

A TRIP TO THE WEST: Grand Ground Squirrel Expedition

June 10 – 19, 2016

John and Karen Shrader

Centerville, Ohio

After a very successful trip in August 2015 to the Four Corners States (NM, AZ, CO, UT) finishing up our last chipmunks and prairie dogs for the United States, this year we decided to see how many of the ground squirrels we had left to see in the USA we could find. We turned our attention further north in the late spring of 2016 to Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. There are twenty-six species of ground squirrels in the United States and we had already found all but seven of them. This trip was designed to see six of the remaining seven in the ten days we could devote to finding these interesting mammals. (The Wyoming Ground Squirrel is further east in Montana and Wyoming, and we didn't want to spend two days driving well out of the way to try to find that one – we decided to make a separate trip later for that squirrel.)

We flew into Boise, Idaho, and then drove over two thousand miles from southwestern / west-central Idaho to southeast / south-central Washington to northwest Oregon, where we flew out of Portland, Oregon for home. We spent about 66 hours in our rental SUV which also served as a blind and allowed us access to some areas we couldn't have gone with a standard car. We allowed the most time in the Boise area, because of the abundance of ground squirrels there, but ended up spending an equal amount of time on the southwestern flank of Mt. Hood in Oregon. For our six target ground squirrels, we built a schedule that allowed a late afternoon and the next morning to try to find each of them.

In order to make it from Dayton, Ohio to Boise, Idaho in one day on our favorite airline, American Airlines, we had two connections. Some storms between Dayton and Chicago caused us an hour delay leaving Dayton and made for an incredibly tight connection to our next flight to Phoenix. We literally made it by two minutes – they actually held the plane for us! – and once we arrived, they quickly slammed the door shut and we were off! Our connection through Phoenix to Boise was on time, which was a very good thing since we had plans to look for a least one of the ground squirrels on our first day.

After checking into our hotel (Hilton Garden Inn in Eagle along the Boise River, a beautiful location and perfect base for exploring the area) we headed north to Emmett and drove Van Dussen Rd., north of Emmett. The first three or four miles north of the junction of Van Dussen Rd. and Idaho 52 is a well-known and excellent place to find the Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus brunneus endemicus*.) The Idaho Ground Squirrel is an endemic mammal of Idaho, and it is threatened by extensive habitat destruction. The southern form is found only in Gem, Payette, and Washington counties in Idaho. It did not take us long to find the first one, and we ended up counting 32 of them during our 2 ½ hours driving along that section of the



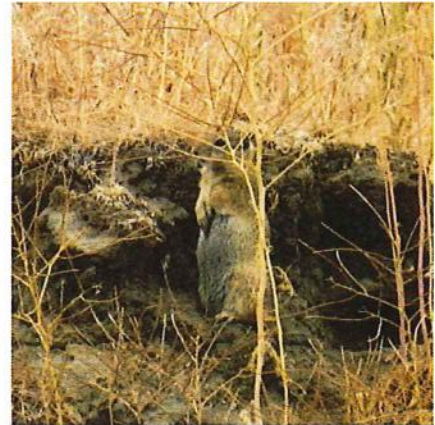
road repeatedly. There were burrows on the hillside west of the road in the sage brush habitat, and burrows right along the berm of the road on the east side next to fields full of alfalfa. We saw the most squirrels where there were fields of alfalfa, and it appeared that the squirrels were using the fields to feed. They ran repeatedly across the road in front of our car. On one of our later trips back along the road, we actually came across a freshly killed



Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel on the road, which gave us the opportunity to

study the animal up close. During our time there, there were a number of ranchers in big pickup trucks zooming back and forth along the road, but overall, there was fairly light traffic – apparently just the people who live out there

in hills use the road. For fun we drove all the way to Big Flat Rd but did not see any other squirrels.



Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel



Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel subspecies (species?) vary in size as well as subtle coloration, with the Northern being more reddish gray with a buffy-white eye ring instead of the grayish brown coloration and creamy white eye ring of the Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel.

