

LOWER WALKER RIVER

BIRD FINDING GUIDE AND

CHECKLIST



LOWER WALKER RIVER BIRD FINDING GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

The Walker River flows out of the Sierra Nevada in California and enters Nevada as the East and West Forks before merging in Mason Valley, and flowing through the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and the Walker River Paiute Reservation and ending in Walker Lake.

Walker Lake is a terminal lake, meaning a lake with no natural outlet. Walker Lake is a remnant of Pleistocene Lake Lahontan, a lake that covered 8,610 square miles of Nevada 9,000–15,000 years ago. Since the 1850s, it has shrunk considerably, primarily due to upstream diversion to support agriculture. The lake's volume decreased from 10 million to less than 2 million acre-feet, a loss of over 2.6 trillion gallons, while its salinity level has risen dramatically to over 23,000 mg/l by early 2014. The result is a profound change in the lake's ecosystem, including the loss of Lahontan cutthroat trout and other species like tui chub, common loon, western and Clark's grebes on the verge of largely disappearing.

Thanks to a significant public investment from the Bureau of Reclamation's Desert Terminal Lakes Program, water rights and important riverine lands are being purchased from willing sellers in an effort to improve the health of the Walker River and Walker Lake. Through a series of purchases by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) the entire 63 miles of the lower Walker River, from below Yerington down to Walker Lake, is now under the management of the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), the Walker River Paiute Tribe (WRPT), and the NFWF. This ownership pattern and the commitment by the landowners to manage the corridor for the benefit of a natural river for wildlife and public benefit is an extraordinary opportunity. The US-

FWS has been working with NDOW and the WRPT to do restoration planning for this river corridor and has identified pilot restoration projects that will help create a more dynamic river channel, improve cottonwood-willow vegetation and improve river and floodplain management. This work will be all the more successful due to efforts by NFWF to transfer water rights downstream thereby yielding more flow in the segment of the Walker River below the Yerington weir.

This checklist and bird-finding guide is an invitation to birders to get out and spend more time along the lower Walker River. This area features some of the best cottonwood-willow streamside forest left in northern Nevada. Nevada rarities such as the scissor-tailed flycatcher and yellow-billed cuckoo have been previously recorded but much can still be learned about bird species that nest and visit the lower Walker River. Please consider this bird list our best understanding of the birds along the Walker River at this time. We know it can be improved by “crowd sourcing” and getting your reports over the next couple of years. Consider uploading your bird sightings onto ebird (www.ebird.com) so that we can stay current on new sightings. We welcome your help in learning more about lower Walker River birdlife.

MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

The Mason Valley WMA is located in Mason Valley in Lyon County, about 75 miles southeast of Reno via Interstate 80 and U.S. Alternate 95. The Mason Valley WMA now totals 17,426 acres. The area includes a diversity of habitats including alkali or salt desert shrub, wet meadow, ponds, cottonwood-willow forest, and extensive stands of buffaloberry. The Walker River meanders through 9 miles of the Mason Valley WMA and largely remains in a natural condition.

WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBE RESERVATION

The lower Walker River meanders 35 miles through the Walker River Paiute Reservation, starting at the river's northernmost point and extending downstream to Walker Lake. Except around the community of Schurz, this is a remote and little traveled section of river. Extensive stands of coyote willow, buffaloberry, Fremont cottonwood, and other types of native shrub and riparian vegetation are located adjacent to salt desert scrub plant communities. The reservation covers about 325,000 acres in a river valley surrounded by high desert and a number of mountain ranges. A major feature on the river

is Weber Reservoir that lies just above the community of Schurz and serves as a source of irrigation water for agriculture. The reservoir also provides open water and wetland habitat for numerous water birds. The proximity of multiple habitat types allows for greater bird diversity. At the river's terminus, the declining lake level has exposed a significant and changing delta zone that often attracts large numbers of water birds, but it is difficult to access.

FINDING BIRDS

Mason Valley WMA

There are two primary access points to the Mason Valley WMA from Hwy 95A.

(1) **MILLER LANE:** From Hwy 95A, about 3.5 mi. north of Yerington, turn right (east) onto Miller Lane. Drive 3 miles to the intersection with Lux Lane. There are 2 driving options at this point.

