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SWAN RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Kalispell, Montana

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Calendar Year 1984

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U. S. Department of Interior
FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

REVIEW AND APPROVALS

SWAN RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Kalispell, Montana

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Calendar Year 1984

Jon M. Malcolm	2/5/85	Bernard W. Schrank	2/20/85
Refuge Manager	Date	Refuge Supervisor Review	Date
Marvin L. Plenert		2-20-85	
Regional Office		Date	

INTRODUCTION

The Swan River National Wildlife Refuge (Figure 1), located 38 miles southeast of Kalispell, Montana was established in 1973 with the acquisition of 273 acres at the south end of Swan Lake. During the two following years, 1294.4 acres were purchased, to reach the present total of 1,567.76 acres. An additional Forest Service in-holding of 210 acres is managed under a Memorandum of Understanding. The Refuge was established to provide for waterfowl production and migratory habitat. It also provides nesting sites for bald eagles and a variety of other avian species. Grizzly and black bear, deer, elk, moose, bobcat and beaver have been observed in the area. In 1981, the refuge was "adopted" by the Flathead Chapter of the National Audubon Society under their Adopt-a-Refuge program.

Figure 1. Swan River National Wildlife Refuge, looking E.S.E. towards Bob Marshall Wilderness area.
Robin Magaddino 8/83

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L. INFORMATION PACKET

A. HIGHLIGHTS

Refuge Manager Robin Magaddino resigned (section E.1.).

Bald eagles produced one known offspring (section G.2.).

Administration of Swan River NWR reverted back to the National Bison Range (section E.5.).

Ray Washtak migrated north to assume the manager's position (section E.1.).

B. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The early winter months of 1984 saw continued cold temperatures as the severe winter of 1983 lingered on. Ice-out on the refuge occurred in mid-April. Swan River flows began rising from spring runoff to about 4.5 feet by the end of May. Most of the recorded precipitation occurred as abundant late spring/early summer rains and snowfall at years' end. Low temperatures beginning in early November froze most of the lake and creeks a month earlier than usual. The first snowfall occurred October 12th.

Maximum Temperature:	93° F.	July 26, 1984
Minimum Temperature:	-14° F.	January 18, 1984
Total Precipitation:	29.44 "	
Total Snowfall:	177.2 "	

(Climatic data provided by Adolf Kopp, Jr., Swan Lake, MT.).

C. LAND ACQUISITION

Nothing to report.

D. PLANNING

Nothing to report.

E. ADMINISTRATION

1. Personnel

Refuge personnel (listed below), with the exception of Manager Washtak, who is headquartered at the Creston Hatchery complex, are located at the National Bison Range. Refer to the NBR narrative report for staff photo and five year personnel summary.

Jon Malcolm	Refuge Manager	PFT	GS-12
Hugh Null	Asst. Manager	PFT	GS-11
Ray Washtak	Asst. Manager	PFT	GS-09
Ed Merritt	Asst. Manager	PFT	GS-07
Susan McCollum	Refuge Asst.	PFT	GS-05
Grant Hogge	Maintenance Foreman	PFT	WG-06
Ernest Kraft	Maintenanceman	PFT	WG-09
Ed Krantz	Maintenanceman	PFT	WG-07
Bob Middlemist	Maintenanceman	CS	WG-07
Bob King	Maintenance Wkr.	T	WG-05
Darren Thomas	Laborer	T	WG-02
Beth Hogg	Education Techncn.	T/Int.	GS-05
Jim Norgaard	Biological Aid	T/Int.	GS-03

Robin Magaddino, former manager of Swan River NWR became the proud mother of a daughter, Angelina, on June 26th. Finding the responsibilities of motherhood and FWS duties too time consuming, Robin resigned from the service on November 10th. Robin's service included a three year stint as Assistant Manager (Trainee) at the National Bison Range before coming to Swan River Refuge in 1980. Robin continues to reside in Bigfork Montana and plans on keeping her hand in the wildlife field by doing biological consulting and volunteer work.

Ray Washtak assumed the duties of manager of Swan River NWR on November 25. Ray migrated north from the assistant manager position at the Rainwater Basin WMD, Kearney, Nebraska.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary	Total FTE's
FY 81	1	0	0	1
FY 82	1	0	0	1
FY 83	1	0	0	1
FY 84	1	0	0	1
FY 85	1	0	0	1

4. Volunteer Programs

Marjorie Swanson continued her annual collection of "bald eagle data" cards. Marjorie is a member of the Bald Eagle Working Group and often utilizes the refuge to collect nesting data.

