

DEVILS GULCH

World Class Habitat for Birds

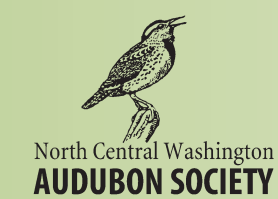
An exceptional variety of birds can be found in the Devils Gulch area. Some live here year around and some migrate to the area in the spring to breed and raise their young during the warmer months.

Devils Gulch is part of a National Forest inventoried roadless area and consists of 24,427 acres of mostly dry, east Cascade conifer forest.

Although few acres of this forest have escaped human intervention over the last century, there remains a diversity of habitats attractive to numerous bird species. Devil's Gulch is characterized by old growth ponderosa pine and mature mixed conifer forest, punctuated by a variety of deciduous shrubs, areas of sparse vegetation and sandstone rock outcrops. These habitats provide rich sources of food and shelter suitable to the needs of each species.



Photos provided by



TOWNSEND'S WARBLER

Distinguished by dark ear patch completely surrounded by yellow. The song of rising, high-pitched buzzy notes can be heard from tall conifers throughout the area.

◆ Spring and summer only ◆



WESTERN TANAGER

The northwest's only tanager is distinguished by a striking red head, and black and yellow body. The robin-like song and "prid" calls can be heard from tall conifers.

◆ Spring and summer only ◆



NASHVILLE WARBLER

Distinguished by gray crown, distinct eye ring, and yellow throat and breast. The song, a series of sweet notes followed by a short trill, can be heard in brushy areas.

◆ Spring and summer only ◆



SPOTTED TOWHEE

This large sparrow is distinguished by its black hood, tail and back; rufous sides; and white spots on the back. The trills (songs) and cat-like calls can be heard from deciduous thickets.

◆ Year-round, rare in winter ◆

DARK-EYED JUNCO (RACE: OREGON JUNCO)

Distinguished by black and gray hood and pink bill. The musical trill (song) and sharp "tick" (call) can be heard from conifer forest floors.

◆ Year-round ◆



Bird Observation

The best time of year for birding is in the early spring before leaves are out on the trees and shrubs, and the birds are actively breeding. Look for birds at water sources during spring and summer months. Areas consisting of mixed shrubs, trees and water are ideal locations for birds. In the heat of summer, birding is best early or late in the day.

TIP: to attract a shy bird, make a Psh-psh-psh sound with your mouth.

When identifying birds, look for these six important features:

SIZE: note length of bird from tip of beak to tip of tail

COLORS: observe beak, feet, and eyes as well as feathers

BEAK: is it thick, or thin and forceps-like?

ACTION: note movements such as walking, hopping, or flying

NOISES: listen for calls, songs, and tapping on trees

HABITAT: is the bird on the ground, in water, in brush or high in a tree?



RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH
Coniferous trees



MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER
Deciduous thickets



VEERY
Deciduous thickets



PINE SISKIN
Coniferous trees



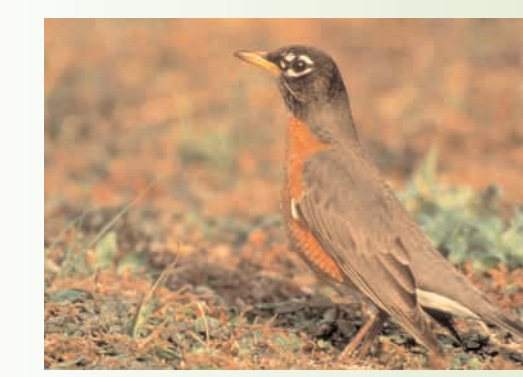
CHIPPING SPARROW
Open ponderosa pine



YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER
Coniferous trees, mainly ponderosa pine



YELLOW WARBLER
Deciduous areas



AMERICAN ROBIN
Woodlands