

Klamath Basin Birding Trail



www.klamathbirdingtrails.com



Klamath Basin Birding Trail Forest Education Curriculum Kits

Klamath Wingwatchers, Inc., along with OSU Extension Service, Klamath County, and the Klamath Bird Observatory, have created six classroom kits for school room and field activities involving the study of birds and the habitats they need to survive. Four of the kits are suitable for any birding location and we have site specific kits for Lava Beds National Monument and Crater Lake National Park.

Each kit is free to check out to any educator and available for a two week loan period. The kits are available from the OSU Extension Service in Klamath County and in a downloadable version at www.klamathbirdingtrails.com



The Klamath Basin Birding Trail educational kits include all the material educators may need for science lessons about birds and their habitats.



Student using binoculars from the educational kits.

The kit includes:

- 15 pairs of binoculars
- Class set of *Birds of Oregon* field guides and the *Sibley Guide to Western Birds*
- Guide to Invasive Plant Species
- Lesson Plans
- Handouts
- Field Trip Ideas
- Hands-on Activities
- Materials for Activities
- Life of Birds* Educational DVD

Funding for the Curriculum Kits was provided through a Klamath County Forest Education Title III Grant.



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All wildlife photographs in this booklet were taken in the Klamath Basin and provided through the generosity of Terry Henderson, Dave Menke and Howard West





Welcome to the.... Klamath Basin Birding Trail Guide

Imagine tens of thousands of waterfowl swirling as far as the eye can see over vast wetlands, whose silhouettes form astonishing patterns against snowy mountain vistas. Marvel at the "water dance" of courting grebes as they run in tandem across sparkling lakes.

Welcome to one of the nation's top birding hotspots where bird diversity and abundance captivate you in a year-round spectacle. Situated near the Oregon-California state line, the Klamath Basin Birding Trail (KBBT) is about 300 miles long and features 47 birding sites within three major regions - Cascade Mountains, Great Basin, and Modoc Plateau.

Over 350 bird species inhabit the Upper Klamath Basin - a mosaic of high mountains, expansive grasslands, lush marshes, aromatic sagebrush, old growth forests, juniper woodlands, and shallow lakes.

The KBBT encircles the Pacific Northwest's largest natural lake - Upper Klamath Lake - where adjacent marshes provide nesting and feeding habitats for many birds including Clark's, Western, and Red-necked Grebes, American White Pelican, Black Tern, and Yellow Rail. Spring and fall bring 80% of the Pacific Flyway's waterfowl funneling through the Klamath Basin. Summer offers nesting sites for resident and migratory songbirds. Winter features the largest concentration of Bald Eagles

in the lower 48 states and offers superb viewing of many other raptors.

The Upper Klamath Basin also offers other wildlife viewing opportunities. Look for Roosevelt Elk, Mule Deer, and Pronghorn that freely roam across unspoiled landscapes. In addition to wildlife viewing, you can enjoy world-famous Crater Lake National Park, Lava Beds National Monument, and Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway All American Road.

The KBBT and nearby Oregon Cascades Birding Trail locations will enhance your travel experiences and memories of Southern Oregon and Northern California.

Birding Ethics

The KBBT Working Group endorses the American Birding Association (ABA) Principles of Birding Ethics (excerpted below from ABA web page <http://americanbirding.org>.) Everyone who enjoys birds and birding must always respect wildlife, its environment, and the rights of other people. In any conflict of interest between birds and birders, the welfare of the birds and their environment comes first.

- Stay back a considerable distance from nests and nesting colonies, roosts, display areas, and important feeding sites.
- Use a blind or hide using natural cover when observing birds.

- Do not feed or in other way attempt to attract birds in the wild.
- Stay on roads, trails, and paths when possible; otherwise, keep habitat disturbance to a minimum.
- Keep your group to a size that limits its impact on the environment and others.
- Follow all laws, rules, and regulations governing use of roads and public areas.
- Respect the rights of private property owners.
- Respect the interests, rights, and skills of fellow birders, as well as people participating in other legitimate outdoor activities



Western Grebes dancing - Howard West photo





Frequently Asked Questions about Birding in the Klamath Basin

1. Where can we get current information about unusual bird sightings in the Klamath Basin?

You can find information about rare bird sightings at <http://groups.google.com/group/klamathbasinbirdnews>. You can report rare bird observations at this site. The Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges Visitor Center near Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge (# 42) also maintains a log of unusual bird sightings. The visitor center is open daily (weekdays 8:00 am to 4:30 pm and weekends from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm). Other recent sightings are listed on the Refuge's web site at <http://www.fws.gov/klamathbasinrefuges>.

2. When is the best time of year to visit the Klamath Basin for a bird watching trip?

Timing of your visit to the Klamath Basin depends on the type of birding experience you are seeking. General guidelines for when to visit to take advantage of popular bird watching opportunities follow:

- Bald Eagles and other raptors are most abundant in late November through mid-March.
- Spring and fall waterfowl migration peaks occur in the mid-March through mid-April and mid-October through late November respectively.
- Breeding bird activity in the Klamath Basin is most prevalent from late April through early July.

3. When and where can I see displaying Western and Clark's Grebes "dancing" across the water?

While this mating ritual could occur anytime during spring or summer, late April through May is probably the peak time to observe it. Putnam's Point (# 29) at the south end of Upper Klamath Lake tends to be an excellent place to look. Other possible locations include areas throughout Upper Klamath Lake and large open water areas on Tule Lake or Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuges (#'s 41 and 42).



Short-eared Owl in flight - Terry Henderson photo

4. When do the numbers of migrating ducks and geese peak in the Klamath Basin?

The fall migration of waterfowl through the Klamath Basin usually numbers between 1 and 2 million ducks, geese, and swans. The largest numbers usually occur in mid-November. The peak number of spring migrant waterfowl usually occurs in late March or early April.

5. When should we come to the Klamath Basin to see Bald Eagles and which sites should we visit?

Bald Eagle numbers generally peak in the Basin in mid-February with wintering eagles present in impressive numbers from early December through mid-March. The best areas to observe wintering Bald Eagles are Lower Klamath Refuge (# 41), Township Road (# 35), Tule Lake Refuge (# 42) and Klamath Wildlife Area / Miller Island (# 33). Many Bald Eagles and other raptors occupy night roosts during the winter months in Bear Valley Refuge (# 34). They can be observed flying from that area to nearby feeding locations (Lower Klamath Refuge and flooded farm fields in the Township and Lower Lake Road vicinity) at first light each morning.

The Klamath Basin also hosts the largest numbers of nesting Bald Eagles in Oregon. Bald Eagles may be observed during the spring and summer months along the West Side of Upper Klamath Lake (#'s 14, 15, 16 and 17) and at Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge (# 3). During the late winter and early spring Laird's Landing (near the southern tip of Lower Klamath Refuge) and the Butte Valley may be good locations to observe large numbers of Bald Eagles. Contact the Klamath Basin Refuges for directions to Laird's Landing.



Photo blind at Tule Lake. Photo blinds may be reserved on some wildlife refuges - Dave Menke photo

6. If we have just one day to go bird watching in the Klamath Basin, where should we go?

It is hard to beat a trip that includes the Auto Tour Routes through Lower Klamath and nearby Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges (#'s 41 and 42) for marsh birds and raptors. This experience can be combined with a stop at Lava Beds National Monument (# 43) for upland bird species. This trip usually takes a full day by car including several short walks.

A nice walking trip accessible from downtown Klamath Falls includes the Lake Ewauna Nature Trail (# 31), Link River Trail (# 30), Putnam's Point (# 29) and Moore Park (# 27). Accessing these sites on foot from downtown involves a 4 to 5 mile round trip requiring about one-half day (mornings are recommended).

7. When do hummingbirds arrive and depart in the Klamath Basin?

Hummingbirds (predominantly Rufous Hummingbirds) arrive about mid-April and leave in September. Since frost and cold weather become more likely in September, it is recommended that hummingbird feeders not be left up past the first week in September.

8. What equipment should I bring when I make a birding trip to the Klamath Basin?

Recommended equipment for birder in the Klamath Basin includes binoculars in the 7 X 35 to 10 X 50 range and a spotting scope (20 power or greater) with a car window mount or tripod. Also useful are a field guide to the Western U.S. Birds and a KBBT brochure or KBBT map. The map may also be printed off from the KBBT web page at <http://www.klamathbirdingtrails.com>.

9. What are the best places to see and hear owls in the Klamath Basin?

Eleven owl species regularly occur in the Klamath Basin with Barn and Great Horned Owls by far the most common and widespread. Good areas to hear or see these two species are in the cliffs behind the Visitor Center on Tule Lake Refuge, along the east side of Sheepy Ridge (south of the Visitor Center) and in the Petroglyphs area of Lava Beds National Monument. Great Gray Owls are known to nest in wet meadows (particularly those with resident rodent populations) in the northern portion of the Klamath Basin.

10. Where are the best locations to see neotropical migrants (birds that spend the summer in temperate North America and the winter in Central and South America) in the Klamath Basin?

Many sites along watercourses and those with deciduous trees such as willows and cottonwoods provide good places to look for neotropical migrant song bird species from early April through June each year. Among the Klamath Basin Birding Trail sites to search are:

(# 2) Crater Lake National Park, (# 3) Klamath Marsh (along the Wocus Bay trail), (# 4) Collier State Park, (#6) Kimball State Park, (# 7) Wood River Day Use Area, (# 8) Fort Klamath / Wood River Valley, (# 9) Sevenmile Guard Station, (# 10) Klamath State Fish Hatchery, (# 12) Wood River Wetland Recreation Site, (# 13) Hagelstein Park, (# 14-17) West side of Upper Klamath Lake, (# 19) Lake of the Woods/ Great Meadows, (# 22) Klamath River Canyon, (# 24) Odessa Creek, (# 25) Shoalwater Bay/ Eagle Ridge, (# 27) Moore Park, (# 29) Putnam's Point Park, (# 30) Link River Trail, (# 31) Lake Ewauna Nature Trail, (# 39) Juanita Lake, (# 42) Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge (Visitor Center and the east side of Sheepy Ridge), and (# 45) Big Springs Park.

11. Where are Yellow Rails found in the Klamath Basin?

An isolated pocket of breeding Yellow Rails occurs in the Klamath Basin far outside it's normal distribution in the northeastern North America. In the Klamath Basin, this species has been found during the spring and summer at Klamath Marsh, Sycan Marsh and in the extensive marshes on Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge. At dusk and after dark, the males of this highly nocturnal species make a sound which is very similar to two pebbles being tapped together. People imitating this sound can often get Yellow Rails to respond vocally and approach the sound.

12. If I am looking for a specific bird species, who can I contact for information about timing and observation locations?

E-mail the Klamath Basin Birding Group at klamathbasinbirdnews@googlegroups.com for a reply from one of the members of this local birding group.



Black-headed Grosbeak
- Dave Menke photo



Great Horned Owl
- Howard West photo



1. Diamond Lake



I. Diamond Lake

Habitat: This area provides birding opportunities for diving water-birds and birds that are typical of high elevation forest, riparian and meadow habitats. An 11-mile paved bicycle trail surrounds the lake providing a good birding route with access to a variety of high elevation habitats.

Look for: Barrow's Goldeneye, all three merganser species, Three-toed Woodpecker, Gray Jay, Hermit Warbler, and Chestnut-backed Chickadee.

Directions: From Klamath Falls take Hwy. 97 N to Diamond Lake Junction. Turn L on Hwy. 138 for 17 mi to the W and then about 3 mi N on FS 4795 to recreation sites, campground and Diamond Lake Resort. This area is about 7 mi N of the North entrance to Crater Lake National Park.

GPS: 122° 8' 4.26" W, 43° 10' 46.49"N.

Information: Diamond Lake Ranger District, 541-498-2531



Barrow's Goldeneye - Dave Menke photo

2. Crater Lake National Park



2. Crater Lake National Park

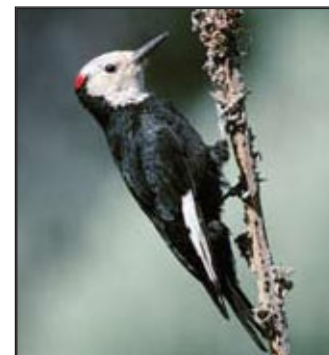
Habitat: Within the park, habitats include old growth ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, fir, hemlock, spruce and open alpine areas. Crater Lake is one of the deepest and bluest lakes in North America, with spectacular views from the 33-mile Rim Drive around the lake. The Park is also known for its wildflowers; one trail featuring them is the Castle Crest Wildflower Trail. Other suggested birding sites are Annie Creek Canyon Trail and Watchman's Peak Trail.

Look for: A wide range of species are present at the park due to the diverse habitats, including Blue Grouse, Clark's Nutcracker, Gray Jay, American Dipper, Goshawk, Gray-crowned Rosy Finch, Vaux's Swift, Pine Siskin and Evening Grosbeak.

Directions: From Klamath Falls take Hwy. 97 N to Hwy. 62, proceed N through Fort Klamath to Crater Lake. Or, from Interstate 5 take Hwy. 62 E from Medford. The North Entrance from Hwy. 138 is only open during the summer. An entrance fee is charged for the Park.

GPS: 122° 8' 8.01" W, 42° 53' 46.19" N.

