

it to a T intersection at mile 21.1. The forest is somewhat more open in this section and features Western Bluebirds and Western Tanagers. At the T turn right (east) onto poorly marked DeSmet Road and follow it to mile 25.1 and US 95 at milepost 381.

OTHER:

Fuel, groceries, and a restaurant can be found in Tensed, one mile north of where DeSmet Road meets US 95. Unfortunately, the Idaho DeLorme Atlas (1992 edition) has most of the roads in and around McCrosky erroneously named. Moscow is the nearest full-service community.

The Mineral Mountain Rest Stop at US 95 milepost 370.5 has a nice nature trail where you might find House Wrens, both kinglet species, Cassin's, Warbling, and Red-eyed Vireos, and Cassin's Finches.

MOSCOW MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Authors: John and Marty Hirth, Kas Dumroese

Site P-21 — Map P-21

Highlights: Barred Owl, Varied Thrush

Major Habitats: Mixed Conifer Forest, Deciduous Forest

Location: Latah Co., 8 miles north of Moscow

Spring: ** **Summer:** ** **Fall:** * **Winter:** *

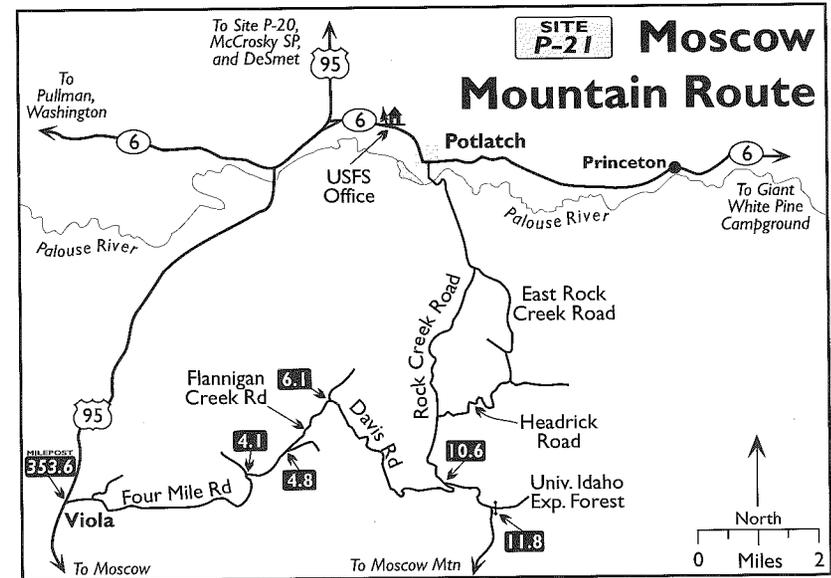
This 50-mile route leads you up the north slope of Moscow Mountain (4,983 feet) and ends near the Palouse Divide, where much turn-of-the-century gold mining occurred.

DIRECTIONS:

From Moscow drive north on US 95 about 8 miles to Viola. At milepost 353.6, zero your mileage and turn right (east) on Four Mile Road. Stay left at the Y at mile 0.1 and right at the Ys at mile 0.6 and 4.1, as Four Mile Road becomes Flanagan Creek Road at the latter spot. Stay left at the Y at mile 4.8. At mile 6.1 turn right (southeast) on Davis Road (gravel). Follow Davis Road, checking the stream edge from the road, especially between miles 6.1 and 6.6, for warblers and Red-eyed Vireos. You'll reach a T intersection with Rock Creek Road at mile 10.6. Turn right (southeast) and ascend Moscow Mountain. This road is gravel for 3 miles and is usually plowed in winter, and then it becomes dirt which is not maintained in winter (reopening about mid-May).

BIRDING:

Throughout this route, near the forest edge one may find Great Horned, Northern Pygmy-, Barred (uncommon) and Northern Saw-whet Owls.



These species are permanent residents but are more vocal and visible from February to April and again in September. Other birds visible from along the edge include migrating Vaux's Swifts, Hermit Thrushes, Nashville, MacGillivray's, and Wilson's Warblers, and Fox, White-throated (rare), and Golden-crowned (rare) Sparrows. Local breeders include Cordilleran Flycatchers, Western Bluebirds, Swainson's Thrushes, Yellow Warblers, Black-headed Grosbeaks, and Lazuli Buntings. Winter species to look for are Northern Goshawk (uncommon), Bohemian Waxwing, Northern Shrike, Pine Grosbeak (occasional), Cassin's Finch, and Common Redpoll.