Although we had allowed for extra time the next morning to try again if we needed to, we were satisfied with the great views of our first ground squirrel, and decided to move north on our second day to try for the closely related Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel (*Uroditellus brunneus brunneus*), which is found only in Adams and Valley counties. A number of authors now split the Southern and Northern Idaho Ground Squirrels into two species, and we decided to try to find both of them on our trip, which might save us a trip back to the area in the future. The two



We were very lucky with the weather, as a major cold front had passed the prior afternoon, and as we headed north along Idaho 55 from Eagle to McCall (a trip of about 100 miles, 3 hours) it was mostly clear and cool (high of 56F.) That, combined with the beautiful mountains, made the drive along this scenic highway quite spectacular. Along the way we found a Yellow-bellied Marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*) as well as a field full of Columbian Ground Squirrels (*Uroditellus columbianus*.)





Columbian Ground Squirrel



Yellow-bellied Marmot

We did quite a bit of research on the internet before leaving home, and we were able to identify a number of places we thought we might find our next ground squirrel. These locations were primarily northwest of McCall, and since we arrived in McCall before noon, we decided to head directly to one of these areas in those it was now mid-day in hopes of finding a few active squirrels, or at least figuring out where their burrows were so we could find them later that afternoon.



We zeroed in on Lost Valley Lake (FR 089, east side of the lake) where we found our first few Northern Idaho Ground Squirrels along the road, in an area of open woodland with fallen logs and rocky terrain. At the northeast end of the lake, we discovered the Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel Interpretive Site, a fenced in area with a nature trail and plenty of signs explaining the biology and ecology of the ground squirrel. Although we didn't see any ground squirrels along the half-mile trail

within the Interpretive Site (it was mid-day by then), we did find them right along the road nearby. Undoubtedly they are there in the Site, and had we spent more time just sitting we would have surely seen them there. We ended up seeing six Northern Idaho Ground Squirrels in the woodlands on the east side of the lake. We completed the afternoon by driving across the mountain pass down into Price Valley, where we found four more. During the afternoon, we also found about twenty Columbian Ground Squirrels (they compete with the Idaho GS) and a Red-tailed Chipmunk.



The McCall area is an ideal place to stay with plenty of hotels and restaurants, making logistics easy. We



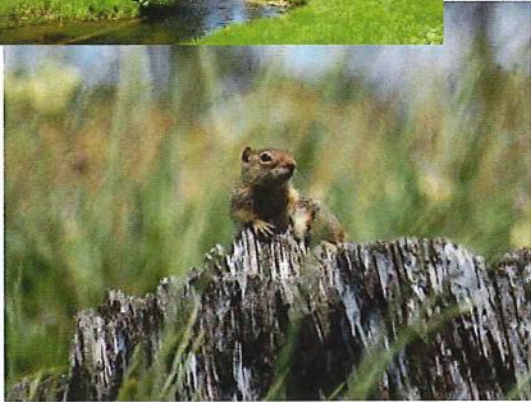
stayed at the Holiday Inn Express which was more than adequate, with a very nice restaurant right across the street. We were worried that maybe we were too late in the season and the squirrels might already be underground, but both species of Idaho Ground Squirrel were very active, and the wildflowers were in full bloom.

It was very beautiful in the mountain meadows.





Columbian Ground Squirrels



Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel



The next morning we decided to stop again in Price Valley because we had seen several Northern Idaho Ground Squirrels along the road less than a mile from US 95, since we wanted to take a different route back to

Boise that day anyway. We arrived about 7:30 a.m. and stayed for about an hour. During that time we found twenty Northern Idaho Ground Squirrels, 2/3 of them young, very active along the edges of the road, playing with each other, and very curious.

Northern Idaho Ground Squirrels



We drove back to Boise via US 95 and I84, and saw several more Southern Idaho Ground Squirrels between Mesa and Cambridge, as well as many burrows along I84 between Exit 3 and 13, although we didn't stop to be sure they were actually Southern Idaho Ground Squirrels.

