

WINGWATCHERS LAKE EWAUNA MANAGEMENT PLAN

(R. Opp Sept. 2004 - JUNE. 2005)

PREFACE

The Klamath Wingwatchers Inc. (Wingwatchers) is a 501c3 nonprofit conservation educational organization dedicated to public education regarding Klamath Basin wildlife and wetland habitat and their value as a natural resource. (Attached)

Wingwatchers Mission is: “To promote wildlife opportunities in and around the Klamath Basin and to further the education and enjoyment of the wildlife viewing public. The objectives are: “the active promotion of an informed public stewardship for the Klamath Basin resources, providing facilities and trails with participatory educational experiences for both residents of and visitors to the basin”. With an underlying theme of coexistence and resource conservation, Wingwatchers seeks to further its interpretive message and promote the careful stewardship of natural elements in the Basin.

The Klamath Basin provides a home and resting place for hundreds of species of wildlife, more than any other area in the western United States. The Klamath wetlands have the largest concentration of migrating waterfowl funneling through the area to be found on the continent. In addition, over 800 bald eagles annually utilize the region’s waters and wetlands for foraging between November and April. An ever-increasing number of visitors seek to enjoy the diversity of species and wildlife habitats in the Basin. However, the major aspect of wildlife viewing missing is a hub for visitors adjacent to the Klamath Falls urban area that would identify the variety of experiences available. To help fill this void, Klamath Wingwatchers, Inc. has created a wetland wildlife interpretive area bordering Lake Ewauna in Klamath Falls.

Wingwatchers is made up of partnerships of agency, business and individual memberships. Its support comes from membership fees, donations, fundraisers and grant funds. It relies heavily on a wide variety of volunteer help for some development and maintenance activities.

Note: This report (MANAGEMENT PLAN) serves primarily as a Wingwatchers Inc. Project Area Management Plan but has been somewhat broadened to include and/or reflect some of the organization’s history, past activities and future goals.

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HISTORY

Klamath Wingwatchers Inc. was originally formed (incorporated) in 1987 as an Oregon nonprofit corporation and adopted its initial set of Bylaws on June 3 of the same year. Its basic goal was to form a group dedicated to help 'sell' the Klamath Basin's excellent bird watching opportunities. (Attached) The group later procured its 501c3 non-profit status about October 18, 1991. (Attached) Through a contract program the consulting firm of Ann Christensen, Environmental Design provided Wingwatchers in May of 1991 with a *Concept Plan for a Lake Ewauna Wetland Wildlife Interpretive Center*. (Attached)

In November of 1993 the consulting firm of David Evans and Associates, Inc, again by contract, provided Wingwatchers with a Summary Report of a *Klamath Basin Wetlands Information Center – Summary Report* upgrading the earlier work of Ann Christensen. (Attached) The work was paid for by a grant from Jeld-Wen Wood Products Corporation of Klamath Falls. The purpose of both studies was to help identify and outline the necessary steps to be taken by Wingwatchers, and others, to implement educational programs with the final goal of developing a multipurpose interpretive area and facility.

Beginning in the early 1990s Wingwatchers began creation of an approximate 7-acre wetland Interpretive Area complete with a 1.1-mile nature trail along the west shore of Lake Ewauna located at the south end of the City of Klamath Falls business area. The nature area lies entirely within the city limits and is surrounded by or close to downtown businesses, residences, Lake Ewauna (the beginning of the Klamath River), Veterans (city) Park, municipal waste treatment facilities, industrial activities, grain fields, plus other wetlands.

The interpretive nature area was begun by securing properties, making pond improvements, vegetative plantings, wetland/upland enhancements, establishment of a nature trail, upgrading an eagle perch, improving nesting habitat, plus other additions and improvements. Management and project maintenance have been primarily accomplished under the tutelage of board members utilizing the membership, service clubs, youth groups, court appointed persons, other volunteers and occasional contractors.

