Schrock

(C) Observations:

1/25/78 (PR). 3 Common Mergansers, 2 Am. Dippers.	7/18/83 (near Logsdan)(FS). Am. Dipper, 10-15 Spotted Sandpipers along about 3 mi (5 km), flock of 1 adult female & 20 young Common Mergansers.
11/24/81 (FS). Wood Duck.	1/21 & 22/84 (FS). Am. Dipper.
5/28/82 (FS). Common Merganser.	4/14/90 (Logsdan)(BL). 1 Osprey over River.

Table 2.3. Waterbirds of Siletz River at Moonshine County Park. A view of the River at the eastern edge of the Park is shown in Fig. 2.2. N=15 observations.

(A) Years of occurrence for records in (C). Yr=year (e.g., 82=1982).

	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
Hooded Merganser	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	88
Common Merganser	?	89	83	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	87
Bald Eagle	88	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	88	?
	feeding on a salmon carcass)											
Belted Kingfisher	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	92	?	?
Am. Dipper	83	89,92	83,88	?	?	92	?	83	?	90-92	?	?
	February 1989: carrying nest material; June: young)											

(B) Observer's initials:

FB=Fred Bremner
AD=Anne Decius
BL=Bob Llewellyn

D&BM=Dawson & Bobby Mohler
FS=Floyd Schrock
DS=Dale Snow

(C) Observations:

1/23/83 (FS). 3 Am. Dippers singing.
3/20/83 (AD). Common Merganser, Am. Dipper.
3/22/83 (FS). Am. Dipper.
8/27/83 (BL). Am. Dipper.
12/26/87 (DS). 12 Common Mergansers.
1/3/88 (DS). 1 imm. Bald Eagle.
3/19/88 (BL). Am. Dipper.
11/5/88 (DS). 1 immature Bald Eagle feeding
on a salmon carcass.
12/28/88 (BL). Pair of Hooded Mergansers.

2/15/89 (BL). 2 Am. Dippers with one carrying
nesting material, 1 F Common Merganser.
10/14/90 (FB). 1 Am. Dipper.
10/11/91 (D&BM). 2 Am. Dippers.
2/7/92 (D&BM). 2 Am. Dippers.
6/9/92 (D&BM). 2 Am. Dippers attending chicks in
a nest at the waterfall; the young were very
noisy when an adult approached.
10/15/92 (D&BM). Am. Dipper, Belted Kingfisher.

Table 2.4. Waterbirds of Siletz River Gorge that may include portions of the River not shown in Fig. 1.1 and in Polk County. A view of the River included in this area is shown in Fig. 2.3. N=8 observations.

(A) Years of occurrence for records in (C). Yr=year (e.g., 82=1982).

	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De
D.-crest. Cormorant	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	88
Great Blue Heron	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	91	?	?	?
Bufflehead	?	89	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Common Merganser	?	91	?	?	?	?	82	?	?	?	?	?
	(July record included young)											
Osprey	?	?	?	?	?	?	91	?	?	?	?	?
Bald Eagle	?	?	?	82	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	(1 adult)											
Spotted Sandpiper	?	?	?	?	?	?	91	?	?	?	?	?
Belted Kingfisher	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	91	?	?	?
Am. Dipper	?	?	?	?	?	?	91	?	?	?	?	87

(B) Observer's initials:

?=observer unknown

BL=Bob Llewellyn

RS=Rick Starr

(C) Observations:

4/10/82 (Gorge)(RS fide BL). 1 adult Bald Eagle
perched on a rock.
7/20/82 (Gorge)(?). 8 Common Mergansers including
young, 3 Am. Dippers.
12/30/87 (Gorge)(BL). Am. Dipper.
12/25/88 ("Boulder Patch" about 1 mile upstream of
Moonshine Park)(BL). 2 Dble.-cr. Cormorants.
2/9/89 (Gorge)(BL). 2 M & 1 F Buffleheads.