A gated road on the left (north) side of the road at mile 11.8 leads into the University of Idaho Experimental Forest (public). Besides this road, there are numerous old, unused logging roads where one can hike into the forest. Birds here include nesting Three-toed and Pileated Woodpeckers, Clark's Nutcrackers, Mountain and Chestnut-backed Chickadees, and Townsend's Warblers. There's also the possibility of Olive-sided Flycatchers (rare, summer) and White-winged Crossbills (very rare, winter).

Return to the T and follow Rock Creek Road (go straight) 1.3 miles north; then turn right (east) on Headrick Road. This 2-mile-long gravel road passes through forest and then brushy slopes and is very good in spring for migrating warblers and in summer for Hammond's, Dusky, and Cordilleran Flycatchers, Cassin's and Warbling Vireos, Western Tanagers, and Black-headed Grosbeaks. In winter this road is not snowplowed, but one can by-pass it by continuing to Potlatch via Rock Creek Road. Just past "Lucy Lane," Headrick Road curves left (north) and goes up a slight hill, becoming East Rock Creek

Road. In 0.4 mile stay right at the Y and you'll rejoin the paved Rock Creek Road in 2 miles. It's another 2 miles to ID 6 in Potlatch. Along the way you'll cross the Palouse River. In willows and shrubs along Rock Creek and the Palouse River are nesting Willow Flycatchers and Gray Catbirds.

Another fun birding spot is at Giant White Pine Campground, located north of Princeton and Harvard along ID 6 at milepost 18.3. Swainson's and Varied Thrushes are abundant, although better heard at dawn and dusk than seen in underbrush. Often Great Horned and/or Barred Owls nest nearby and can be heard hooting at night.

OTHER:

Moscow is a full service community. Food, fuel, and lodging are available in Potlatch. Maps are available from the FS (1221 S. Main; 208/883-2301 or 208/882-3557) in Moscow, or Potlatch (ID 6, 1.2 miles east of US 95; 208/875-1131). Maps for the University of Idaho Experimental Forest are available from the College of Forestry (Experimental Forest, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1133; 208/885-7016) in Moscow.

SPRING VALLEY AND MOOSE CREEK RESERVOIRS

Authors: Dave Holick, Carole Vande Voorde

Site P-22 — Map P-22

Highlights: Sora, Virginia Rail, Western Bluebird

Habitat: Wetland, Mixed Conifer Forest

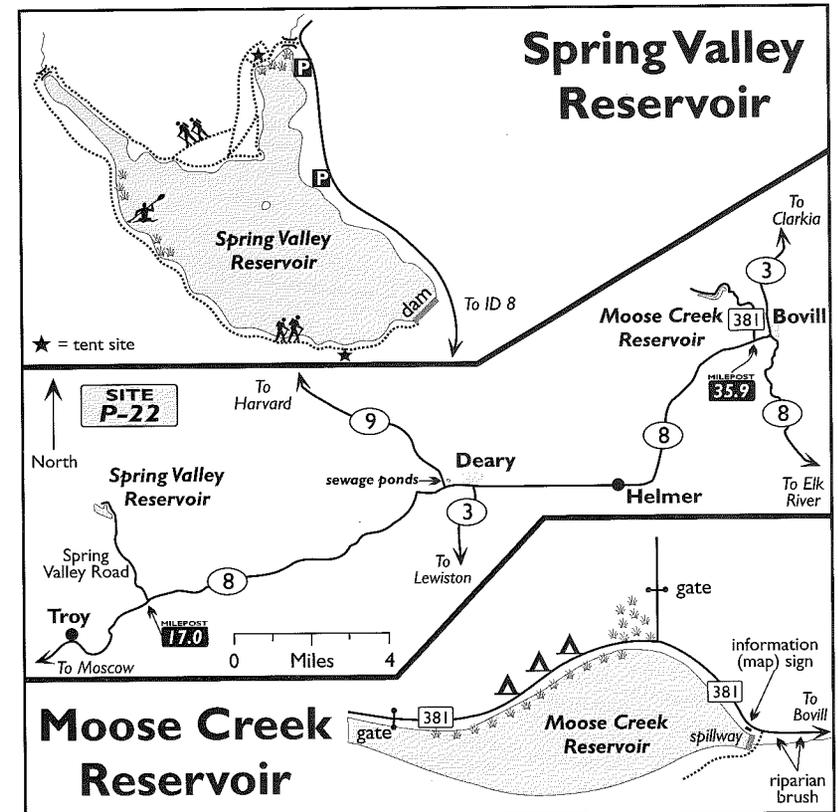
Location: Latah Co., 5 miles north of Troy

Spring: ** **Summer:** ** **Fall:** * **Winter:** *

These two reservoirs offer fun birding close to Moscow. IDFG manages the 50-acre Spring Valley Reservoir and surrounding land. Each year the reservoir is stocked with Rainbow Trout, Smallmouth Bass, and perch, making this a popular family recreation area. Moose Creek Reservoir is maintained by Latah County Parks and Recreation. It's one of the best local sites for Virginia Rails and Soras.