Elly Jones, local Swan Lake resident and birder made regular observations on bald eagles at the refuge.

5. Funding

Prior to October 1984, the administrative and operational functions of Swan River NWR were part of the total operation and annual appropriation of the NW Montana Fish and Wildlife Center, located near Creston, Montana. All funding for refuge activities was included in the Center's annual budget. A total of $42,000 base O & M funding was provided by Wildlife Resources and included in the Center's FY 84 budget for Swan River NWR and three WPA's in Flathead County. In October, funding and administration reverted back to the National Bison Range, located 90 miles south at Moiese, Montana. At this time, the base O & M budget for these same areas was reduced to $34,000. An on-site manager is headquartered at the Center to oversee refuge activities. The Center now provides clerical support, office overhead and maintenance assistance to Wildlife Resources on a cooperative, reimbursable basis.

TABLE II

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Swan River NWR and Flathead County WPA's (combined)

FY	O & M	Additional Funding
81	$36,000	
82	42,000	
83	42,000	
84	42,000	$26,000 (2800), $20,000 ARMMS
85	34,000	$12,000 (small ARMMS)

6. Safety

There were no work days lost due to accidents in 1984. Monthly safety meetings at the Center complex were attended by the refuge manager.

8. Other Items

Robin Magaddino attended the annual Wildlife Society Meeting in Butte. Robin also attended the monthly meetings of the Flathead Chapter - National Audubon Society, Bigfork, Montana and served on the Board of Directors.

F. HABITAT MANAGEMENT

1. General

Habitat of the Swan River Refuge consists of a large peat bog, overlain and vegetated with reed canary grass, alder and willow. Upland units are dominated by spruce, riparian cottonwood forests, and conifer forests of cedar, fir and tamarack. Approximately 85% of the refuge is seasonally flooded from mid-April through July,(Figure 2).

Figure 2. Due to mountain runoff, flooding of the south end of the Refuge occurs each year.
R. Magaddino 5/84

2. Wetlands

Wetland vegetation consists of reed canary grass, quackgrass and bulrush ecotypes. No management was applied in 1984.

A dike repair project, proposed and scheduled for completion in late FY 84 was postponed (section I.2).

Swan River "runoff flows" in mid-May and early June flooded the entire south end of the refuge, creating excellent breeding and brood rearing habitat.

3. Forests

Forests on the Swan River NWR consist of old growth fir, larch, spruce and cedar. Throughout the floodplain are stands of cottonwood, aspen and birch. These forests are maintained in their natural state.

4. Croplands

There are no croplands on the refuge.

5. Grasslands

Approximately 80% of the refuge consists of seasonally flooded grassland/wetland complexes. Reed canary grass, quackgrass and bulrush dominate all meadow areas. Attempts to hay these units in the past have proven unsuccessful due to the high ground water level. The meadow vegetation is adequately compacted by the annual snowfall to create ponds of open water during spring flooding.

G. WILDLIFE

2. Endangered and Threatened Species

Southern bald eagles continue to nest on the Swan River NWR. One pair was successful in their nesting attempt this year, producing one chick.

Bald eagle nesting surveys were conducted during March, April and June as part of a statewide bald eagle nesting study coordinated by the Montana Bald Eagle Working Group. Refuge Manager Magaddino served as a core member of the group, which acts as an advisory to the Pacific States Bald

Eagle Recovery Team. The team has responsibility to design and implement management activities to meet recovery goals.

Swan River Refuge is located within delineated grizzly bear habitat. In past years grizzly bears and at least one timber wolf have been observed in the vicinity of the refuge. No sightings were recorded in 1984.

3. Waterfowl

Goose production estimates were based on aerial flights flown by personnel from the National Bison Range. (Table III).

Spring waterfowl populations are based on census figures that were recorded in conjunction with on-going refuge activities. Table IV summarizes peak populations this spring.

Table V indicates peak populations recorded this fall. The population figures are based on aerial flights flown by Bison Range personnel.

No duck production estimates are available for 1984.

4. Marsh and Water Birds

Red-necked grebe, sora, coot and American bittern nested on the refuge. Most nesting occurred in the oxbow along the west side of the refuge. Sora's also nested in the same area.