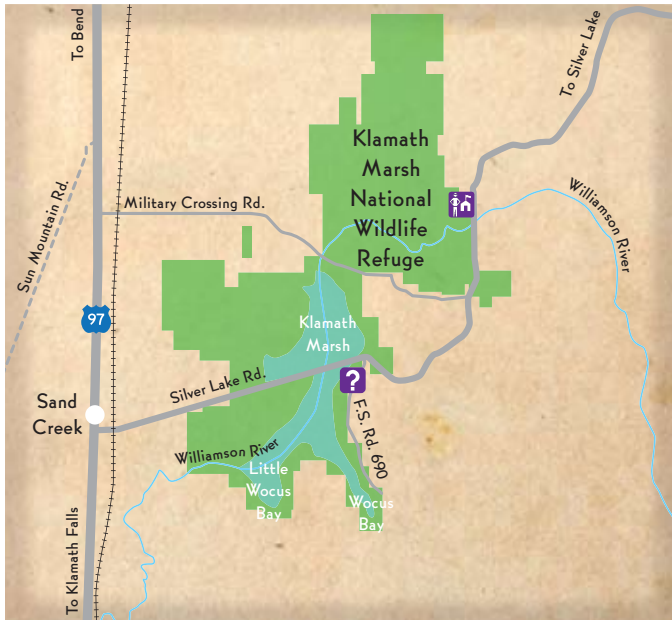
Information: Crater Lake National Park, 541-594-3000



White-headed Woodpecker - Dave Menke photo



3. Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge



3. Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge

Habitat: The marshes provides nesting, feeding and resting habitat for waterfowl. The surrounding meadowlands and pine forests also support diverse wildlife. In addition to the four-mile crossing of the Marsh by the main road (Silver Lake Road), there are side roads, which allow additional viewing of both the marshes and the adjacent habitats. FS 690, which goes along the W edge of Wocus Bay, provides excellent birding and scenic views.

Look for: Bufflehead, Ruddy and Ring-necked Ducks, Sandhill Crane, Common Snipe, Yellow Rail (nocturnal), White-headed Woodpecker, flycatchers, and Mountain Bluebird.

Directions: Approximately 50 mi N of Klamath Falls on Hwy. 97, turn E

on Silver Lake Rd. Then drive E 7 mi to where the Refuge begins.

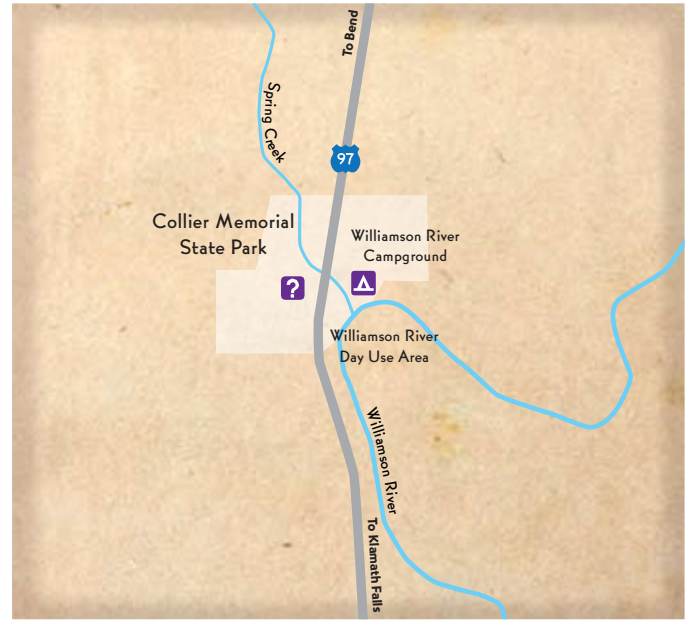
GPS: 121° 39' 2.23" W, 42° 53' 52.23" N.

Information: Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge, 541-783-3380



Sandhill Crane - Terry Henderson photo

4. Collier Memorial State Park



4. Collier Memorial State Park

Habitat: Ponderosa pine and riparian habitats characterize this site. The Williamson River and crystal-clear Spring Creek converge in the park. The park features a campground, an outdoor museum of historic logging equipment, a relocated pioneer village, and a primitive horse camp and trailhead.

Best bird watching: day use area and hiking trails along the Williamson River and Spring Creek.

Look for: Spotted Sandpiper, Hairy,

White-headed and Black-backed Woodpeckers, Dusky Flycatcher, and American Dipper. Several warbler and vireo species in the willows along Spring Creek.

Directions: From Klamath Falls travel N on Hwy. 97 for 31 mi. Collier State Park and the Williamson River day use area are located near MP 244 on both sides of the highway.

GPS: 121° 52' 57.45" W, 42° 38' 28.34" N.

Information: Collier Memorial State Park, 541-783-2471



Yellow-rumped Warbler - Dave Menke photo

5. Head of the Williamson River



5. Head of the Williamson River

Habitat: This site consists of ponderosa pine and riparian habitats surrounding a small Forest Service campground offering tent and/or small recreational vehicle camping, fire rings and picnic tables.

Look for: Mountain Chickadee, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Pygmy, Red-breasted and White-breasted Nuthatches, Red Crossbill, Pine Siskin, Steller's and Gray Jays.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, travel N on Hwy. 97 approximately 30 mi to Chiloquin. Travel 5 mi E on Sprague River Rd. to Williamson River Rd. Travel NE on Williamson River Rd. approximately 20 mi to FS 4648 (unpaved road). Turn L and go approximately 0.5 mi N on FS 4648 to the campground.

GPS: 121° 25' 37.54" W, 42° 43'

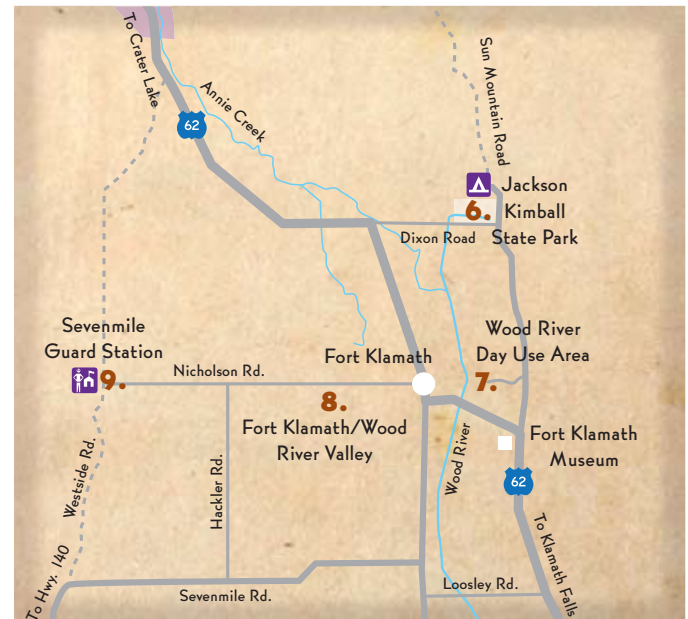
16.27" N.

Information: Chiloquin Ranger District, 541-783-4001



Snowy Egret - Dave Menke photo

Fort Klamath/Wood River Valley



6. Jackson Kimball State Park
7. Wood River Day Use Area
8. Fort Klamath/Wood River Valley
9. Sevenmile Guard Station - No Facilities

6. Kimball State Park

Habitat: J. F. Kimball State Park is a pristine site located at the headwaters of the Wood River. Kimball Park offers primitive camping and a walking trail along the stream. This stream flows from the pine forest into open meadows laced with picturesque quaking aspen surrounded by the southern Cascade Mountains.

Look for: Wood Duck, Ruffed Grouse, Cassin's and Warbling Vireos, Green-tailed Towhee and several warbler species.

Directions: From Klamath Falls travel N on Hwy. 97 for approximately 21 mi. Watch for road signs to Crater Lake National Park, then turn L onto Hwy. 62, continue for 12 mi to Sun Mountain Rd. Turn R

onto Sun Mt. Rd. Look for the state park shield on road signs.

GPS: 121° 59' 11.35" W, 42° 44' 26.21" N.

Information: Collier Memorial State Park, 541- 783-2471

7. Wood River Day Use Area

Habitat: The day use area offers a trail system with benches at popular stopping points from the picnic area through large stands of aspens and cottonwoods, along the river in willow riparian areas, to an overlook of the river. In the fall, the aspen and cottonwoods turn a brilliant yellow allowing for wonderful photography opportunities.

Look for: Sora, Virginia Rail, Common Nighthawk, all three

sapsucker species, flycatchers, vireos, warblers and other riparian species.

Directions: From Hwy. 62, take Co. Rd. 623 (also called Sun Mountain Rd). This is the same road that travelers take to get to Kimball State Park. Watch for the sign on the Sun Mt. Rd. The turnoff for the Wood River Day Use picnic area is one mi from Hwy. 62. Then turn L on FS 960 (which is paved).

GPS: 121° 58' 54.12" W, 42° 42' 15.34" N.

Information: Chiloquin Ranger District, 541-783-4001

8. Fort Klamath/Wood River Valley

Habitat: This site encompasses the whole valley surrounding the town of Fort Klamath. This valley is about 5 miles wide and is primarily made up of irrigated pasture lands surrounded on 3 sides by forested mountains. The Wood River, Annie Creek, Crooked Creek, and Sevenmile Creek flow through the valley, along with numerous diversion canals. There are plentiful

springs in the valley, including several artesian wells. Most of the valley is privately owned, but paved roads provide access to the majority of the area. Please respect the rights of the landowners.

Look for: Rough-legged Hawk, Bald and Golden Eagles and Prairie Falcons are often seen here during the winter. Western Meadowlark and American Kestrel are common in summer. Great Gray and Long-eared Owls also nest in this valley.

Directions: The town of Fort Klamath is located on Hwy. 62 about 13 mi NW of the junction with Hwy. 97 and 6 mi SE of the south entrance to Crater Lake National Park.

GPS: 121° 59' 47.02" W, 42° 42' 18.19" N

Information: Discover Klamath, 800-445-6728

9. Sevenmile Guard Station

Habitat: The Sevenmile Guard Station is a Forest Service facility located along Sevenmile Creek,

surrounded by dense riparian vegetation. There is a large grove of cottonwood and aspen, surrounded by mixed conifer forest. In the fall, the vibrant yellow color of the cottonwood and aspen presents a wonderful photographic opportunity.

The area along Sevenmile Creek behind the guard station and north of the bridge provides the best birding opportunities. The peak time to visit and bird at this site is from mid-May through early July to observe resident and breeding birds. This site is a long-term bird and habitat monitoring station run by Klamath Bird Observatory. If research is being conducted when you visit, please take caution not to

disturb.

Look for: Northern Saw-whet Owl, Vaux's Swift, Pileated Woodpecker, Chestnut-backed Chickadee, flycatchers, jays and warblers.

Directions: To reach the guard station from Westside Rd., take FS 3100 approximately 3 mi to the guard station (this is a cinder road) to a 3-way intersection and turn right or travel 4 mi W on Nicholson Rd. from the town of Fort Klamath on Hwy. 62.

GPS: 122° 4' 30.23" W, 42° 42' 20.43" N.

Information: Fremont-Winema National Forests, 541-885-3400 or 541-883-6714



Yellow Warbler - Terry Henderson photo



Western Grebe - Dave Menke photo



Clark's Grebe - Dave Menke photo

Klamath Fish Hatchery/Modoc Point/Agency Lake



10. Klamath Fish Hatchery

11. Modoc Point Road/Agency Lake

12. Wood River Wetland

10. Klamath State Fish Hatchery

Habitat: The Klamath State Fish Hatchery is located along Crooked Creek, a small meandering stream with a well-developed riparian area. There is a limited upland component at the hatchery, primarily a shrubby, ponderosa pine site. The site offers an observation platform from which large trout can be seen feeding.

Look for: Great Blue Heron, Osprey, Wood Duck, woodpeckers, warblers and other riparian species.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, drive N on Hwy. 97. At approximately MP 252, turn NW at the Crater Lake National Park exit onto Hwy. 62. Proceed NW on Hwy. 62 towards Fort Klamath for approximately 8.5 mi, just prior to

crossing Crooked Creek, turn N (R) onto an improved gravel road. The hatchery is about one half mile N of Hwy. 62.

GPS: 121° 56' 51.43" W, 42° 39' 0.22" N.

Information: Klamath State Fish Hatchery, 541-381-2278

11. Modoc Point Road/Agency Lake

Habitat: Agency Lake is an appendage to Upper Klamath Lake and is surrounded by private property with public access to the lake at the Wood River Wetland (BLM). Henzel County Park, at the southern end of Agency Lake, and Petric Boat Launch, at the northern end of Agency Lake, provide great access to view water birds. Petric Boat Launch is situated near the

mouth of the Wood River. From the boat launch, there is a narrow canal leading to the river through the marsh.

Look for: Pied-billed and Horned Grebes, American White Pelican, Osprey, Bald Eagle, terns and swallows.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, travel N on Hwy. 97 for 14 mi to Modoc Point Road. Turn L on Modoc Point Road, which runs W of Hwy. 97 and Hwy. 62 and intersects both highways. Both Henzel Park and Petric Boat Launch are well-signed and visible from Modoc Point Road.

