North American Bird Bander

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2007

Abstracts from WBBA's 2007 Annual Meeting

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Bank. Highlights included two Laysan Albatrosses, followed very closely by sightings of a few Blue Whales. The boat picked up a Yellow-rumped Warbler who hitched a ride back to the mainland at the end of the trip. Other field trips included one to Hawk Hill (Golden Gate Raptor Observatory) and North Bay wetland sites, and a banding demonstration at Muddy Hollow, one of PRBO's long-term monitoring sites in Point Reyes National Seashore.

The 2007 Annual Meeting of the Western Bird Banding Association was a success thanks to meeting chairs Diana Humple and Geoff Guepel and our host organization, the PRBO Conservation Science. Many thanks to Ms. Humple and to PRBO's staff and interns, who put on a great event.

John D. Alexander, WBBA President and Klamath Bird Observatory Executive Director

ABSTRACTS FROM WBBA'S 2007 ANNUAL MEETING PAPERS

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF A SALT-MARSH SONG SPARROW: TRACKING INDIVIDUALLY MARKED BIRDS THROUGH THE YEARS. Parvaneh Abbaspour (pabbaspour@prbo.org) – PRBO Conservation Science, Mark P. Herzog, Nadav Nur, Christine A. Howell

Since 1996 PRBO has monitored, and individually color-marked, Salt-marsh Song Sparrows in the tidal marshes of the San Francisco Bay. Study plots were established at two remnant marshes: China Camp State Park in San Pablo Bay, home to the endemic sub-species *Melospiza melodia samuelis*, and Benicia State Recreation Area, in Suisun Bay, home to the endemic sub-species *M. m. maxillaris*. Plots were surveyed intensively during the breeding season, (Mar-Jul). Song Sparrows encountered on the plots were spot-mapped to determine territory boundaries and efforts were made to locate nests. Nestlings in monitored nests were color banded. We recorded the identity and location of marked birds subsequently encountered in the field. Twice a season we made efforts to locate color-marked birds that dispersed beyond the boundaries of our study plots. Based on 12 years of data, we explore some of the demographic patterns that have occurred within and among individuals.

APPLICATIONS FOR BIRD BANDING STATION NETWORKS. John Alexander (jda@klamathbird.org)– Klamath Bird Observatory / Prescott College, Keith W. Larson, Robert I Frey, C. John Ralph.

As we continue to build the Landbird Monitoring Network of the Americas (LaMNA), we are developing visualization applications for the analysis of banding data collected at constant-effort banding stations. Using data from a network of banding stations in the Upper Klamath Basin of southern Oregon, we will demonstrate various examples. We will demonstrate how visualization applications can be used for understanding life history patterns and estimating population trends. By comparing visualizations of data from groups of stations, we will explore emergent patterns that provide landscape-level insights during the breeding, dispersal and migration seasons. The analysis applications presented are proto-types of products that will be made available to LaMNA cooperators through the Avian Knowledge Network.

HUMMINGBIRD MONITORING IN THE SIERRA FOOTHILLS. Rita R. Colwell (rcolwell@sbcglobal.net)

Results from three seasons of hummingbird banding (2004-2006) for the Hummingbird Monitoring Network (HMN) at a site in the Sierra foothills. HMN is a network of banding stations which monitor hummingbirds at various elevations and habitat types to evaluate breeding, migration, movement patterns, diversity and abundance patterns. Banding at the Sierra site took place one day every two weeks using HMN standardized protocol. Comparisons of data for the three years is presented, including species diversity, timing of molt for hatching-year birds versus after-hatching-year birds, and fat deposition, particularly in Anna's Hummingbirds.

THE EFFECT OF CONSTANT-EFFORT MIST-NETTING ON SONG SPARROW AND WRENTIT BREEDING SUCCESS. Scott Jennings (sjennings @prbo.org) – PRBO Conservation Science , Tom Gardali, Nat Seavy

Constant-effort mist netting is used widely to survey bird populations during the breeding season; however, little is known about what effect such efforts have on breeding success. As part of a long-term monitoring project at the Palomarin

Field Station, daily nest success (DNS) of Song Sparrows and Wrentits was compared between nests which were within 100 m of mist nets run daily (Palo), within 100 m of mist nets run weekly (Uppers), and greater than 200 m from any mist nets (no nets). Within these three groups, DNS was also compared between nests that had at least one parent caught during the breeding season (Mar-Aug) and those nests in which neither parent was caught during the breeding season. We found no significant difference between the DNS of nests located in any of the distance categories. We also found no difference in the DNS, within each distance category, between those nests with at least one parent caught during the breeding season and those with neither parent caught. These data suggest that constant effort mist netting operations run at both a daily frequency and a weekly frequency have little to no effect on bird breeding success.