(a) *Walker River Nature Trail*—Opposite the main entrance (Lux Lane) and about 100 feet east, turn right (south) and drive about 1 mile to a parking area. From the parking area follow the signs to the nature trail along a segment of restored river channel, including a footbridge over the river (expected to be completed in fall 2014). Look for riparian birds such as grosbeaks, orioles, towhees, and bluebirds and water birds along the river.

(b) *Ponds and Wetlands*—Turn north (left) onto Lux Lane, into the Mason Valley WMA. Drive about 2.5 mi. north on Lux Lane following the river toward Mason Valley WMA headquarters, Hinkson Slough, and pond areas. Water is maintained in Hinkson Slough, Bass Pond, and North Pond, and other pond cells are filled for waterfowl starting in the spring. Access to Hinkson Slough and the ponds is by a graded dirt road near the campground and headquarters area (look for brown signs). Hinkson Slough and Cinnamon Pond are located behind the fish hatchery building. Look for osprey platforms nearby. Access to North Pond is via Konda Road heading north from the Lux Lane turnoff. Drive about 2.5 mi. Follow this road to North Pond or alternately turn left onto the dirt road near the powerline to access the river. A railroad footbridge crosses the river and you can walk along either river bank. Look for cliff swallows nesting under the bridge in the summer.

(2) **SIERRA WAY:** From Hwy 95A approaching from the north and about a mile south of Wabuska, turn left (east) onto Sierra Way. Some of these sites are closed during waterfowl hunting season (roughly mid-October through mid-January) and it is important to check in regarding access. Drive about

1.5 mi. and turn right onto Lux Lane. There is a marshy area at 1.6 mi. Birding opportunities include Millers Marsh, the Fort Churchill power plant cooling pond, and riparian zone. Lux Lane eventually leads back to the river bridge by the headquarters, and ultimately, the Miller Lane main entrance area. Even while some of the areas are closed, you can bird from Lux Lane.

Walker River Paiute Reservation

WEBER DAM: Drive south from Fallon on Hwy 95 to Schurz. Stop at the Four Seasons Smoke Shop and Gas Station to pick up a \$5 day pass. Then drive north about 6.7 mi. along Hwy 95A toward Yerington and turn right to access Weber Reservoir (there is a sign). This road will lead you to the access dam road and south end of the reservoir. Caution: roads adjacent to the reservoir can be sandy in spots.

WEBER RESERVOIR: Once you reach the road crossing the dam, stop and view the open water for water birds and look downstream to the small wetland and river course below the dam. There are several options to further explore from the dam.

EASTERN SIDE OF WEBER DAM AND WALKER RIVER: From the dam continue east for about 0.7 mi. Turn left onto a wide dirt road (this leads to Julian Lane, which you can drive on to bird along the river in good weather). There are numerous roads or dirt tracks, including at least one that will take you to the reservoir edge. In summer this site will provide a view of a sizeable bank swallow colony on the west (opposite) shore. Continuing north the road will skirt the reservoir and river providing views and access (by foot) to wetlands at the upper end of the reservoir and willow-cottonwood habitat along the river. This road will eventually lead to Hwy 95A near the community of Wabuska.

DOWNSTREAM OF WEBER DAM: Back on the western or southern side of the dam, take the right fork (dirt road) to bird the cottonwoods along the river as you drive downstream. This road follows the river, then loops back to Hwy 95A, though there are lots of small dirt roads that can be explored with some caution due to the risk of getting stuck.

NORTH ACCESS TO THE WALKER RIVER PAIUTE RESERVATION: At about 1.3 mi. north of the community of Wabuska on Hwy 95A, turn northeast onto Julian Lane. Take the left fork (away from the steaming ponds), drive about 3mi. and take the right fork. Drive about 2.6 mi. and turn left onto a rougher dirt road leading around the Stanley Ranch (currently owned by NFWF).

Follow the road through a wire cattle gate (please close) along the river. There is a cottonwood grove just past the wire cattle gate. Check for owls and woodpeckers. Julian Lane follows the river downstream and you may drive and bird the river down to Weber. Yellow warblers, western kingbirds, and spotted towhees are common summer residents. Close to Weber Reservoir, the river widens and becomes marshy. Wading birds may be found here. Eventually Julian Road will lead to the unmarked turn to Weber Dam and back to Hwy 95A.