Our plans for the day called for us to head south of Boise along I 84 to Exit 71, where we would rendezvous with Matt Miller, who writes for The Nature Conservancy and lives in Boise. Matt is a real



Piute Ground Squirrel

expert when it comes to the mammals around the Boise area, and we had been in contact with him before our trip. He was incredibly helpful, and gave us many helpful hints that made finding the various ground squirrels and other mammals around Boise much easier. We were anxious to at least meet Matt, so he agreed to drive south to the entrance road to Indian Creek Reservoir on the west side of I84, where there was a good number of Piute Ground Squirrels (*Urocitellus mollis*). But, we overshot the exit, thinking it was Exit 74 (Simco Rd.) and got off there. Just a short drive to the south along Simco Rd. produced about 25 Piute Ground Squirrels, in very short order, even in the middle of the day (it was about 12:30 p.m.) There were mounds of dirt on both sides of the road, and the ground squirrels had many burrows there. It literally took about one minute to see our first! We then drove back to Exit 71 to meet Matt, and saw about ten more Piute Ground Squirrels there, as well as a Black-tailed Jackrabbit. Matt assured us that this area is very productive for mammals at the right time of day. We thoroughly enjoyed meeting and visiting with Matt for a while!



Matt and Karen



With our third new ground squirrel "in the bag" we said goodbye to Matt, and headed over to the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area just to scout it out for a night drive later that evening. The area is an outstanding place to find Piute Ground Squirrels, and we added another forty or so to our list in short order. We did a leisurely drive through the area, all the way south to Dedication Point and an overlook featuring the Snake River and the Swan Falls dam. After checking into our hotel back in Eagle and getting something to eat, we returned to

the area about 9 p.m. Our goal was to try and see American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*), a mammal we've looked for off and on for about two decades without any success. Matt told us about using spotlights along Charter Rd. which leads east off of Snow Falls Rd. to the Initial Point rock. We drove to the rock (our rental SUV was very helpful, because the road was quite rough near the rock) and then waited for sunset. As soon as it was dark we started driving out slowly spotlighting. There was a fox 2/3 the way up on the rock, which we initially identified as a Kit Fox, based on prior experience with both species (we've seen Kit fox several times, and Red Foxes live in our yard in Ohio.) It was a small fox, very pale, and the ears were huge. Later, we started questioning our identification when Matt told us that Kit Fox

is very rare in Southwestern Idaho, although they do occur in the Owyhee Uplands National Backcountry Byway which isn't too far away. Plus, there is a pretty healthy population of Red Foxes in the Boise area and he's seen them around the Kuna area to the north around human settlements. However, he had never seen any fox in the Snake River Birds of Prey area, so he felt that either species would be possible. According to a search of the internet, both foxes are occasional or rare in the Snake River Birds of Prey area. We were actually focused on finding a badger, so we didn't give the fox another thought at the time nor did we try to get a photo, which would have greatly helped. We decided to just call it "fox species" in the end. . .

This area seems to be a real hotspot for American Badger, and apparently it is because the Piute Ground Squirrel is super abundant here. We have read that the area hosts one of the densest populations of American Badgers in the world. As we drove out slowly towards the main road, it only took about twenty minutes before we spotted badgers! We found three at once, and since they weren't real big, assume they must have been young siblings. They were very cooperative, allowing us to get good looks as they scurried around digging in the ground just south of the gravel road. We got some lousy photos (it is hard to hold a spotlight on a moving target and take a photo at the same time!) A little later, we found another large badger north of the road, which didn't stick around, heading directly away from us into the night. Because we "scored" so quickly we only spent two hours total spotlighting, quitting about 11 p.m. Of course, we were ecstatic, because not only did we see a mammal we've wanted to see for many years, but it happened before midnight, which meant we were going to get almost a full night's sleep! During our two hour visit, which started about 30 minutes before sunset, we saw four American Badgers, a fox, a Black-tailed Jackrabbit, and a Mountain Cottontail. We also found a Prairie Falcon, a Cooper's Hawk, two Red-tailed Hawks with two chicks on a nest along the entrance road, a Ferruginous Hawk and four Burrowing Owls. Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area is a real goldmine. Not bad for two hours!



