

Wrangell Island & Stikine River

Birding Guide



Wrangell, Alaska

Located in Southeast Alaska in the midst of the Tongass National Forest, the town of Wrangell is known as the “Gateway to the Stikine River.” The Stikine River is the largest mainland river that bisects the Coast Mountains that link Southeast Alaska to the interior of Canada. It is an incredibly important resource for the birds, wildlife, fish, and people of the area.

Both Wrangell Island and the Stikine River support a diversity of habitats that provide many opportunities for birding, ranging from open ocean and rocky beaches to temperate rainforest and boggy muskeg.

The community of Wrangell celebrates its diversity of birds each spring during the **Stikine River Birding Festival** with bird walks, lectures, and art workshops.



USFS



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SPRING FLOCK OF WESTERN SANDPIPERS

Getting Around



USFS

MALLARD SLOUGH CABIN ON THE STIKINE DELTA IS A BIRDING HOTSPOT.

Wrangell is an easy town to explore by foot, bike, or paddlecraft, and has good birding sites close to town. The island also has almost 100 miles of paved and unpaved roads for exploring.

Exploring the Stikine River and Delta is a little more challenging, requiring a boat ride from town, but that is part of the adventure and allure. Outfitter and guide services in Wrangell offer kayak rentals and river tours aboard jetboats. They can also provide supplies and transportation to rustic Forest Service cabins located both on the river and islands on the delta. These cabins provide access to the heart of the birding action. Cabins are reserved by visiting www.recreation.gov and you can contact the Tongass National Forest-Wrangell Ranger District (907-874-2323) for more information on individual cabins.

Contact local outfitters to secure transportation before you arrive in Wrangell, especially since getting to many of these cabins is dependent upon the tides.

Wrangell Birding by the Seasons

WINTER may be thought of as the slow birding season, but it can bring some birds closer to town,



Kalauna Churchill

like the Steller's jay and chestnut backed-chickadee. Large rafts of goldeneye ducks, buffleheads, and scoter species are also observed in ocean waters close to town.

STELLER'S JAY

SPRING brings an amazing transformation to the Stikine River. The delta becomes a birding paradise from late March when bald eagles start congregating in huge numbers, to the height of shorebird migration in early May.



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SPOTTED SANDPIPER

Robert Armstrong



YELLOW WARBLER

During the **SUMMER** breeding season, the Stikine River provides access to interior deciduous forest habitats that are unusual for Southeast Alaska, and serves as a travel corridor for birds between the interior and the coast. June and July are great for watching migratory songbirds. Look for breeding northern waterthrush, common yellowthroats, yellow warblers and western tanagers along the Stikine River corridor.

RE Johnson



SANDHILL CRANE

AUTUMN brings the return of migratory birds to the river delta on their way south. At this time, the Stikine mudflats are popular with waterfowl, as well as waterfowl hunters, who make use of the many public cabins.

Highlights of Stikine River Birding

HOOLIGAN RUN

Eulachon, an oily species of smelt known locally as hooligan, return each spring to spawn in the Stikine River. Many birds, including bald eagles, congregate at the mouth of the Stikine River from late March to mid-April to feed on this nutrient-rich fish. This gathering is the largest recorded springtime concentration of bald eagles in the North America. As many as 1,600 eagles have been seen between the Middle Arm and North Arm of the river.

Hundreds of thousands of gulls also arrive in the spring to take advantage of this valuable food source. Gull species present at this time include: Bonaparte's, herring, glaucous, glaucous-winged, California, mew, ring-billed, Thayer's and black-legged kittiwake.

Steller's sea lions also gather in large numbers to join in on the hooligan feeding. Lesnoi Island is a popular spot to watch the hungry sea lions haul out before they journey to the feast.



Ivan Simonek

BALD EAGLES ON STIKINE

SPRING MIGRATION



Kalauna Churchill

WESTERN SANDPIPER

The river's extensive delta consists of 29,000 acres of freshwater and tidal wetlands, making it an important stopover site for migratory birds on the Pacific Flyway. Snow geese and sandhill cranes usually start arriving mid-April, while the peak of the shorebird numbers generally occurs the first week of May. Shorebird numbers are vast—lucky observers have stood on the mudflats surrounded by hundreds of thousands of birds. Twenty-two different species of shorebirds have been seen on the river and over 120 different species of birds have been spotted during the spring migration.

Western sandpipers make up 90% of the shorebird flocks. Banded western sandpipers from as far away as Peru and Mexico have been located on the Stikine River.