LOWER RIVER (SCHURZ) ACCESS: From Schurz take Hwy 95S. Turn left onto a dirt road next to Schurz elementary school (white building with red roof) just after the Hwy 95/95A junction. Follow the dirt road east toward the river. You can drive the main dirt road and walk into the river to bird the cottonwoods. Some spur dirt roads get sandy and are not driveable. Please respect private (farmed) inholdings in this area. Park/bird only along natural river areas.

GUIDELINES FOR VISITORS

Once you leave the Mason Valley following the Walker River downstream, you are entering more remote country with no gas, food, or lodging until you reach the town of Schurz. You should travel prepared with emergency supplies, a full tank of gas, and be cautious if it has snowed or rained as the roads at the north end of the Walker River Paiute Reservation can become impassable for most vehicles.

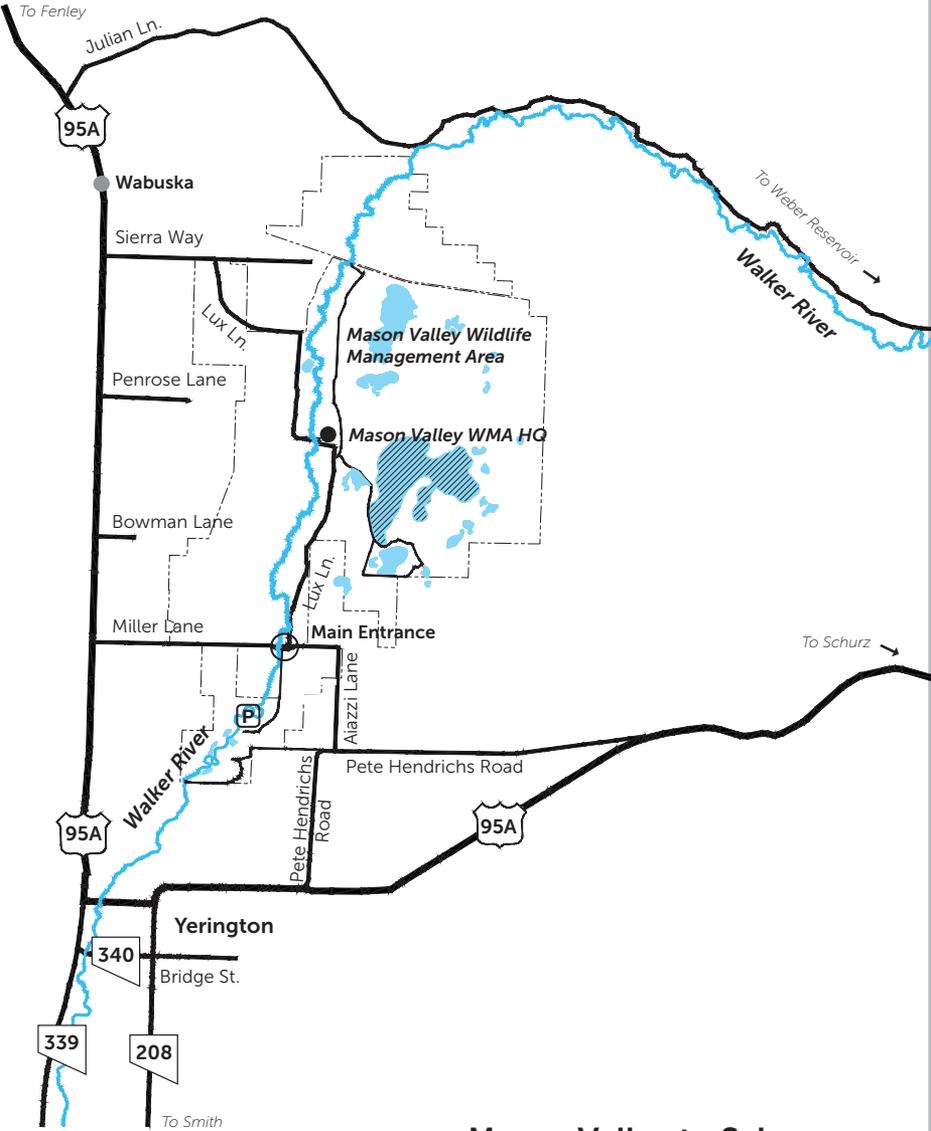
There are gas stations and motels in Yerington and a small convenience store and gas station in Schurz. Camping is allowed at designated sites on both the Mason Valley WMA and Weber Reservoir on the Walker River Paiute Reservation.

MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

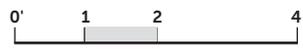
Visitors are welcome to visit the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area with no restriction hours or entrance fee. Due to the area's active hunting program, portions of the WMA are closed during the hunting season. In addition, portions of the ponds and wetlands are also closed during the waterfowl breeding season (February 15 through August 15). For more information visit NDOW's website: http://www.ndow.org/Nevada_Wildlife/Wildlife_Management_Areas/ or call 775-463-2741.

WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBAL RESERVATION

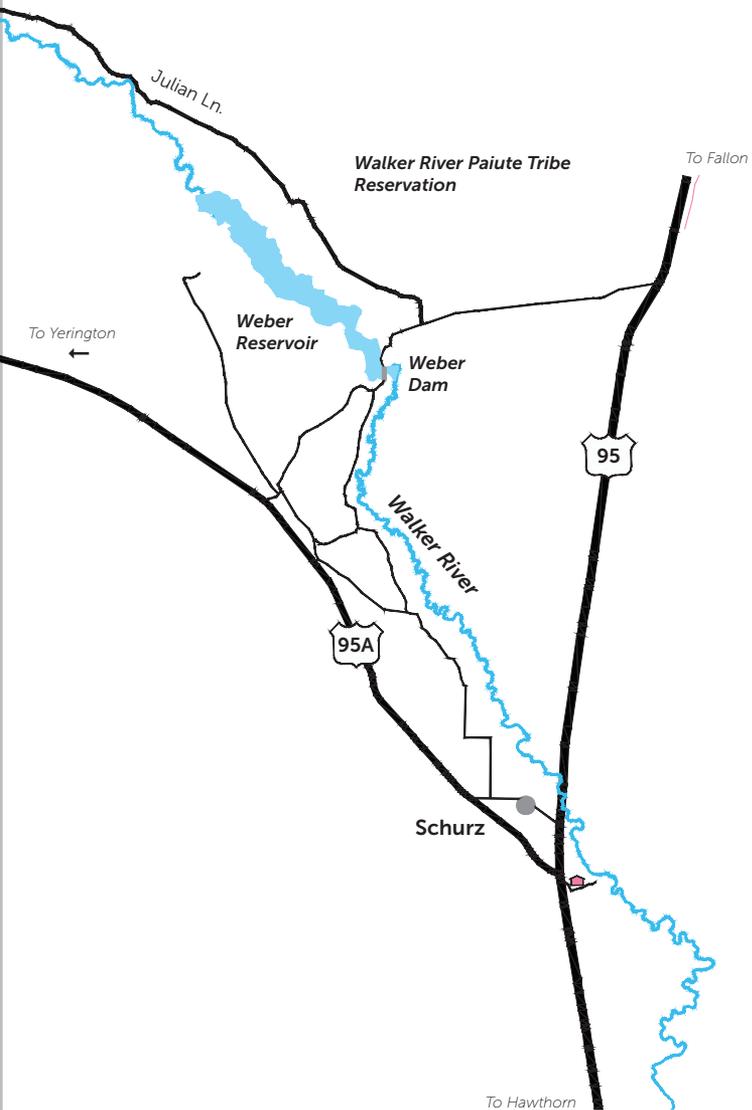
The WRPT welcomes visitors and asks birders to stop at the Four Seasons Smoke Shop and Gas Station just south of Schurz along Highway 95 to pick up a day-use permit (\$5) prior to leaving the public highway to explore the reservation. There are private inholdings in the reservation and residences and visitors are asked to respect the privacy of residents.



Mason Valley to Schurz



SCALE: 1 = 2 Miles



Sagebrush Sparrow



American Kestrel



Yellow Warbler



LOWER WALKER RIVER BIRD CHECKLIST

KEY

Season

- Sp** Spring (March – May)
Su Summer (June – July)
F Fall (August – November)
W Winter (December – February)

Abundance

- a** Abundant (likely to be seen in large numbers)
c Common (present in suitable habitats)
u Uncommon (present but not certain to be seen)
r Rare (rarely seen in a season and sometimes not every year)
x Accidental (only recorded one to a few times)
? Occurs in nearby watersheds (Truckee/Carson) but data is lacking for the Walker River