GPS: 121° 55' 55.37" W, 42° 36' 55.43" N.

Information: Discover Klamath, 800-445-6728

12. Wood River Wetland

Habitat: The area is mostly wetland emergent vegetation with a few willows and cottonwoods mainly along levees and the Wood River. The restored wetland borders

the north end of Agency Lake. Interpretive signs, walking trails, and a canoe launch provide visitors with many recreational options to this walk-in recreation area. A half mi walking trail is paved and wheelchair accessible.

Look for: Warblers, orioles, waterfowl, shorebirds, raptors, and other birds including American Bittern, Caspian and Black Terns, Great and Snowy Egrets as well as several mammals and native plant species.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, travel N on Hwy. 97 for 14 mi. Turn L on Modoc Point Rd. Travel N 10.5 mi. The entrance to the wetland is marked with a large sign on the left. Wood River Wetland is open to the public year-round for non-motorized use. Disabled access passes are available.

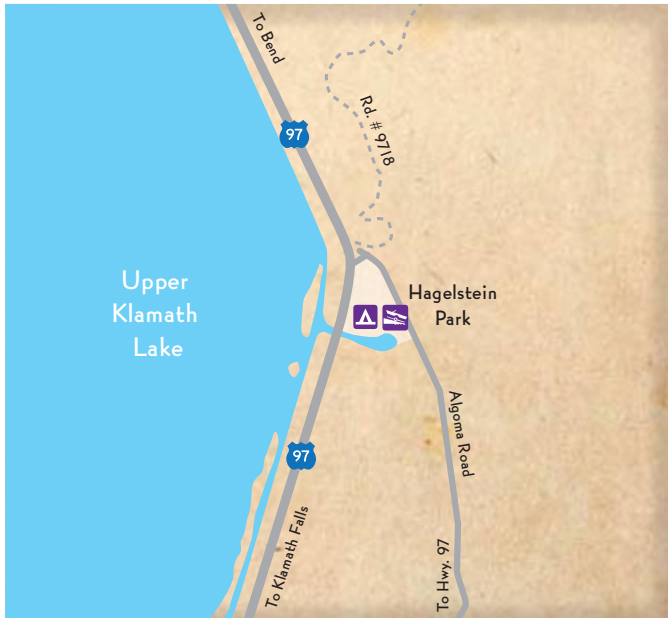
GPS: 121° 55' 46.28" W, 42° 35' 33.45" N.

Information: BLM – Klamath Falls Resource Area, 541-883-6916



Caspian Tern - Terry Henderson photo

Hagelstein Park



13. Hagelstein Co. Park

Habitat: This Klamath County Park features small ponds with scattered willow trees just across Hwy. 97 from Upper Klamath Lake. The park provides restroom, picnicking, and boat launch facilities.

Look for: Green-tailed Towhee, Green Heron, Forster's Tern, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Belted Kingfisher, Nashville and Orange-crowned Warbler, several swallow

species, Purple Finch and Bullock's Oriole.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, take Hwy. 97 N approximately 16 mi. Look for the sign indicating the park turnoff. The park is just E of the Hwy.

GPS: 121° 48' 42.02" W, 42° 22' 56.34" N.

Information: Discover Klamath, 800-445-6728



Bullock's Oriole - Dave Menke photo

Westside Road/Crystal Spr./Malone Spr./Rocky Point



14. Westside Road - No Facilities

15. Crystal Springs

16. Upper Klamath NWR/Malone Springs

17. Rocky Point

14. Westside Road

Habitat: Westside Road runs along the west side of Upper Klamath Lake and the eastern base of the Cascade Mountains from Hwy. 140 north to Sevenmile Rd. The road runs through a mixed conifer forest that is primarily fir and pine. Much of the route follows the interface between the forest and marsh along Upper Klamath Lake and Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge (#16). It provides a unique and diverse combination of habitats found nowhere else in the Klamath Basin. Access points with boat launches are at three birding sites: Rocky Point (#17), Upper Klamath NWR and Malone Springs (#16), and Crystal Springs Wayside (#15).

Look for: On and around the lake, Common Loon (occasionally), Red-necked & Pied-billed Grebes, American White Pelican, Sora, Black Tern, Osprey, Bald Eagle, egrets and herons.

Upland and riparian species found in this area are highlighted in the descriptions of sites #15, 16 and 17.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, travel 24 mi W on Hwy. 140, turn R onto Westside Rd. near Rocky Point. Westside Rd. runs N and S approximately 16 miles along Upper Klamath Lake to Sevenmile Rd.

GPS: 121° 10' 14.45" W, 42° 34' 11.52"N.

Information: Fremont-Winema National Forests, 541-883-6714 or 541-885-3400

15. Crystal Springs Wayside

Habitat: Mature ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forest habitats come right to the edge of Upper Klamath Lake with small pockets of aspen, willow and cottonwood along the shoreline in some locations. A 15,000 acre marsh and wetland complex, mostly within Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, adjoins the shoreline with the open waters of Upper Klamath and Agency Lakes to the east. Some marsh areas and most of the forested uplands are within Fremont-Winema National Forest.

Look for: Spotted Sandpiper, Western Wood Pewee, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Western Tanager, Common Yellowthroat, Yellow-headed Blackbird and warblers. The western shoreline of Upper Klamath Lake serves as a travel corridor for many neotropical migrant birds on their spring and fall migrations. Large trees serve as nesting sites for Bald Eagle and Osprey.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, travel 24 mi W on Hwy. 140 to Westside Rd., turn R and travel 8 mi N on Westside Rd. to Crystal Springs Wayside.

GPS: 121° 4' 9.06" W, 42° 34' 30.53" N.

Information: Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges, 530-667-2231 or Fremont-Winema National Forests, 541-883-6714 or 541-885-3400

16. Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge and Malone Springs

Habitat: Mature ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forest habitats come right to the edge of Upper Klamath Lake with small pockets of aspen, willow and cottonwood along the shoreline in some locations. The Refuge and marsh areas are accessible by boat via a 9.5-mile canoe trail

Look for: Wood Duck, Black Tern, Yellow Rail (nocturnal), Pileated Woodpecker, Red-breasted

Sapsucker, Ruffed Grouse, and warblers. The western shoreline of Upper Klamath Lake serves as a travel corridor for many neotropical migrant birds on their spring and fall migrations. Large trees serve as nesting sites for Bald Eagles and Osprey.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, travel W on Hwy. 140 for 24 mi to the Fort Klamath exit (Westside Road) to Malone Springs (4 mi N).

GPS: 121° 5' 31.34" W, 42° 31' 47.56" N.

Information and canoe trail leaflet: Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges, 530-667-2231 or Fremont-Winema National Forests, 541-885-3400 or 541-883-6914

17. Rocky Point/Upper Klamath Canoe Trail

Habitat: Mature ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forest habitats come right to the edge of Upper Klamath Lake. A 15,000 acre marsh and wetland complex, mostly within Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge adjoins the shoreline with the open waters of Upper Klamath and Agency Lakes to the E.

The Refuge and marsh areas are accessible by boat via a 9.5 mi. canoe trail. The W shoreline of

Upper Klamath Lake serves as a travel corridor for many neotropical migrant birds on their spring and fall migrations.

Look for: Bald Eagle, Osprey (nesting), American White Pelican, egrets, herons, terns, American Bittern, woodpeckers, flycatchers, warblers, and Black-headed Grosbeak.

Directions: From Klamath Falls travel W on Hwy. 140 for 24 mi to the Rocky Point Rd. exit. (Driving through the residential development, look for the Rocky Point Resort and boat launch signs).

GPS: 122° 4' 28.71" W, 42° 28' 44.51" N.

Information and canoe trail leaflet: Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges, 530-667-2231 or Fremont-Winema National Forests, 541-885-3400 or 541-883-6914



Western Tanager - Dave Menke photo



Mountain Chickadee - Dave Menke photo





Surveyor Mountain



20. Surveyor Mountain Campground

20. Surveyor Mountain

Habitat: This location is heavily forested old growth Douglas-fir and western forest conifers. Camping is available at the Bureau of Land Management Surveyor campsite.

Look for: Dark-eyed Junco, Mountain Chickadee, Pygmy Nuthatch, Swainson's Thrush, Clark's Nutcracker, Spotted Towhee, White-headed Woodpecker and Northern Goshawk.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, travel S on Hwy. 97, about 2 mi to

Hwy. 66 (W) exit. Proceed W for approximately 15 mi (through the town of Keno) to the junction of Hwy. 66 and Keno Access Rd. Turn R on Keno Access Rd. (closed in winter) and continue approximately 14 mi to the campground entrance, which is on the L. From Ashland, take Hwy. 66 E to Keno Access Rd. This site is only accessible from late spring to early fall.

GPS: 122° 13' 39.47" W, 42° 14' 54.25" N.

Information: BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area, 541-883-6916



Warbling Vireo - Dave Menke photo

Topsy Campground/Klamath River/Hamaker Mt.



21. Topsy Campground

22. Klamath River Campground - No Facilities

23. Hamaker Mt. - No Facilities

21. Topsy Campground

Habitat: This site is in a ponderosa pine forest and located on the shores of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. From the Topsy Campground you are within easy access to the vast coniferous forest lands of the southern Cascade Range as well as the federally designated Wild and Scenic Upper Klamath River Canyon.

Look for: Bald Eagle, American Kestrel, American White Pelican, Great Blue Heron, Steller's and Gray Jays, several duck species, and birds typical of mid-elevation pine/fir habitats.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, take Hwy. 97 S to the Hwy. 140 and Hwy. 66 junction. Turn R and head W for approximately 14 mi on Hwy.

66. Travel through the town of Keno, and continue W for about 6 mi. Follow signs to Topsy Recreation Site, located one mi S of Hwy. 66. Seasonal campground hosts or park rangers are available to assist visitors.

GPS: 122° 2' 21.82" W, 42° 7' 59.80" N.

Information: BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area, 541-883-6916

22. Klamath River Canyon

Habitat: Set in a mixed oak woodland and coniferous forest, located on the Klamath River immediately below J.C. Boyle Powerhouse. Klamath River Spring Island River Access offers rest rooms and fishing access. From Spring Island you are within easy

access to the immensely varied woodlands and coniferous forests found in southern Oregon and northern California. The federally designated Wild and Scenic Upper Klamath River begins just below the Powerhouse.

Look for: Bald Eagle, Osprey, Lewis's Woodpecker, Acorn Woodpecker, Mountain Quail, Vaux's Swift, Calliope Hummingbird, flycatchers, swallows, Nashville Warbler, Lazuli Bunting, Chipping Sparrow, and Lesser Goldfinch.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, take Hwy. 97 S to the Hwy. 140 and Hwy. 66 junction. Turn R and travel W for 14 mi on Hwy. 66. Travel through the town of Keno, and continue W for about 8 mi. Follow the sign to J.C. Boyle Powerhouse. Spring Island is located 4.5 mi south of Hwy. 66. The road is graveled, but expect it to be washboard and dusty. Continue past the powerhouse to the Spring Island vehicle turn-around to access the recreation site. **The road beyond the turn-around is very rough and not suitable for passenger vehicles!**

GPS: 122° 5' 42.69" W, 42° 2' 42.55" N.

Information: BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area, 541-883-6916

23. Hamaker Mountain Road

Habitat: The area is forested with mostly second-growth ponderosa pine and mixed conifer. The road is lightly traveled. It offers beautiful vistas of Bear Valley and Mount Shasta.

Look for: Mountain Quail, Blue

Grouse, several sapsucker and woodpecker species, Dusky and Olive-sided Flycatchers, Dark-eyed Junco, Mountain Chickadee, Pygmy Nuthatch, Common Bushtit, California Towhee, Orange-crowned and Nashville Warblers, Clark's Nutcracker, Steller's Jay, White-headed Woodpecker, and Sharp-shinned Hawk.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, travel S on Hwy. 97 to the Hwy. 66 exit. Proceed W for approximately 14 mi to the town of Keno. Just W of Keno on Hwy. 66, look for Hamaker Mountain Rd. and turn L. Hamaker Mountain Rd. passes through a series of forest habitat zones providing for a rich bird viewing experience.

GPS: 121° 58' 47.51" W, 42° 4' 24.03" N.

Information: BLM Klamath Falls Resource Area, 541-883-6916



Lazuli Bunting - Dave Menke photo

Odessa Ck./Shoalwater Bay/Eagle Ridge/Howard Bay



24. Odessa Creek Campground

25. Shoalwater Bay/Eagle Ridge

26. Howard Bay - No Facilities

24. Odessa Creek Campground

Habitat: Odessa Creek campground is a small (4 - 7 camp sites) Forest Service campground located along Odessa Creek, near where the creek enters Upper Klamath Lake. There are opportunities to explore the nearby marsh via canoe. The campground is in a ponderosa pine forest that borders the Odessa Creek marsh. The edge is a transition from marsh to willow/aspens to ponderosa pine forest providing for an interesting variety of bird species.

Look for: Wood Duck, Green Heron, several woodpeckers and warbler species, nuthatches, Brown Creeper and Red Crossbill.

Directions: From Klamath Falls,

OR, 20 mi W on Hwy. 140, turn N on FS 3639 to Odessa Creek Campground.

GPS: 122° 3' 6.93" W, 42° 25' 49.49" N.