DIRECTIONS:

Both reservoirs are along ID 8 between Troy and Bovill. From Moscow follow ID 8 east about 12.3 miles. At milepost 17, turn left (north) onto Spring Valley Road. Go 2.7 miles to the reservoir, bearing left at all three forks. The first half of Spring Valley Road is paved, but the second half is gravel.



BIRDING:

Birding Spring Valley Reservoir is best done from a boat along the south and west sides of the reservoir or from the trail leading from the northwestern-most parking area around the lake to the dam. Many trails crisscross the northwestern corner of the area bordering the reservoir. The mix of lake, cattail marsh, conifers, and deciduous brush at the trailhead is an excellent place to start, with everything from Pied-billed and Western Grebes, Great Blue Herons, Canada Geese, Green-winged and Cinnamon Teals, Mallards, American Wigeons, Ring-necked Ducks, Common Goldeneyes, Buffleheads, Common Mergansers, Ruddy Ducks, and American Coots on the water, to Orange-crowned, Yellow, Yellow-rumped, and MacGillivray's Warblers in the brush. Ospreys have been present through the summer. Cooper's Hawks have nested on the west side of the reservoir. The reservoir also attracts many migrants but on a seemingly random basis. Spring sightings of Bald Eagles, Killdeer, Common Snipe, Ring-billed and Bonaparte's Gulls, Caspian,

Forster's, and Black Terns, Northern Shrikes, and Red Crossbills have all been recorded.

To reach Moose Creek Reservoir, backtrack to ID 8 and turn left (northeast). As you drive along, watch for Western and Mountain Bluebirds, common along the highway in spring and summer. In winter, look for Rough-legged Hawks and Pine Grosbeaks. Also watch the top of conifers for Northern Pygmy-Owls. You may wish to check the Deary sewage ponds on the north side of the junction of ID 8 and ID 9. From Deary, continue (east) on ID 8 for about 8 miles. At milepost 35.9, turn left (north) onto FR 381. There's a sign for the reservoir and Sportsman Access on the highway. Follow the gravel road 1.8 miles to the reservoir.

Along FR 381, the riparian brush just below the spillway is busy in spring and summer with Black-chinned Hummingbirds, Dusky Flycatchers, House Wrens, and Orange-crowned, Yellow, Townsend's, and MacGillivray's Warblers. In winter, Black-capped Chickadees, Winter Wrens, Golden-crowned Kinglets, Cassin's and House Finches, Pine Siskins, and American Goldfinches are present.

Just 0.1 mile beyond the spillway is a reservoir map for you to get your bearings. Late May is the best time for rails and waterfowl. Both Virginia Rails and Soras can be lured out with judicious use of tapes. Green-winged, Blue-winged, and Cinnamon Teals, Barrow's Goldeneyes, Osprey, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Common Snipe, Wilson's Phalaropes, and Marsh Wrens can be seen along the lake's north side. Wood Ducks are common. Conifers in the campground host Red-naped Sapsuckers, Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, Black-capped, Mountain, and Chestnut-backed Chickadees, Red-breasted and White-breasted Nuthatches, and Varied Thrushes. The gate at the west end is closed, but it's an easy walk to the end of the lake.

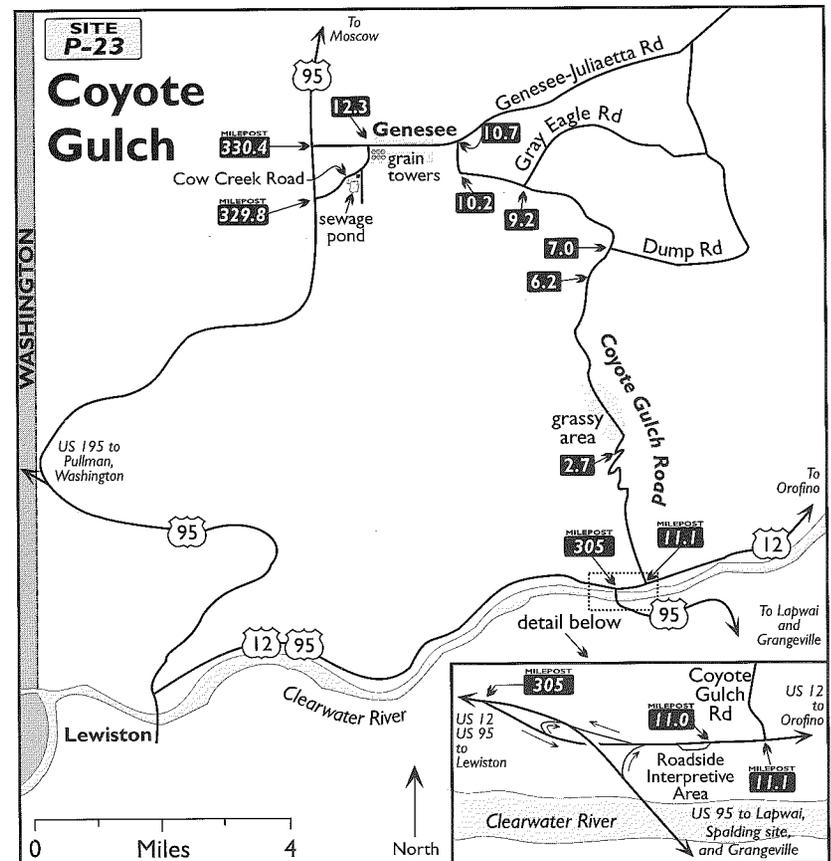
You may also drive or hike to the south side of the lake. Access is just below the spillway. There is no bridge, so access depends on stream depth. There are a couple of campsites and trails for hiking on the south side.

