

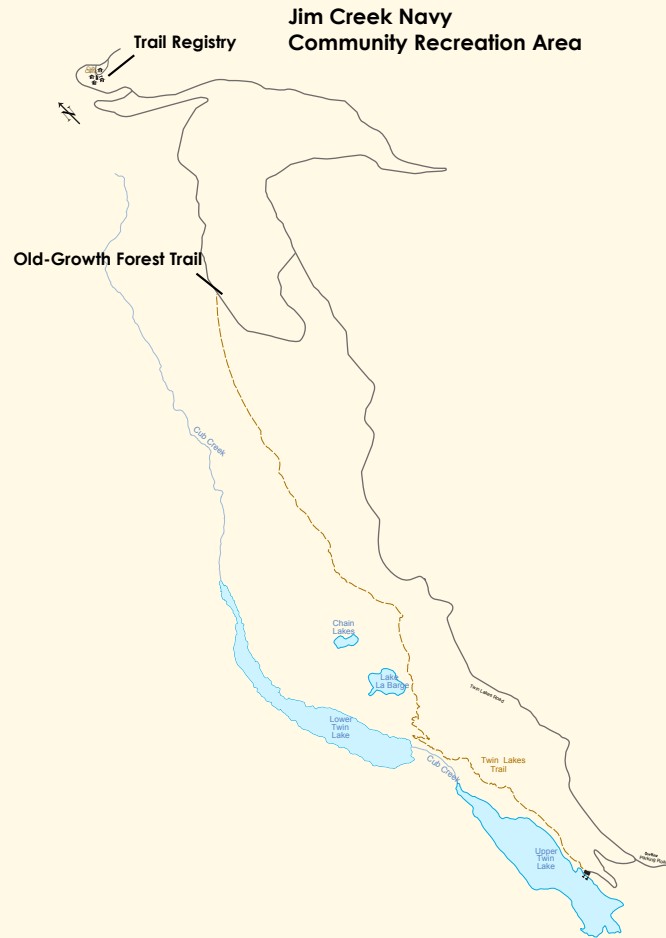
their annual breeding cycle. In August and September, having raised another generation of offspring and molted new feathers, they migrate south, returning to their winter homes. Birds reflect changes to our environments. By monitoring their populations, distributions, and such demographic attributes as productivity and survival, birds can serve as “early warning signals” for environmental problems occurring in and around the North Cascades.

The Navy and Marine Corps manage more than four million acres worldwide. Much of this land is located in sensitive wetlands along valuable coastlines, making it some of the most ecologically significant areas in the world. The location of these sites makes it imperative that we plan and execute our various military missions in harmony with the environment. It is a Department of the Navy goal to promote environmental ethic within the Navy Workforce.

The Department of the Navy supports numerous partnerships with other Federal, State, local, tribal, and private resource groups to promote such programs as the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation, Wetlands Protection and Enhancement, and Watchable Wildlife. To succeed in its mission and to earn public confidence, the Navy must emphasize natural resource stewardship in every aspect of its land use, so please enjoy the sights, sounds, and experiences of Jim Creek Navy Community Recreation Area.

The abundance and diversity of life are influenced by climate, elevation, soil development and other physical factors, which can be divided into distinct zones. Each zone has its unique complement of continually evolving plant and animal communities. The North Cascades is an excellent showcase of the North American life zone system. From the west slopes’ humid river valleys to the east slopes’ arid sage brush plains, the steep mountain range encompasses five distinct life zones.

As you walk, hike, or bike through Jim Creek, use this schedule to seek out the many migratory birds that make Jim Creek their home, whether year-round, or just flying through. If you or someone you know enjoys birding and would like to assist with leading a bird related walk or hike, please let us know as we are always in need of capable volunteers



Spotted Owl

BIRDS



Marbled Murrelet

OF



Bald Eagle

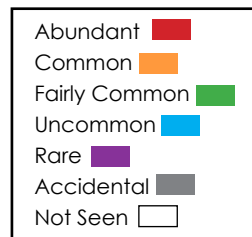
JIM CREEK

Jim Creek Navy Community Recreation Area
 21027 Jim Creek Road • Arlington, WA 98223-8599
 (425) 304-5315/5363