Information: Fremont-Winema National Forests, 541-885-3400 or 541-883-6714.

25. Shoalwater Bay / Eagle Ridge

Habitat: A large natural marsh with surrounding uplands bordered on the east by a ponderosa pine forest. The marsh provides nesting, feeding and resting habitat for waterfowl and marsh birds. The surrounding adjacent pine forest sustains multiple bald eagle nest sites. There is a hiking trail which extends to the tip of Eagle Ridge which provides a breathtaking overview of Upper Klamath Lake.

Klamath Co. maintains a primitive campground. This road is not maintained during the winter.

Look for: Black Tern, Bald Eagle, grebes, waterfowl, White-headed Woodpecker, several warbler species, Western Tanager and Mountain Bluebird.

Directions: Travel 16 mi N of Klamath Falls on Hwy. 140. 1/2 mi past MP 53, turn N (R from if coming from the S) onto an improved gravel road. Travel about one mi, staying to the R at an intersection. Turn R, travel about 100 yards, and turn L onto the road to Shoalwater Bay and Eagle Ridge. Continue around the southern tip of the marsh then N approximately 2.5 mi to the county park. There is a seasonal road closure on the upper road during bald eagle nesting and rearing.

GPS: 121° 57' 24.83" W, 42° 24' 15.25" N.

Information: Discover Klamath, 800-445-6728

26. Howard Bay

Habitat: Nearby flooded farmland around a small bay bordered by woodland (mixed coniferous forest/oaks) and riparian habitats (willows). A mile-long gated dirt road (Geary Canal Road) along the bay allows for undisturbed viewing of quite a variety

of birds in this unique combination of habitats. Because of the low elevation here, the hardwood trees leaf out early. The emergence of midges from the nearby bay make this site one of the best places to see early spring neotropical migrants (usually with a peak the first two weeks in May). Further uphill, hiking away from the bay, leads to Bear Wallow (a seasonally flooded wetland) in a partially logged forest.

Look for: Clark's, Western and Red-necked Grebes, diving ducks, Caspian and Forster's Terns, chickadees, wrens, warblers, Bullock's Oriole, and Black-headed Grosbeak.

Directions: Travel N on Hwy. 140 N of Klamath Falls for 12 mi; you will see the bay on your L and Upper Klamath Lake on the R. When you cross the bridge over the Wocus drainage canal, immediately pull off the road to your L into a gravel parking area. **Do NOT block the gate as you park.** This area is private property which you are visiting with their permission, and they request that you respect their private land and do not litter.

GPS: 121° 56' 32.03" W, 42° 18' 45.72" N.

Information: Discover Klamath, 800-445-6728



Redhead and Canvasback ducks - Dave Menke photo

Moore Park/Putnam's Point/Link River Nature Trail



27. Moore Park 

28. Birding by Boat - No Facilities

29. Putnam's Point 

30. Link River Nature Trail 

27. Moore Park

Habitat: Inside Moore Park, the habitat transitions from juniper-sage brush land to pine forest. Putnam's Point and Moore Park Marina offer good viewing into the southern end of Upper Klamath Lake. This city park is adjacent to Putnam's Point Park, which is across from the northern end of the Link River Trail. The upper roads (which have been closed to vehicle traffic) and a nature trail provide good access to the more remote areas, with great birding and views of Upper Klamath Lake and Crater Lake from this 540 acre park.

Look for: Turkey Vulture, Mountain Quail, Red-breasted Sapsucker, flycatchers, vireos, Juniper/Oak Titmouse, Bald Eagle, Blue-gray

Gnatcatcher, kinglets, Bullock's Oriole, Black-headed Grosbeak, Bushtit, Spotted Towhee, American and Lesser Goldfinches, chickadees, and sparrows.

Directions: From Hwy. 97 take the Oregon Ave. off-ramp and proceed W. on Oregon Ave. which turns into Lakeshore Dr. After crossing the Link River Bridge you can turn into Putnam's Point Park or continue on around the corner to Moore Park. Access from Hwy. 140 W can also be made at the western end of Lakeshore Drive.

GPS: 121° 48' 58.16" W, 42° 14' 2.30" N.

Information: City of Klamath Falls Parks and Recreation Dept., 541-883-5351

28. Birding by Boat

Habitat: Some of the best habitat on Upper Klamath Lake is only accessible by boat, as much of the shoreline is private or is inaccessible. Extensive marsh and tule beds as well as timbered shoreline provide good cover. Hank's Marsh and the Upper Klamath Canoe Trail are especially productive. Upper Klamath Lake is considered one of the finest lakes for sailing in the Northwest. Remote anchorages are ideal for birding. Canoe trails are found in several wetland fringes of the Upper Klamath Lake.

Boat ramps are located in convenient proximity to many good birding sites around Upper Klamath and Agency Lake. Commercial marinas with fuel and rentals are available in Klamath Falls, Lake of the Woods, Rocky Point, Agency Lake and Williamson River.

Look for: American White Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, dabbling and diving ducks, herons, egrets, terns, and grebes. Warblers, Marsh Wren, blackbirds and a host of other riparian and marsh species are observed along the shoreline

and marsh locations.

Directions: From Hwy. 97 take the Oregon Ave. off-ramp and proceed W. to Lakeshore Dr. After crossing the Link River Bridge, turn into the Moore Park Public Marina. Access from Hwy. 140 W can also be made at the western end of Lakeshore Dr.

GPS: 121° 48' 46.93" W, 42° 14' 10.46" N.

Information: Discover Klamath, 800-445-6728

29. Putnam's Point Park

Habitat: Located at the southern end of Upper Klamath Lake off of Lakeshore Dr. in Klamath Falls. This city park is adjacent to Moore Park and is across from the north end of the Link River Trail.

Putnam's Point is probably the best and most reliable location in the Klamath Basin to observe dancing Western and Clark's Grebes. Late April through mid-May is the best time to observe this annual ritual.

Look for: Common Loon (rare), Horned and Eared Grebes, Common and Barrow's Goldeneyes, Common and Hooded Mergansers, Canvasback, Redhead,

Ring-necked Duck, Bufflehead, Ring-billed, Bonaparte's and California Gulls and rarer species. Trees often provide feeding or roosting habitat for Black-crowned Night-Heron, warblers, chickadees, Bushtit and both kinglet species.

Directions: From Hwy. 97 take the Oregon Ave. off-ramp and proceed W to Lakeshore Dr. After crossing the Link River Bridge you can turn into Putnam's Point Park or continue around the corner to Moore Park. Access from Hwy. 140 W can also be made at the western end of Lakeshore Dr.

GPS: 121° 48' 29.20" W, 42° 14' 19.16" N.

Information: City of Klamath Falls Parks and Recreation Dept., 541-883-5351

30. Link River Trail

Habitat: The trail is bordered by both riparian habitat and an arid hillside (a juniper-sage brushland habitat similar to that of Moore Park which parallels the trail on its west side). The Link River Trail is about one and a half miles long. The trail follows the river in a cut canyon that connects Upper Klamath Lake with Lake Ewauna (see site #31).

During the spring and fall just about

any bird that migrates through the Klamath Basin could turn up along or in the river including species that use water and riparian habitats. Many birds also visit the river corridor in the morning and evening, going to and from Upper Klamath Lake and the basin below.

Look for: Black-crowned Night-Heron, Hooded Merganser, Barrow's Goldeneye, Western Kingbird, warblers, swallows, and sparrows; Bewick's Wren, Black-headed Grosbeak, Spotted Towhee, Juniper/Oak Titmouse and Bullock's Oriole.

Directions: Parking is available in Veteran's Park at the S end of downtown Klamath Falls. Walk W across the Main St. Bridge over Link River. Keep to the R side of the road passing in front of the Favell Museum. Immediately after passing the museum's parking lot, turn N and proceed up the gravel road and along the river to the trail entrance. You can also access the trail from Lakeshore Dr. opposite Putnam's Point Park.

GPS: 121° 47' 33.65" W, 42° 13' 11.86" N.

Information: Discover Klamath, 800-445-6728



Yellow-headed Blackbird - Dave Menke photo



Green Heron in flight - Terry Henderson photo



Klamath Wingwaters Lake Ewauna Nature Trail



31. Klamath Wingwaters Lake Ewauna Nature Trail - No Facilities
Veterans Park Full Services Available in Klamath Falls

31. Klamath Wingwaters Lake Ewauna Nature Trail

Habitat: The trail adjacent to Lake Ewauna features ponds, wetland, riparian and upland habitat.

Look for: An 80-foot pine snag called the "Eagle Perch" attracts Bald Eagle, Osprey, other hawks, herons, Double-crested Cormorant, and songbirds. Other birds seen from the trails include Clark's and Western Grebes, Barrow's

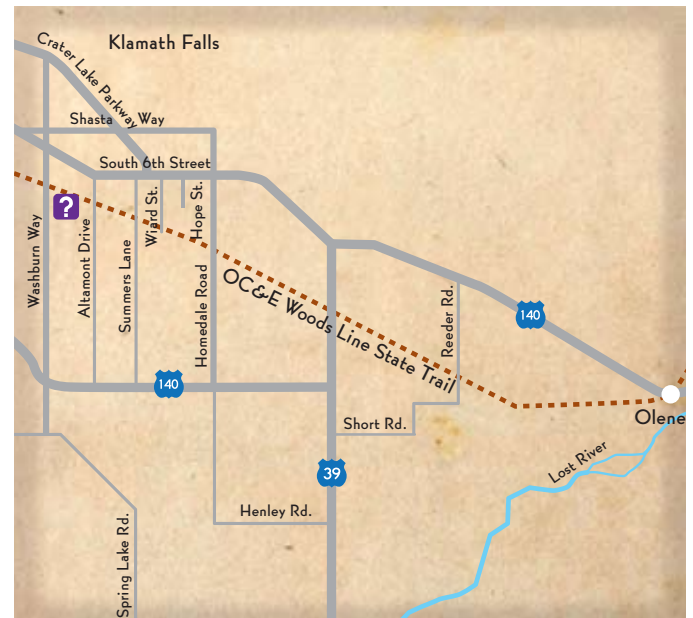
Goldeneye, Common Merganser, terns, gulls, warblers, Yellow-headed Blackbird, sparrows, and shorebirds.

Directions: Parking is available in Veterans Park at the S end of Downtown Klamath Falls. Walk across the Main Street Bridge over Link River; and then follow the trail S along the W side of Lake Ewauna.

GPS: 121° 47' 29.62" W, 42° 13' 10.92" N.

Information: Discover Klamath, 800-445-6728

OC&E Woods Line State Trail - Klamath Falls to Olene



32. OC&E Woods Line State Trail Full Services Available in Klamath Falls

32. OC&E Woods Line State Trail – Klamath Falls to Olene

Habitat: This site is one of two segments of the non-motorized trail, operated by the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Dept. identified as a Klamath Basin Birding Trail site (see also #47). In the urban portions a mixture of residential trees, brush, and grasses are found along the trail. Much of the trail runs parallel to a large irrigation canal with riparian vegetation, including willow, cottonwood and patches of cattail. Outside the urban portion of the trail some rural agricultural areas and scattered areas of juniper and pine are to be found. Just beyond Olene, the Lost River is visible from the trail providing some interesting birding opportunities.

Look for: warblers, sparrows, ducks, geese, and Bullock's Oriole.

Directions: In Klamath Falls, the beginning of the trail is accessible from a parking area one block E of Washburn Way off Crosby St. A second access point is available at W Ward Park located at W Ward and Hope St. in the suburbs E of Klamath Falls. Another trailhead is about a mile south of the Klamath Community College on Hwy. 39 near the 39 and Hwy. 140 junction. There is a trailhead at Reeder Rd. 1.5 miles S of Hwy. 140E. This 7.5 mi paved section of the trail ends at Olene on Hwy. 140.

GPS: 121° 45' 25.02" W, 42° 12' 18.52" N.

Information: Collier Memorial State Park, 541-783-2471

BIRDING TIP

Drink before you're thirsty, eat before you're hungry. You will better withstand longer days in the field or on the road if you stay fueled and hydrated. Take snacks and water along with you on a hike to keep your observation skills sharp; keep them in the car for times you are miles from town.



Wilson's Snipe - Dave Menke photo

Klamath State Wildlife Area, Miller Island Unit



33. Miller Island Unit 
Midland 

33. Klamath State Wildlife Area, Miller Island Unit

Habitat: Habitat varies from developed agricultural land to seasonal and permanent wetlands. Of the 2400 acres, approximately 1200 are either seasonal or permanent wetlands.

Look for: Bald Eagle, Rough-legged Hawk, Northern Harrier and other raptors, Sandhill Crane, herons, egrets, many duck species, American Avocet, Black-necked Stilt, and Yellow-headed Blackbird. The Miller Island Unit is a prime staging area in the late winter and early spring for migrating Ross's, Snow, and White-fronted Geese.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, drive S on Hwy. 97, travel 0.8 mi. S of MP 279. Turn W (R) onto Miller

Island Rd. From the S, drive N from the state line on Hwy. 97 to MP 280. Continue 0.2 mi N of MP 280. Turn left (W) at Miller Island Rd. The wildlife area begins after you cross the railroad tracks on Miller Island Road.

GPS: 121° 47' 53.25" W, 42° 9' 18.64" N.