OTHER:

At Spring Valley overnight parking for RVs and camper trailers is available (no hook-ups). There are a few picnic tables near the parking areas and a few tent sites. A number of docks and fishing-platforms have been built to make access easy. Fishing (year round), boating (electric motors and oars only), camping, picnicking, and swimming are the most common activities. There is no entry fee.

At Moose Creek there are 16 campsites, two of them drive-throughs, and three tent sites. Drinking-water, fire rings, picnic tables, and pit toilets are available. The lake is stocked with trout and is open to fishing year round with excellent ice-fishing in winter and waterfowl hunting in season. Electric motors are permitted.

Moscow is the nearest full-service community.



COYOTE GULCH

Author: Kas Dumroese

Site P-23 — Map P-23

Highlights: Bewick's Wren, Snowy Owl

Major Habitats: Shrub-steppe, Farmland

Location: Nez Perce Co., 8 miles east of Lewiston

Spring: *** **Summer:** ** **Fall:** *** **Winter:** *

Coyote Gulch (a.k.a. Coyote Grade) is situated on the breaks of the Clearwater River. From the top of the grade to the river is an elevational change of about 2,000 feet, occurring quite drastically along a gravel road that is steep and narrow with a few switch-backs. Long motor-homes should avoid this road. All land here is private.

DIRECTIONS:

From Lewiston head east on US 12/US 95 for 7.5 miles to milepost 305. Take the US 12 exit toward Orofino. At US 12 milepost 11.1, turn left (north) onto graveled Coyote Gulch Road (a.k.a. Nez Perce County Road 170), and zero your mileage.

BIRDING:

As soon as you turn off the highway, check for Chukars on the rocky hillsides. As you drive up the grade, stop periodically to listen for Chukars (year round) and Grasshopper Sparrows (May and June). Check the road cutbank at mile 2.7 for a Bank Swallow colony. Grassy fields and fence-rows from about mile 3 to 3.8 are good during spring migration (April to June) for Say's Phoebes, Western Kingbirds, Western and Mountain Bluebirds, and Vesper, Savannah, and White-crowned Sparrows. The best birding begins at mile 5.8, where the brush starts, and continues to mile 6.6. Park here and walk along the brushy hillsides. This is Idaho's most reliable spot for Bewick's Wrens. Lately, birds have been found year round and are probably breeding here. Migration up this canyon is poorly understood, but this site looks like a great spot to find vagrants. Usual spring and summer species include California Quail, Western Screech-Owl, Black-capped Chickadee, Lazuli Bunting, Spotted Towhee, MacGillivray's Warbler, and, occasionally, Wild Turkey.

During May migrating Cordilleran Flycatchers, Western Tanagers, and Black-headed Grosbeaks are common. During fall (especially September), Lincoln's Sparrows are regular, as are large flocks of White-crowned Sparrows. (There must be a Golden-crowned or a White-throated Sparrow in there, as well.) In winter check for owls, Downy Woodpeckers, Black-capped Chickadees, Bewick's Wrens, Golden-crowned Kinglets, and Northern Shrikes. The unmarked graveled road at mile 6.2 that heads right (east) from this birdy spot is private, although it's not posted.