Habitat

- W** open water
S shoreline/mudflats/playa
M marsh
A agricultural field/wet meadow
R riparian woodland
D desert shrubland
C cliffs/rocks
P pinyon-juniper
F montane forest/aspen/woodland-shrub (Birds associated with these habitats may disperse/migrate through other habitats along the lower river)
U urban
***** known to nest locally
***?** indicates probable breeder
> introduced species

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
ANSERIFORMES						
Anatidae — Geese, Swans and Ducks						
<input type="radio"/>	Greater White-fronted Goose	W M	r	-	r	
<input type="radio"/>	Snow Goose	W M	u	-	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Ross's Goose	W M	r	-	r	-
<input type="radio"/>	Cackling Goose	M W	r?	-	r?	r?
<input type="radio"/>	Canada Goose*	M W	c	c	c	a
<input type="radio"/>	Tundra Swan	M W	c	-	u	c
<input type="radio"/>	Wood Duck*	R	u	u	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Gadwall*	M W	c	c	c	c
<input type="radio"/>	American Wigeon	M W	u	-	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Mallard*	M W	a	c	a	a
<input type="radio"/>	Blue-winged Teal	M W	r	-	-	-
<input type="radio"/>	Cinnamon Teal*	M W	c	c	c	r
<input type="radio"/>	Northern Shoveler*	M W	c	u	c	u
<input type="radio"/>	Northern Pintail*	M W	c	r	c	u
<input type="radio"/>	Green-winged Teal*?	M W R	c	r	c	u
<input type="radio"/>	Canvasback*	M W	c	r	c	u
<input type="radio"/>	Redhead*	M W	c	c	c	c
<input type="radio"/>	Ring-necked Duck	W M	u	r	u	r
<input type="radio"/>	Greater Scaup	M W	r	-	r	r
<input type="radio"/>	Lesser Scaup	M W	c	-	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Surf Scoter	W	-	-	x	-
<input type="radio"/>	Bufflehead	W	c	-	u	c
<input type="radio"/>	Common Goldeneye	R W	u	-	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Barrow's Goldeneye	R W	r	-	r	r
<input type="radio"/>	Hooded Merganser	R W	r	-	r	r
<input type="radio"/>	Common Merganser	R W	c	r	u	c
<input type="radio"/>	Ruddy Duck*	M W	a	u	c	c

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
GALLIFORMES						
Odontophoridae — Quail						
<input type="radio"/>	California Quail*	R D A	c	c	c	c
Phasianidae — Chukar, Pheasants and Turkeys						
<input type="radio"/>	Chukar ^{>}	C D	u	u	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Ring-necked Pheasant* ^{>}	R A	r	r	r	r
<input type="radio"/>	Wild Turkey* ^{>}	R A	u	u	u	u
GAVIFORMES						
Gaviidae — Loons						
<input type="radio"/>	Common Loon	W	r	-	r	-
PODICIPEDIFORMES						
Podicipedidae — Grebes						
<input type="radio"/>	Pied-billed Grebe*	M W	u	u	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Horned Grebe	W M	r	-	r	r
<input type="radio"/>	Eared Grebe*	W M	c	u	c	u
<input type="radio"/>	Western Grebe*	W M	u	u	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Clark's Grebe*	W M	u	u	u	u
SULIFORMES						
Phalacrocoracidae — Cormorants						
<input type="radio"/>	Double-crested Cormorant	W M	c	u	c	u
PELICANIFORMES						
Pelecanidae — Pelicans						
<input type="radio"/>	American White Pelican	W	u	u	u	-
Ardeidae — Bitterns, Herons, Egrets, and Night-Herons						
<input type="radio"/>	American Bittern	M	u	u	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Great Blue Heron*	R M	u	u	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Great Egret*	M R	u	u	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Snowy Egret* [?]	M R	u	u	u	-