2/23/91 (Gorge)(BL). 1 M and 1 F Common
Merganser.
7/11/91 (near fish ladder that is less than about
1 mile downstream of mouth of Gravel
Creek)(BL). 1 Osprey, Am. Dipper, Spotted
Sandpiper.
9/8/91 (Gorge)(BL). 2 Great Blue Herons,
2 Belted Kingfishers.

Chap. 3. WATERBIRD RECORDS FOR CREEKS IN THE SILETZ/LOGSDEN AREA

3-A. INTRODUCTION AND STUDY AREAS

Although there are only 16 observations, these records are given because there are so few records for creeks in Lincoln County.

All records for different creeks are pooled together into Table 3.1. The general location of a creek is shown in Fig. 1.1 and is also given in Table 3.1A. In Table 3.1B, the years in which a species were recorded are given for each month; in 3.1C, the observers are listed; and, in 3.1D, the date, creek, observer, and species observed are listed.

The actual location of each observation is not clear because only the Creek is known and the creek can extend over several sections (see Table 3.1A).

The degree of human disturbance is unknown, but may chiefly be fishermen. In fall, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife conducts salmon

3-D. TABLE

Table 3.1. Waterbirds of creeks in the Siletz/Logsdan area. Some of these observations may have been in Polk County (Fig. 1.1). N=16 observations.

(A) Approximate locations of Creeks, but not necessarily the site of observations:

Buck Creek--see T9S, R9W, Section 4	Gravel Creek--see T8S, R9W, Sections 3 & 11
Cedar Creek--see T9S, R10W, Sections 4, 5, & 8	Rock Creek--see T10S, R9W, Sections 3 & 2
Cerine Creek--see T9S, R9W, Sections 27 & 35	Sunshine Creek--see T9S, R9W, Sec. 2 & 12
Euchre Creek--see T9S, R10W, Sections 1, 11, and others; T8S, R10W, Section 36; T8S, R9W, Section 30	

(B) Years of occurrence for records in (D). Yr=year(e.g., 82=1982).

	Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	
Bald Eagle	?	92	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	81	(1 adult at Cerine & Euchre Creeks)
Common Snipe	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	87	(unclear if effect of freezing)
Am. Dipper	90	?	?	?	?	88	?	?	?	82	82	82,88	(at six creeks; nested at Euchre Cr.)

(C) Observer's initials:

PL=Phil Lamberson (who made his observations while conducting salmon spawning surveys for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife)	CP=Chuck Philo
BL=Bob Llewellyn	FS=Floyd Schrock

(D) Observations:

12/31/81 (Euchre Creek)(FS). 1 adult Bald Eagle.	11/22/82 (Gravel Creek)(PL). Am. Dipper.
10/7/82 (Rock Creek)(PL). Am. Dipper.	12/14/82 (Gravel Creek)(PL). Am. Dipper.
10/20 & 27/82 (Sunshine Creek)(PL). Am. Dipper.	12/28/87 (Euchre Creek)(BL). 35 Common Snipe*.
10/28/82 (Gravel Creek)(PL). Am. Dipper.	6/19/88 (Euchre Creek, "Fishing Hole")(BL).
11/12/82 (Euchre Creek)(PL). Am. Dipper.	Am. Dipper feeding young in nest.
11/14/82 (Rock Creek)(FS). Am. Dipper.	12/25/88 (Buck Creek)(BL). Am. Dipper.
11/15/82 (Cedar Creek)(PL). Am. Dipper.	1/24/90 (Buck Creek)(BL). Am. Dipper.
11/15/82 (Euchre Creek)(PL). Am. Dipper.	2/6/92 (Cerine Creek)(CP). One adult Bald Eagle.

* Temperatures at Newport during 26-28 December 1987 are not available in NCDC, and minimum temperatures at Otis and Tidewater during this period were just barely freezing (28 F or more) (NCDC), so it is unclear if the presence of so many snipe was correlated with freezing weather.

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