You may retrace the route back to Lewiston or continue north to Moscow. If you continue north, the intersection of Coyote Grade and Dump Road is at mile 7.0. Stay left (west) on Coyote Grade Road; at mile 9.2 it intersects with Gray Eagle Road. Stay left (west) on Coyote Grade Road (paved) and follow it to mile 10.2 and Central Grade Road. Stay right (north) on paved Central Grade Road until you reach the T intersection at the Genesee-Juliaetta Road at mile 10.7. Turn left (west) and continue straight west through the small community of Genesee to mile 13.0 at US 95 milepost 330.4. Along the route back to US 95, watch for Northern Harriers (year round), American Kestrels, other falcons, and Short-eared and Snowy Owls (November-February). The stretch between Coyote Grade and Genesee is one of Idaho's most reliable areas for Snowy Owls. Watch out: farmers have placed white plastic bottles on fence-posts which at first glance give enthusiastic birders the false impression of an owl.

If you're visiting in the April-to-June period, you may wish to take a quick peek at the Genesee sewage pond. Instead of driving through Genesee, turn left (south) at mile 12.3 on Jackson Street (becomes Cow Creek Road), which is just past the grain towers, and follow it to an unmarked road on the left (south) at mile 12.7. You may drive 0.1 mile down this road to scan the pond (and the marsh to the north). Look for Green-winged, Blue-winged, and Cinnamon Teals, Black-necked Stilts, American Avocets, Common Snipe, and Wilson's and Red-necked Phalaropes. This is also a good spot for migrating Swainson's Hawks (April and May). There's a fairly decent turn-around spot for cars just south of the sewage pond across the bridge. Backtrack to Cow Creek Road and turn left (west) and continue 0.6 mile to rejoin US 95, at milepost 329.8.

OTHER:

Both Moscow and Lewiston are full-service communities. Groceries are available in Genesee. See also Spalding Site (p. 95) and Lewiston Area, the next site.

LEWISTON AREA

Authors: Merlene Koliner, Carole Vande Voorde, Kas Dumroese

Site P-24 — Map P-24/P-25

Highlights: Eurasian Wigeon, Chukar, Barn Owl

Habitat: Urban, Cliff, Wetland

Location: Nez Perce Co., Lewiston

Spring: *** **Summer:** * **Fall:** *** **Winter:** ****

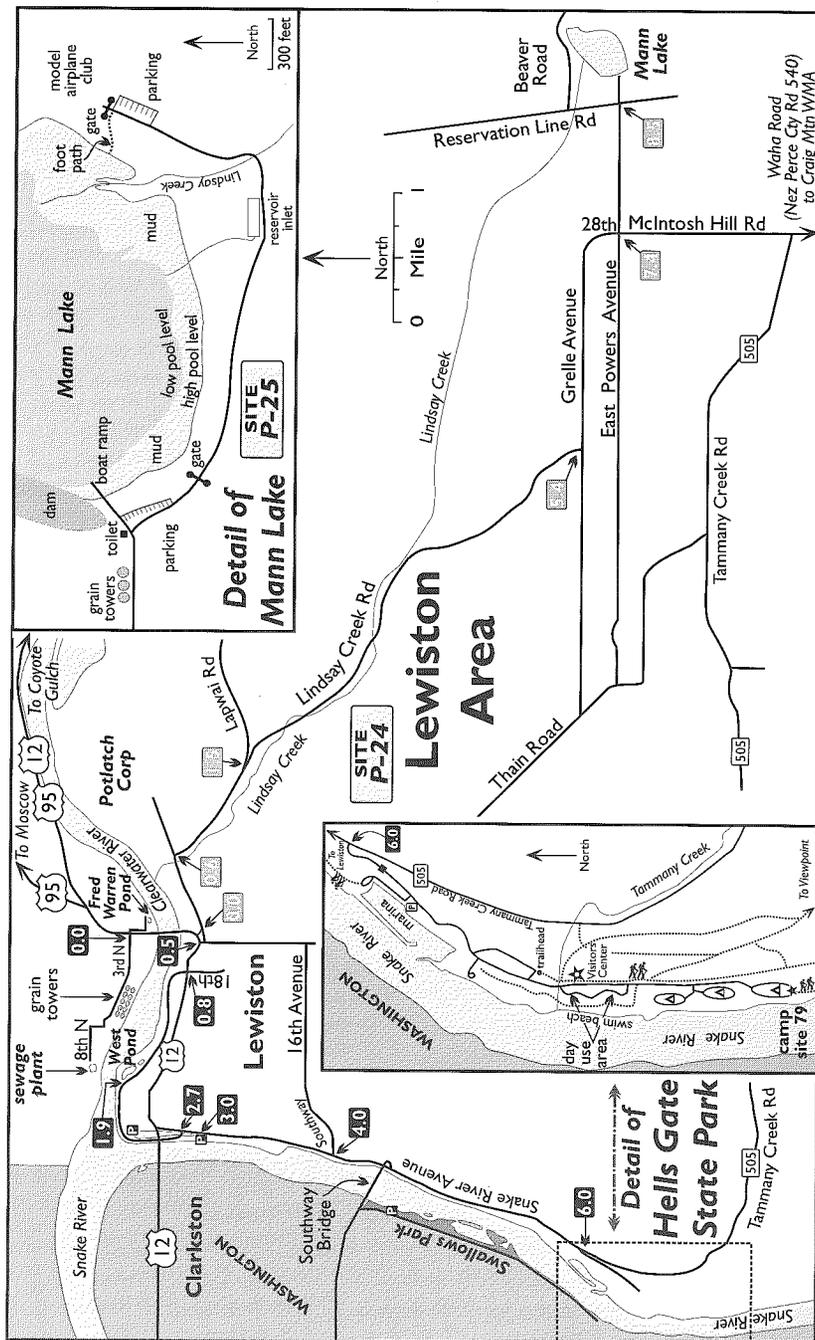
Although a few Idaho locales claim to be the state's "Banana Belt," we think that Lewiston is really the reigning king, with hot summers and mild winters. Only about 710 feet above sea level, Lewiston is located at Idaho's lowest elevation. Levee ponds along the river are usually ice-free all winter, so lots of waterfowl congregate here. This is one of the best spots for finding wintering Eurasian Wigeons.

