#### Metro Protecting the nature of our region

"It's better to plan for growth than ignore it."

Planning is Metro's top job. Metro provides a regional forum where cities, counties and citizens can resolve issues related to growth – things such as protecting streams and open spaces, transportation and land-use choices and increasing the region's recycling efforts. Open spaces, salmon runs and forests don't stop at city limits or county lines. Planning ahead for a healthy environment and stable economy supports livable communities now and protects the nature of our region for the future.

Metro serves 1.3 million people who live in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties and the 24 cities in the Portland metropolitan area. Metro provides transportation and land-use planning services and oversees regional garbage disposal and recycling and waste reduction programs.

Metro manages regional parks and greenspaces and the Oregon Zoo. It also oversees operation of the Oregon Convention Center, Civic Stadium, the Portland Center for the Performing Arts and the Portland Metropolitan Exposition (Expo) Center, all managed by the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission.

For more information about Metro or to schedule a speaker for a community group, call (503) 797-1510 (public affairs) or (503) 797-1540 (council).

#### Metro's web site: www.metro-region.org

Metro is governed by an executive officer, elected regionwide, and a seven-member council elected by districts. An auditor, also elected regionwide, reviews Metro's operations.

Executive Officer Mike Burton District 1 Rod Park

District 2

District 3

District 5

District 7

Jon Kvistad

Ed Washington

David Bragdon

**Bill Atherton** 

Auditor Alexis Dow, CPA

Council

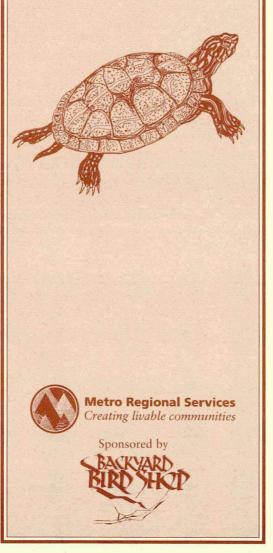
Presiding Officer District 6 Rod Monroe

Deputy Presiding Officer District 4 Susan McLain

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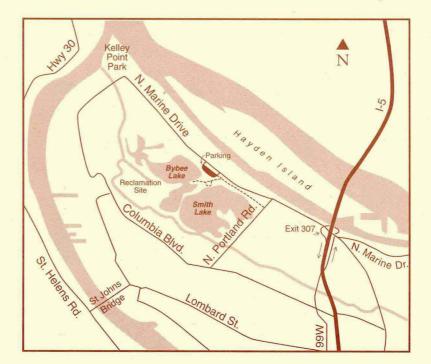
# Wildlife Checklist

# Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area



At nearly 2,000 acres, Metro's Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area is the largest protected wetland within an American eity. Few metropolitan residents are aware that such a large natural area lies in a part of Portland surrounded by port terminals, warehouses and other commercial developments. Most visitors to the lakes are surprised to learn that beaver, river otter, mule deer, osprey, bald eagles and painted turtles are common wildlife here.

The wildlife area includes open water, marshes, meadows and riparian (or wetland) forests. A variety of habitats means diversity of wildlife, most noticeably the 100 types of birds regularly seen during the year at the lakes. This brochure lists the most common vertebrates of the wildlife area. For more information about the plants and animals, including "water bugs," see "Common Plants



and Animals of Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area," available for \$5 from Metro's Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department.

Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area is open every day during daylight hours. Access to the wildlife area is by either the Interlakes Trail (paved and universally accessible) or by boat. The starting point for both is the parking area on Marine Drive. The trail is less than a mile long, round trip, and has two wildlife viewing platforms. There is a portable toilet at the trailhead. Non-motorized boats are allowed, making the lakes popular with kayakers and canoeists. Please, no bicycles or dogs at Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area.

Metro naturalists conduct guided walks and other natural history programs throughout the year. A complete listing of all activities is in Metro GreenScene, a quarterly calendar

of nature trips and news published by Metro's Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department. Call (503) 797-1850, option 3, for a copy and to be added to the mailing list.

Metro naturalists also conduct educational field trip programs for schools and youth groups. Call (503) 797-1901 or send e-mail to davisj@metro.dst.or.us to arrange school or group programs.

For more information about Metro, visit our website, www.metro-region.org.

# Mammals

Most mammals are nocturnal, secretive and hard to see. Look for signs of their presence tracks, trails, scat, chewings, etc. All mammals except bats are residents all year.

