Bird Sightings at the Garden

American crow  House finch
American robin  House sparrow
Anna's hummingbird  Northern flicker
Bald eagle  Olive-sided flycatcher
Band-tailed pigeon  Orange-crowned warbler
Barred owl  Pacific-slope flycatcher
Belted kingfisher  Pacific Wren
Bewick's wren  Pileated woodpecker
Black-capped chickadee  Pine siskin
Black-headed grosbeak  Red-breasted nuthatch
Brown creeper  Red-breasted sapsucker
Bushtit  Rock dove
California quail  Ruby crowned kinglet
Canada goose  Song sparrow
Chestnut-backed chickadee  Spotted towhee
Common raven  Steller's jay
Cooper's hawk  Swainson's thrush
Dark-eyed junco  Townsend's warbler
Downy woodpecker  Varied thrush
European starling  Violet-green swallow
Golden-crowned kinglet  Warbling vireo
Great blue heron  Western wood peewee
Hairy woodpecker  White-crowned sparrow
Hermit thrush  Wilson's warbler

Guidelines for bird-friendly gardening

- Use a variety of native trees, shrubs, and flowers. Create dense, shrubby thickets. Include evergreen shrubs for shelter.
- Plant in layers with low, medium and tall plants. Different heights suit the needs of different birds.
- Allow dead trees to remain or have a professional create a snag. Many birds need dead trees for food or shelter.
- Allow autumn leaves to mulch naturally to benefit ground-foraging birds.
- Build a brush pile. Avoid disturbing it, and don't add heavy material from February through late June. A nest may be hidden inside.
- Offer water shallow enough for a bird to stand. Birds prefer a puddle or gently flowing water held in a roughly textured container. Clean frequently.

Do You Want to Do More?

Backyard wildlife habitat certification and educational materials are available from:
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife: http://wdfw.wa.gov/
- National Wildlife Federation: www.nwf.org/gardenforwildlife

Brochure prepared by Julie O'Donald. Drawings by M. O'Donald and Carleen Zimmerman.
Walk with us...
We welcome you to observe a variety of bird species and their habitats within the Garden. Over forty-five species have been found here, including several not commonly seen in urban areas. Bird friendly gardening practices are used, and the Garden’s naturalistic design and plant diversity encourage birds to thrive. See how many you can spot!

1) Scan the pines
Look in the trees on the north side of the driveway. Steller’s jay, Chickadee and occasionally Cooper’s Hawk may be seen among the conifers.

2) Center Garden
Look and listen for Anna’s Hummingbird among the flowering shrubs. Native plants such as Oregon grape provide places for birds to nest and forage.

3) Move slowly and quietly...
Circle back to the driveway. Look for Spotted Towhee and Dark-eyed Junco in the dense shrubs. Scan the trees along the driveway.

4) Top of the garden path
Walk past the greenhouse and down the path. Look and listen for wrens on the hillside below. Observe the large snags on the hillside for woodpecker activity.

5) Down the garden path
Notice low growing native plants and leaf mulch. Birds of the forest floor, such as Varied Thrush, forage here. Scan the mature tree trunks for Brown Creeper.

6) The meadow edge
Thickets provide food, shelter and nesting sites. Broad leaved evergreens such as salal provide protection in bad weather. Shubby, sunny areas interspersed with tall trees attract neo-tropical songbirds such as warblers and flycatchers.

7) Woodpiles and brush piles...
...offer protection and nest sites for many birds. Stand quietly and look for Bewick’s wren in and around the brush pile. They may begin nesting as early as February.