BANDING, CLIMATE, AND MIGRATION CONNECTIVITY. Phil Nott (pnott@birdpop.org) – The Institute for Bird Populations

Effective conservation of Neotropical migrants requires consideration of habitat health in both wintering and breeding habitats, and the influences of increasingly variable weather patterns. Long-term landbird banding data enable us to model those influences in both time and space and thus better understand the life cycle processes that lead to population variation. Analyses of Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) data (1992-2003), the Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) dataset, and various climate indices have identified strong relationships between environmental conditions and landbird demographics; including reproductive success of landbirds breeding in the Pacific Northwest, reproductive success and survival rates among Painted Buntings in Texas, and body condition/reproductive success among Wood Thrush populations of the Blue Mountains and Central Hardwood Bird Conservation Region. For Neotropical migrants, an inspection of the spatial variation of non-breeding season relationships seems useful in resolving migration connectivity (i.e., identifying where local populations overwinter and the critical timing of environmental stressors).

MIST-NETTING WITH THE PUBLIC. Melissa Pitkin (mpitkin@prbo.org) – PRBO Conservation Science

Directly involving the public in scientific monitoring and research bridges the gap between scientists and the public. In addition to providing valuable scientific information on bird populations, mist netting presents a unique opportunity to demonstrate science-in-action to a wide variety of audiences. To facilitate this opportunity, the manual *Mist Netting with the Public: A Guide for Communicating Science Through Bird Banding Demonstrations*, has been published. Recommendations in the manual are based on feedback from 25 organizations that band birds in North America. Results from the survey of these organizations will be presented and compared with past efforts to quantify and facilitate education programs in conjunction with mist netting. In addition, this paper will go over some of the educational resources available to facilitate education at bird banding stations.

PATTERNS OF MOLT, STOPOVER ECOLOGY, AND HABITAT REQUIREMENTS FOR MOLT MIGRANTS IN WESTERN NORTH AMERICA. Peter Pyle (ppyle@birdpop.org) – The Institute for Bird Populations, Gabriel David, Mary Chambers

Many North American landbirds, among a number of bird species of conservation concern, leave their breeding grounds and migrate to discrete locations in the "Mexican monsoon region" of southeastern Arizona and northwestern Mexico, where they stop to molt from Jul to Sep before continuing migration to their Neotropical wintering grounds. Because molting is one of the most energy-demanding events within the annual cycle of birds, the maintenance of high quality "molt-migration-stopover" habitat is critical for managing their populations. However, virtually nothing is known about these birds during this important period in their annual cycle; e.g., what species are involved and the extents of their molting ranges and habitats. Specimen evidence suggests that at least 12 western landbird species undergo molt-migrations, but these data are biased by collection effort (or lack thereof) during molting periods, and little can be gleaned from these data about habitat requirements. A survey of distributional data suggests that up to 33 additional western species may undergo molt migrations, at least in part. In

order to investigate the occurrence patterns, molting strategies, and ecology of molt migrants, and to begin to identify critical molt-migration-stopover habitat requirements, we operated 11 banding stations and conducted hundreds of area searches in the monsoon regions of southeastern Arizona, Sonora, and Sinaloa during 25 Jun-15 Sep 2007. Preliminary results from this field season (not completed at time of abstract submission) will be shared at the meeting. Our ultimate goal is to utilize this information to preserve and enhance molt-migration habitat, in order to help conserve those western North American species and populations that undergo molt migrations.