Information: Klamath State Wildlife Area, 541-883-5734



American Avocet - Dave Menke photo

Bear Valley National Wildlife Refuge/Township Road



34. Bear Valley National Wildlife Refuge - No Facilities
Refuge closed to entry - View area from Bear Valley Road

35. Township Road - No Facilities - Services available in Worden & Midland

34. Bear Valley National Wildlife Refuge

Habitat: Timber transitions from mixed juniper and pines at the lower elevations of the Refuge to mixed ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir at higher elevations.

Look for: Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle, Common Raven, Rough-legged and Red-tailed Hawks. The late-winter Bald Eagle fly-out, which is most impressive in mid-February, occurs at and shortly following first-light each morning.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, travel S on Hwy. 97, past Worden and turn W (R) on the Keno-Worden Rd. Immediately after crossing the railroad tracks turn L on the gravel, all-weather road. Park on N side of road only. You can turn

around on Wild Cow Rd. The late winter flyout may be observed from the road approximately two miles from this intersection. The Refuge is not open to public entry, but winter flyouts of Bald Eagle and other raptors are visible from the road into Bear Valley.

GPS: 121° 53' 18.60" W, 42° 2' 35.52" N.

Information: Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges, 530-667-2231

35. Township Road

Habitat: Open agricultural lands along the N edge of Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge. This area can provide some exciting birding opportunities particularly during the winter months when the number of raptors increases dramatically. When agricultural fields are flooded

along this route, large numbers of Bald Eagles and other raptors may congregate in a single field. As flooding progresses thousands of Tundra Swans may also be found in this area (late fall, winter, and early spring months).

Look for: Tundra Swan, Snow, Ross's and White-fronted Geese, Northern Harrier, Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle, Common Raven, Rough-legged, Swainson's, and Ferruginous Hawks, Prairie Falcon, Horned Lark, McCowan's and

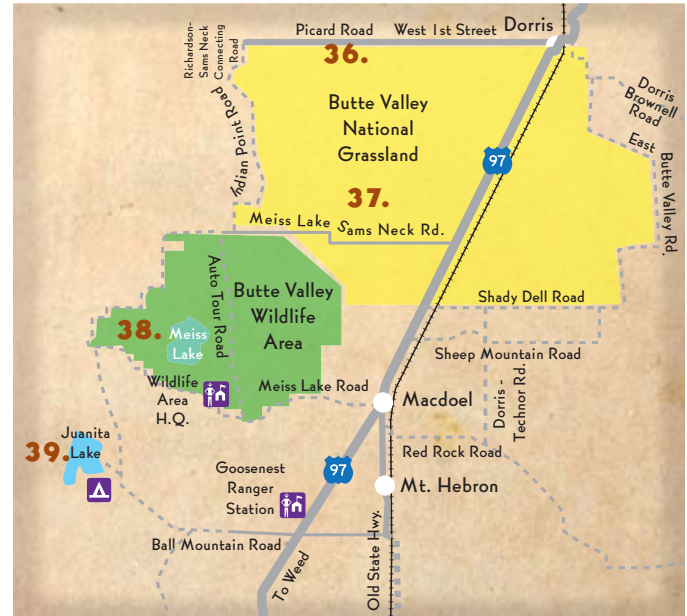
Lapland Longspurs and Snow Bunting.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, travel S 18 mi on Hwy. 97, past Worden and turn E (left) on the first road past the grain elevators. This is Township Rd., which extends 7.5 mi to the E where it intersects Lower Lake Rd.

GPS: 121° 51' 19.41" W, 42° 2' 15.00" N

Information: Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges, 530-667-2231

Butte Valley/Picard Road



36. Butte Valley/Picard Road - Facilities at Dorris

37. Butte Valley National Grassland

38. Butte Valley Wildlife Area

39. Juanita Lake

36. Butte Valley/Picard Road

Habitat: Butte Valley is well-known for its excellent raptor viewing, but there are many other attractions besides raptors. Pronghorn can be seen in large groups in winter and are seen in smaller, widely scattered groups the rest of the year. Birding in the Butte Valley is enhanced by the plethora of places available to stop and observe wildlife. Much of Butte Valley is farmland, primarily alfalfa, strawberries, onions and potatoes. Non-farm habitats include junipers, which are mixed in with sagebrush and grasslands.

Look for: Bald and Golden Eagles, Prairie Falcon, Swainson's, Ferruginous and Red-tailed Hawks. Passerine species include

Loggerhead and Northern Shrike, Lazuli Bunting and Chipping, Lark, Savannah and Brewer's Sparrows. A good raptor viewing area is the Shady Dell/Sheep Mountain Rd. area located E of Hwy. 97. From the state line, Shady Dell Rd. is less than 10 mi S on Hwy. 97. Turn L (E) at the National Grassland sign. When you come to the irrigated fields, check for raptors.

Sheep Mountain Rd. is the next road to the S and can be reached by either Dorris-Technor Rd. or Macdoel-Dorris Rd. Raptor viewing is also good on the western side of Hwy. 97 from Meiss Lake Rd. or the other farm roads to the S.

Directions: From Hwy. 97 at the California/Oregon state line drive approximately 3 mi S to First and



Bald Eagle - Terry Henderson photo

Main St. in Dorris. Take First St. W for 5 mi. First St. becomes Picard Rd. After passing the cemetery, the next 2 miles are very good raptor viewing.

GPS: 121° 54' 53.54" W, 41° 57' 57.53" N.

Information: Goosenest Ranger District, 530-398-4391, Butte Valley Wildlife Area, 530-398-4627

37. Butte Valley National Grassland

Habitat: Located in California between the communities of Dorris and Macdoel, the 18,425 acre Butte Valley National Grassland is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Habitat includes sagebrush, rabbit brush, juniper and grasses.

Look for: Sage Thrasher, Brewer's & Lark Sparrows and Horned Lark. Nesting raptors include Golden Eagle, Red-tailed and Swainson's Hawks. In recent years Ferruginous

Hawk have successfully nested.

Directions: From Hwy. 97 at the California/Oregon state line travel S 7.5 mi to Meiss Lake/Sams Neck Rd. Go W 1.75 mi to the red cinder road that traverses the grassland N and S. Go either L or R on the cinder road. Other roads in the grassland may not be well-maintained.

GPS: 121° 0' 47.11" W, 41° 54' 27.42" N.

Information: Goosenest Ranger District, 530-398-4391

38. Butte Valley Wildlife Area /Meiss Lake

Habitat: The varied habitat includes 4,000 acre Meiss Lake as well as other wetlands, croplands, grasslands and woodlands.

Look for: Ross's Goose, Tundra Swan, a variety of dabbling ducks, Bald Eagle, Rough-legged Hawk, Wilson's Phalarope, Wilson's Snipe,

Northern Shrike as well as various shorebirds and swallows during migration.

Directions: From Hwy. 97 at the California/Oregon state line, travel 13 mi S on Hwy. 97 to Meiss Lake Rd., which is not to be confused with the Meiss Lake/Sams Neck Rd. to the N, turn W (R) and travel 3 mi to the tour route entrance located on the R.

GPS: 122° 2' 1.25" W, 41° 49' 52.83" N.

Information: Butte Valley Wildlife Area, 530-398-4627

39. Juanita Lake

Habitat: At 5,100 feet elevation, access to Juanita Lake and campground is closed in winter to all but snowmobiles, snowshoes and cross-country skiing. Usually the roads are open by April with the well-maintained campground of 23 sites opening in May. Habitats include mixed pine and fir forest

with a band of willows and other shrubs along the lake edge.

Look for: Bald Eagle and Osprey (both nesting), Ring-necked Duck, Sooty Grouse, White-headed Woodpecker, three nuthatch species, Brown Creeper, Wilson's, Orange-crowned, Hermit, Black-throated Gray, Nashville and MacGillivray's Warblers.

Directions: Travel 17.6 mi S on Hwy. 97 from the Oregon-California state line to West Ball Mountain Rd. Proceed W 2.7 mi to the fork in the road. Turn R on the paved road 3.8 mi to its end. Turn left and go .2 mi to the campground. There is a 1.5 mi paved trail that circles the lake, giving good access to birders. The area just below the dam can be very productive.

GPS: 122° 10' 0.64" W, 41° 48' 35.40" N.

Information: Goosenest Ranger District, 530-398-4391



Nashville Warbler - Dave Menke photo



Common Nighthawk - Dave Menke photo



Orr Lake



40. Orr Lake **Rough Road - High Clearance Vehicles Only**

40. Orr Lake

Habitat: The Gooseneck Ranger District (Klamath National Forest) maintains a small campground and day use area at the lake. A boat launch and vault toilet are located on site. There is a hiking trail on the opposite side of the lake. The lake has limited cattail vegetation but abundant water lilies, open marsh, ponderosa pine forest, riparian willows and aspen. Mt. Shasta provides an exquisite background for the lake when the water lilies are in bloom.

Look for: Canada Goose, Clark's Nutcracker, Steller's Jay, Mountain Chickadee, Yellow-rumped Warbler (and other warbler species), Red-breasted, White-breasted and Pygmy Nuthatches, Song Sparrow.

Directions: From Hwy. 97 at the California-Oregon state line drive S

approximately 26 mi to the Tennant/Bray turnoff. Travel E 5 mi and turn L toward Bray. Go another 2 mi and just before entering Bray, turn L and cross the railroad tracks. Continue on the main gravel road another 2 mi to the campground and day use area.

GPS: 121° 59' 47.24" W, 41° 39' 41.11" N.

Information: Gooseneck Ranger District, 530-398-4391



BIRDING TIP

Watch the sun. At a given site, position yourself so the sun is shining at your back. This will help you avoid staring at confusing silhouettes and will allow you to better enjoy the full colors of the many bird species that occur in the Klamath Basin.

Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge



41. Lower Klamath NWR **Tour Route**
Worden
Merrill

41. Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge

Without question, Lower Klamath Refuge provides the most abundant and diverse opportunities to observe raptors, waterfowl, marsh species and shorebirds of any single location in the Klamath Basin.

Habitat: A mix of shallow freshwater marshes, open water, grass and sagebrush uplands, and crop lands. A marked 10 MI graveled auto-tour allows visitors year-round access to great wildlife viewing opportunities.

Look for: Bald Eagle and other raptors, all species of water and marsh birds found in the Klamath Basin, American White Pelican, American Bittern, White-faced Ibis, Snowy Egret, Merlin, Peregrine Falcon, Great Horned, Long-eared and Short-eared Owls, Long-billed

Dowitcher, Sandhill Crane, Long-billed Curlew, Willet, Yellow-headed and Tricolored Blackbirds and Marsh Wren. Lower Klamath Refuge including the White Lake unit and the Oregon Straits unit (see map) is among the best locations in the Klamath Basin - find rare waterfowl, shorebird and raptor species.



Violet-green Swallow - Dave Menke photo

The Refuge has a number of photo blinds that are strategically situated for early morning photography. Reserve blinds at the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center on Hill Road (see Site #42).

Directions: A good starting point for the area is the junction of Hwy. 97 and Hwy. 161 (Stateline Rd.) Traveling E along Hwy. 161 (Stateline Rd.), there are many wildlife viewing

opportunities. (To be legal and safe, be sure to pull well off the road when you stop!) The tour route entrance is 9.8 mi E of Hwy. 97. Coming from Klamath Falls, OR travel S 25 mi to the California State line and turn E (left) on Hwy 161.

GPS: 121° 53' 29.44" W, 41° 0' 2.13" N.

Information: Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges, 530-667-2231



Rough-legged Hawk - Dave Menke photo



Say's Phoebe - Howard West photo

Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge



42. Tule Lake NWR
 Tulelake
 Merrill

42. Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge

Habitat: Mostly open water and leased crop lands. There are adjacent uplands including cliffs. A large marsh area with some interesting birding potential has recently been developed at the southeast corner of the Refuge visible on the Lava Beds Road. An interesting mix of neotropical migrant and resident passerine species can be observed in the scattered trees in the upland areas along Hill Road.

A twenty mile auto tour route, paved or graveled all weather road, allows wildlife observation throughout the year.

Look for: Large goose flocks (Snow, Ross's and White-fronted geese) during migration, Western

and Clark's Grebes, ducks, herons, egrets, hawks, eagles and swallows, Barn Owl, Loggerhead and Northern Shrikes, Spotted and California Towhees, Canyon and Rock Wrens, Townsend's Solitaire, Oak/Juniper Titmouse and White-crowned and Golden-crowned Sparrows. Some rarer species including Black Phoebe, White-throated Sparrow and Northern Mockingbird, California Towhee and Calliope Hummingbird occasionally show up at the visitor center feeder.

The Visitor Center provides feeder viewing from inside the Center and access to Sheepy Ridge Trail and the Discovery Marsh Trail. Also, visitors may obtain updated information about recent bird sightings and reserve photo blinds. The center is open both weekdays and weekends.



Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuge



44. Clear Lake NWR - No Facilities - Refuge Closed to Entry

Facilities at Tulelake, Alturas and Merrill

44. Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuge

Habitat: On the drive to Clear Lake Refuge many interesting bird species may be observed in juniper/sagebrush habitats. Clear Lake is surrounded by sagebrush intermixed with grasslands and scattered juniper. The Refuge and surrounding areas are populated by sagebrush-adapted species. Small islands in the lake support nesting colonies of American White Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, gulls and terns. The Refuge is not open to public entry but wildlife are visible from the road along the south edge of the Refuge. During wet spring periods an impressive array of wildflowers may be found in the vicinity of Clear Lake Refuge.