- □ Virginia opossum (introduced)
- Trowbridge's shrew
- Townsend's mole
- D Bats
- □ Eastern cottontail rabbit
- Deer mouse
- □ Townsend's vole ("meadow mouse")
- □ Western pocket gopher
- D Beaver
- Nutria (introduced)
- Muskrat
- $\Box$  Red fox
- Coyote
- □ River otter
- Mink
- Long-tailed weasel
- □ Striped skunk
- □ Raccoon
- □ Black-tailed deer
- D Least weasel (kmh 7/02)

## Birds

Birds vary greatly with the seasons. Birds are most likely to be seen:

- Y = all year
- W = winter resident; October March
- S = summer resident; April September
- M = migrant, pass through in spring and fall; April, May, September, October

## Waterfowl

Ø	Canada goose W
K)	Wood duck W
	Mallard Y
Ø	Northern pintail W
	Northern shoveler W
$\bowtie$	American wigeon W
	Gadwall W
	Green-winged teal W
	Cinnamon teal S
	Canvasback W
2	Lesser scaup W

X	Ring-necked duck	W		
	Bufflehead	W		
A.	Common merganser	W		
Ó	Hooded merganser	W		
	Ruddy duck		5	

### **Other water birds**

D

M	Pied-billed grebe Y
	Ticu-bilicu grebe I
	Western grebe W
¢ <b>r</b>	Double-crested cormorant Y
Ø	Great blue heron Y
X	Great egret W
	Green heron S
Ŭ.	American coot
	white pelican Rare!
Gu	Ills and terns
	Glacuous-winged gull W

-	Glacuous-wingeu guit	w
X	Ring-billed gull	W
	California gull	
A	Caspian tern	S

Sh	orebirds 19 Least sandpiper 21
	Killdeer Y
K	Greater yellowlegs M
V	Long-billed dowitcher M
	Western sandpiper M
SIDE	Common snipe
Bi	rds of prey
Ø	Turkey vulture S
	Osprey S
	Bald eagle W
	Sharp-shinned hawk Y
	Cooper's hawk Y
	Red-tailed hawk Y
	American kestrel Y
	Great horned owl
0	screech own 5(4%
0-	and a factor of the second s

#### **Doves and pigeons**

	Rock dove ("pigeon") Y	1
à	Mourning dove S	,

#### Swifts and hummingbirds

121	Vaux's	swift	2
Å	Rufous	hummingbird	5

#### **Kingfishers**

Â	Belted	kingfisher	 Y

#### Woodpeckers

2	Downy woodpecker	Y
0	Northern flicker	Y

## Jays and crows

Western scrub jay	Y
American crow	Y
American crow	W
Flycatchers	1 Dese
Western wood newee	C

-	a cottern a courpence analismania	9
	Pacific slope flycatcher	S
	Willow flycatcher	

## **Swallows**

X	Tree swallow	S
Ø.	Violet-green swallow	S
×,	Barn swallow	S
Ø	Cliff swallow	S

# **Chickadees and similar families**

Ø	Black-capped chickadee	Y
	Bushtit	
Ò.	Red-breasted nuthatch	Μ
Ô	Brown creeper	Y
ŵ	Golden-crowned kinglet	W
P	Ruby-crowned kinglet	М

#### Wrens

	Bewick's wren Y
	House wren
Į.	Winter wren W
Ø.	Marsh wren

#### Thrushes

0	American robin	Y
	Varied thrush	
ý	Swainson's thrush	. S

#### Waxwings and starlings

D.	Cedar waxwing	Y
Ń	European starling (introduced)	Y

#### Warblers and vireos

	Warbling vireo N	Λ
X	Yellow-rumped warbler M	Λ
Â,	Yellow warbler	S
	Wilson's warbler	S
	Common yellowthroat	

D	Orange-crowned warbler M	M	
	Black-throated gray warbler		
	ackbirds and tanagers	-	
1	Red-winged blackbird	Y	
1	Brewer's blackbird	Y	
	Brown-headed cowbird	S	
	Bullock's oriole	S	
	Western tanager N		

## **Sparrows and finches**

N

N

M

K

Q.	Spotted (rufous-sided) towhee	Y
X	Song sparrow	Y
Ø	Savannah sparrow	. S
	White-crowned sparrow	
đ	Golden-crowned sparrow	W
	Dark-eyed junco	
Ň	House sparrow	Y
Ø	Black-headed grosbeak	. S
	Evening grosbeak	W
	Purple finch	M
Ø	House finch	Y
Ø	American goldfinch	Y

# Reptiles

- U Western painted turtle
- Northwestern garter snake
- Common garter snake

# Amphibians

Long-toed salamander Pacific treefrog Bullfrog (introduced)

# Fish

All of the fish now in the lakes are introduced non-native fish.

- Carp
- □ Largemouth bass
- □ Black crappie
- □ Brown bullhead (catfish) □ Yellow perch
- Bluegill
- Mosquitofish

Prepared by Metro's Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department, (503) 797-1850