The great blue heron rookery, located atop conifers on the northeast corner of the refuge had 15 active nests which produced 22 young. The nesting period started about the third week in May.

5. Shorebirds, Gulls, Terns and Allied Species

The shores of Spring Creek and Swan River provided ideal shore bird habitat after the water receded in mid-July. Nesting species included spotted sandpiper, common snipe, killdeer, black tern, and Wilson's phalarope. The least sandpiper, ring-billed and california gulls, black-necked stilt and forster's tern were also frequent visitors to the refuge. Exact populations of these species in 1984 is unknown.

6. Raptors

A variety of raptor species resided and nested on the Swan River Refuge. The known nesters included the bald eagle,

TABLE III

ESTIMATED WATERFOWL PRODUCTION

1974 - 1984

Swan River National Wildlife Refuge

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada Geese	75	44	74	80	85	10	39	25	56	34	36
Ducks	335	475	355	350	350	262	42	683	1152	1005	*

* Duck production unknown, no surveys made.

TABLE IV

PEAK WATERFOWL POPULATIONS - SPRING MIGRATIONS

Swan River National Wildlife Refuge

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Swans	71	50	55	30	10	30	100	800	80	20	40
Canada Geese	60	37	65	300	120	50	120	350	280	380	350
Ducks	2600	500	410	780	410	1900	2390	530	1770	1270	1360

TABLE V

PEAK WATERFOWL POPULATIONS - FALL MIGRATIONS

Swan River National Wildlife Refuge

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Swans	70	27	4	35	18	1	30	28	52	20	37
Canada Geese	300	300	300	930	280	370	180	330	260	200	165
Ducks	1180	5400	1600	1200	2450	1700	2640	720	1050	1160	780

marsh hawk, red-tailed hawk, american kestrel, barred owl, and great horned owl. The following species have been recorded, however, their nesting status this year was unknown: screech, short-eared, pigmy and flammulated owls, goshawk, sharp-shinned and rough-legged hawks, golden eagle, prairie falcon and osprey.

8. Game Mammals

The protection, food and cover of Swan River attracted a variety of wildlife. Elk and mule deer were winter residents. White-tailed deer were seen throughout the area and along with moose, sought the seclusions of the refuge for fawning. Big game hunting is prohibited on the refuge.

Black bear and grizzly bear are common throughout the Swan Valley and in the past have been attracted to the forested bogs and berry crops on the refuge and adjacent bottom-lands. No sightings were recorded in 1984. Exact refuge populations of these species is unknown.

10. Other Resident Wildlife

Coyote, gray wolf, lynx, bobcat, mountain lion, mink, river otter, beaver, raccoon, and red and flying squirrels are included on the refuge mammal list. Ruffed and blue grouse, as well as pheasant, also inhabited the refuge. No surveys were conducted in 1984 to determine refuge populations of these species.

Over the years muskrats have experienced population fluctuations. Spring sightings were frequent, however, varying water levels often limit rat survival into the fall months.

11. Fishery Resources

Fish are an important food base for many bird and mammal species that inhabit the refuge. Recorded species include: Westslope cutthroat, rainbow and bull trout, kokanee, largemouth bass, yellow perch, northern pike and suckers. The state of Montana coordinates all fishery management activities regarding Swan Lake.

H. PUBLIC USE

2. Outdoor Classroom - Students

The Cayuse Prairie School continues to use the Jessup Mill Pond, a spring-fed water source for the Creston National

Fish Hatchery, as an outdoor environmental education site. In 1984 their teachers provided all instruction and requested occasional assistance from Manager Magaddino.

8. Hunting

Waterfowl hunting was allowed on the northern 40% of the Swan River Refuge. Local reports indicated that hunting pressure was moderate to light. The area was checked on three weekends by seasonal Patrolman Roy Brown of NBR, who reported limited hunter activity and success.

Hunting of resident birds and mammals is prohibited.

9. Fishing

Fishing is very popular on and adjacent to the refuge, particularly for northern pike. Other recorded species include kokanee salmon, rainbow, cutthroat and bull trout, largemouth bass, yellow perch, whitefish and suckers. No surveys were conducted in 1984 to determine the extent of this recreational activity.

10. Trapping

Trapping was not allowed on the refuge in 1984.