Look for: Terns, Common Nighthawk, Gray and Ash-throated Flycatchers, Loggerhead Shrike, Horned Lark, Juniper/Oak Titmouse, Mountain Bluebird, Rock Wren, Sage Thrasher, Brewer's, Sage and Lark Sparrows.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, take Hwy. 39/139 SE approximately 40 mi to Forest Service/County Road 136, and travel approximately 10 mi E to the Refuge.

GPS: 121° 10' 11.70" W, 41° 48' 1.59" N.

Information: Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges, 530-667-2231



American White Pelican - Terry Henderson photo

Big Springs Park/Gerber Recreation Area



45. Big Springs Park

46. Gerber Reservoir

Bonanza

45. Big Springs Park

Habitat: The Lost River runs along one side of Big Springs Park with a natural spring bubbling up within its boundaries. Tree species present include cottonwood, willow, pine, elm, and aspen. A small island is located across the river from the park.

Look for: Cinnamon Teal, Spotted Sandpiper, American White Pelican, American Goldfinch, Spotted Towhee, Bullock's Oriole, and Lesser Goldfinch. Look for several warbler species in the riparian vegetation.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, take Hwy. 140 E for 20 mi to Dairy and turn R on Hwy. 70 at Dairy. Proceed 6 mi to Bonanza. The park is located in downtown Bonanza at

the corner of Hwy. 70 and E Langell Valley Rd., across from the Bonanza General Store and Bonanza Business Center.

GPS: 121° 29' 25.59" W, 42° 11' 54.85" N.

Information: Discover Klamath, 800-445-6728

46. Gerber Recreation Area

Habitat: Covering hundreds of acres, the area includes ponderosa pine forests, open lava-strewn grasslands, juniper shrub-steppe, and rocky outcroppings which provide shelter for birds of prey and mountain lions alike. Laced with small streams, creeks and reservoirs, riparian zones provide habitat for a variety of birds.

The diversity of this rugged

and remote area offers unique opportunities to see many types of birds and other wildlife. Two developed campgrounds and several primitive campsites make this area an excellent destination for a weekend jaunt.

Look for: Bald Eagle (nesting), Golden Eagle, Prairie Falcon, Osprey, Common Poorwill, Red-breasted Sapsucker, Gray and Ash-throated Flycatchers, Pinyon Jay, Sage, Chipping, Lark and Brewer's Sparrow, Pine Siskin, Mountain

Bluebird, and Townsend's Solitaire.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, take Hwy. 140 E to Dairy. Turn R, traveling on Hwy. 70 to Bonanza. From Bonanza, continue E on E Langell Valley Rd. for 11 mi. Turn L on Gerber Rd; the intersection is at a sharp 90 degree curve. Travel 8.5 mi to the entrance to the Gerber Campgrounds.

GPS: 121° 7' 16.07" W, 42° 12' 4.36" N.

Information: BLM-Klamath Falls Resource Area, 541-883-6916



Sage Thrasher - Dave Menke photo



Black-crowned Night-Heron - Terry Henderson photo

OC&E Woods Line State Trail - Olene to Bly



47. OC&E Woods Line State Trail - Olene to Bly

Bonanza

Bly

Sprague River

Beatty

Dairy

47. OC&E Woods Line State Trail (Olene to Bly)

Habitat: About 56 miles of unpaved trail run from Olene to the small town of Bly. An additional 34-mile spur called the Woods Line connects near Beatty, and travels N to the Sycan Marsh area. This linear trail runs through a mix of agricultural land, sagebrush/juniper habitats intermixed with grassland and ponderosa pine and other conifers. Near Olene, the trail provides views into riparian areas of the Lost River (see #32)

Look for: Juniper/Oak Titmouse, Townsend's Solitaire, Mountain Bluebird, Spotted Towhee, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Western Tanager, Black-headed Grosbeak.

Sycan Marsh may provide opportunities to see Sandhill Cranes as well as a variety of shorebirds and waterfowl particularly during the spring and summer months.

Directions: From Klamath Falls, take Hwy. 140 to the unincorporated community of Olene. A number of other trail access points are available including access areas with parking at the Switchback Trailhead near the community of Sprague River, at the Sycan Shops near Beatty and the town of Bly (along Hwy. 140 E of Klamath Falls).

GPS: 121° 14' 34.91" W, 42° 26' 45.61" N. (121° 37' 28.65" W, 42° 10' 38.25" N)

Information: Collier Memorial State Park, 541-783-2471



Viewing Wildlife in the Klamath Basin

The Klamath Basin offers excellent, year-round wildlife observation opportunities. Binoculars, a spotting scope, and wildlife viewing guides will enhance your viewing experience. Staying in your vehicle, when practical, will increase your observation opportunities and reduce disturbance to wildlife.

Birds

The Klamath Basin is internationally renowned for its great abundance and diversity of bird life. Of special interest are the large concentrations of waterfowl during spring and fall migratory periods. Peak numbers generally occur in early November and late March or April. Klamath Basin wetlands are among the most prolific waterfowl and marsh bird production areas in the Pacific Northwest. During the spring and summer, large numbers of waterfowl and other water bird young can be viewed. The Klamath Basin is also host to the largest concentration of wintering bald eagles in the contiguous United States. Some years more than 1,000 of these majestic birds are present with most daytime use occurring at Tule Lake and Lower Klamath Refuges.

The following lists contain 278 regularly occurring bird species. Another 76 casual and accidental species are shown on a separate list. The checklists were prepared in accordance with the latest edition of the American Ornithologists' Union Checklist of North American Birds (44th Supplement) in cooperation with several Klamath Basin birding authorities.

The sighting likelihood of a bird may vary within a season. The chance of observing each bird on this list represents the highest chance of seeing the species within that season. **Updated 1/20/10.**

Seasons

Sp - Spring March - May F - Fall September - November
S - Summer June - August W - Winter December - February

Sighting Likelihood

- Very common, often in large numbers; sighting likelihood excellent in appropriate habitat
- Commonly observed; sighting likelihood good in appropriate habitat
- △ Uncommonly observed; sighting likelihood fair in appropriate habitat
- ▲ Rarely observed; unlikely to be seen even in appropriate habitat
- ▣ Species listed as endangered or threatened
- ◎ Birds on the Casual and Accidental List that have been observed a few times the past 25 years
- Additional data needed to determine if one or both these species are present in the Klamath Basin

Bold = Birds known to breed in the Klamath Basin



White-faced Ibis - Dave Menke photo

Species	Season	Locations
LOONS	Sp S F W	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Loon	▲ — ▲ —	Upper Klamath Lake
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Loon	△ — △ ▲	12,13,27,31,37,41,42
GREBES	Sp S F W	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pied-billed Grebe	● ● ● ●	3,17,33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Horned Grebe	△ — △ ▲	15,16,17,13,27,29,37
<input type="checkbox"/> Red-necked Grebe	△ △ △ —	17
<input type="checkbox"/> Eared Grebe	● ○ ○ △	1,26,31,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Grebe	● ○ ○ ▲	1,17,13,27,29,30,37,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Clark's Grebe	● ● ● ▲	1,17,27,29,30,31,41,42
PELICANS	Sp S F W	
<input type="checkbox"/> American White Pelican	● ○ ○ ▲	13,15,16,17,30,37,41,42,44
CORMORANTS	Sp S F W	
<input type="checkbox"/> Double-crested Cormorant	● ○ ○ ▲	30,31,33,37,41,42,44
BITTERNs, HERONS and EGRETS	Sp S F W	
<input type="checkbox"/> American Bittern	△ △ △ ▲	17,24,33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Least Bittern	▲ ▲ — —	17,24,41
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Blue Heron	● ● ● △	10,30,33,39,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Egret	● ● ● ▲	13,15,16,17,33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Snowy Egret	△ ● ● —	27,29,33,35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Egret	▲ ▲ ▲ —	35,41
<input type="checkbox"/> Green Heron	△ △ △ —	13,24,27,29,30,31,41
<input type="checkbox"/> Black-crowned Night-Heron	● ● ● △	13,24,30,33,41,42
IBIS	Sp S F W	
<input type="checkbox"/> White-faced Ibis	● ● △ ▲	12,33,35,41,42
AMERICAN VULTURES	Sp S F W	
<input type="checkbox"/> Turkey Vulture	△ △ △ —	Widespread
SWANS, GEESE and DUCKS	Sp S F W	
<input type="checkbox"/> Greater White-fronted Goose	○ ▲ ○ ●	33,35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Emperor Goose	▲ — ▲ —	35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Snow Goose	○ ▲ ○ ●	33,35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Ross's Goose	○ ▲ ○ ●	33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Cackling Goose	△ — △ △	41,42
<input type="checkbox"/> Canada Goose	○ ● ○ ●	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/> Brant	▲ — ▲ —	41,42



Ring-necked Duck - Terry Henderson photo



Gadwall and duckling - Dave Menke photo

<input type="checkbox"/>	Tundra Swan	● ▲ ● ○	33,35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trumpeter Swan	▲ — ▲ ▲	35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wood Duck	△ △ △ ▲	7,10,14,15,16,17,33,41
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gadwall	● ● ○ △	16,17,33,35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurasian Wigeon	△ — △ △	35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	American Wigeon	○ △ ○ ●	33,35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mallard	○ ● ○ ●	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blue-winged Teal	△ △ △ —	33,35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cinnamon Teal	● ○ ● ▲	3,25,33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Shoveler	○ ● ○ ●	16,17,33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Pintail	○ ● ○ ●	33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Green-winged Teal	● △ ○ △	33,39,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Canvasback	● △ ● △	13,27,31,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Redhead	● ● ● △	33,35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ring-necked Duck	△ △ △ △	3,25,27,29,39,31,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Greater Scaup	▲ — ▲ ▲	27,31,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lesser Scaup	● △ ● ●	13,16,17,27,31,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Surf Scoter	— — ▲ —	13,27,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	White-winged Scoter	— — ▲ ▲	13,27,29,30,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-tailed Duck	▲ — ▲ ▲	27,29,30,31,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bufflehead	● △ ● △	26,27,31,33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Goldeneye	● — △ ●	26,30,31,33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Barrow's Goldeneye	△ ▲ △ △	1,26,27,29,30,31,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hooded Merganser	△ ▲ △ △	1,13,16,27,29,30,31,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Merganser	● ▲ ● ●	1,13,30,31,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-breasted Merganser	▲ — ▲ ▲	1,31,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ruddy Duck	○ ● ○ ●	13,31,33,41,42

OSPREY	Sp S F W	
<input type="checkbox"/> Osprey	△ △ △ —	3,10,15,16,17,19,22,37,46

HAWKS, KITES,

HARRIERS and EAGLES

<input type="checkbox"/>	White-tailed Kite	▲ — ▲ ▲	41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bald Eagle	● △ △ ○	3,16,17,25,30,31,33,34,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Harrier	● ● ● ○	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	△ △ △ △	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooper's Hawk	△ △ △ △	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Goshawk	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	2,9,19,43
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-shouldered Hawk	△ △ △ △	29,30,33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Swainson's Hawk	△ △ △ —	35,39,41,42,46
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-tailed Hawk	○ ○ ○ ○	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ferruginous Hawk	▲ ▲ △ △	35,39,42,46

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rough-legged Hawk	△ — ● ●	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Golden Eagle	△ △ △ △	Widespread
FALCONS			
<input type="checkbox"/>	American Kestrel	● ● ● ●	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Merlin	△ — △ △	8,33,41,42,46
<input type="checkbox"/>	Peregrine Falcon	△ ▲ △ △	2,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prairie Falcon	△ △ △ △	35,39,41,42,46

PARTRIDGES and PHEASANTS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Chukar	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	33
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ring-necked Pheasant	● ● ● ●	33,41,42

GROUSE

<input type="checkbox"/>	Ruffed Grouse	△ △ △ △	2,7,9,14,15,16,17
<input type="checkbox"/>	Greater Sage-Grouse	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sooty Grouse	△ △ △ △	3,14,15,16,17,18,39

TURKEYS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Wild Turkey	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	22
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QUAIL

<input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain Quail	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	27,22,23,39
<input type="checkbox"/>	California Quail	○ ○ ○ ○	22,30,41,42,43



Eared Grebe Family - Terry Henderson photo

- Very common
- Commonly observed
- △ Uncommonly observed
- ▲ Rarely observed

- Bold** = Birds known to breed in the Klamath Basin
- Species listed as endangered or threatened
- Birds on the Casual and Accidental List
- Additional data needed



Mountain Bluebird
- Dave Menke photo



Ruddy Duck
- Dave Menke Photo



Northern Pintail
- Dave Menke photo



Ring-necked Pheasant
- Terry Henderson photo

RAILS and COOTS

- Yellow Rail**
 Virginia Rail
 Sora
 American Coot

Sp	S	F	W	
▲	▲	—	—	3,8,15,16,17,24
△	△	△	▲	7,17,24,33,41,42
△	△	△	▲	7,17,33,41,42
○	○	○	●	Widespread