Stikine River

The Stikine River and its tributaries are located within the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness of the Tongass National Forest. The delta has been designated by the Alaska Region of the Forest Service as a Key Coastal Wetland because of its international importance to birds on the Pacific Flyway.

The islands at the mouth of the Stikine River and the tidal flats provide critical habitat for migrating shorebirds. It is estimated that 1 to 3 million shorebirds stop to refuel on invertebrates from late April to early May. In addition to the more commonly seen birds on the checklist on page 24, watch for: marbled godwit, red knot, sanderling, Baird's sandpiper, sharp-tailed sandpiper, solitary sandpiper, killdeer, lesser golden plover, upland sandpiper and stilt sandpiper.





SNOW GEESE

Grasses and sedges that grow in the intertidal zone are the favorite food of migrating waterfowl. Snow geese, numbering 15,000 or more, stop here in mid-April on their way to Wrangel Island in Siberia. In addition to the birds on the Stikine River checklist on page 24, you might also discover Eurasian wigeons or subspecies such as the Tule's white-fronted geese or Vancouver Canada geese.



Stikine River Birding Sites

SERGIEF ISLAND (SERGIEF & KOKNUK CABINS)

WATCH FOR Shorebird Species, Snow Geese, Black Swifts, Vaux's Swift, American Pipit, Northern Harrier

MALLARD SLOUGH & CABIN

WATCH FOR Shorebird Species, Western Sandpiper, Dunlin, Surfbirds, Peregrine Falcon

TWIN LAKES RECREATION AREA & CABIN

WATCH FOR Northern Waterthrush (R), Red-winged Blackbird (R), MacGillivray's Warbler

CHIEF SHAKES HOT SPRINGS RECREATION AREA

WATCH FOR Warbling Vireo, Yellow Warbler, Golden Eagle (R)

LIMB ISLAND

WATCH FOR American Redstart, Northern Pygmy Owl, Black Billed Magpie



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In addition to being spotted along the Stikine Delta, flocks of surfbirds can also be spotted off the coast of Wrangell Island. Some surfbirds overwinter in Southeast Alaska.



GOSHAWK

Goshawks are birds of prey that nest and hunt in old-growth forest. Researchers have followed these birds using radio-telemetry to learn more about their habitat requirements in the Tongass National Forest.

ANDREW'S CREEK

WATCH FOR Wilson's Warbler, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Common Yellowthroat

SHAKES LAKE

WATCH FOR Spotted Sandpiper, Sooty Grouse

KETILI SLOUGH/BEAVER PONDS

WATCH FOR Sora (R), Western Tanager (R), American Bittern (R), Western Wood Pewee