American Badger



Piute Ground Squirrel

The next day we headed southwest of Boise to try and find a Merriam's Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus canus*). Matt told us about a specific location along the Owyhee Uplands National Backcountry Byway, where he had seen them regularly, so we decided to make a morning of it. Heading south on I84, we again got off at Exit 74, Simco Rd. and again saw more Piute Ground Squirrels within a short distance south of the interstate. As we drove south through the Snake River Birds of Prey area, we also saw about twenty more of the ground squirrels, some right along the road, with burrows within ten to twenty feet of the road. We also found a curious family of Burrowing Owls in the same area. After getting to Grand



Curious family of Burrowing Owls

View, we headed south on 78 and then took Shoofly Rd. to Mud Flat Rd, which is the Backcountry Byway. The first 15 or so miles is paved, but as we approached the hills, the road turned to gravel, just past the Oreana Cutoff Rd. We wound our way up into the hills, to a summit



Belding's Ground Squirrel

which was about 27 miles from Grand View. Here there is a large open flat area on the right at the junction to the road to Jacks Creek, and this is where we found a couple of Merriam's Ground Squirrels. There are a number of burrows in the area, and Belding's Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus beldingi*) is quite common here as well as



Belding's Ground Squirrel

along the road climbing towards the pass. We saw about twenty Belding's Ground Squirrels before we finally saw the Merriam's. Karen spotted the problem – there was an American Badger out during the day in the area of densest burrows, and when we walked over there to try and see the badger better, two Merriam's Ground Squirrels scurried ahead of us, and dove into the ground. Because they are morphologically indistinguishable from the Piute Ground Squirrels, we didn't stick around to wait them out for photos. From our study, the Merriam's Ground Squirrels are more common in southeast/south-central Oregon, but they do occur in the Owyhee Mountains where they favor sage and junipers. This area was high enough to be just getting into the juniper zone. We also saw a Mule Deer, a Mountain Cottontail, and 21 Black-tailed Jackrabbits, along with a couple of Least Chipmunks on our drive. Matt said the area is also excellent for Pygmy Rabbit, but we didn't find any. However, since we had seen them before we didn't try very hard (walking them out in the daytime, etc.)



Merriam's Ground Squirrel habitat



Eastern Fox Squirrel

The next day was basically a travel day to get us to Washington. We did add Eastern Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) along the Boise River in Eagle near our hotel when we jogged a few miles. We spent the rest of the day driving to Walla Walla, Washington, where we saw another Eastern Fox Squirrel, and went out to dinner with a couple of friends in downtown Walla

Walla (a very nice little city.)



Washington Ground Squirrel habitat

At this point, our trip had been very successful, and we just had two ground squirrels remaining and four days to find them. As it turned out, getting those so quickly was almost a miracle! Our itinerary called for an afternoon and the next morning on two consecutive days to try for each of them. We headed west from

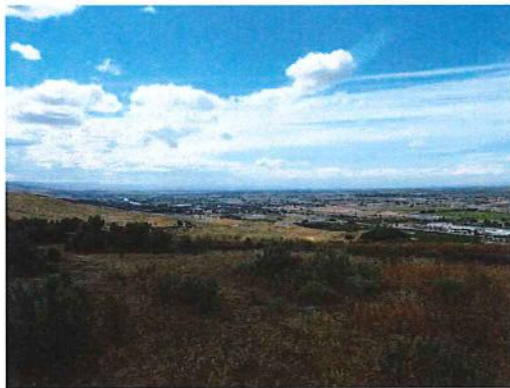


Walla Walla, then north from the Tri-Cities on US 395 to 17 towards Moses Lake, which is where we planned to stay that night. Since we had gotten an early start, we decided to go directly to the Washington Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus washingtoni*) site we found on the internet (along the main road, 262, at the

southeast side of Pothole Reservoir/east end of O'Sullivan Dam) and when we got there we found the Washington Ground Squirrel within five minutes and managed some decent photos of it. So... we called the hotel in Moses Lake, got out of our reservation for the night, and decided to head for Prosser to try for the last ground squirrel.