11. Wildlife Observation

Each year Swan River Refuge attracts many visitors who, for the most part are interested in observing the wide variety of avian species. No public use survey was conducted, therefore, the exact number of visitors is unknown for 1984.

17. Law Enforcement

Snowmobilers were a constant problem during the winter months. Occasional partols failed to "nab" any violators. A few weekend hunters were checked by NBR personnel, but no violations were reported.

I. EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

2. Rehabilitation

Proposed dike rehab, control structure installation and parking lot development, originally planned for 1984 was not done.

Additional survey work is needed in 1985 to assess the feasibility of the projects.

J. OTHER ITEMS

3. Items of Interest

Approximately 50 state and federal wildlife managers toured the Swan River NWR in May. The visit represented a portion of the 1984 Waterfowl Tour by Wildlife Managers from throughout Montana.

Robin Magaddino served as one of the judges at the Cayuse Prairie School Science Fair.

Magaddino attended a Bald Eagle Working Group meeting held in conjunction with the Montana Chapter of the Wildlife Society Annual Meeting in Butte, Montana.

4. Credits

Ray Washtak wrote this report with the assistance of former Manager R. Magaddino.

Jon Malcolm did the editing.

Sharol Birks did the typing.

K. FEEDBACK

Factual information and data for 1984 is rather skimpy in this report. The explanation is that the refuge was essentually without an on-site manager from June through November. Very little field data was consequently recorded this year.

Personnel at the National Bison Range were directed to begin looking after this area in late August. Responsibility for administration and management was officially assigned to NBR on October 1. The on-site refuge manager position was not filled until late November and the new manager was actually on-site for only three weeks prior to year's end.

Transfer of responsibility for this refuge and the Flathead County Waterfowl production Areas back to the National Bison Range was accompanied by a reduction in O&M funding from $42,000 to $34,000, a cut of nearly 20 per cent. The reduced funding level will barely cover salary, vehicle costs, and our share of office and clerical costs, leaving no discretionary management funds. Due to PCS transfer costs, it will be necessary to tail the operation up from the NBR budget, which was also reduced by 7 per cent in FY85.

No one has provided us with an explanation on why O&M funding for Montana/Wyoming refuges was reduced in a year when the Refuge System budget nationwide was increased by 12 per cent.

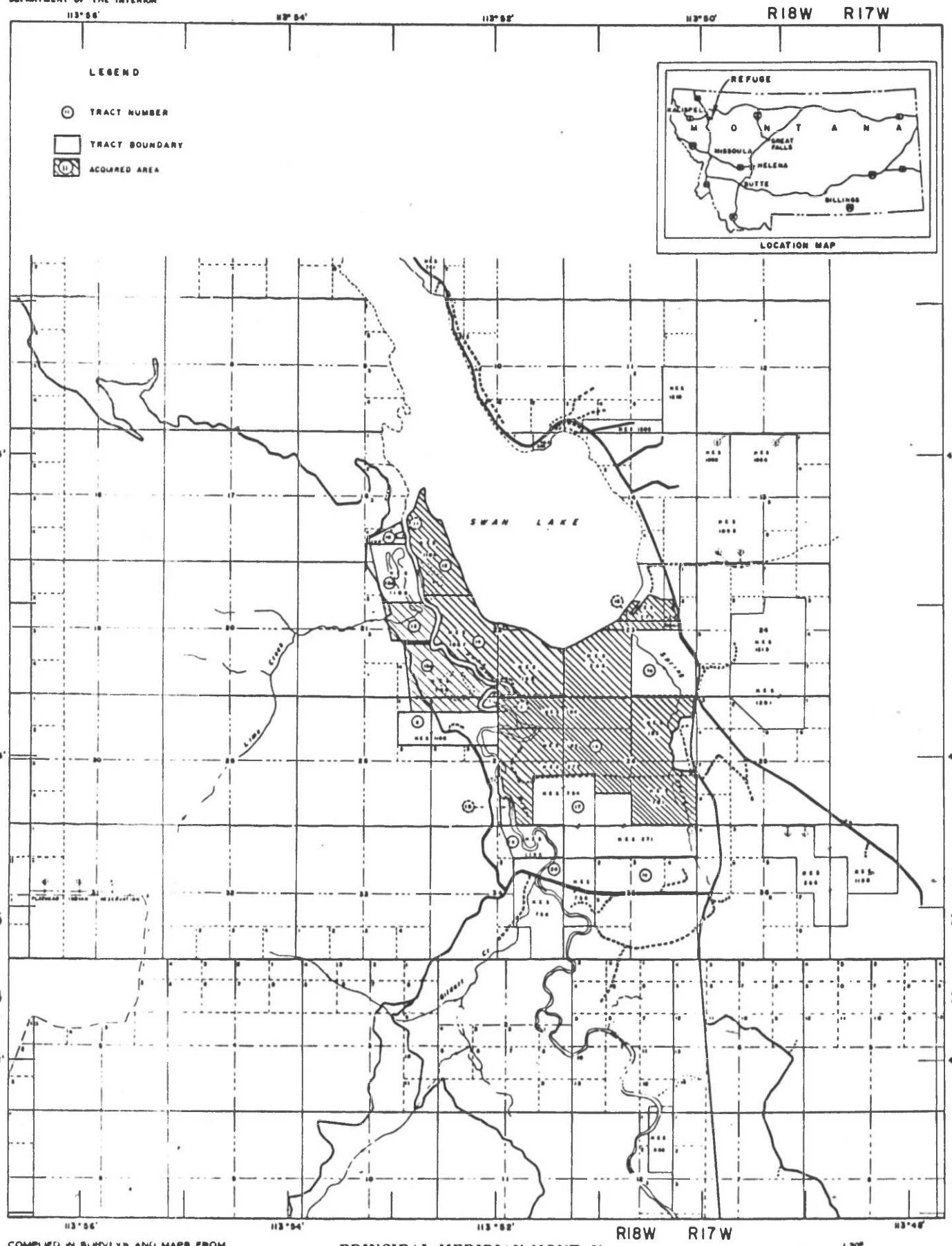
We can say, however, that it will be impossible to do an adequate job of managing these new areas of responsibility without an increase to former funding levels.