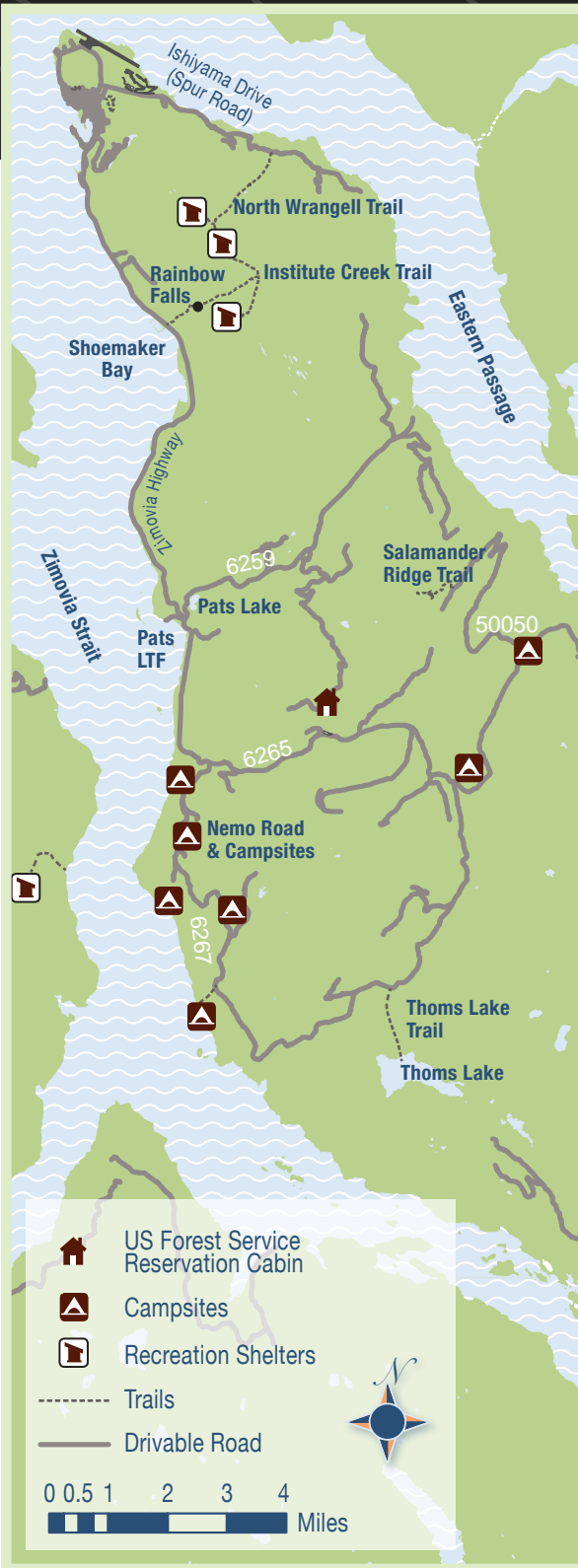
BARNES LAKE

WATCH FOR Trumpeter Swan, Hooded Merganser (R), Red-eyed Vireo (R), Vaux's Swift

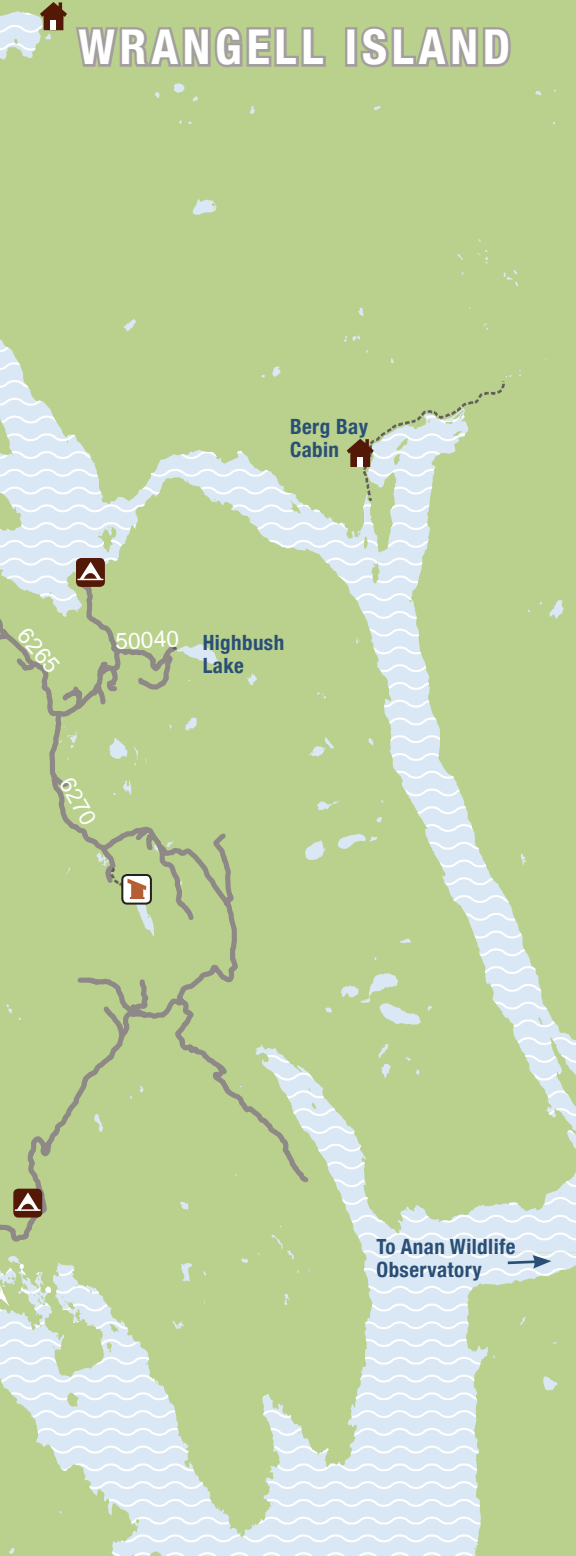
COMMON STIKINE RIVER RAPTORS

Bald Eagle, Northern Harrier, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Merlin, Red-tailed Hawk, Peregrine Falcon, Northern Goshawk, Short-eared Owl

(R) = Rare



WRANGELL ISLAND



Wrangell Island and Nearby Mainland Sites

EASTERN PASSAGE

This narrow channel separates northern Wrangell Island from the mainland. At the end of the pavement on Ishiyama Drive is a short trail for accessing the Eastern Passage with a paddlecraft.