DIRECTIONS:

When entering Lewiston from the north or east, follow US 12 West into town. This route starts at the junction of US 12 and 3rd Avenue North (the first traffic light and next to the tourist information booth).

BIRDING:

The first stop is the sewage treatment plant located behind the port district, which can be extremely noisy and busy during the week. After zeroing your mileage at the junction of US 12 and 3rd Avenue North, turn



right (west) onto 3rd Avenue North and follow it 0.7 mile (past the Lewis-Clark Grain Terminal) to 6th Avenue North. Be sure to check any wintering Canada Geese flocks that you pass for Greater White-fronted Geese or a Brant (vagrant). Watch out for large forklifts and other heavy equipment. At 6th Avenue turn left (west) and go one block to 12th Street North. Turn right (north) and follow 12th Street as it curves left (becoming unmarked 8th Avenue North) to the dead-end at the Lewiston sewage treatment plant at mile 1.1. Park before the gate in the gravel pull-out on the left. Check the cattail marsh outside the fence for Wood Ducks, California Quail, accipiters, Marsh Wrens, sparrows, and American Goldfinches year-round, and Virginia Rails and Soras in all but the coldest months.

Backtrack to the intersection of US 12 and 3rd Avenue North and continue straight (east) across US 12, and then immediately turn right (south) onto East 22nd Street North. Follow it 0.1 mile to 1st Avenue North and to the Fred Warren Memorial Fish Pond in Clearwater Park. In late fall through March, this is one of three Lewiston hotspots for Eurasian Wigeon. Check the wigeon flock grazing on the baseball diamond or next to the fishing pond. You can also access the levee here. A walk east on the levee's paved path may reward you with Horned, Eared, or Western Grebes; they seem to prefer this section of the river. Backtrack to the intersection of US 12 and 3rd Avenue North.

Zero your mileage, turn left (south) on US 12, and cross the Clearwater River, staying in the right lane. At mile 0.5, follow US 12 West, skirting around Locomotive Park and the first traffic light. At mile 0.8 is the next traffic light (18th Street); turn right (northwest) following the US 12 levee bypass toward Clarkston. Stop in the levee parking lot at mile 1.1. Hike to the top of the levee and scan across the river toward the grain terminal. In winter, several thousand Barrow's Goldeneyes may feed here, along with Mallards, Ring-necked Ducks, Greater (rare) and Lesser Scaup, Common Goldeneyes, and Buffleheads.

West Pond, the largest pond of the levee system, is at mile 1.9. Wood Ducks are common and reside year round. From late October through March, this is a great spot for waterfowl, with up to 15 species possible. A paved walking/fitness trail encompasses the pond. Species to look for include Northern Pintail, Eurasian and American Wigeons, Canvasback, Redhead, both scaup, both goldeneyes, Hooded Merganser, and an assortment of exotics. The flocks thin in spring, leaving Wood Ducks to raise their broods in solitude. Usually a Belted Kingfisher is present. Lately, Cattle Egrets have been present in late fall, and an occasional Say's Phoebe overwinters.