	✓	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Pied-billed Grebe													
Trumpeter Swan													
Canada Goose													
Green-winged Teal													
Mallard													
Blue-winged Teal													
Cinnamon Teal													
Northern Shoveler													
Gadwall													
American Wigeon													
Ring-necked Duck													
Harlequin Duck													
Common Goldeneye													
Barrow's Goldeneye													
Bufflehead													
Hooded Merganser													
Common Merganser													
Turkey Vulture													
Osprey													
Bald Eagle													
Cooper's Hawk													
Red-tailed Hawk													
American Kestrel													
Peregrine Falcon													
Blue Grouse													
Ruffed Grouse													
Killdeer													
Spotted Sandpiper													
Marbled Murrelet													
Rock Pigeon													
Band-tailed Pigeon													
Mourning Dove													
Western Screech-owl													
Great Horned Owl													
Common Nighthawk													
Vaux's Swift													
Rufous Hummingbird													
Belted Kingfisher													
Red-breasted Sapsucker													
Downy Woodpecker													
Hairy Woodpecker													
Northern Flicker													
Pileated Woodpecker													
Western Wood-Pewee													
Willow Flycatcher													
Hammond's Flycatcher													
Pacific-slope Flycatcher													
Tree Swallow													
Violet-green Swallow													
Cliff Swallow													
Barn Swallow													
Gray Jay													
Steller's Jay													

	✓	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
American Crow													
Common Raven													
Black-capped Chickadee													
Chestnut-backed Chickadee													
Bushtit													
Red-breasted Nuthatch													
Brown Creeper													
Bewick's Wren													
Marsh Wren													
American Dipper													
Golden-crowned Kinglet													
Ruby-crowned Kinglet													
Townsend's Solitaire													
Swainson's Thrush													
Hermit Thrush													
American Robin													
Varied Thrush													
Cedar Waxwing													
European Starling													
Warbling Vireo													
Yellow Warbler													
Yellow-rumped Warbler													
Townsend's Warbler													
MacGillivray's Warbler													
Common Yellow-throat													
Wilson's Warbler													
Western Tanager													
Black-headed Grosbeak													
Lazuli Bunting													
Spotted Towhee													
Fox Sparrow													
Song Sparrow													
Golden-crowned Sparrow													
White-crowned Sparrow													
Dark-eyed Junco													
Red-winged Blackbird													
Brewer's Blackbird													
Brown-headed Cowbird													
Purple Finch													
Red Crossbill													
Pine Siskin													
American Goldfinch													
Evening Grosbeak													
House Sparrow													



The primary mission of this radio site is to provide radio transmitting capabilities for the Pacific submarine fleet. Established in the 1950's, the transmitting system developed for the site remains 'state-of-the-art' in producing low-frequency emissions world-wide. Located near Arlington, Washington, in the foothills of the Cascades, the site has 5,000 largely forested acres.

In 1991, the Navy purchased rights to 250 acres of old-growth forest using \$3 million of Legacy Resource Management Program funding to secure the largest remaining old-growth Spruce and Cedar forest in Puget Sound. Natural mountain lakes provide pristine habitat for wildlife, including beaver, river otter, waterfowl and bald eagles. The vast area and diverse habitat makes for the perfect home to many birds and wildlife.

Birds are significant components of biological diversity within the North Cascades ecosystem. Over 200 species in 38 families can be found in park habitats that range from alpine meadows to low-elevation forests and wetlands. Three species (bald eagle, marbled murrelet, and spotted owl) are listed as "threatened" under the federal Endangered Species Act. The marbled murrelet which, although spending most of its life in a marine environment, nests in large trees of old-growth forests, making it one of the rarest birds around. The rivers, lakes and streams of the North Cascades attract breeding, migrating, and wintering birds. The Stillaguamish and Skagit Rivers attract one of the largest wintering concentrations of bald eagles in the continental United States. Clear, fast-flowing rivers and streams also host breeding populations for numerous Harlequin ducks.

Many species, including raptors that breed further north, migrate through this area in spring and fall. Over half of the species breeding in the North Cascades are migratory species. Hummingbirds, flycatchers, vireos, swallows, thrushes, warblers, tanagers, and grosbeaks are among the species that return annually in spring. These migrants fly thousands of miles from their winter homes in the southern United States, Mexico, Central America, and even South America to breed in the park. May through July, male olive-sided flycatchers, warbling vireos, swainson's thrushes, Wilson's warblers, and western tanagers sing from conspicuous perches to attract females and defend territories, all part of