BANDING DATA IN THE AVIAN KNOWLEDGE NETWORK: OBJECTIVES, PLANS, AND CURRENT. Leo Salas (lsalas@prbo.org)– PRBO Conservation Science / Redwood Sciences Lab, C. John Ralph, Grant Ballard, Steve Kelling

Recent developments in internet technologies have accelerated and spurred the establishment and growth of networks of bird observation and banding data. The Avian Knowledge Network (AKN), an effort of several institutions, aims to act as an overarching data-integration and analysis cyber-structure. The AKN will bring together banding data and their unique values (namely, survival and productivity estimates) with finer-scale observational data and biophysical parameters into comprehensive statistical inference tools for studying bird populations. For example, a species' decline may be correlated to a set of biophysical factors; this relationship may be explained through a decline in productivity and/or survival. One of the main goals of the AKN is to provide users with data-mining and visualization tools to facilitate hypothesis generation, and to develop new statistical techniques to analyze very large, multivariate datasets to test hypotheses. Ultimately, the AKN intends to promote citizen scientist participation in a continent-wide effort to understand, monitor and manage avian populations. Underpinning this effort are open source internet tools and technologies that will be made available to all users, and which can be developed or improved upon by anyone. We will present the status of the "Banding Data Node" of the AKN, our needs for some standards, current plans and ideas regarding data mining and analyses, and how banders and banding stations can contribute to and profit from this effort.

MAPS PROGRAM UPDATE AND RECENT ADVANCES IN CAPTURE-RECAPTURE MODELING. James F. Saracco (jsaracco@birdpop. org) – The Institute for Bird Populations, David F. DeSante, J. Andrew Royle, Beth Gardner

The Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) program represents a unique resource for estimating and monitoring a variety of population parameters for more than 100 species of North American landbirds. Mist-netting and capture-recapture data from MAPS can be used to lend insight into demographic and environmental drivers of population changes and to provide direction to research and management efforts. MAPS is unique not just because of the type of data it provides, but also because of the quality of these data, which is ensured through a rigorous verification process. Here we provide an update on the status of the MAPS program in western North America and present results that highlight recent advances in the analysis of MAPS (and other spatially explicit capture-recapture) data. Among the most exciting developments is a spatial autoregressive state-space version of the Cormack-Jolly-Seber model that we used to identify spatial patterns in adult apparent survival rates for several western North American species. The basic model is quite flexible and can accommodate a variety of modifications, including incorporation of random effects, individual- and site-specific time-varying covariates, and it can also easily handle missing data (i.e., missed years of station operation). We are in the process of developing similar versions of other capture-recapture (Jolly-Seber and robust design) models, which will enable us to examine spatial patterns in adult and young population sizes, productivity, and recruitment. These analytical advances highlight the value of carefully-vetted spatially-explicit capture-recapture data (such as those provided by MAPS) to broad-scale avian monitoring and conservation efforts.

BIRDS PER 100 NET HOURS: ARE WE CORRECTING CORRECTLY? Nathaniel E. Seavy (nseavy@prbo.org) – PRBO Conservation Science, Matthew D. Gould, Thomas Gardali

For decades, the standard for reporting the number of birds captured at North American mist-

net stations has been the number of birds caught for every 100 net hours of effort. The rationale for this metric is that it corrects the number of birds captured for the amount of effort. This correction invokes a specific model, in which the number of captures increases linearly with the amount of netting effort. We propose that this model had not been tested adequately to be applied without caution. Specifically, when the number of birds available to be captured is finite (as for breeding birds) or varies dramatically through the season (as during migration), corrections that assume a linear relationship between effort and the number of captures may fail. Using data from Palomarin Field Station, we evaluated the ability of bird per 100 net hours to remove the effect of capture effort. In some cases this method was effective; but in others, especially when applied to breeding birds, it performed poorly. We encourage banders to evaluate the validity of this model and to be cautious of spurious results that may arise when the assumptions of this model are violated.

A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION OF MIST-NET-RELATED INJURIES AT THE BIG SUR ORNITHOLOGY LAB, MONTEREY COUNTY, CA. Karen Ritchie Shihadeh (karenshihadeh@ventanaws.org) – Ventana Wildlife Society, Emily Haber, Michael Tyner, Oscar Johnson, Nellie Thorngate

