

Reptiles & Amphibians



Pacific Tree Frog

Salamandridae (Newts, Salamanders, Ensatinas)

- | | |
|---|--|
| Oregon Newt "Rough-skinned Newt"- <i>Triturus granulosus granulosus</i> | Olympic Torrent Salamander-(<i>Rhyacotriton Olympicus</i>) |
| Pacific Giant Salamander- <i>Dicamptodon Tenebrus</i> | Clouded Salamander- <i>Aneides ferreus</i> |
| Oregon Ensatina- <i>Ensatina eschscholtzii oregonensis</i> | Cascade Torrent Salamander- <i>Rhyacotriton cascadae</i> |
| Oregon Slender Salamander- <i>Batrachoseps wrighti</i> | Dunn's Salamander- <i>Plethodon dunnii</i> |

Squamata (Snakes)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Oregon Garter Snake- <i>Thamnophis atratus hydrophilus</i> | Northwestern Garter Snake- <i>Thamnophis ordinoides</i> |
| Western Terrestrial Garter Snake - <i>Thamnophis elegans</i> | Common Garter Snake - <i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> |

Anura (Frogs and Toads)

- Pacific Tree Frog-*Hyla regilla*
Red-legged Frog-*Rana aurora*

Testudines (Turtles)

- Western Pond Turtle*-*Clemmys marmorata*
Painted Turtle-*Chrysemys picta*
Red-eared Slider-*Trachemys scripta*

Squamata (Lizards)

- Northern Alligator Lizard-*Elgaria coerulea*



Northern Alligator Lizard



Rough Skinned Newt



Northwestern Garter Snake

* indicates a threatened, vulnerable, or endangered species



Chickadees Nest

Chickadees

Black-capped Chickadee, (*Poecile atricapillus*)

These charming birds recognized by their *chick a dee dee dee* call are fun to watch and are admired for eating many garden pests. In the wild they are hole-nesters, preferring soft wood. They build their nests out of moss, feathers, fur, hair, and insect cocoons.



Photo by Alan D. Wilson

a torpor (period of reduced metabolism, heart rate, respiration, and body temperature) at night to save energy.

Chestnut-backed Chickadee, (*Poecile rufescens*).

These rusty variants of the Chickadee are recognized by not only their color, but by their call of *chick zee zee* which is higher and hoarser than their cousins. They also lack the whistled song of the Black Capped Chickadee



Photo by Louis Aggasiz Fuertes

Mountain Chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*)



This bird is distinguished from all other North American chickadees by its white eyestripe. However, like other Chickadees, this bird can go into

Photo by Jerry Friedman

Woodpeckers

Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*)

You know you are in their neck of the woods when you find a tree with evenly spaced small holes in a line. These redheads revisit their same holes in hopes of more sap and insects.



Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*) is the



Photo by Wolfgang Wander

smallest woodpecker in North America. Other than their size, they are almost indistinguishable from the larger Hairy Woodpecker. These two distinct species are able to coexist thanks to that difference in size and the difference in size of their food.

The Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*) is a

medium sized woodpecker and genetically distinct from the Downy Woodpecker. Like most woodpeckers, they are identified as such by their ability to cling to the trunk of the tree and appear to be defying gravity. The arrangement of their toes is what liberates them from having to stand flat-footed like you and I.



The **Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus*) is a medium-sized member of the woodpecker family.



Photo by David Margrave

This woodpecker is special because it is one of the few woodpecker species that migrates. It is also the only woodpecker that commonly feeds on the ground. With its distinct call of *Wokka Wokka Wokka*, you may mistake this unique bird for one of the Muppets.

The Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) is a very

large North American woodpecker. Pileated woodpeckers have a very special talent. They can stick their tongue out twice the length of their head. This is because it is anchored near the right eye or in their nostril. It circles over and behind their brain. A burrowing insect hardly stands a chance against such an amazing tool!



Vireos

Cassin's Vireo (*Vireo cassinii*) is a small North American songbird. They are known for their incessant singing. This bird was formerly grouped together with two other



Photo by Two Nation Birding Vacation

vireos under the title Solitary Vireo. We now know they are distinct species.





Barn Swallow Nest

Vireos (coninued)

Hutton's Vireo, *Vireo huttoni*, is a small songbird. What makes this bird unique is that unlike most Vireos, who either live or migrate to the tropics, this bird is a year round resident at the park.



Photo by Steve Dowlan

Western Warbling Vireo, *Vireo gilvus*, This member of the Vireo family sings its own song. More closely resembling that of the Purple finch than other Vireos.



Photo by John Harrison

Swallows

The **Tree Swallow** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) This amazingly iridescent blue-green bird is a pest killing machine. With its slightly forked tail, it swoops down on horseflies, moths, wasps, beetles, and grasshoppers, consuming them mid flight.



Photo by Walter Siegmund

The adult **Violet-green Swallow**, (*Tachycineta thalassina*) has velvet green upperparts with white underparts and a forked tail. While this bird is often seen in the same areas as the Tree Swallow, it is not closely related. This swallow also utilizes abandoned bluebird nests and has even been recorded assisting a pair of Western Bluebirds in rearing their young. After the bluebirds had fledged, the swallows were allowed to use the nest.