From the West Pond parking lot, turn right and continue west to mile 2.5. Turn left (east) on US 12 West (a.k.a. D Street) toward Clarkston and go 100 feet to the entrance of "Lewis and Clark Center" parking lot (left turn, north side). Take the pedestrian bridge across the highway for views of the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. In fall and winter check waterfowl flocks for vagrants such as Brant, scoters, or an odd gull, like the

Iceland Gull that wintered in 1994-1995. There's also a restroom here. Turn right (west) out of the parking lot and then immediately left (south) toward Hells Gate SP. Snake River Avenue is at mile 2.7. Turn right (south) and at mile 3.0 is the parking lot for Kiwanis Park and its pond. Waterfowl here are extremely tame and allow a close approach. Mallards, American Wigeons, and American Coots make up most of the flock, but occasionally a wintering Eurasian Wigeon joins them. Check for weird gulls, too.

From Kiwanis Park continue south on Snake River Avenue (a.k.a. Nez Perce County Road 505; a.k.a. Tammany Creek Road), through the traffic light at Southway (mile 4.0), to the entrance of Hells Gate SP (right turn; west side) at mile 6.0.

From the fee station just inside Hells Gate SP, go 0.3 mile to the road on your right (west; marina access) for an excellent view of waterfowl at the marina. Pied-billed, Horned, Eared, and Western Grebes are seen in winter and spring. Just past the marina are two rock jetties that form coves in the river; check for shorebirds and waterfowl. Trees around the marina have Western Wood-Pewees, Say's Phoebes, and Western and Eastern Kingbirds in summer, and House Finches and American Goldfinches in fall and winter.

Backtrack to the main road and continue south into the park. In 0.5 mile you'll cross the bridge over Tammany Creek. Park in the day-use area to your immediate right (west). From here it's a leisurely one-mile walk south to the end of the campground, and this is the best way to bird the area. Start by walking along Tammany Creek and check the brush for Western Bluebirds, Yellow, Yellow-rumped, and Wilson's Warblers, Western Tanagers, Black-headed Grosbeak, Chipping, Savannah, Song, and White-crowned Sparrows, and Bullock's Orioles. At the mouth of the creek is a sandbar where Black-crowned Night-Herons and American Avocets have been seen. Spotted Sandpipers and Belted Kingfishers are common along the Snake River. Check the swimming beach for gulls. Keep walking south toward the campground. There are three camp loops in the park with more trees and brushy spots. A dirt trail along the river provides access to good riparian habitat which attracts Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks, Willow Flycatchers, and Say's Phoebes. Marsh Wrens, Townsend's Warblers, and Lincoln's Sparrows are seen in fall. Species in the camping area include California Quail, Willow Flycatcher, Western and Eastern Kingbirds, and Black-capped Chickadee. At the south end of campground loop C, the park continues for another 2 miles. A dirt path, originating at camp-site 79, follows the river. It can be overgrown with thistles in summer, but it ends at spectacular cliffs of columnar basalt. Poison-ivy is common here. The cliffs are home to Rock and Canyon Wrens. Five species of swallows and an occasional White-throated Swift can be seen flying over the water and banks of the river. Red-tailed Hawks and Northern Harriers fly over the hills used by Brewer's, Vesper, Lark, Savannah, and Grasshopper Sparrows. The dry hills are criss-crossed with equestrian trails and park vehicle roads that you

may roam, checking the gullies for Chukars and watching the flats for Horned Larks.

If you're not particular that you find an *Idaho* Eurasian Wigeon, another great spot for this species is across the Snake River in Clarkston, Washington. From Hells Gate SP, backtrack north on Snake River Avenue 1.3 miles and take Southway Bridge over the river to Clarkston. Take the second exit right toward Asotin via Washington Highway 129, curving back under the bridge (tricky; watch the signs). Continue south on Washington Highway 129 about 0.5 mile to the first entrance to Swallow's Park (US Army Corps of Engineers). Look for the big flocks of American Wigeon grazing on turf between the parking lot and the marina, which is a 0.3-mile walk to the south (upstream). Restrooms are available. Sometimes a Bewick's Wren can be heard from the island at the swimming area, and wintering gulls, including Mew, often congregate here.

OTHER:

Lewiston/Clarkston are full-service communities.

The Nez Perce called this area "Tse-me-na-kem" (si-MIN-i-kum), meaning "Meeting-of-the-Waters." Situated at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, Lewiston, Idaho, and Clarkston, Washington, are named for the famous duo who explored the area in 1805.

Lower Monumental Dam in southeastern Washington has allowed Lewiston to become the most inland seaport in the Pacific Northwest. The US Army Corps of Engineers has built a system of levees to restrain the rivers, and has further developed the area into a parkway, with 16 miles of paved, wheelchair-accessible paths for walking, biking, roller-blading, etc. The Corps has a Clarkston office (509/758-9676).