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
○ Cattle Egret	A	x	x	x	-	
○ Black-crowned Night-Heron*?	R M	u	u	u	u	
Threskiornithidae — Ibis						
○ White-faced Ibis*	M A	u	c	u	-	
ACCIPITRIFORMES						
Cathartidae — Vultures						
○ Turkey Vulture	D R	u	u	u	-	
Pandionidae — Osprey						
○ Osprey*	W R	u	u	u	-	
Accipitridae — Hawks and Eagles						
○ Bald Eagle	W R	r	-	r	r	
○ Northern Harrier*	M A D	u	u	u	u	
○ Sharp-shinned Hawk	F R	r	-	r	r	
○ Cooper's Hawk*	R P F	u	u	u	u	
○ Red-shouldered Hawk	R			r?		
○ Swainson's Hawk*	R A D	u	u	r	-	
○ Red-tailed Hawk*	R D A	c	c	c	c	
○ Ferruginous Hawk	D P	r	-	u	u	
○ Rough-legged Hawk	A	r	-	r	r	
○ Golden Eagle	C D	r	r	r	r	
GRUIIFORMES						
Rallidae — Rails, Gallinules and Coots						
○ Virginia Rail*?	M	u	u	u	u	
○ Sora*?	M	u	u	u	u	
○ Common Gallinule*?	M	r	r	r	r	
○ American Coot*	W M	a	a	a	a	
Gruidae — Cranes						
○ Sandhill Crane	A M	r	-	-	x	

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
CHARADRIIFORMES						
Recurvirostridae — Stilts and Avocets						
○ Black-necked Stilt*	S	u	c	u	-	
○ American Avocet*	S	u	u	u	-	
Charadriidae — Plovers						
○ Black-bellied Plover	S	r	-	r	-	
○ Semipalmated Plover	S	r?	-	r?	-	
○ Killdeer*	R S A U	c	c	c	c	
Scolopacidae — Shorebirds and Phalaropes						
○ Spotted Sandpiper*	R S	u	u	u	-	
○ Solitary Sandpiper	S	r	-	r?	-	
○ Greater Yellowlegs	S	u	r	u	r	
○ Willet	S A M	u?	r	u?	-	
○ Lesser Yellowlegs	S A M	r?	r?	r?	-	
○ Long-billed Curlew	S A	r	r?	r	-	
○ Marbled Godwit	S M	r?	r	r?	-	
○ Dunlin	M S	r?	-	r?		
○ Baird's Sandpiper	S	-	-	r	-	
○ Least Sandpiper	S	c	u	c	r	
○ Western Sandpiper	S	u	u	c	-	
○ Short-billed Dowitcher	S	-	-	r	-	
○ Long-billed Dowitcher	S M	c	u	c	-	
○ Wilson's Snipe	M A R	r	r	u	r	
○ Wilson's Phalarope	M W	u	c	u	-	
○ Red-necked Phalarope	W	u	r?	u	-	
Laridae — Gulls and Terns						
○ Bonaparte's Gull	W M	r	r	r	r	
○ Franklin's Gull	W	r	-	-	-	
○ Mew Gull	W M	x	-	-	-	
○ Ring-billed Gull	W R U	u	u?	u	u?	

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
<input type="radio"/> California Gull	W R U	u	u	u	u?	
<input type="radio"/> Least Tern	W M	-	x	-	-	
<input type="radio"/> Caspian Tern	W M R	u	u	u	-	
<input type="radio"/> Black Tern*	M W	u	u	u	-	
<input type="radio"/> Common Tern	W M	-	-	r	-	
<input type="radio"/> Forster's Tern*	W M R	u	u	u		

COLUMBIFORMES

Columbidae — Pigeons and Doves

<input type="radio"/> Rock Pigeon*>	C U	r	r	r	r	
<input type="radio"/> Eurasian Collared-Dove*>	R U	c	c	c	c	
<input type="radio"/> Mourning Dove*	R U D	c	c	c	c	

CUCULIFORMES

Cuculidae — Cuckoos

<input type="radio"/> Yellow-billed Cuckoo	R	-	x	-	-	
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STRIGIFORMES

Tytonidae — Barn Owls

<input type="radio"/> Barn Owl*	R A	u	u	u	u	
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Strigidae — Owls

<input type="radio"/> Western Screech Owl*?	R	r	r	r	r	
<input type="radio"/> Great Horned Owl*	R A	u	u	u	u	
<input type="radio"/> Burrowing Owl	D	r	r	r	r	
<input type="radio"/> Long-eared Owl	R P	r?	-	r?	r	
<input type="radio"/> Short-eared Owl*	A	r	r	r	r	

CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Caprimulgidae — Nighthawks

<input type="radio"/> Common Nighthawk*	D P	u	c	u	-	
<input type="radio"/> Common Poorwill	D P	r?	r?	-	-	