Photo by Walter Siegmund

The **Northern Rough-winged Swallows** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) are similar in appearance to the Bank Swallow but have a dusky throat and breast. "Rough-winged" refers to the serrated edge feathers on the wing of this bird; this feature

would only be apparent when holding this bird. The purpose for these feathers is not known. One of the most interesting habitats that they have used for a nest is the inside of a civil war cannon.



Photo by Jay W. McGowan

The **Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*) has adapted nearly completely to nesting in man-made structures. Identified by its uniquely forked tail, it is rarely found in natural settings like caves or crevices anymore.



Photo by Jörg Hempel

The **Cliff Swallow** (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) is a water-lover. You will recognize it in flight as it catches its next meal by its unique orange-buff rump. This bird builds its home of mud-pellets and they are highly coveted by other birds looking for a cozy winter home.



Photo by Stephen Turner

Shrikes

The **Northern Shrike** (*Lanius excubitor*) is a winter visitor in the park, spending its spring and summer in the Alaskan tundra. This bird is nicknamed the butcherbird. It impales its prey (small mammals and birds) on thorns or barbed wire similar to a butcher shop cooler. Another interest-



Photo by Marek Szczepanek

ing fact is that due to its advanced stomach acid, the shrike can digest a whole mouse in under three hours. It is also a mimic, copying sounds of other birds nearby, perhaps as a hunting technique.





Willow Flycatcher

Swifts and Hummingbirds

The **Vaux's Swift** (*Chaetura vauxi*) is often called the flying cigar with its crescent wings and short bluntly squared-off tail. As in the picture, this bird has the ability to cling to the trunk of a tree, using its stiff-spined tail for support. Because of its British namesake the bird's name is pronounced "vawks," not "voh" which would be the French pronunciation.



Photo by Audobon Society of Portland

Another interesting fact about this species is that, contrary to popular belief, they do not build their nests in chimneys, but rather in old growth trees and snags. They are made up of twigs and glued together with saliva.

The **Rufous Hummingbird** (*Selasphorus rufus*) is a small hummingbird, about 8 cm long with a long. It is the smallest bird in the Willamette Valley.



Photo by Dean E. Biggins

Flycatchers

The **Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*) is a medium-sized tyrant flycatcher. Adults are dark olive on the face, upperparts and flanks. They have light underparts, a large dark bill and a short tail.



Art by Louis Aggasiz Fuertes

The **Western Wood-Pewee** (*Contopus sordidulus*) is a small Tyrant flycatcher. Adults are grey-olive on the upperparts with light underparts, washed with olive on the breast. They have two wing bars and a dark bill.



Photo by Jerry Friedman

The **Willow Flycatcher** (*Empidonax traillii*) is a small insect-eating bird of the tyrant flycatcher family. Adults have brown-olive upperparts, darker on the wings and tail, with whitish underparts; they have an indistinct white eye ring, white wing bars and a



Photo by Bill Schmoker

small bill. The breast is washed with olive-grey. The upper part of the bill is grey; the lower part is orangish.

Hammond's Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*) is a small insect-eating bird. Adults have grayish-olive upperparts, darker on the wings and tail, with whitish underparts; they have a conspicuous white eye ring, white wing bars, a small bill and a short tail. The breast is washed with grey and the sides of the belly with yellow.



Photo by Dave Cagnolatti

The **Pacific-slope Flycatcher** (*Empidonax difficilis*) is a small insectivorous bird with olive-brown upperparts, yellow throat and belly, and an olive-gray breast. The eye-ring is white and the wings are dark with two pale bars. The bill is long with a dark upper mandible and bright yellow lower mandible.



Photo by Peter LaTourrette

Kingfishers

The **Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon*) is a large, conspicuous and noisy kingfisher, 28–32 cm long, with deep blue or bluish-grey plumage with white markings, a shaggy crest and a



Photo by Kevin Cole

broad white collar around the neck. Females have a rusty band along the sides of the belly, making this one of the less common cases found in North America where the female is more decorated than the male.





Great Horned Owl

Owls

The **Western Screech Owl** (*Megascops kennicottii*) is a small owl. Adults have either brown or dark grey plumage with streaking on the underparts. They have a round head with ear tufts, yellow eyes and a yellowish bill.



Photo by Jim Rorabaugh

The **Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*) is a large owl. Females are larger than males. Adults have large ear tufts, a reddish, brown or gray face and a white patch on the throat. The iris is yellow. The ear tufts are not actually ears, but simply tufts of feathers. The underparts are light with brown barring; the upper parts are mottled brown.



Photo by Steve Dowlan

The **Northern Pygmy-owl** (*Glaucidium gnoma*) is a small owl. Adults are gray, brownish-gray or rufous in color. This owl has a round white spotted head, weakly defined facial disc, and dark upper breast,



Photo by Steve Dowlan

wings and tail, the latter quite long compared to other owls. The eyes are yellow and the bill is yellowish-green. The bird has 2 black nape spots outlined in white on the back of its head, which look like eyes. The mid to lower breast is white with darker vertical streaking. Legs are feathered down to the four well-armed toes on each foot.