SWAN RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

LAKE COUNTY, MONTANA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



COMPILED IN SURVEYS AND MAPS FROM
SURVEYS BY THE BLM AND USGS

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN MONTANA

0 2640 5280 7920 10560 FEET
0 1/2 1 1 1/2 2 MILES

MEAN DECLINATION 1975

DENVER, COLORADO
REVISED May, 1977

MAY 1972

6R MONT. 857 404

Birds of the

Swan River

NATIONAL WILDLIFE
REFUGE

Montana

Welcome to

SWAN RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The 1,568-acre Swan River National Wildlife Refuge is located 38 miles southeast of Kalispell, Montana. The variety of habitats including grassland, marsh, and wooded river bottom support elk, deer, moose, grizzly and black bear, beaver, river otter, muskrat, and at least 171 species of birds.

The Refuge provides nesting habitat for the endangered bald eagle, great blue herons, black terns, 23 species of waterfowl, and a variety of raptors and songbirds. A canoe trip through the Refuge on the Swan River provides excellent birding throughout the spring, summer, and fall. Canada geese, whistling swan, mallard and goldeneye winter in the open waters of the Swan River and the canals and creeks which cross the Refuge.

The following birds have been observed on the Refuge since its establishment in 1974. Very special thanks must go to Ellie Jones and other Audubon Society members who have contributed much time to the completion of this pamphlet. The Swan River NWR was adopted by the Flathead Chapter of the National Audubon Society in 1981 under the Society's Adopt-A-Refuge Program.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS:

Seasons:

S— March-May
S— June-August
F— September-November
W— December-February

Birds nesting on the Refuge are preceded by a •.

Symbols indicating seasonal abundance of each species are as follows:

c—common	should see in suitable habitat
u—uncommon	might see in suitable habitat
o—occasional	seen only a few times during a season
r—rare	seen at intervals of 2 to 5 years

The following bird list is in accordance with the 5th A.O.U. Check-List as amended. New names are used in all cases.