HABITATS Saltwater

WATCH FOR Sandhill Crane, Red-necked Phalarope

HIGHBUSH LAKE

This lake is located 28 miles southeast of town off of Forest Roads 6265 and 50040. A skiff with oars is provided at the lake.

HABITATS Freshwater, Forest, Clearcut Openings

WATCH FOR Northern Goshawk, Belted Kingfisher

NEMO ROAD AND CAMPSITES

Starting at the end of the pavement on Zimovia Highway, the 14 mile Nemo Loop Road (FS 6267) makes for a scenic drive with ocean views.

HABITATS Forest, Clearcut Openings

WATCH FOR Orange-crowned Warbler, Pacific Wren

RARE BIRDS Band-tailed Pigeon, Three-toed Woodpecker

PATS LAKE, CREEK AND LTF

Eleven miles from town on Zimovia Highway, Pat's Lake and Creek are popular fishing spots that provide access to several different habitats.

HABITATS Freshwater, Saltwater, Forest

WATCH FOR Trumpeter Swan, Sharp-shinned Hawk

RAINBOW FALLS TRAIL

A half-mile board-walked trail winds through the forest to an overlook of a scenic waterfall. The trail also connects to longer hikes up the mountain.

HABITATS Freshwater, Forest

WATCH FOR American Dipper, Rufous Hummingbird

SALAMANDER RIDGE TRAIL

Located 27 miles south of town off of Forest Roads 6265 and 50050 past the Lower Salamander Campground, this trail climbs through the forest to get above treeline for expansive views.

HABITATS Muskeg, Alpine

WATCH FOR Sooty Grouse, Chestnut-backed Chickadee, Red-tailed Hawk

SHOEMAKER BAY

Located five miles from town on Zimovia Highway, facilities in this area include a harbor, campground, trailhead, and park. The park provides good beach access.

HABITATS Saltwater, Beach

WATCH FOR Surfbird, Rock Sandpiper, Black Turnstone

THOMS LAKE

Located 22 miles south of town off of the Nemo Loop (FS 6267), a 1.2-mile trail provides access to this lake.

HABITATS Muskeg, Freshwater, Forest

WATCH FOR Steller's Jay, Dark-eyed Junco

ZIMOVIA STRAIT

Zimovia Highway parallels Zimovia Strait and connects the town to a network of unpaved Forest Service roads. A paved walking and biking path also parallels the strait and highway from City Park to Shoemaker Park.

HABITATS Saltwater, Beach

WATCH FOR Long-tailed Duck, Bonaparte's Gull, Common Murre, Common Loon, Red-throated Loon, Yellow-billed Loon, Western Grebe, Marbled Murrelet

MAINLAND SITES

ANAN WILDLIFE OBSERVATORY

Located 30 miles southeast of Wrangell, Anan Creek is accessed by boat or floatplane. The large run of pink salmon in the creek during the summer attracts a variety of wildlife to the area, including bears, birds, and marine mammals.

HABITATS Saltwater, Beach, Forest, Freshwater

WATCH FOR Bald Eagles, Gull Species, American Dipper

BERG BAY & CABIN

Berg Bay is accessed by boat, and provides access to Aaron Creek and grass flats that attract waterfowl, especially in spring and fall. A Forest Service cabin is located in the bay.

HABITATS Saltwater, Beach, Forest

WATCH FOR Sandhill Crane, Canada Goose, Snow Goose, Duck Species

Downtown Wrangell Birding Sites

CITY PARK

Located one mile south of town, this is a good spot not just for birding, but also camping, picnicking, and exploring the beach.

HABITATS Urban, Forest, Saltwater, Beach, Shrub
WATCH FOR Harlequin Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye, Varied Thrush, Chestnut-backed Chickadee, Shorebird Species

MUSKEG MEADOWS GOLF COURSE

Located a half mile down Ishiyama Drive (Spur Road), this golf course is a favorite spot of local birders for early morning and late evening walks. Please be careful and courteous when the course is open for golf.

HABITATS Forest, Urban, Freshwater, Shrub
WATCH FOR Tree Swallow, Wilson's Snipe, Hairy Woodpecker, Fox Sparrow, Golden-crowned Sparrow, Pacific-slope Flycatcher, Ruby-crowned Kinglet





PETROGLYPH BEACH STATE HISTORIC PARK

Located one mile north of the ferry terminal, Petroglyph Beach preserves thousands of years old petroglyphs carved on the rocks. It is also a great beach for beachcombing and tidepooling.