There is a paucity of published information on injuries and mortalities at bird banding stations across the United States. In an effort to understand and minimize injuries due to mist-netting, we examined 13 years of banding data collected at Ventana Wildlife Society's Big Sur Ornithology Lab (BSOL). Analysis of over 77,000 capture records showed that 0.84% of captured birds were injured, and there was no significant variation in injury rate over time (r^2=0.164, df =1, F=0.170). The majority of species with the highest percent injury also happened to be birds with relatively large body sizes. Over 25% of injuries were fatal predation events, while 18% were coded as wing strain. Non-predatory bird deaths and leg injuries nearly tied for the third most common injury (14% and 12%, respectively). Pearson chi-squared analysis revealed a significant association between wind speed and injury rate (P < 0.001), with injury rates occurring most frequently within Beaufort wind category 4. Injury status was independent of age (χ^2=2.66, df =1, N=65,462, P=0.103), however; wing strain was not independent of age, occurring significantly more often in hatch-year birds than in adult birds (P = 0.009). Although the overall injury rate at BSOL fell within the acceptable level of >1%, it is still important to report on and assess the type-specific breakdown of injured birds by station. Periodic station self-assessment and reporting not only prevents bird injuries but also leads to improved station management and advancement of mist-net protocol.

POPULATION DYNAMICS AND THE EFFECTS OF A DROUGHT YEAR ON RIPARIAN BREEDING BIRD POPULATIONS IN UPPER SALINAS VALLEY, CA. Nellie Thorngate (nelliethorngate @ventanaws.org) – Ventana Wildlife Society

The Salinas River is the second-longest river in California, but the avian community dynamics of the Salinas Valley riparian zone, as well as its habitat value for breeding birds, is relatively unstudied. In 2004, an avian demographic monitoring project was established at Camp Roberts California Army National Guard training facility in the upper Salinas Valley, CA, in order to detect bird species of concern in the area, to study patterns of avian abundance and diversity, and to evaluate productivity and survival of selected focal species. Breeding season data were collected at two banding sites between 2004 and 2007 using Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survival (MAPS) mark-recapture protocols. Twenty-five of the species captured (40%), including four Cal PIF riparian focal species, exhibited breeding characteristics. One species of concern, the Willow Flycatcher, was captured. I assessed species diversity at the sites and analyzed abundance, productivity, and survival of Cal PIF riparian focal species. I then evaluated differences between previous years' data and 2007, which was an extremely dry year featuring very low bird diversity and abundance, and productivity rates of 0 for most species. Results from this study highlight the need for protection and restoration of riparian habitat in the Salinas Valley in order to increase and stabilize populations of a wide variety of migrating and resident birds, including several riparian focal species, and to provide healthier, more resilient habitat during drought years.

SEASONAL ACTIVITY IN THE BIRD COMMUNITY OF THE UNDERSTORY OF RESERVA PRIVADA "TARICAYA", LOWER MADRE DE DIOS RIVER, SOUTHEAST PERU. L. Mauricio Ugarte (mugartelewis @yahoo.com) – Klamath Bird Observatory / Reserva Privada "Taricaya"

La Reserva Privada "Taricaya" is a private reserve located in the eastern margin of the lower Madre de Dios River, at an altitude of about 170 m, in the Madre de Dios Region of southeast Peru. The dynamics of seasonal activity in the birds of the under-story were investigated between Jul 2005 and May 2006 in six different habitats of varying succession that are subject to different levels of seasonal flooding. At each study site mist nets were operated following a consistent design. In total, the study involved 3108.5 mist-netting hours (1560 in the dry season and 1548.5 in the wet season). Of 91 species, 525 individuals were captured during the study (325 individuals of 71 species in the dry season and 200 individuals of 66 species in the wet season). *Pipra fascicauda* was the most frequently captured species with 89 events of either capture or recapture and its distribution encompassed all the study sites. This high capture rate reflects well-established adult territories and high dispersal rates of juveniles to varied habitats. The study demonstrates a noticeable difference (60%) between the forest communities in the dry and wet seasons; 22% of the species were not present in the dry season and 27% were not present in the wet season. Nonetheless, the quantitative analysis of similarity confirms that despite the varying between seasons community composition, species replacement in niches during each season. All the habitats that were investigated showed similarity in their respective avian communities but the bamboo stands were notably different due to their own bird community composition.

