



Klamath Landbirds

Why is the Klamath Basin so good for landbirds?

The Klamath Basin is a fantastic place for birds due to the mosaic of habitat types found within it. Most commonly appreciated for the lush marshes attracting 80% of the states waterbirds, the Klamath marshes are surrounded by a variety of land habitats including the sagebrush steppe, expansive grasslands, juniper woodlands, coniferous forests, and riparian habitat flanking the marshes and lakes. These land habitats are home to many migratory and resident landbird species.

What is a landbird?

The term landbird is a broad term used to refer to songbirds and other land-habitat associated species. A songbird is a general term for the perching birds (Scientific Order= Passeriformes). Included in the broad term of songbird are many groups of bird species commonly found in the Klamath Basin including:

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| Flycatchers | Thrushes |
| Shrikes | Mockingbirds and Thrashers |
| Vireos | Waxwings |
| Corvids (crows, ravens, magpies) | Warblers |
| Swallows | Tanagers and Grosbeaks |
| Chickadees and Titmice | Sparrows |
| Nuthatches and Creepers | Blackbirds |
| Wrens | Finches |
| Dippers | |

Other landbird species commonly seen in the Klamath Basin not considered songbirds (Scientific Order= Passeriformes) include:

- Hummingbirds
- Swifts
- Kingfishers
- Woodpeckers