HABITATS Saltwater, Beach, Forest, Urban, Shrub

WATCH FOR Surf Scoters, Ruby-crowned Kinglet

SHAKES ISLAND

Located in Wrangell's harbor, Shakes Island is home to the historic Chief Shakes Tribal House. Low tide exposes the mudflats, where crows and ravens roam in search of a meal.

HABITATS Urban, Saltwater

WATCH FOR Northwestern Crow, Black-billed Magpie, Bald Eagle, Belted Kingfisher

VOLUNTEER PARK TRAILS

Both a half mile and one mile loop trail make for pleasant hikes through the two main habitats found on Wrangell Island, the dense spruce-hemlock forest and the open, soggy muskeg bog. A gravel trail keeps your feet from getting wet, and interpretive signs provide information on the habitats.

HABITATS Muskeg, Forest

WATCH FOR Varied Thrush, Dark-eyed Junco, Hairy Woodpecker, Pacific-slope Flycatcher

MT. DEWEY TRAIL

This boardwalked trail winds up through the forest on the large hill behind town, leading to views overlooking the town and ocean. The trail is a half-mile one-way.

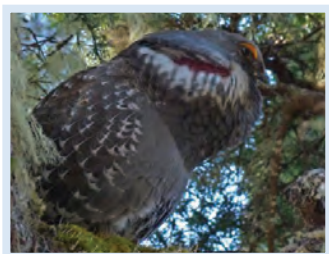
HABITATS Urban, Forest

WATCH FOR Swainson's Thrush, Hermit Thrush, Varied Thrush, Northern Flicker

Wrangell Area Bird Profiles

SOOTY GROUSE

Sooty grouse was formerly called blue grouse, but



Robert Armstrong

the species have been separated.

Locals refer to them as “hooters,” which describes the males’ low frequency pulsing hoots which can be heard in spring and early summer.

AMERICAN DIPPER

If you are by a creek in Southeast Alaska and hear a beautiful bird song, look near running water for this

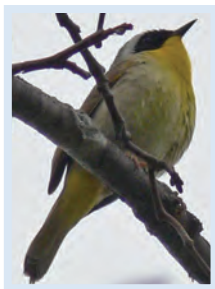


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dark, stout bird. They are fascinating to watch as they walk and “dip” in the water looking for aquatic insects and salmon fry.

COMMON YELLOWTHROAT

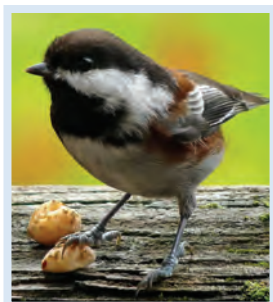
The deciduous trees on the Stikine River host the greatest diversity of warblers in the local area, though some species also occur on Wrangell Island. Muskeg Meadows Golf Course is a good spot to look for species such as common yellowthroats and yellow-rumped warblers.



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CHESNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE

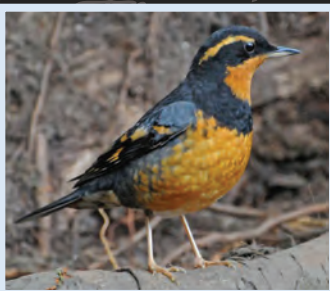
The chesnut-backed chickadee is the most common chickadee species in Southeast Alaska, and can be found year-round in Wrangell. It can be easily identified by its reddish-brown back and flanks.



Ivan Simonek

VARIED THRUSH

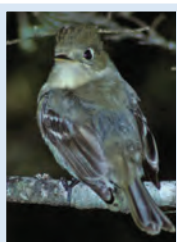
One sign of spring is the distinctive buzz-like call of the varied thrush. The sweet melodies of the hermit and Swainson's thrush will follow as spring progresses.



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PACIFIC SLOPE FLYCATCHER

The coniferous forests of Wrangell Island host Pacific slope flycatchers in the summer, though they are often easier to hear than see.



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PINE SISKIN

Pine siskins are very noticeable in the fall when they are easily spotted traveling in large flocks.



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PACIFIC WREN

The Pacific wren was formally known as the winter wren, but became a separate species in 2010. It is a year-round resident of the forests on Wrangell Island and is easily identified by its small size, brown plumage, and short, upright tail. It has a long elaborate song consisting of high-pitched musical trills and chatters.