Photo by Steve Dowlan

The **Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*) is a large typical owl. This import from the east coast has many concerned. In addition to this bird's aggressive nature, its varied eating habits and ability to hunt in both old and new-growth forests are displacing many Spotted Owls of the area.

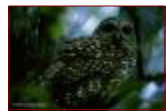


Photo by Steve Dowlan

The **Spotted Owl** (*Strix occidentalis*) has cross-shaped markings on the underparts whereas the Barred Owl is alternately barred on the breast and streaked on the belly. Barred Owls are larger and grayer than Spotted Owls. In recent years the California and Northern subspecies of Spotted Owl have been displaced by Barred Owls, which are more aggressive, have a broader diet and occur in more varied habitats. Though the two species may hybridize in areas where displacement is occurring, they are quite genetically distinct, for example, differing 13.9% in certain gene sequences.



Photo by Steve Dowlan

The **Great Grey Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*) is a very large owl. Adults have a big, rounded head with a grey face and yellow eyes with darker circles around them. The underparts are light with dark streaks; the upper parts are grey with pale bars. This owl does not have ear tufts and has the largest "facial disc" of any raptor.



Photo by Steve Dowlan

The **Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*) has erect blackish ear-tufts, which are positioned in the center of the head. The female is larger in size and darker in coloration than the male. The Long-eared Owl's brownish feathers are vertically streaked. Tarsus and toes are entirely feathered. Eye disks are also characteristic in this species.

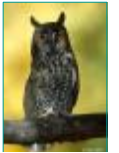


Photo by Don Getty

The **Saw-whet Owl** (*Aegolius acadicus*) is a small owl. They have a large round light grey face with brown streaks, a dark bill and yellow eyes. The underparts are pale with dark streaks; the upper parts are brown with white spots.



Photo by Gerald & Buff Corsi

Pigeons and Doves

The **Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) in its domesticated form, the feral pigeon, were first introduced to North America in 1606 at Port Royal, Nova Scotia. The white lower back of the pure Rock Pigeon is its best identification character, but the two black bars on its pale grey wings are also distinctive. The tail is margined with white. The head and neck of the mature bird are a darker blue-grey than the back and wings; the lower back is white. The green and lilac or purple patch on the side of the neck is larger than that of the Stock Dove, and the tail is more distinctly banded.



Photo by Selena von Eichendorf

The **Band-tailed Pigeon** (*Columba fasciata*) is a medium-sized bird of the Americas. The plumage is gray, somewhat darker above. The head and underparts have a faint pink cast, especially in the adult male; the belly is nearly white. The distal half of the tail is also pale. The bill and feet are yellow, good identification marks at sufficiently close range. Adults have green iridescence on the back of the neck, adjacent to a thin white collar on the nape. Juvenile birds have white feather edges above, giving a scaly appearance.



Photo by Gary Kramer



Barn Swallow Nest

Doves and Pigeons (continued)

The **Mourning Dove** (*Zenaidura macroura*) is another American native. The plumage is generally light gray-brown and lighter and pinkish below. The wings have black spotting, and the outer tail feathers are white, contrasting with



the black inners. Below the eye is a distinctive crescent-shaped area of dark feathers. The eyes are dark, with light skin surrounding them. The adult male has bright purple-pink patches on the neck sides, with light pink coloring reaching the breast. Females are similar in appearance, but with more gray coloring.

Shorebirds

The **Killdeer** (*Charadrius vociferus*) is a medium-sized plover. Adults have a brown back and wings, a white belly, and a white breast with two black bands. The rump is tawny orange. The face and cap are brown with a white forehead. They have an orange-red eye ring.



Photo by Clinton & Charles Robertson

The **Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularia*) is a small shorebird. Adults have short yellowish legs and an orange bill with a dark tip. The body is brown on top and white underneath with black spots. Non-breeding birds do not have the spotted underparts.



The **Wilson's Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*) is a small, stocky shorebird. They have short greenish-grey legs and a very long straight dark bill. The body is mottled brown on top and pale underneath. They have a dark stripe through the eye, with light stripes above and below it. The wings are pointed.



Grouse and Quail

The **Sooty Grouse** (*Dendragapus fuliginosus*) are foragers of the forest dining on Douglas Fir needles. To woo its mate, this grouse fills its brightly colored air sacs to let out series of low-toned hoots that no female Sooty Grouse can resist.



Photo by Patrick Coin

The **Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*) is a medium-sized grouse occurring in forests. This bird uses its feet to attract its mate. Once it has found a suitable drumming log, it woos its female with passionate drum beats which can be heard from over a mile away and some impressive strutting.



Photo by Ms. Dekan

The **Mountain Quail** (*Oreortyx pictus*) is a small ground-dwelling bird. These birds are easily recognized by their top knots, which are shorter in the female. They have a brown face, gray breast, brown back and primaries, and heavily white barred underside.



Photo by Evan McGrath

