

Appendix A: Bird Functional groups of the Grande Ronde River

Columbidae — Pigeons and Doves (e.g. Rock Pigeon, Mourning Dove)

Medium-sized birds that forage on the ground for insects and seeds. The two species listed above are often found in urban areas.

Corvidae — Jays, Crows, and their allies (e.g. Black-billed Magpie)

Large, social songbirds with thick bills that are mostly omnivorous.

Emberizidae — Sparrows and their allies (e.g. Dark-eyed Junco, Spotted Towhee)

Small songbirds with thick bills that eat insects during the summer and seeds during the winter.

Game Birds — Grouse (e.g. Ruffed Grouse), Wild Turkey

Ground-dwelling birds that feed on seeds, buds, and other plant material. As the name implies, many are hunted for game, and some were introduced for the purpose of hunting (e.g. Wild Turkey).

Hummingbirds (Trochilidae) — Black-chinned Hummingbird, Rufous Hummingbird

Tiny birds with extremely elongated bills used for feeding on nectar from flowers and occasionally insects.

Insectivorous Passerines — Bushtit, Chickadees (e.g. Mountain Chickadee), Icterids

(e.g. Bullock's Oriole, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird), Thrushes, (e.g. American Robin, Veery), Vireos, Waxwings, and Wood-warblers (e.g. Yellow Warbler).

Nocturnal Insectivores — Nightjars and their allies (e.g. Common Nighthawk)

Medium-sized birds that are typically active at dawn and dusk, and primarily feed on insects in mid-air.

Picidae — Woodpeckers and their allies (e.g. Northern Flicker, Belted Kingfisher)

Large cavity nesting birds with chisel-like bills that often excavate wood in search of wood-boring insects, their primary food source (most woodpeckers).

Raptors — Owls, Hawks, Eagles, Osprey

Large predatory birds, including both nocturnal and diurnal species.

Seed-eating Passerines — European Starling, Finches (e.g. Lesser Goldfinch, House

Finch), Tanagers (e.g. Western Tanager), and Buntings (e.g. Lazuli Bunting), Grosbeaks

Medium sized songbirds with thick bills used for eating seeds, though their diet is not restricted to seeds and can include insects and fruit.

Shorebirds — Sandpipers, Plovers and their allies (e.g. Spotted Sandpiper, and Killdeer), as well as the Great Blue Heron (typically classified as a wader)

Birds found near shores that feed on small aquatic prey items, with the exception of herons. Herons are larger birds that wade around in shallow water and feed on fish and small mammals.

Swallows (Hirundinidae) — Swallows and their allies (e.g. Cliff Swallow)

Aerial songbirds with short bills, that feed almost exclusively on insects captured in flight.

Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae) — Flycatchers (e.g. Willow Flycatcher), Western Wood-Pee-wee, Kingbirds (e.g. Western Kingbird), Say's Phoebe

Small drab-colored birds with strong, agile flight abilities, and a poorly-developed song system that often nest in woody riparian vegetation rather than tree cavities. All of these birds have a habit of catching insects in midair with their short, broad, flattened bills.

Waterfowl (Anseriformes) — Ducks, Geese, and their allies (e.g. Common Merganser)

Medium-sized birds that feed on aquatic plants and insects, though foraging methods differ to varying degrees. Habitat and nesting preference varies as well.

Wrens (Troglodytidae) — Wrens (e.g. Canyon Wren)

Small, secretive birds with long slender bills for probing into deep crevices to forage for insects and fruit.