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
APODIFORMES						
Apodidae — Swifts						
<input type="radio"/>	White-throated Swift*	C R	u	u	u	-
Trochilidae — Hummingbirds						
<input type="radio"/>	Black-chinned Hummingbird*	R	u	u	u	-
<input type="radio"/>	Rufous Hummingbird	R F	-	u?	u?	-
CORACIFORMES						
Alcedinidae — Kingfishers						
<input type="radio"/>	Belted Kingfisher*	R	u	u	u	u
PICIFORMES						
Picidae — Woodpeckers						
<input type="radio"/>	Lewis's Woodpecker	F R	r	-	r	-
<input type="radio"/>	Downy Woodpecker*	R	c	c	c	c
<input type="radio"/>	Hairy Woodpecker*	F R P	u	u	u	u
<input type="radio"/>	Northern Flicker*	R P	c	c	c	c
FALCONIFORMES						
Falconidae — Falcons						
<input type="radio"/>	American Kestrel*	R D A	c	c	c	c
<input type="radio"/>	Merlin	R M	-	-	-	r
<input type="radio"/>	Peregrine Falcon	C W	r	-	r	r
<input type="radio"/>	Prairie Falcon	C D	r	r	r	r
PASSERIFORMES						
Tyrannidae — Flycatchers						
<input type="radio"/>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	F	u	u	u	-
<input type="radio"/>	Western Wood-Pewee*	F R	u	c	u	-
<input type="radio"/>	Willow Flycatcher	R	u	r	u	-
<input type="radio"/>	Hammond's Flycatcher	F	-	-	x	-
<input type="radio"/>	Gray Flycatcher	P D	u	-	u	-

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
○ Dusky Flycatcher	R	u	-	u	-	
○ Western Flycatcher (Pacific-slope/Cordilleran)	F	r	-	r	-	
○ Black Phoebe*	R	u	u	u	u	
○ Say's Phoebe*	D	u	u	u	u	
○ Ash-throated Flycatcher*	R P D	u	c	u	-	
○ Western Kingbird*	R A D	c	c	c	-	
○ Eastern Kingbird	R A	-	x	-	-	
○ Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	A	-	-	x	-	
Laniidae – Shrikes						
○ Loggerhead Shrike*	D	u	u	u	u	
○ Northern Shrike	D	x	-	-	r	
Vireonidae – Vireos						
○ Plumbeous Vireo	F R	u?	-	u?	-	
○ Cassin's Vireo	F R	u?	-	u?	-	
○ Warbling Vireo*	R	u	u	u	-	
Corvidae – Jays, Magpies, Crows and Ravens						
○ Pinyon Jay	P	u	u	u	u	
○ Steller's Jay	F P	-	x	x	-	
○ Western Scrub-Jay	P U	x?	x?	x?	x?	
○ Clark's Nutcracker	F	-	-	x	-	
○ Black-billed Magpie*	R A	c	c	c	c	
○ American Crow*	R A	u	u	u	u	
○ Common Raven*	D R	u	u	u	u	
Alaudidae – Larks						
○ Horned Lark*?	D A	c	c	c	a	
Hirundinidae – Swallows						
○ Tree Swallow*	R	c	u	u	r	
○ Violet-green Swallow*	R	u	u	u	-	
○ Northern Rough-winged Swallow*	R	u	u	u	-	
○ Bank Swallow*	R C	c	a	c	-	

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
○ Cliff Swallow*	R U	c	a	c	-	
○ Barn Swallow*	R U	c	c	c	r	
Paridae — Chickadees						
○ Mountain Chickadee	F	u	-	u	u	
Aegithalidae — Bushtits						
○ Bushtit*	P R	u	c	u	u	
Sittidae — Nuthatches						
○ Red-breasted Nuthatch	F	x	-	x	x	
○ White-breasted Nuthatch	F	-	x?	x?	x?	
○ Certhiidae - Creepers						
○ Brown Creeper	F	-	-	-	r?	
Troglodytidae — Wrens						
○ Rock Wren*	C	r	r	r?	r?	
○ House Wren*	R U	u	c	u	-	
○ Marsh Wren*	M	c	c	c	u	
○ Bewick's Wren*	R P D	c	c	c	c	
Poliophtidae — Gnatcatchers						
○ Blue-gray Gnatcatcher*	P R	u	u	u	-	
Regulidae — Kinglets						
○ Golden-crowned Kinglet	F	-	-	r?	r?	
○ Ruby-crowned Kinglet	F R	u	-	u	u	
Turdidae — Thrushes						
○ Western Bluebird*	R P	u	u	u	-	
○ Mountain Bluebird	P F R	u	-	u	u	
○ Townsend's Solitaire	F	-	-	u?	r	
○ Swainson's Thrush	F	r?	-	r?	-	
○ Hermit Thrush	R F	u?	-	u?	r	
○ American Robin*	R U	c	c	c	u	
Mimidae — Thrashers and Mockingbirds						
○ Sage Thrasher*?	D	r?	r?	r?	x?	
○ Northern Mockingbird*	P D U	u	u	u	u	