CRANES

- Sandhill Crane**

Sp	S	F	W	
△	△	△	▲	3,19,33,41,42,46

PLOVERS

- Black-bellied Plover
 American Golden Plover
 Snowy Plover
 Semipalmated Plover
 Killdeer

Sp	S	F	W	
△	▲	△	—	33,35,39,41
▲	—	▲	—	33,35,41
▲	▲	▲	—	41,42
△	▲	△	—	41
●	●	●	△	Widespread

STILTS and AVOCETS

- Black-necked Stilt**
 American Avocet

Sp	S	F	W	
●	●	△	—	33,41,42
●	●	●	▲	33,41,42

SNIPES, SANDPIPERS
and OTHER SHOREBIRDS

- Greater Yellowlegs
 Lesser Yellowlegs
 Solitary Sandpiper
 Willet
 Spotted Sandpiper
 Whimbrel
 Long-billed Curlew
 Marbled Godwit
 Ruddy Turnstone
 Red Knot
 Sanderling
 Semipalmated Sandpiper
 Western Sandpiper
 Least Sandpiper
 Baird's Sandpiper
 Pectoral Sandpiper
 Dunlin
 Short-billed Dowitcher
 Long-billed Dowitcher
 Wilson's Snipe

Sp	S	F	W	
●	△	●	▲	33,35,41,42
△	△	△	—	33,35,41,42
▲	—	▲	—	30,33
●	●	△	—	33,35,39,41,42
△	△	△	—	30,31,41,42
▲	▲	▲	—	35,41
△	△	△	—	3,35,41,42
△	—	△	—	35,41,42
▲	—	▲	—	33,41,42
▲	—	—	—	33,41,42
▲	▲	▲	—	41
●	—	▲	—	33,41
○	●	○	—	33,41,42
○	●	○	—	33,41,42
△	▲	△	—	33,41,42
▲	△	△	—	33,41,42
●	▲	▲	▲	33,35,41,42
●	▲	▲	—	33,41,42
●	●	●	—	33,39,41,42
△	△	△	▲	3,7,8,16,33,39,41,42

- Wilson's Phalarope**
 Red-necked Phalarope

●	●	△	—	3,7,8,33,41,42
△	△	△	—	3,33,41,42

GULLS and TERNS

- Franklin's Gull**
 Bonaparte's Gull
 Mew Gull
 Ring-billed Gull
 California Gull
 Herring Gull
 Thayer's Gull
 Glaucous-winged Gull
 Caspian Tern
 Common Tern
 Forster's Tern
 Black Tern

Sp	S	F	W	
△	△	▲	—	41,42
●	△	●	▲	28,29,30,31,41,42
—	—	—	▲	31
●	○	○	●	13,31,33,41,42
●	●	●	△	13,31,33,41,42
△	—	△	△	31,41,42
—	—	▲	▲	31
—	—	▲	▲	31
●	●	△	—	30,31,33,37,41,42
—	—	▲	—	41,42
●	●	●	—	15,16,17,13,31,37,41,42
●	●	△	—	3,15,16,17,13,25,37,41,42, 44

DOVES and PIGEONS

- Rock Pigeon**
 Eurasian Collared-Dove
 Mourning Dove

Sp	S	F	W	
●	●	●	●	Widespread
●	●	●	●	
●	●	●	△	Widespread

OWLS

- Barn Owl**
 Flammulated Owl

Sp	S	F	W	
●	●	●	●	33,41,42,43
▲	▲	—	—	9,39,43



Red-tailed Hawk - Dave Menke photo



Merlin - Dave Menke photo

- Very common
● Commonly observed
△ Uncommonly observed
▲ Rarely observed

- Bold** = Birds known to breed in the Klamath Basin
 Species listed as endangered or threatened
● Birds on the Casual and Accidental List
○ Additional data needed



Osprey - Dave Menke photo



Virginia Rail - Dave Menke photo

<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Screech Owl	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	3,6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Great Horned Owl	● ● ● ●	3,7,19,33,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Pygmy-Owl	△ △ △ △	3,7,9,14,19,22,39,42,43,46
<input type="checkbox"/>	Burrowing Owl	▲ ▲ ▲ —	42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spotted Owl □	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	14,18,19
<input type="checkbox"/>	Barred Owl	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	14,18
<input type="checkbox"/>	Great Gray Owl	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	3,7,8,19,25,29
<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-eared Owl	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	7,8,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Short-eared Owl	△ △ △ △	33,35,41,42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Saw-whet Owl	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	3,9,14,19,22,39,42,43
NIGHTHAWK and POORWILLS			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Nighthawk	Sp S F W	△ ● ● — 7,8,18,19,42,43,44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Poorwill	△ △ △ —	6,22,23,39
SWIFTS			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vaux's Swift	Sp S F W	△ △ △ — 9,14,19,22,23
<input type="checkbox"/>	White-throated Swift	▲ ▲ — —	42
HUMMINGBIRDS			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-chinned Hummingbird	Sp S F W	▲ ▲ — — Feeder Reports
<input type="checkbox"/>	Anna's Hummingbird	△ △ △ —	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calliope Hummingbird	△ △ — —	3,9,18,13,29,23,43
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rufous Hummingbird	△ ● △ —	9,13,18,23,42,43
KINGFISHERS			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Belted Kingfisher	Sp S F W	△ △ △ △ 13,15,16,17,30,22,41,42
WOODPECKERS			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lewis's Woodpecker	Sp S F W	▲ ▲ △ — 3,8,13,25,22
<input type="checkbox"/>	Acorn Woodpecker	△ △ △ △	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	Williamson's Sapsucker	△ △ △ △	2,3,7,9,14,18,24,25,29
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-naped Sapsucker	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	3,7,8,9,24,29
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-breasted Sapsucker	△ △ △ ▲	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Downy Woodpecker	△ △ △ △	3,14,19,24,26,29,30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hairy Woodpecker	△ △ △ △	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	White-headed Woodpecker	△ △ △ ▲	2,3,7,8,14,24,25,29,23,39
<input type="checkbox"/>	American Three-toed Woodpecker	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-backed Woodpecker	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	18,2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Flicker	● ● ● ●	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pileated Woodpecker	△ △ △ △	9,14,15,16,17,18,19,24,39

FLYCATCHERS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	Sp S F W	△ △ △ — 2,3,15,16,17,18,29,30,39
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Wood-Pewee	● ● △ —	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Willow Flycatcher	△ △ △ —	7,14
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hammond's Flycatcher	△ △ ▲ —	9,14,18,19,29,39
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gray Flycatcher	△ △ △ —	3,44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dusky Flycatcher	△ △ ▲ —	3,9,14,18,29,23,39
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pacific-slope/Cordilleran Flycatcher ○	△ △ ▲ —	2,3,8,14
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black Phoebe	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Say's Phoebe	● △ ● ▲	39,42,43,44,46
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ash-throated Flycatcher	△ △ △ —	22,42,43,44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Kingbird	● ● △ —	Widespread

SHRIKES

<input type="checkbox"/>	Loggerhead Shrike	Sp S F W	● ● ● △ 35,41,42,43,44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Shrike	▲ — △ △	3,7,11,39,41,42

VIREOS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Cassin's Vireo	Sp S F W	△ △ △ — 3,6,7,14,29,23,39
<input type="checkbox"/>	Warbling Vireo	● ● △ —	3,7,18,24,29

JAYS, MAGPIES,

RAVENS and CROWS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Gray Jay	Sp S F W	△ △ △ △ 2,3,9,18,19,29
<input type="checkbox"/>	Steller's Jay	● ● ● ●	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Scrub Jay	● ● ● ●	22,27,30,42,43,44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pinyon Jay	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	38,43,46,44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clark's Nutcracker	△ △ △ △	2,3,7,18,29,43



Horned Lark - Dave Menke photo



Bonaparte's Gull - Terry Henderson photo

- Very common
- Commonly observed
- △ Uncommonly observed
- ▲ Rarely observed

- Bold** = Birds known to breed in the Klamath Basin
- Species listed as endangered or threatened
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- Additional data needed



Great Gray Owl - Dave Menke photo



Rufous Hummingbird - Dave Menke photo

- Black-billed Magpie** ● ● ● ● Widespread
- American Crow ▲ ▲ ▲ — 22,41,42
- Common Raven** ○ ○ ○ ○ Widespread

- LARKS
- Horned Lark** Sp S F W ● ● ● ● Widespread

- MARTINS and SWALLOWS
- Purple Martin** ▲ ▲ ▲ — 18,43
 - Tree Swallow** ● ● ● — Widespread
 - Violet-green Swallow** △ △ △ — 2,7,8,22,43
 - Northern Rough-winged Swallow** △ △ △ — Widespread
 - Bank Swallow** △ △ △ — 13,35,41
 - Cliff Swallow** ○ ○ △ — Widespread
 - Barn Swallow** ● ● ● — Widespread

- CHICKADEES and TITMICE
- Black-capped Chickadee** △ △ △ △ 8,29,30
 - Mountain Chickadee** ● ● ● ● Widespread
 - Chestnut-backed Chickadee** △ △ △ △ 2,9,14,15,16,17,18,29
 - Oak/Juniper Titmouse** ○ △ △ △ △ 22,27,43,44

- BUSHTITS
- Bushtit** Sp S F W △ △ △ △ 22,27,30,41,43

- NUTHATCHES
- Red-breasted Nuthatch** ● ● ● △ 3,6,18,19,23,24,29,39
 - White-breasted Nuthatch** △ △ △ △ 3,8,22,24,29,39
 - Pygmy Nuthatch** △ △ △ △ 3,7,8,24,25,27,29,43

- CREEPERS
- Brown Creeper** Sp S F W △ △ △ △ Widespread

- WRENS
- Rock Wren** △ △ △ ▲ 23,42,43,44
 - Canyon Wren** △ △ △ △ 13,22,42,43
 - Bewick's Wren** ● ● ● ● 27,30,41,42,43
 - House Wren** △ △ △ — Widespread
 - Winter Wren** △ △ △ △ 8,9,26,30,39
 - Marsh Wren** ● ● ● △ 16,17,33,41,42

- DIPPERS
- American Dipper** Sp S F W ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ 2,9,22

- KINGLETS
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** Sp S F W ● ● ● ● Widespread
 - Ruby-crowned Kinglet** ● ▲ ● △ Widespread

- GNATCATCHERS
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** Sp S F W △ △ — — 13,43

- THRUSHES, BLUEBIRDS and SOLITAIRES
- Western Bluebird** SP S F W △ ▲ △ △ 7,36,43
 - Mountain Bluebird** △ ▲ △ △ 2,3,7,8,10,18,25,37,42,43,44
 - Townsend's Solitaire** △ △ ● ● Widespread
 - Swainson's Thrush** ▲ ▲ ▲ — 14
 - Hermit Thrush** △ △ △ ▲ Widespread
 - American Robin** ○ ○ ○ ○ Widespread
 - Varied Thrush** ▲ — ▲ ▲ 3,6,7,27,29

- WRENTIT
- Wrentit** SP S F W ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ 22

- MOCKINGBIRDS and THRASHERS
- Northern Mockingbird** SP S F W ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ 30,42



Lewis's Woodpecker



Red-breasted Sapsucker



Western Wood-Pee-wee - Dave Menke photos

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Western Scrub Jay



Purple Finch - Dave Menke photos

Sage Thrasher △ △ △ ▲ 36,37,41,43,44,46

STARLINGS

European Starling ○ ○ ○ ○ Widespread

PIPITS

American Pipit △ — △ ▲ 8,33,35,36,42

WAXWINGS

Bohemian Waxwing ▲ — ▲ ▲
 Cedar Waxwing △ △ △ ▲ Widespread

WOOD WARBLERS

Orange-crowned Warbler ● ● ● — Widespread
 Nashville Warbler ● ● △ — Widespread
 Yellow Warbler ○ ○ △ — Widespread
 Yellow-rumped Warbler ● ● ● ▲ Widespread
 Black-throated Gray Warbler ▲ ▲ ▲ — 27,23,39
 Townsend's Warbler △ — △ — 7,14,23,39
 Hermit Warbler ● ● △ — 1,2,14,15,16,17,18,19,39
 MacGillivray's Warbler ● ● △ — 1,6,9,14,15,16,17,18,22,39
 Common Yellowthroat △ △ △ — 17,25,33,41,42
 Wilson's Warbler ● ● △ — 9,14,17,39,42
 Yellow-breasted Chat ▲ — — — 22

TANAGERS

Western Tanager ● ● △ — Widespread

**TOWHEES, SPARROWS
and BUNTINGS**

Green-tailed Towhee △ △ ▲ — 6,18,13,23,43,44
 Spotted Towhee ● ● ● △ Widespread
 California Towhee △ △ △ △ 22,27,30,42,43
 American Tree Sparrow ▲ — ▲ ▲ 33,42
 Chipping Sparrow △ △ △ — Widespread
 Brewer's Sparrow △ △ △ — 30,37,39,41,43,44
 Vesper Sparrow △ △ △ — 37,39,43,44,46
 Lark Sparrow △ △ △ — 35,37,39,43,44,46
 Black-throated Sparrow ▲ ▲ — — 43
 Sage Sparrow ▲ ▲ — — 44
 Savannah Sparrow ● ● ● △ Widespread
 Fox Sparrow △ △ △ ▲ 14,13,23,39

