



# BIRDS

OF CAMP POLK MEADOW PRESERVE



DESCHUTES  
**LAND**  
TRUST

# BIRDS OF CAMP POLK MEADOW PRESERVE

Camp Polk Meadow Preserve is a birding hot spot! More than 160 different species can be seen in the Preserve's wetlands, open meadows, pine forest, or streamside corridors. Here are some fun facts about fifteen birds you might see here:



KRIS KRISTOVICH

LENGTH: 9-16 IN

## American robin, *Turdus migratorius*.

One of the most commonly seen birds! This red-breasted beauty lives in cities, farms, and open woodlands. It eats fruits, and insects, and appears to "listen" to the ground when stalking earthworms!

**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: YEAR-ROUND**

## Mountain chickadee, *Poecile gambeli*.

Tiny and vocal, this bird sings its name, "chicka-dee-dee-dee!" You are likely to find them flocked up with pygmy nuthatches and ruby-crowned kinglets, flittering in evergreens, gleaning insects and small seeds.

**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: YEAR-ROUND**



KRIS KRISTOVICH

LENGTH: 5-6 IN



MARLIN KONIJE

LENGTH: 17.5-22 IN

## Black-billed magpie, *Pica hudsonia*.

Large, noisy jay, mostly black with iridescent blue-green on back and wings. Found in open woodlands, prairie, and along streams. Eats berries, insects, carrion, and eggs. Can take up to 40 hours to build their nests!

**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: YEAR-ROUND**

## Northern flicker, *Colaptes auratus*.

Flickers are woodpeckers that make themselves known! If their beauty doesn't grab you, their drumming on a stove pipe or sharp piercing call will. Look high and low as they also spend time foraging on the ground.

**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: YEAR-ROUND**



KRIS KRISTOVICH

LENGTH: 12.75-14 IN



JAKE SCHAAS

LENGTH: 2.75-3.25 IN

**Calliope hummingbird, *Selasphorus calliope*.** Tiny, bright green hummingbird with bright purple throat. Found in meadows, canyons, and along streams. Feeds on flower nectar and insects. Smallest long-distance migrant in the world!

**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: MARCH-MAY**

**Red-winged blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*.** Male red-winged blackbirds are bright, iconic and raucous dwellers of ponds and streamside. Their female counterparts however, are brown, streaky and shy. Identifying them can be tricky!

**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: MARCH-NOVEMBER**



KRIS KRISTOVICH

LENGTH: 7.5-9.5 IN



KRIS KRISTOVICH

LENGTH: 7.75-8.5 IN

**Evening grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vespertinus*.** This species with striking plumage migrates irregularly: choosing to stay in northern coniferous forests year-round, or migrate far south if northern cone crops are poor. In the West, these birds migrate to lower elevations in winter.

**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: AUGUST-MAY**

## Spotted towhee, *Pipilo maculatus*

The distinctive coloring of this bird highlights its presence when singing from the tops of shrubs during the breeding season. This same plumage also helps it blend into the leaf litter when scratching for insects on the ground.

**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: MARCH-NOVEMBER**



JOHN WILLIAMS

LENGTH: 7-7.5 IN



KRIS KRISTOVICH

LENGTH: 18-25 IN

## Great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus*.

Large, dark-brown/grey-brown owl with distinctive ear tufts. Found in forested areas. Hunts small mammals at night and eats them whole. This predator flies silently and will even eat other owls.

**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: YEAR-ROUND**

## Virginia rail, *Rallus limicola*.

Detection of this bird calls for patience and a good ear! Rails have striped plumage that helps them disappear in dense wetland plants. They are weak fliers, but strong legs help them run on floating vegetation.

**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: MARCH-NOVEMBER**



KRIS KRISTOVICH

LENGTH: 9-10 IN

DISCLAIMER: WHILE WE'VE DONE OUR BEST TO BE ACCURATE, BIRD SPECIES ARE SOMETIMES RE-CLASSIFIED.

Learn more about birds on a guided Land Trust hike:  
[deschuteslandtrust.org/hikes](http://deschuteslandtrust.org/hikes)

Find the complete list of Camp Polk Meadow Preserve birds at: [deschuteslandtrust.org/cpm-birds](http://deschuteslandtrust.org/cpm-birds)



KRIS KRISTOVICH

LENGTH: 7-7.75 IN

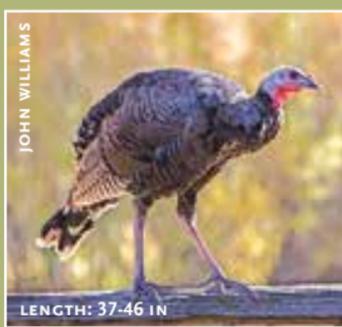
**Western bluebird, *Sialia mexicana*.** Bluebirds are cavity nesters, raising their young in holes in trees. Many bird species compete for limited cavities. If you have a bluebird box, make sure nonnative starlings haven't moved in!  
**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: MARCH-MAY**



DICK TIPTON

LENGTH: 9 IN

**White-headed woodpecker, *Picoides albolarvatus*.** These distinctive birds are declining in Oregon. They use mature ponderosa pines for foraging and snags for nesting. Since these pines are in short supply, we've created more at Camp Polk.  
**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: YEAR-ROUND**



JOHN WILLIAMS

LENGTH: 37-46 IN

**Wild turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*.** These large birds are non-native and were introduced to Oregon in the 1960's for hunting. Look for turkeys flocked up, leisurely crossing the road between the Preserve and neighboring yards!  
**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: MARCH-NOVEMBER**



KRIS KRISTOVICH

LENGTH: 4.75 IN

**Wilson's warbler, *Cardellina pusilla*.** One of the smallest warblers, this migratory species usually nests on or close to the ground. Look for them in the willows and alders, flicking their short tail. They also have a distinctive black cap.  
**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: MARCH-MAY, AUG-NOV**



JOHN WILLIAMS

LENGTH: 5.5 IN

**Yellow-rumped warbler, *Setophaga cornata*.** Unlike most other warbler species, which eat insects, these strikingly colored warblers are able to digest wax-coated berries. This adaptation allows them to winter further north than other species.  
**MOST COMMONLY SEEN: MARCH-NOVEMBER**



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