Hells Gate is the premier, full-service campground in Nez Perce County. Informative programs are held on summer evenings while Barn Owls fly through the campground. A swimming area is maintained on the Snake River. The park is open all year. Day-use areas are open 8 am to sunset (entrance fee). For more information, call the park office (208/799-5015).

MANN LAKE

Author: Kas Dumroese

Site P-25 — Map P-24/P-25

Highlights: Ross's Goose, Shorebirds

Major Habitats: Wetland

Location: Nez Perce Co., 3 miles east of Lewiston

Spring: *** **Summer:** ** **Fall:** **** **Winter:** *

Mann Lake is a 35-acre reservoir operated by the Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District (LOID). IDFG cooperates with LOID in managing the reservoir for wildlife and sportfishing. Fortunately for shorebirds and shorebirders, LOID spends considerable time and money removing water-side vegetation. This activity, along with an irrigation season of July to September, generally results in fresh mud being exposed weekly, and therefore provides unobstructed views of shorebirds.

DIRECTIONS:

From the north end of Lewiston follow US 12 West south into town, cross the Clearwater River on Memorial Bridge, and immediately take the first left (east) toward East Lewiston. At the stop-sign zero your mileage and turn left (east) onto East Main Street and go to the T intersection with flashing yellow lights at mile 0.6. Turn right (south) onto Lapwai (a.k.a. Lindsay Creek) Road. At mile 1.5 the road forks; stay right on Lindsay Creek Road (Nez Perce County Road 460) and follow it to its terminus at Grelle Avenue at mile 5.4. Turn left (east) onto Grelle Avenue. At mile 7.1, Grelle Avenue makes a sharp right curve, where it becomes 28th Street (poorly marked). At mile 7.4, turn left (east) onto East Powers Avenue (a.k.a. Lapwai Road). The reservoir entrance is at mile 8.5. Continue straight (east) on gravel past the grain towers to the main parking lot. All roads are paved except those at the reservoir.

BIRDING:

Mann Lake is a popular fishing-hole, and weekend crowds can sometimes be annoying. Fortunately, the best shorebird area is the worst fishing area. Best birding is generally in early morning along the eastern shore. (Park by the model-airplane club and follow the footpath down to the water.) From this vantage point, you can easily scan most of the reservoir with the sun at your back. From mid-day to early evening, good viewing can also be achieved from the main parking area.

In spring, April is the peak month for observing migrating birds. American Avocets, maybe some Black-necked Stilts, and a smattering of shorebirds pass through, along with 21 waterfowl species, including Tundra Swan, Greater White-fronted and Snow Geese, all three of our regular teal, Gadwall, and Canvasback. Watch for Ross's Geese mixed in with any Snow Goose flock

that may be present. During April or May look for a few Common Loons, Horned and Red-necked Grebes on the lake, and Say's Phoebes nesting in out-houses. Spring vagrants have included an April Willet and a May Snowy Plover.

The real excitement begins in July when fall shorebirds start moving through. Early flocks are mostly Western Sandpipers, with a few Semipalmateds and Least mixed in. The greatest diversity and density of shorebirds usually occurs in mid-August, when Semipalmated Plovers, Killdeer, American Avocets, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Spotted Sandpipers, Semipalmated, Western, Least, Baird's, and Stilt Sandpipers, Long-billed Dowitchers, and Wilson's and Red-necked Phalaropes are possible. Most dowitchers are Long-billed, but a few Short-billed turn up each season. September is also good as plover numbers increase. Black-bellied Plovers are often present in low numbers, and one or two American Golden-Plovers usually make an appearance. A Sanderling or two are expected as well. Other species possible include Solitary Sandpiper, Willet, Long-billed Curlew, Marbled Godwit, and Dunlin, the latter sometimes persisting into late December.

Six species of swallows are possible during July and August, while fall is the time to check the Western Grebe flocks for Clark's, which is rare in the Idaho Panhandle. Besides these two species, Pied-billed, Horned, Red-necked, and Eared Grebes are fall visitors. Immature Black-crowned Night-Herons often roost in the willow trees along the creek by the model-airplane club. Caspian, Common, and Forster's Terns are possible from July into September. In September, Vaux's Swifts and American Pipits numbers usually peak, moving through in flocks of more than 200 birds each.

Check the brushy willow area on the east side of the lake for fall migrating Yellow, Yellow-rumped, Townsend's, MacGillivray's, and Wilson's Warblers, Western Tanager, and Black-headed Grosbeaks, as well as White-throated (rare) and White-crowned Sparrows.

OTHER:

The reservoir is open year round. The main gate opens 30 minutes after sunrise and closes 30 minutes before sunset. Occasionally during summer, and often during winter and early spring, a second gate precludes driving to the model-airplane club, but walking is permitted. See also the Lewiston Area (p. 83).