Song Sparrow ● ● ● ● Widespread
 Lincoln's Sparrow △ △ △ ▲ 2,9,18
 White-throated Sparrow ▲ — ▲ ▲ 42
 Harris's Sparrow ▲ — ▲ ▲
 White-crowned Sparrow ● — ● △ Widespread
 Golden-crowned Sparrow ● — ● △ Widespread
 Dark-eyed Junco ● ● ● ● Widespread
 Lapland Longspur ▲ — — ▲ 35,41,42
 Snow Bunting — — ▲ ▲ 3,35,41,42

GROSBEAKS

Black-headed Grosbeak ● ● △ — Widespread
 Lazuli Bunting △ △ △ — 14,18,22,30,36,39,43

**BLACKBIRDS, MEADOWLARKS
and ORIOLES**

Red-winged Blackbird ○ ○ ○ ○ Widespread
 Tricolored Blackbird ● ● △ ▲ 12,33,41,42
 Western Meadowlark ● ● ● ● Widespread
 Yellow-headed Blackbird ● ● ● ● 3,17,31,33,41,42
 Brewer's Blackbird ○ ○ ○ ● Widespread
 Great-tailed Grackle ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲



Marsh Wren - Dave Menke photo



Townsend's Solitaire - Dave Menke photo

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Cedar Waxwing - Dave Menke photo

- Brown-headed Cowbird** ● ● ● ▲ Widespread
- Bullock's Oriole** ● ● △ — 8,12,13,27,30,41,42,43

FINCHES

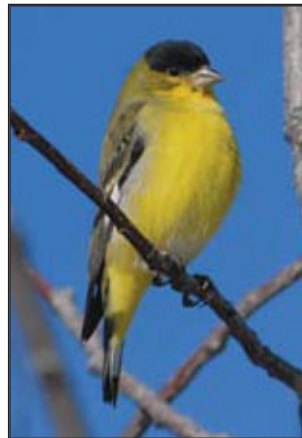
	Sp	S	F	W	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	—	—	—	▲	1,2
<input type="checkbox"/> Purple Finch	△	△	△	△	9,23,27,30,39
<input type="checkbox"/> Cassin's Finch	△	△	△	△	6,9,18,24,27,43
<input type="checkbox"/> House Finch	○	○	○	○	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/> Red Crossbill	△	△	△	△	2,7,17,18,19,24,43
<input type="checkbox"/> Pine Siskin	△	△	△	△	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesser Goldfinch	△	△	△	△	22,27,30,39
<input type="checkbox"/> American Goldfinch	△	△	△	△	Widespread
<input type="checkbox"/> Evening Grosbeak	△	△	△	△	6,9,14,18,19,43

HOUSE SPARROWS

	Sp	S	F	W	
<input type="checkbox"/> House Sparrow	○	○	○	○	Widespread



Tricolored Blackbird - Dave Menke photo



Lesser Goldfinch - Dave Menke photo

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- △ Uncommonly observed
- ▲ Rarely observed

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Casual and Accidental Bird Species

This separate list of birds indicates species which are extremely rare to the point of not being observed every year in the Klamath Basin. Any observation of a species on this list should be thoroughly documented to be considered a valid sighting. To view and post observations of unusual bird sightings in the Upper Klamath Basin go to: <http://groups.google.com/groups/klamathbasinbirdnews> Species on the casual/accidental list which are highlighted with the ● symbol have been observed only a few times in the past 25 years and their reappearance in the Klamath Basin in the future should be considered problematic.

- Red-throated Loon
- Yellow-billed Loon
- Brown Pelican
- Little Blue Heron
- Whooper Swan
- Garganey
- Baikal Teal
- Tufted Duck
- Harlequin Duck
- Gyrfalcon
- Common Moorhen
- Wandering Tattler
- Upland Sandpiper
- Hudsonian Godwit
- Black Turnstone
- White-rumped Sandpiper
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
- Curlew Sandpiper
- Stilt Sandpiper
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper
- Ruff
- Red Phalarope
- Parasitic Jaeger
- Long-tailed Jaeger
- Laughing Gull
- Heermann's Gull
- Western Gull
- Glaucous Gull
- Sabine's Gull
- Arctic Tern
- Band-tailed Pigeon
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo
- Snowy Owl
- Boreal Owl
- Black Swift
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird
- Costa's Hummingbird
- Broad-tailed Hummingbird
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
- Least Flycatcher
- Eastern Phoebe
- Eastern Kingbird
- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
- Plumbeous Vireo
- Hutton's Vireo
- Red-eyed Vireo
- Blue Jay
- Gray Catbird
- Brown Thrasher
- Tennessee Warbler
- Virginia's Warbler
- Northern Parula
- Chestnut-sided Warbler
- Bay-breasted Wabler
- Black-throated Green Warbler
- Blackpoll Warbler
- Black-and-white Warbler
- American Redstart
- Prothonotary Warbler
- Ovenbird
- Northern Waterthrush
- Hooded Warbler
- Black-chinned Sparrow
- Lark Bunting
- Grasshopper Sparrow
- Swamp Sparrow
- McCown's Longspur
- Chestnut-collared Longspur
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak
- Indigo Bunting
- Bobolink
- Hooded Oriole
- Pine Grosbeak
- White-winged Crossbill
- Common Redpoll
- Lawrence's Goldfinch

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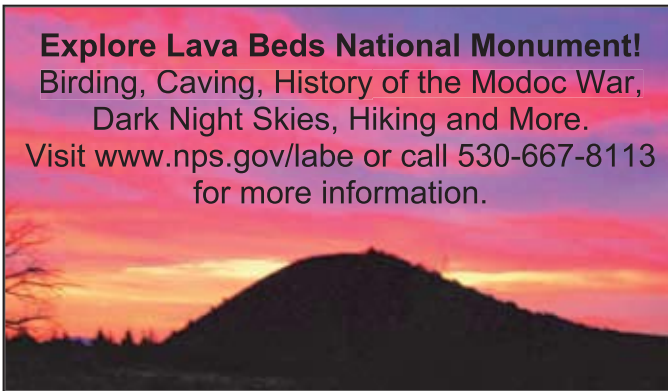
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- To all the sponsors, Klamath Wingwatchers, Inc., Smith Bates Printing and staff, Klamath County Tourism Grant Committee, Klamath County Commissioners, and public and private partners for making this new publication possible. We could not have done this without your tremendous support!
- To you, the visitor to the Klamath Basin Birding Trail. Thank you for visiting our special region-wide refuge for birds and people. Be sure to use our website www.klamathbirdingtrails.com to plan your trip, also contact Discover Klamath for information on lodging and services 800-445-6728, www.discoverklamath.com. To help you have a better visitor experience we have updated our maps, and have site signs installed at almost all birding sites (pictured above).
- A very special Thank You to Central Cascades Geotourism Project Advisory Committee, Travel Oregon, National Geographic Society's Central Cascades Geotourism Mapguide, www.thecentralscades.com for including the Klamath Basin Birding Trail on the map!
- Klamath Wingwatchers, Inc. and the Klamath Basin Birding Trail Working Group would like to thank the following agencies and organizations listed on the following pages.

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Acknowledgements:

Special thanks to Klamath County
Tourism Grant Program for making the
production and printing of this brochure
possible.

**Special thanks
to these Project Contributors:**

Brochure Committee:
Dave Menke, Harry Vincett, Charlotte
Kissling, Julie Van Moorhem, Scott
Senter, Ken Hay and The Klamath
Wingwatcher's Board.

Educational Materials:
Klamath Bird Observatory staff - John
Alexander, Melissa Pitkin, and Ashley
Dayer. Lindsey Lyons, OSU Ext. Office.

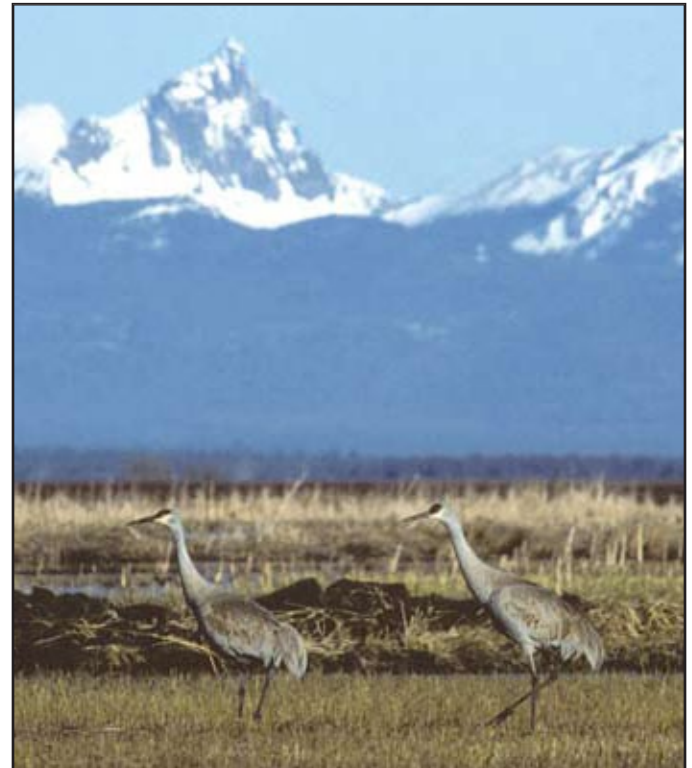
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Tundra Swans with a rare Whooper Swan (right) on the Lower Klamath Refuge - Dave Menke photo



A pair of Sandhill Cranes on the Klamath Marsh Refuge - Dave Menke photo



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Safety Issues and Required Passes

Fees and Passes

Some birding trail sites require possession of a pass and charge a nominal fee to obtain one to use the area. Passes can be purchased at most Forest Service Offices, State Park Visitor Centers and at the individual sites. If your visit is short, it is best to purchase a single day use pass. For extended visits, consider the following passes:

Northwest Forest Pass – an annual pass honored at all National Forest sites and trail heads in Oregon and Washington.

Annual interagency passes, interagency senior passes and interagency access passes are honored at federal recreation areas which charge entry fees.

Oregon State Park Pass – a 12 or 24 month pass that provides access to all fee-based Oregon State Park facilities.

Safety Tips

- Drive cautiously! Many National Forest roads are single-lane, gravel-surfaced, and require low speeds.
- If possible, carry a cellular phone with external antenna in case of back-road emergencies or vehicle failure.
- Lock your vehicle at all parking areas regardless of how safe they appear.
- Always remember to carry water and drink plenty of water to prevent dehydration.

Using the Maps

This guide features the birds and habitats of the KBBT as well as other natural and cultural points of interest. The trail includes 47 sites of interest (see the map on pages 8-49). This map indicates the main roads that will guide you between sites. We recommend you use a detailed road map in conjunction with our maps and directions to assist you in getting to Birding Trail sites off the main road. National Forest maps can be purchased through your local U.S. Forest Service office or at <http://www.fs.fed.us/maps/>.

Site Descriptions and Maps





















Each site description contains directions on how to get to the site, plus information on land ownership or management, types of habitat, birds to look for, and other unique aspects of the site. Services and facilities symbols below each map indicate some services and/or facilities at or near the site. GPS coordinates for each site are included for your convenience. Please note that services, facilities and site information may change at any time.

Abbreviations:

Co = County Road
 Dr = Drive
 Ave = Avenue
 St = Street
 Hwy = Highway
 NF = National Forest
 RD = Ranger District

N, S, E, W = North, South, East, West
 L, R = Left, Right
 Rd = Road
 MP = Mile Post
 FS = Forest Service Road
 mi = Miles

Map Symbols

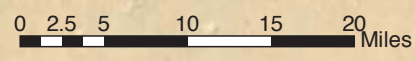
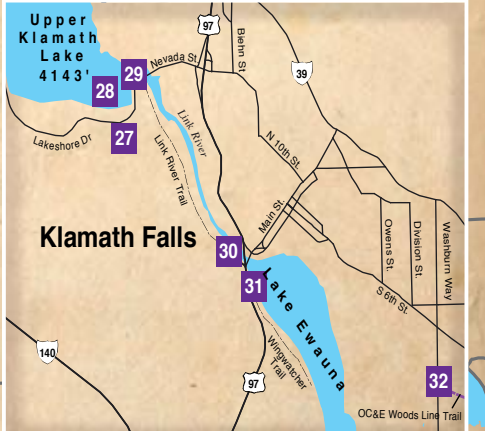
 Bicycle Trail	 Boat Ramp	 Camping
 Canoeing	 Drinking Water	 Food
 Groceries	 Gasoline	 Disabled Access
 Hiking Trail	 Horseback Riding	 Information
 Interpretive Trail	 Interpretive Auto Trail	 Lodging
 Picnic Area	 Ranger Station	 Rest Rooms
 Telephone	 Trailer Sites	





KLAMATH BASIN BIRDING TRAIL

For more information about each site visit www.klamathbirdingtrails.com



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

- ▲ Mountain
- Communities
- Reststops
- ~ Rivers
- Sites
- ~ Lakes
- - - OC&E Trail
- ~ Roads
- ~ Oregon Cascades Birding Trail
- National Wildlife Refuges and State Wildlife Areas
- National Parks and Monuments
- National Grasslands

Created by William C. Morgan
Environmental Sciences Program
Oregon Institute of Technology

\$2.00



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