POSTERS

A TEST OF THE ACCURACY OF PRECISE-AGEING OF SONGBIRDS. Robert I. Frey – Klamath Bird Observatory, Keith W. Larson, John D. Alexander (jda@KlamathBird.org), *Presenting Author,* C. John Ralph

Recent advances in the ability to determine a precise age for landbirds have been applied to long-term monitoring efforts using banding throughout North America. Primarily, the increased understanding of plumage and molt patterns in many species has been used to distinguish birds in their second year from those in a subsequent year. The precision of demographic data is directly relevant to their usefulness in productivity and survival analyses. To the authors' knowledge, there has not been a documented examination of the accuracy of precisely-aged bird data using subsequent-year recapture data. We examined the accuracy of precise-age class determination of known-age individuals using recapture data. Data from two periods of our long-term monitoring program; 1996-2002 and 2003-2005, were examined for the level of accuracy of precisely-aged bird data and for correlation to the North American Bird Banding Offices' age-determination acceptability levels for select species. The accuracy of blind recapture precise-age determinations varied among species. The validation of the ability to determine precise-age classes benefits demographic studies and age-data collection training.

FALL MIGRATION OF NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWLS NEAR CHICO, CALIFORNIA, 2005-2006. Dawn Garcia (mel.dawn@sbcglobal.net) – CSU Chico, Jeff T. Price

Seasonal movements of the Northern Saw-whet Owl (NSWO, *Aegolius acadicus*) are relatively undocumented in the western states. Although an increase in monitoring appears to have occurred over the last several years, to our knowledge no one is monitoring this species specifically in California. In fall 2005 and 2006, we conducted a pilot project near Chico, CA, generally at Chico State University Chico's Big Chico Creek Ecological Reserve (BCCER). We monitored from Oct through Nov to determine if NSWO were using the reserve during migration. We broadcasted the primary song of the male NSWO, mist-netted, banded, and determined age and sex of each owl. We conducted 19 netting efforts each season. Nets were typically opened at dusk for two to five hours. In 2005, we captured 23 NSWO and had two recaptures. We also captured four Western Screech-Owls (WESO, *Megascops kennicottii*). On 29 Oct, we captured 10 NSWO and one WESO; all other efforts resulted in one or two NSWO. In 2006, we banded 61 birds and had six recaptures (five same season). One hatch-year

female originally banded in fall 2005, was recaptured on Oct 2006, exhibiting some site fidelity through fall migration. Captures ranged between one and six NSWO, averaging 3.2/night. We also captured two Western Screech-Owls (both recaptures), two Northern flying squirrels and four pallid bats. This spring we were awarded a student research grant to continue monitoring for a third year this fall, 2007.

AN INTERGENERIC HYBRID WARBLER (*DENDROICA* X *GEOTHLYPIS*) CAPTURED IN BIG SUR, CALIFORNIA.. Jessica Griffiths (jessicagriffiths@ventanaws.org) – Ventana Wildlife Society, Walter Messier

On 20 Sep 2006, an unusual warbler was captured in a mist net at Ventana Wildlife Society's Big Sur Ornithology Lab located in Andrew Molera State Park in Big Sur, CA. The bird was a hatch year, as determined by incomplete skull ossification. It was a drab olive green above and pale yellow below, with no streaks, wing bars, eye ring, eyeline, or other identifying marks save dark spots in the center of the undertail coverts and pale edging on all rectrices. Complete measurements were taken, including wing (60 mm), tail (39 mm), length of exposed culmen (10.51), bill length nares to tip (7.53), and wing morphology measurements. One inner and one outer rectrix were pulled and sent for genetic analysis. To determine the maternal parent, mitochondrial genes cytochrome b (cytb) and cytochrome oxidase I (COI) were PCR-amplified and DNA sequenced. To determine the paternal parent, the nuclear c-mos gene was PCR-amplified and DNA sequenced. Based on the results of the genetic analysis, the mother was determined conslusively to be a Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), while the father was determined to be either Yellow Warbler or Common Yellowthroat *(Geothlypis trichas)*. Based on the appearance and morphology of the bird, it is extremely probable that the bird was a Yellow Warbler x Common Yellowthroat hybrid. Preliminary research indicates that this may be the first reported hybridization between these two species.