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Area Bird Profiles

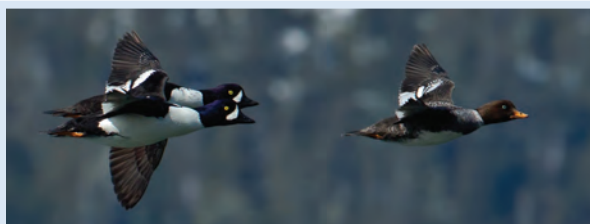
Barrow's goldeneye ducks, along with surf, black, and white-winged scoters are often spotted in large rafts on the ocean, especially in the winter and during migration.

SURF SCOTER



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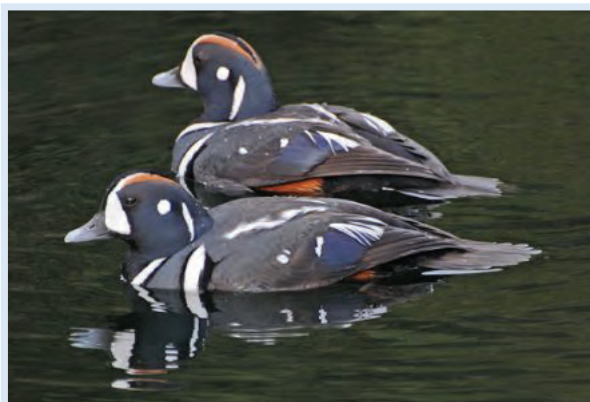
BARROW'S GOLDENEYE DUCK



RE Johnson

HARLEQUIN DUCK

Harlequin ducks remain in Southeast Alaska year round, but are easiest to spot in winter when they stay around rocky shorelines. Zimovia Highway is a good spot to search for these striking birds.



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TRUMPETER SWAN

Swans are another migratory bird spotted in the spring and fall. While more commonly seen on the Stikine Delta, a few pairs often make a stop at Pat's Lake.

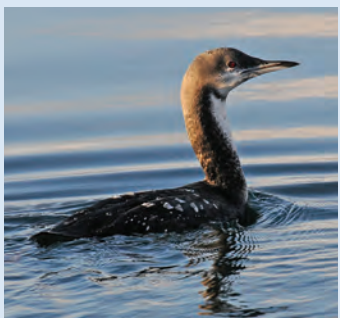


Kalauna Churchill

PACIFIC LOON

In the winter, four loon species can be spotted on saltwater in the area. Pacific, common and red-throated loons are more commonly sighted, while the yellow-billed loon is an uncommon winter resident. In the summer, look for common and red-throated loons on area lakes.

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BLACK TURNSTONE

Black and ruddy turnstones are shorebirds that frequent Wrangell Island shorelines during the migratory seasons. City and Shoemaker Parks are good locations to watch for them. Black turnstones can also be seen in winter.

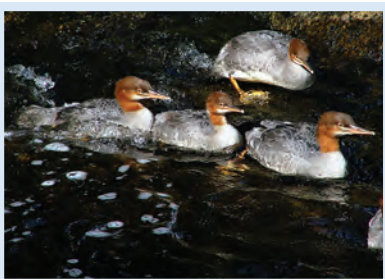


COMMON MERGANSER

Watch for large families of common mergansers on the Stikine River and other streams in the summer.

Hooded and red-breasted mergansers can be spotted year-round.

Ivan Simonek

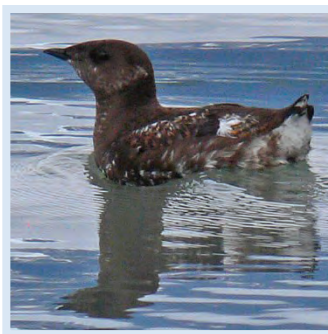


Ocean Birding

Travel in Southeast Alaska often involves boating, whether riding to other communities aboard the Alaska Marine Highway system, paddling for recreation, or fishing for sport and food. Keep an eye out for the many interesting birds to be spotted on the open ocean.

MARbled MURRELET

Marbled murrelets are small seabirds that breed and winter near Wrangell Island. Watch for them fishing in pairs or small flocks on the open ocean and near the shore, and listen for them calling out to each other. They are the only seabird to nest in trees—in Southeast Alaska, their nests have been found in old-growth trees and on the ground.



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WESTERN GREBE

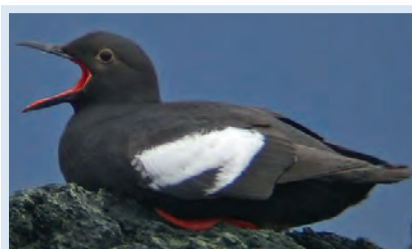
Red-necked, horned and western grebes are spotted in the surrounding saltwater from fall to spring. They travel further inland during the summer to breed on freshwater lakes.



