

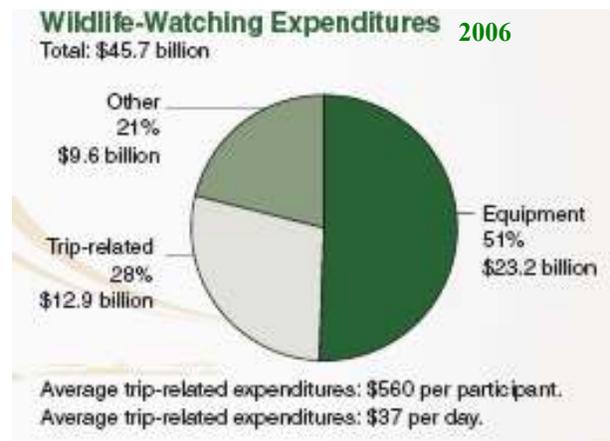
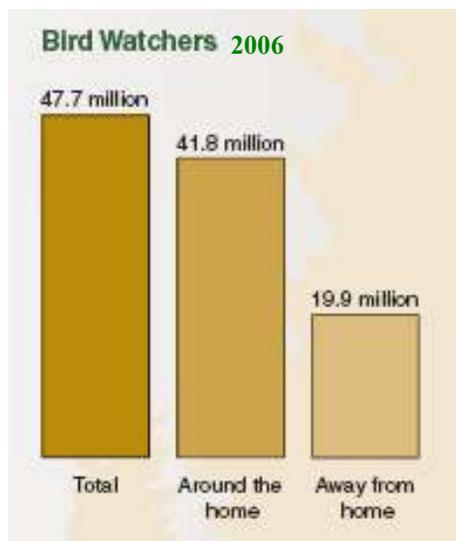
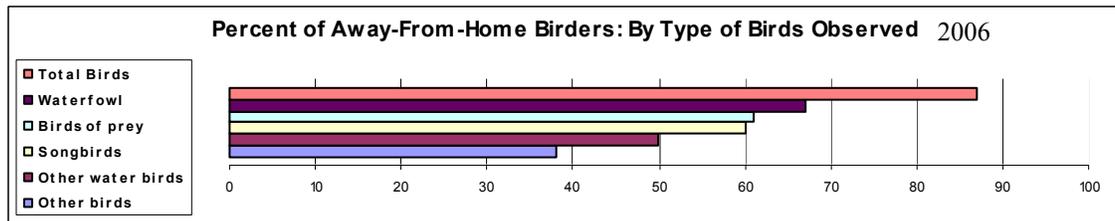
Name: _____

Date: _____

Teacher Sheet: Birding Economics

✓Fledglings

Answer the following questions about birding using the following graphs and tables.



1. How many birders were there in 2006 in the United States? Where did most of them bird?

47.7 million. Around the home.

2. What was the most popular type of bird to travel away from home to see? What's an example of a bird species on the Klamath Basin Birding Trail from this type of bird?

Waterfowl; Mallard

3. How many dollars were spent on wildlife-watching equipment in the United States in 2006? What type of birding equipment might this include?

\$23.2 billion. The most common type of equipment purchases is probably binoculars and spotting scopes.

4. How many dollars were spent, on average, for trip-related wildlife-watching expenses per day in the United States in 2006? If birders visit the Klamath Basin Birding Trail what type of trip-related expenses might occur in the Klamath Basin ?

\$37 per day. Restaurants, hotels, outdoor gear stores, etc.

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Birding Trail Research Project

Birding Trail: *Oregon Coast Birding Trail*

Location: *along the Oregon coast and inland*

1. How many sites are there on this trail? How much land does it cover?

173 sites along the Oregon Coast from Astoria to Brookings.

2. List the *birds* that may be found at this Birding Trail.

Northern Flicker, Chestnut-backed Chickadee, Common Murre, Sanderling, Mallard, and Red-tailed Hawk

3. List the *habitat* types that may be found at this Birding Trail.

Marshes, freshwater lakes, coniferous forest, oak woodland chaparral, and grasslands.

4. What kind of activities for visitors are there at the Birding Trail?

Birding walks, education activities, Oregon Shorebird Festival, and driving routes.

5. Make an advertisement or write two paragraphs to explain to tourists why they should visit this birding trail.

Come explore the Oregon Coast Birding Trail !

More than 450 bird species have been recorded in its habitats. Search for many of these birds along sandy beaches, estuaries, coastal dunes, old-growth forests, lakes, and valleys. Birding along this trail is best during spring and fall shorebird migration and in the early summer to see nesting seabirds! You are sure to have an exceptional bird watching experience!