TWO DECADES OF CHANGE IN A COASTAL SCRUB COMMUNITY: SONGBIRD RESPONSE TO PLANT SUCCESSION. Elizabeth Porzig – (eporzig@prbo.org) PRBO Conservation Science, with M.K. Chase, A.L. Holmes, T. Gardali, G. Ballard, G.R. Geupel, N. Nur

Bird responses to plant succession in northern California coastal scrub were studied intensively for 22 years at the Palomarin Field Station of PRBO Conservation Science, coastal Marin County, California. Our objectives were to (1) describe plant succession in coastal scrub over 22 years, (2) evaluate changes in bird species richness and community assemblage, and (3) evaluate evidence for population responses to plant succession in three coastal scrub resident birds (Wrentit [*Chamaea fasciata*], Song Sparrow [*Melospiza melodia*], White-crowned Sparrow [*Zonotrichia leucophrys*]). We report significant increases in overall shrub diversity as well as increases in both height and percent cover of Douglas Fir (*Psuedotsuga menziesii*). Changes in the avian community include declines of some early successional-associated bird species and the increase of some forest-associated species. We also report significant increases in Wrentit territory density and decreases in White-crowned Sparrow and Song Sparrow density.

THE PHOTOBOX: A COST-EFFECTIVE WAY TO ENHANCE AVIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION. Joshua Scullen (josh.scullen @gmail.com) – Ventana Wildlife Society

Over the past decade, using molt patterns to age and sex birds has become an increasingly important aspect of avian research. Photographs are important tools for teaching ornithologists about molt patterns; visual examples allow one to understand exactly what feather structure terminology, such as "narrow and tapered" or "broad and truncate" means, and to practice detecting the sometimes subtle differences in feather structure and color density that indicate age and sex. Taking a useful picture depends on environmental conditions, however; lighting needs to be adequate and the background subdued. The Photobox is a novel, cost-effective, and reliable way to produce high-quality photographs specifically concerning, but not restricted to, spread-wings and tails. The Photobox creates a standardized environment by using a fixed light source and uniform background color, allowing easy comparison between multiple images. Use of the Photobox by banding stations across the U.S. can significantly enhance the quality of training for new banders, contribute to an overall increase in the accuracy of aging and

sexing birds by molts and plumages, and could facilitate the creation of an online photographic archive for most North American birds, thus providing an important and easily accessed reference tool for banders of all levels.

Non-profit Klamath Bird Observatory Announces Endowment

Klamath Bird Observatory is pleased to announce the establishment of a Bird Monitoring and Education Endowment with a generous gift from the Baldwin Family Trust. The Baldwin Family Trust created a memorial fund in the name of Paul and Sarah Baldwin, who were passionate about bird conservation efforts. Members of the Baldwin family continue to be active bird watchers and contributors to bird conservation efforts in southern Oregon.

With a B.S. and Ph.D. from University of California at Berkeley, Paul Baldwin worked for a number of years in Hawaii, where he met Sarah. Known as an expert on Hawaiian birds, Paul specialized in the study of the Hawaiian Honeycreeper. During his 28-year tenure at Colorado State University, Paul continued to study complex ecosystems through his research on the interaction of woodpeckers and Engelmann Spruce Beetles in Rocky Mountain forests, the avian ecology of the Pawnee Grassland Biome in eastern Colorado, and other projects. Paul taught for a number of summers at the University of Montana Biological Station on Flathead Lake in western Montana. He belonged to Cooper Ornithological Society, American Ornithologists' Union and the Western Bird Banding Association. In retirement, Paul and Sarah Baldwin continued their naturalist activities for 25 years in Redwood Valley, California, developing their rural property into a small nature preserve and conducting extensive studies of plants and birds at the Boggs Lake and Anderson Marsh wetlands areas.

Klamath Bird Observatory advances bird and habitat conservation through science, education, and partnerships. The observatory conducts scientific studies to monitor and inventory bird populations, contributing towards the Partners in Flight International Bird Conservation Program's efforts to "keep common birds common." Working in the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion of southern Oregon and northern California, and beyond, Klamath Bird Observatory provides information to help federal, state, and local land managers better protect and enhance bird populations and their habitats. Klamath Bird Observatory also reaches out to local communities and schools, connecting people with science and conservation.

The Bird Monitoring and Education Endowment will allow Klamath Bird Observatory to further its bird monitoring and education activities, contributing to bird and habitat conservation for years to come.

To contribute to Klamath Bird Observatory, see wwwIlamathbird.orpfdonate. To learn more about Klamath Bird Observatory, visit http://www.klamathbird.org or call 541-201-0866.

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WBBA's 2008 Annual Meeting

The next Western Bird Banding Association meeting wil be hosted by the Idaho Bird Observatory 5-7 September in Boise, Idaho

More Information will be availble at:
http://westernbirdbanding.org