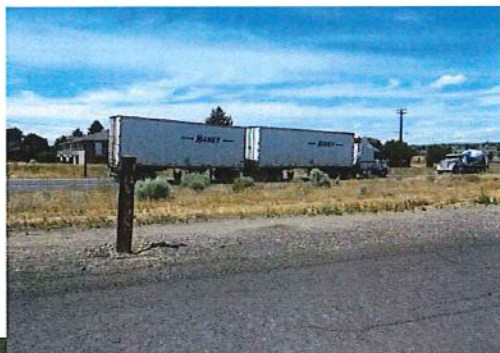


Washington Ground Squirrel



Yakima River valley at Prosser

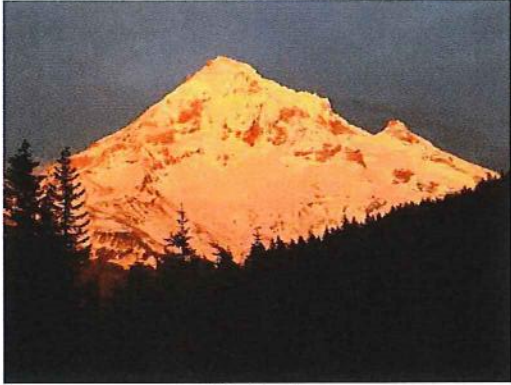
After a couple of hours we drove to the Townsend's Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus townsendii*) site at Prosser and found one within 20 seconds of starting to look! The burrow was at a post along the access road, very close to the busy highway nearby. The specific site is Exit 82 on I82, then 22 south to Winery Rd., then left to Frontier Rd. just north of the 14 Hands Winery. The first animal and another one nearby cooperated (their burrows were right along the road), and we got some more decent photos. Given our continued success that day, we got out of our next night's hotel in Prosser as well, managed to get a room at Welches on the SW slope of Mt. Hood, Oregon, and drove on over to Mt. Hood, arriving in the late afternoon (a 400+ mile drive that day.) Other mammals seen during our long drive included a Mule Deer and a Yellow-bellied Marmot.



Townsend's Ground Squirrel



Townsend's Ground Squirrel



Mt. Hood

Our great fortune put us on Mt. Hood two days early, which as it turned out, we really needed. We made a total of seven trips up East Lolo Pass Road looking for the Sewellel, also known as Mountain Beaver (*Aplodontia rufa*). It took us four trips to work out where an active burrow system was, and to get ourselves in a position to be able to watch the burrows. Eventually we were able to find a system of active burrows a little over a mile down the mountain from the pass on the south side (9.3 miles exactly from US 26 and Zig Zag, and 1.3 miles from the Pacific Crest Trail at the summit.) It

also took us some more time to figure out that there were more burrow entrances than we could easily see from the road, but after looking at them carefully, we noticed clipped vegetation outside one hole, and fresh dirt obviously excavated out another. We finally found a way to maneuver the SUV so that we could see all the burrow entrances from the road, including the bottom ones just above a ditch filled

with water. We ended up watching the burrows for many hours in the mornings/evenings (about eight hours total, I think) and on Friday night, Karen, heard chewing coming from the ditch near the burrows, although she couldn't see the animal. However, it then ran into one of the holes and she got a look at it as it did that, and then fortunately for me, it stuck its head



out of one of the bottom burrows. I was able to clearly see the large whiskers, little beady eye, and small ears. Our whole sighting was probably 15-20 seconds, but we were VERY happy to have just seen this secretive little beast! At that point I was "greedy" and wanted some



photos! I spent the next morning sitting there again watching, but it was a "no show." Not to be. . . We went up the E. Lolo Pass Rd. a total of seven times during four days there, and could only find the one burrow system, despite doing our best to really search the area near the road. One problem is the very lush and dense vegetation, as well as the tall grasses and flowers. Undoubtedly there are more burrow systems there, and maybe if we had tried earlier in the spring right after the snow melt, we would have found more evidence of the Mountain Beaver along Lolo Pass Rd. Regardless, we SAW it and that is the best part. Of course, getting some photos would