	S	S	F	W
LOONS				
___• Common Loon	c	c	u	
GREBES				
___• Red-necked Grebe	c	c	c	
___• Horned Grebe	c	c	c	
___• Eared Grebe	c	c	c	o
___ Western Grebe	u	c		
___• Pied-billed Grebe	c	c		
CORMORANTS				
___ Double-crested Cormorant	o			
HERONS AND BITTERNS				
___• Great Blue Heron	c	c	c	c
___• American Bittern	u	u	o	
SWANS, GEESE, DUCKS				
___ Whistling Swan	u	r	c	u
___• Canada Goose	c	c	c	c
___ Snow Goose	o		o	r
___ Ross' Goose	r		r	
___• Mallard	c	c	c	c
___• Gadwall	c	c	u	
___• Pintail	c	u	c	o
___• Green-winged Teal	u	u	u	r
___• Blue-winged Teal	c	c	c	
___• Cinnamon Teal	c	c	u	
___• American Wigeon	c	c	c	
___• Northern Shoveler	u	o	u	
___• Wood Duck	c	c	u	
___• Redhead	u	u	u	o
___• Ring-necked Duck	u	u	u	o
___ Canvasback	u	o	u	o
___ Lesser Scaup	o	o	o	
___• Common Goldeneye	c	c	c	c
___• Barrow's Goldeneye	c	u	u	o
___ Bufflehead	c	u	u	o
___ White-winged Scoter	r			
___ Harlequin Duck	r			
___• Ruddy Duck	u	o		
___• Hooded Merganser	u	u		
___• Common Merganser	c	c	c	u
___ Red-breasted Merganser	r			
EAGLES, HAWKS, AND FALCONS				
___ Goshawk	u		u	u
___ Sharp-shinned Hawk	u	u	u	u
___• Red-tailed Hawk	u	u	u	
___ Swainson's Hawk	u			
___ Rough-legged Hawk				c
___ Golden Eagle	c			
___• Bald Eagle	c	c	c	c
___• Marsh Hawk	u	c		
___ Osprey		c		
___ Prairie Falcon	o	o	o	
___ Merlin	o	r	o	
___• American Kestrel	o	c	o	
GROUSE, PHEASANTS				
___ Blue Grouse	o	o	o	o
___• Ruffed Grouse	c	c	c	c
___ Ring-necked Pheasant	o	o	o	o
RAILS				
___• Sora	u	c		
___• American Coot	c	c	c	
PLOVERS				
___• Killdeer	c	c	c	
SHOREBIRDS, GULLS, TERNS				
___• Common Snipe	c	c	o	u
___• Spotted Sandpiper	c	c	u	
___ Solitary Sandpiper	o	r		
___ Greater Yellowlegs	o	o		
___ Lesser Yellowlegs	o	u		
___ Least Sandpiper	o	u		
___ Long-billed Dowitcher	u	u		
___ Marbled Godwit	o			
___ American Avocet	o			
___ Black-necked Stilt	o			
___• Wilson's Phalarope	u	u		
___ California Gull	o	u	u	
___ Ring-billed Gull	o	c	u	
___ Forster's Tern	o	o	o	
___• Black Tern	c	c	u	
DOVES				
___ Mourning dove	o	o	o	
OWLS				
___ Screech Owl	r	o	r	
___• Great Horned Owl	u	o	u	u
___ Pygmy Owl	o	o	o	o
___ Barred Owl	o	o	u	
GOATSUCKERS, SWIFTS, HUMMINGBIRDS				
___ Common Nighthawk	u	c		
___ Vaux's Swift	o	u	o	
___ White-throated Swift	o	r		
___• Rufous Hummingbird	u	u		
___• Calliope Hummingbird	u	u	u	
___• Black-chinned Hummingbird	r	u	u	
KINGFISHERS, WOODPECKERS				
___ Belted Kingfisher	o	o	o	o
___• Common Flicker	u	c	c	u
___ Pileated Woodpecker	u	u	o	o
___ Lewis's Woodpecker	o	o		
___ Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	u	u	u	
___• Hairy Woodpecker	u	u	u	r
___• Downy Woodpecker	u	u	u	r
FLYCATCHERS				
___• Eastern Kingbird	o	u	o	
___• Western Kingbird	o	c	u	
___• Willow Flycatcher	c	c		
___ Hammond's Flycatcher	u	u		
___ Dusky Flycatcher	o	u		
___ Western Flycatcher	o	u		
___ Western Wood Pewee	u	u		
LARKS, SWALLOWS				
___ Horned Lark	o	o	r	r
___• Violet-green Swallow	c	c		
___• Tree Swallow	c	c		
___• Rough-winged Swallow	c	c		
___• Barn Swallow	u	c		
___• Cliff Swallow	u	u		
JAYS, MAGPIES, CROWS				
___ Gray Jay	o	o	r	u
___ Steller's Jay	r	r	o	r
___• Black-billed Magpie	c	u	u	u
___• Common Raven	c	c	c	u
___• Common Crow	c	u	u	
___ Clark's Nutcracker	r		o	o
CHICKADEES, NUTHATCHES, CREEPERS				
___• Black-capped Chickadee	c	c	c	c
___ Mountain Chickadee	u	o	u	o
___• Chestnut-backed Chickadee	o	o	u	u
___• White-breasted Nuthatch	u	u	u	u
___• Red-breasted Nuthatch	u	u	u	u
___• Brown Creeper	u	u	o	o