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PIGEON GUILLEMOT

Pigeon guillemots are seen near shore year-round, and are easily identified by their bright red feet. A good place to look for them is near Wrangell's boat harbors.



Robert Armstrong

Bird Viewing Tips

- Use binoculars, spotting scopes or a telephoto lens so that you can avoid approaching birds too closely.
- Watch for signs of distress, i.e. birds may scold you, dive-bomb or try to lead you away from their nest. If you see this behavior, move further away.
- Give nests and nesting colonies a wide berth. Do not try to “save” baby animals – Mom is usually somewhere nearby.
- Keep your dog and cat under your control. Cats kill millions of songbirds in the U.S. each year.

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD

The most common hummingbird spotted in Southeast Alaska is the rufous hummingbird. Their appearance is brief: they arrive in April, and the brightly colored males start leaving in late June, while females and juveniles stay around until August.



Arlene Woodward

Stikine River Bird Checklist

This is not a complete list, but highlights birds that are more common to the Stikine River than to Wrangell Island. See the Wrangell Island list for other birds that are seen on the Stikine.

	Spring/Fall	Summer
_____ Trumpeter Swan	•	
_____ Canada Goose	•	•
_____ Greater White-fronted Goose	•	
_____ Snow Goose	•	
_____ Gadwall	•	•
_____ Northern Pintail	•	•
_____ American Wigeon	•	•
_____ Northern Shoveler	•	•
_____ Cinnamon Teal	•	•
_____ Blue-winged Teal	•	•
_____ Green-winged Teal	•	•
_____ Ring-necked Duck	•	•
_____ Greater Scaup	•	•
_____ Northern Harrier	•	•
_____ Peregrine Falcon	•	
_____ Ruffed Grouse	•	•
_____ Sandhill Crane	•	
_____ Black-bellied Plover	•	
_____ American Golden-Plover	•	
_____ Semipalmated Plover	•	

Habitat

One of the best ways to find a bird you are looking for is to visit its preferred habitat. Included in the Wrangell Island Bird Checklist on the following pages is a list of habitats where the birds are generally found. Many birds use different habitat types throughout the year.

A = alpine Habitat above 2000' in elevation.

B = beach We may not see much but mud and sand, but these sites are full of invertebrates – the primary food source for shorebirds such as the western sandpiper.

F = forest Old growth forests contain “multi-age” trees and lots of structure. Small gaps in the canopy create habitat for some birds. Large, tall spruce trees are favored for nesting by the Townsend’s warblers.

FW = freshwater There are numerous small ponds and lakes on the island as well as streams that are frequented by interesting birds like the American dipper.

G = generalist Includes all the listed habitats.

	Spring/Fall	Summer
_____ Lesser Yellowlegs	•	
_____ Spotted Sandpiper	•	•
_____ Surfbird	•	
_____ Rock Sandpiper	•	
_____ Whimbrel	•	
_____ Dunlin	•	
_____ Pectoral Sandpiper	•	
_____ Western Sandpiper	•	
_____ Least Sandpiper	•	•
_____ Long-billed Dowitcher	•	
_____ Short-billed Dowitcher	•	
_____ Wilson's Snipe	•	•
_____ Arctic Tern	•	•
_____ Short-eared Owl	•	•
_____ Black Swift	•	•
_____ Vaux's Swift	•	•
_____ Alder Flycatcher	•	•
_____ Olive-sided Flycatcher	•	•
_____ Warbling Vireo	•	•
_____ American Pipit	•	•
_____ Yellow Warbler	•	•
_____ Northern Waterthrush	•	•
_____ MacGillivray's Warbler	•	•
_____ Common Yellowthroat	•	•
_____ Western Tanager	•	•

M = muskeg Sometimes referred to as peatlands. This habitat is characterized by a spongy ground cover of sphagnum moss, sedges, small ponds and dwarf-sized trees.

S = shrub Alder and willow shrubs provide nesting cover for some species; fruits and seeds for others. Clearcuts are human caused openings characterized by lots of downed wood and a heavy shrub layer. Song sparrows use shrubs along the beach.

SW = saltwater Some of our most unusual and interesting birds can be found on saltwater. Wrangell Island lies within the Pacific Flyway – one of the most important migratory routes in the United States.

U = urban/edge This habitat contains shrubs, younger trees, grassy lawns and buildings. Nesting success is often low due to predators (i.e. cats). The varied thrush is a common “backyard bird” associated with this habitat type.

Wrangell Island Bird Checklist

This is not a complete list, but rather highlights birds commonly seen on Wrangell Island and the surrounding waters. Birds marked with a * are also commonly seen on the Stikine River.