have been nice, but the short sighting made that impossible. It really helped to know about looking for wet areas/streams, and clipped vegetation/burrow excavation, which Dale Steele (probably the most knowledgeable person in the world about Mountain Beavers) told us, and once we found fresh dirt at one of the burrows, we knew there was a Mountain Beaver at home, and we just had to patiently wait it out. . . . We have learned a lot about *Aplodontia rufa* during our four days looking for it, and I'm sure if/when we get another opportunity to spend more time trying to see it for longer, we will jump at the chance! It really is an amazing beast. "Rat", yes. . . but really interesting, fascinating, and very unusual rat, which has been placed in its own monotypic family! Along the East Lolo Pass Rd., we also had a few Mule Deer, a few California Ground Squirrels, some Townsend's Chipmunks, and a Douglas Squirrel. A "sightseeing visit" to Timberline Lodge up on Mt. Hood produced Yellow-pine Chipmunk.



California Ground Squirrel



Sunset at Snake River Birds of Prey Area

The day before our flights home we drove back across Lolo Pass Rd., where we saw a family of Ruffed Grouse (a female with four chicks) in the road, and then stopped at Apple Valley Country Store just south of Hood River, where we celebrated with Huckleberry and Marionberry milkshakes, then drove I84 west in the beautiful Columbia River gorge stopping at the Bonneville Dam (both Bald Eagles and Ospreys!) and headed to our airport hotel in Portland. An evening with a couple of friends in Battle Ground, Washington, and flights home out of Portland via DVW completed our trip.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: A trip like this requires a lot of research, but in addition, we also received a lot of help as well with very specific directions and hints. We'd like to thank Matt Miller of Boise, Idaho, who gave us a lot of assistance finding the Southern Idaho, Piute, and Merriam's Ground Squirrels, as well as the American Badger. Matt is Senior Science Writer for The Nature Conservancy. In addition, we'd like to thank Dr. Vladimir Dinets (his Field Guide to Finding Mammals in North America made our planning much easier and is highly recommended) who also responded to our queries about the specific location for the Sewellel on Lolo Pass. We also acknowledge Dale Steele whose on-line journal about the Mountain Beaver was incredibly helpful, and thank him for responding to our pleas for help when we couldn't find the exact place to watch for them!

Bob Unnasch, Director of Science, and Valerie Connor, Board Liaison & Operations Assistant of The Nature Conservancy (Idaho) answered some of our questions, put us in touch with Matt Miller, and provided valuable information, including introducing us to the out-of-print booklet, entitled "Ground-Dwelling Squirrels of the Pacific Northwest" by Eric Yensen and Paul W. Sherman, which illustrated very well the subtle differences between the various Pacific NW ground squirrels.

The information on Jon Hall's outstanding website, www.mammalwatching.com, for Idaho, Washington, and the Pacific Northwest was invaluable, and gave us confidence that we could actually find some of the ground squirrels we were seeking. Postings by Jon, Vladimir, Matt, John Fox, and Steve Morgan were read very carefully as we plotted out our itinerary. There are also a number of excellent papers about both the Southern and Northern Idaho Ground Squirrels published by some of the federal and state agencies (F&WS, Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game), which took some study, but outlined places to really concentrate our searches. We particularly recommend the article "Species limits and integrated taxonomy of the Idaho ground squirrel (*Urocitellus brunneus*): genetic and ecological differentiation" by JL Hoisington-Lopez, LP Waits, and J Sullivan in the Journal of Mammalogy, 93(2):589-604, 2012. The Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife has an excellent PowerPoint presentation entitled "Status and management of the Washington ground squirrel" by Rich Finger which was particularly useful in learning about the ecology and habitat requirements of this ground squirrel.