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
Sturnidae – Starlings						
○ European Starling*>	R A U	c	c	c	a	
Motacilliae – Pipits						
○ American pipit	S A	r	-	r?	r	
Bombycillidae – Waxwings						
○ Cedar Waxwing	R	u	-	u	u	
Ptilogonatidae – Silky Flycatchers						
○ Phainopepla	R	-	-	x	-	
Parulidae – Wood Warblers						
○ Black-and-white Warbler	F	-	x	-	-	
○ Orange-crowned Warbler	R F	u	-	u	r?	
○ Nashville Warbler	R	r?	-	r?	-	
○ Virginia's Warbler	P R F	r?	-	r?	-	
○ MacGillivray's Warbler	F R P	u	-	u	-	
○ Common Yellowthroat*?	M R	u	u	u	-	
○ American Redstart	F	r?	-	r?	-	
○ Yellow Warbler*	R	u	c	u	-	
○ Chestnut-sided Warbler	F	-	-	x	-	
○ Yellow-rumped Warbler	F R	c	-	c	c	
○ Black-throated Gray Warbler	P	r?	-	r?	-	
○ Townsend's Warbler	F R	u	-	u	-	
○ Wilson's Warbler	R	u	-	u	-	
○ Yellow-breasted Chat*	R	r	u	r	-	
Emberizidae – Towhees, Sparrows and Juncos						
○ Green-tailed Towhee	R P D	x?	-	x?	-	
○ Spotted Towhee*	P R D	u	c	u	r	
○ Chipping Sparrow	R F	u	-	u	-	
○ Brewer's Sparrow*	D	u	u	u	-	
○ Vesper Sparrow	A	r	-	r	-	
○ Lark Sparrow*	P D	u	c	u	-	

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
○ Black-throated Sparrow*	D	u	u	u	-	
○ Sagebrush Sparrow*	D	u	u	u	u	
○ Lark Bunting	D A	-	x	-	-	
○ Savannah Sparrow*	A	u	u	u	u	
○ Fox Sparrow	F	r	-	r	-	
○ Song Sparrow*	R	u	c	u	u	
○ Lincoln's Sparrow	R	u	-	u	r	
○ White-crowned Sparrow	R U	c	-	c	a	
○ Golden-crowned Sparrow	R U	r	-	r	r	
○ Dark-eyed Junco	F R	u	-	u	u	
Cardinalidae – Tanagers, Grosbeaks and Buntings						
○ Western Tanager	F R	u	u	u	-	
○ Black-headed Grosbeak*	R P	u	c	u	-	
○ Blue Grosbeak*	R	u	u	r	-	
○ Lazuli Bunting*	R	u	c	u	-	
Icteridae – Blackbirds, Cowbirds and Orioles						
○ Red-winged Blackbird*	M R A	c	c	c	c	
○ Western Meadowlark*	D A	c	c	c	c	
○ Yellow-headed Blackbird*	M A	c	c	c	r	
○ Brewer's Blackbird*	R A U	c	c	c	c	
○ Great Tailed Grackle*	R U	u	u	u	u	
○ Bullock's Oriole*	R A	u	c	u	-	
○ Brown-headed Cowbird*	R A	u	c	u	u	
Fringillidae – Finches						
○ House Finch*	U P R	c	c	c	c	
○ Cassin's Finch	F	-	-	-	r	
○ Pine Siskin	F U	r?	-	r?	?	
○ Lesser Goldfinch*	R U	u	u	u	u	
○ American Goldfinch	R U	u	r	u	u	

Date:	Habitat	Sp	Su	F	W	#
Passeridae — Old World Sparrows						
<input type="radio"/> House Sparrow*>	U	u	u	u	u	

ADDITIONAL SPECIES:

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Otis Bay, Inc. and Great Basin Bird Observatory. 2014. Lower Walker River Bird Checklist. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Gardnerville, NV. 24 pp.



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