	S	S	F	W
DIPPERS				
___ Dipper	o	o	u	u
WRENS				
___ Winter Wren	o	o	o	o
___• Long-billed Marsh Wren	u	c	c	o
MOCKINGBIRDS				
___• Gray Catbird	u	u	c	
THRUSHES, BLUEBIRDS				
___• American Robin	u	c	c	u
___• Varied Thrush	c	c	u	r
___• Swainson's Thrush	u	u	u	
___ Veery	o	u	o	
___ Mountain Bluebird	c	u	o	
___ Townsend's Solitaire	o		o	
KINGLETS, PIPITS				
___ Golden-crowned Kinglet	u	u	u	u
___ Ruby-crowned Kinglet	u	u	u	u
___ Water Pipit	u		o	o
WAXWINGS, SHRIKES, STARLINGS				
___ Bohemian Waxwing	u			c
___ Cedar Waxwing	u	u	u	
___ Northern Shrike	u		u	u
___• Starling	c	c	u	
VIREOS, WOOD WARBLERS, WEAVER FINCHES				
___• Red-eyed Vireo	u	u		
___• Warbling Vireo	o	u		
___ Orange-crowned Warbler	u	u	u	
___ Nashville Warbler	u	u	u	
___• Yellow Warbler	c	c	u	
___• Yellow-rumped Warbler	c	c	u	
___ Townsend's Warbler	o	c	u	
___ Northern Waterthrush	o	c	u	
___ MacGillivray's Warbler	o	u	u	
___ Common Yellowthroat	u	u	u	
___ Wilson's Warbler	o	u	o	
___ American Redstart	o	u	u	
___ House Sparrow	o	o		
BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES				
___ Bobolink	u	u		
___ Western Meadowlark	u	u	u	
___• Yellow-headed Blackbird	c	c	u	
___• Red-winged Blackbird	c	c	u	
___ Brewer's Blackbird	u	c		
___• Brown-headed Cowbird	u	c		
TANAGERS				
___ Western Tanager	o	o		
GROSBEAKS, SPARROWS, AND FINCHES				
___• Black-headed Grosbeak	u	u		
___ Lazuli Bunting	o	u		
___• Evening Grosbeak	u	u	u	u
___ Cassin's Finch	o	u	o	o

	S	S	F	W
___ House Finch	o			
___ Gray-crowned Rosy Finch	o			
___ Common Redpoll				u
___• Pine Siskin	c	c	c	u
___ American Goldfinch	o	o	u	o
___• Red Crossbill	u	u	u	u
___ White-winged Crossbill				o
___ Rufous-sided Towhee	u	o	o	
___• Savannah Sparrow	u	u	u	
___ Grasshopper Sparrow	u	o	u	
___ Vesper Sparrow	u	c	u	
___ Lark Sparrow	o			
___ Dark-eyed Junco	c	c	c	c
___ Tree Sparrow				o
___• Chipping Sparrow	o	u	u	
___ Harris'Sparrow				u
___ White-crowned Sparrow	u	u	o	o
___ Fox Sparrow	o	o	o	
___• Song Sparrow	c	c	u	u
___ Snow Bunting				u

PLEASE NOTE:

We would appreciate your help if you observe birds that are listed as rare to the Swan River National Wildlife Refuge or if you notice unusual concentrations or activities of birds on the Refuge. Please report the folllowing information by letter or telephone to the Refuge Manager:

Your name, address _____

date, weather, exact location _____

species, number of birds _____

distinguishing features and/or _____

activities _____

Where to write for current regulations and information:

Refuge Manager
Northwest Montana Fish and Wildlife Center
780 Creston Hatchery Road
Kalispell, Montana 59901
406/755-4375

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources."

The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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