Here is a complete list of the mammals we saw on our "Grand Ground Squirrel Expedition":

1. Mountain Cottontail (*Sylvilagus nuttallii*) – 2
2. Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*) – 23
3. Sewellel (Mountain Beaver) (*Aplodontia rufa*) – 1
4. Yellow-bellied Marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*) – 2
5. Eastern Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) – 2
6. Douglas's Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus douglasii*) – 1
7. California Ground Squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) – 2
8. Columbian Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus columbianus*) – 60
9. Belding's Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus beldingi*) – 20
10. Townsend's Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus townsendii*) – 1
11. Merriam's Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus canus*) – 2
12. Piute Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus mollis*) – 95
13. Washington Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus washingtoni*) – 1
14. Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus brunneus endemicus*) – 34
15. Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel (*Urocitellus brunneus brunneus*) – 30
16. Least Chipmunk (*Tamias minimus*) – 2
17. Red-tailed Chipmunk (*Tamias ruficaudus*) – 1
18. Yellow-pine Chipmunk (*Tamias amoenus*) – 3
19. Townsend's Chipmunk (*Tamias townsendii*) – 2
20. Fox species [Red vs. Kit?] (*Vulpes vulpes* or *macrotis*) – 1
21. American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*) – 5
22. Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) – 13

Although this trip was designed especially to find the ground squirrels we were still missing in the Pacific Northwest, we are primarily birders, and on this trip, we saw 111 species of birds as well, mostly from the SUV. Unlike most trips, we did very little "on foot" since getting relatively close to the ground squirrels required use of the vehicle as a blind. Here is a complete list of all the birds we found during our trip, along with the total for each species:

1. Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) – 30
2. Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) – 12
3. Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) – 2
4. Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) – 56
5. Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) – 8
6. Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) – 4
7. Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) – 2
8. Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) – 10
9. Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*) – 2
10. Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) – 2
11. California Quail (*Callipepla californica*) – 32
12. Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) – 1 F/4 chicks
13. Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) – 1
14. Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) – 2
15. Clark's Grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkia*) – 1
16. Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) – 15
17. American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) – 15
18. Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) – 15
19. Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) – 5
20. Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) – 23
21. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) – 7
22. Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) – 6
23. Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) – 9
24. Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) – 1
25. Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) – 2
26. Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) – 22
27. Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) – 1
28. American Coot (*Fulca americana*) – 3
29. Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) – 6
30. American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) – 10
31. Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferans*) – 16
32. Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) – 2
33. Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*) – 2
34. Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) – 6
35. Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) – 1
36. Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*) – 1
37. Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) – 300
38. California Gull (*Larus californicus*) – 50
39. Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*) – 30
40. Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) – 53
41. Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) – 54
42. Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*) – 135
43. Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) – 2
44. Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) – 12
45. Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) – 8
46. Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*) – 1
47. Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) – 3
48. Williamson's Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*) – 1M
49. Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*) – 1M
50. Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*) – 1
51. White-headed Woodpecker (*Picoides albolarvatus*) – 1M
52. Northern (Red-shafted) Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) – 9
53. American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) – 40
54. Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) – 1
55. Western Wood-Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*) – 7
56. Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) – 3
57. Dusky Flycatcher (*Empidonax oberholseri*) – 2
58. Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*) – 4
59. Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) – 19
60. Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) – 4
61. Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) – 3
62. Cassin's Vireo (*Vireo cassinii*) – 3
63. Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) – 1
64. Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) – 4
65. Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*) – 42
66. American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) – 35
67. Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) – 100
68. Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) – 76
69. Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) – 5
70. Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*) – 14
71. Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) – 155
72. Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) – 6
73. Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) – 3
74. Mountain Chickadee (*Parus gambeli*) – 1
75. Pygmy Nuthatch (*Sitta pygmaea*) – 1
76. Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*) – 1
77. House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) – 9
78. Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) – 2
79. Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*) – 15
80. Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendii*) – 2
81. Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*) – 2
82. Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) – 2

83. American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) – 126
84. Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) – 5
85. Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*) – 3
86. European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) – 210
87. MacGillivray's Warbler (*Geothlypis tolmiei*) – 3
88. Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) – 1
89. Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) – 48
90. Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Setophaga coronata*) – 3
91. Wilson's Warbler (*Cardellina pusilla*) – 1
92. Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) – 3
93. Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) – 11
94. Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*) – 20
95. Sagebrush Sparrow (*Artemisospiza nevadensis*) – 6
96. Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) – 15
97. White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) – 2

98. Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) – 9
99. Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) – 3
100. Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*) – 4
101. Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) – 130
102. Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) – 9
103. Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) – 2
104. Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) – 180
105. Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) – 4
106. Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*) – 2
107. House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) – 4
108. Cassin's Finch (*Haemorhous cassinii*) – 12
109. Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) – 5
110. American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) – 4
111. House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) – 55