	Winter	Summer	Habitat
_____ Red-throated Loon	•	•	SW, FW
_____ Pacific Loon	•		SW
_____ Common Loon	•	•	SW, FW
_____ Horned Grebe	•		SW
_____ Red-necked Grebe	•		SW
_____ Western Grebe	•		SW
_____ Pelagic Cormorant	•	•	SW
_____ Great Blue Heron	•	•	SW
_____ Mallard*	•	•	SW, FW
_____ Harlequin Duck	•	•	SW, FW
_____ Surf Scoter	•	•	SW
_____ White-winged Scoter	•	•	SW
_____ Long-tailed Duck	•		SW
_____ Common Merganser*	•	•	SW, FW
_____ Barrow's Goldeneye	•	•	SW
_____ Bufflehead	•		SW
_____ Bald Eagle*	•	•	SW, B, U
_____ Sharp shinned hawk	•	•	F, S,
_____ Northern Goshawk	•	•	F
_____ Red Tailed hawk	•	•	F
_____ Sooty Grouse*	•	•	F, M, A
_____ Killdeer*	•	•	B
_____ Greater Yellowlegs*	•	•	B, FW, M
_____ Black Turnstone	•		B, SW
_____ Bonaparte's Gull*	•	•	SW
_____ Mew Gull*	•	•	SW, B, U
_____ Glaucous-winged Gull*	•	•	SW, B, U
_____ Common Murre	•	•	SW
_____ Pigeon Guillemot	•	•	SW
_____ Marbled Murrelet	•	•	SW, F
_____ Great Horned Owl	•	•	F
_____ Northern Pygmy Owl	•	•	F
_____ Rufous Hummingbird*		•	F, S, U
_____ Belted Kingfisher*	•	•	B, SW, FW
_____ Red-breasted Sapsucker	•	•	F
_____ Hairy Woodpecker	•	•	F
_____ Northern Flicker	•	•	F
_____ Pacific-slope Flycatcher*		•	F, S, U

	Winter	Summer	Habitat
_____	Steller's Jay	• •	F, U, M
_____	Common Raven	• •	G
_____	Northwestern Crow	• •	G
_____	Barn Swallow*	•	U, SW
_____	Tree Swallow	•	F, U, SW
_____	Chestnut-backed Chickadee*	• •	F, U, M
_____	Pacific Wren*	• •	FW, F, U
_____	American Dipper	• •	FW, F
_____	Golden-crowned Kinglet*	• •	F,S,U
_____	Ruby-crowned Kinglet*	•	F, S
_____	Varied Thrush*	• •	G
_____	American Robin	•	G
_____	Swainson's Thrush*	•	F, U
_____	Hermit Thrush*	•	F
_____	Bohemian Waxwing	•	S, U
_____	Orange-crowned Warbler*	•	S, F, U
_____	Yellow-rumped Warbler*	•	F
_____	Townsend's Warbler*	•	F, U
_____	Wilson's Warbler*	•	S, U
_____	Savannah Sparrow	•	B, S, U
_____	Fox Sparrow*	•	S, U
_____	Song Sparrow	• •	G
_____	Dark-eyed Junco	• •	G
_____	Pine Grosbeak	•	F
_____	Red Crossbill	• •	F, U
_____	Pine Siskin	• •	G

A = alpine

B = beach

F = forest

FW = freshwater

G = generalist

M = muskeg

S = shrub

SW = saltwater

U = urban/edge

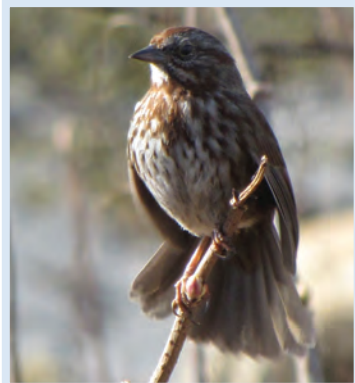


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THIS PUBLICATION WAS PRODUCED BY THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF WRANGELL WITH ASSISTANCE FROM:



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OTHER RESOURCES:

Alaska Department of Fish & Game:
www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=viewing.main

City of Wrangell: www.wrangell.com

Tongass National Forest: www.fs.usda.gov/tongass

Southeast Alaska Birding checklist: Heinl, Steve. Birds of Southeast Alaska: an annotated list from Icy Bay South to Dixon Entrance. Alaska Geographic. 2010.

This brochure was updated from the original brochure created by: Peg Robertsen, USDA Forest Service, Alaska Natural History Association, and Juneau Audubon Society (2006)