Since the area's establishment a wide variety of project area users have been documented over the years including: birdwatchers, joggers, walkers, bike users, school and other youth groups, picnickers, memorials and other non or low wildlife competitive uses.

DEVELOPMENT

Existing conditions (area location, size, easements/agreements, topography/soils)

Klamath Wingwatchers Inc. presently manages or has responsibility for an approximate seven-acre wetland interpretive area, (6.4 acres Klamath County property and about 14.5 acres of Oregon Department of Transportation right-of-way). Both land

ownerships are handled by Wingwatchers under standing cooperative agreements. The nature area lies entirely within the city limits on the northwest side of Lake Ewauna at the lake's extreme north end. A 1.1-mile handicapped (wheel chair) accessible packed-gravel nature trail was created beginning in 1992 and experiences year round use. The area is made up mostly of an isolated section of the lake with its shared edge diked. The diked-in area consists primarily of two shallow ponds. Other lands making up the area consist of filled in land largely as part of state Highway 97 right of way. Soils are mostly peaty, old lake bottom soils except where highway development and other fill materials were added in the past.

General Planning

In May of 1991 the consulting firm of Ann Christensen, Environmental Design, by contract, provided Wingwatchers with a *Concept Plan for a Lake Ewauna Wetland-Wildlife Interpretive Center Plan*.

In November of 1993 David Evans and Associates, Inc. was contracted to upgrade the earlier study and provided Wingwatchers a *Summary Report of a Klamath Basin Wetlands Information Center*. Jeld-Wen Wood Products Corporation of Klamath Falls provided the grant utilized. The purpose of both studies was to help create an orderly direction for Wingwatchers and to identify and outline the necessary steps to be taken to implement programs and project developments towards accomplishment of their Lake Ewauna Wetland-Wildlife Interpretive Area idea.

Wingwatchers followed up with general planning to accomplish projects such as trail construction, pond deepening, island construction, head gate (outlet) replacement, water management, vegetative plantings (and watering), weed control, volunteer help, media needs, nesting habitat improvements, a replacement eagle perch, trail benches, trash receptacles, viewing station, memorial structures, signage, publications/education etc. A list of Proposed Wingwatchers's Projects was also developed July 27, 1995 for future funding and accomplishment. (Attached)

Ownership

Underlying ownership of the Wingwatchers wetland interpretive area, at the present, is Klamath County, the City of Klamath Falls and the Oregon Department of Transportation Wingwatchers management under partnership cooperative agreements.

Membership:

Wingwatchers is made up of partnerships of agency, business and individual memberships. Its financial support is from membership fees, donations, fundraisers and grant funds. Membership numbers, though never high, have been stimulated and maintained primarily through the newsletter, brochures and service group programs.

Trail (purpose, location size, type),

The existing trail system is managed to be weed-free and constructed of packed gravel. It was developed to allow access to most handicapped and age groups of individuals. Existing trails are to be upgraded to assure easier and safer access.

Additional trails will be extended or added as area and other opportunities arise. Material (pipes) were set into the trail base on that portion immediately adjacent to the water's edge, (nearest the highway bridges), for later installation of safety hand rails. Consideration was even given to possible future construction of 'kick-rails' along the trail for the non-seeing disabled user.

Generally trail and area use prohibits motor vehicles (except for maintenance and development activities), camping, littering, unleashed pets and fires. Pets are highly discouraged during key wildlife use periods, which would especially be during the major nesting seasons February through June. Users are expected to respect the area in general and in particular all wildlife and other users.

Ponds (purpose/function, type, improvements)

There are currently two ponds on the Wingwatchers area, one small and quite shallow and the second larger and somewhat deeper, but shallow-enough that with low water levels cattail and rush spreading and overwhelming the ponds is a concern. Both ponds function well as permanent or seasonal feeding and loafing habitat for open water and shore birds. Some nesting of ducks and geese occurs on islands, pond edges and adjacent Lake Ewauna. Water levels are periodically manipulated to vary seasonal habitats for wildlife. Ideally more pond area would allow even greater habitat changes, which could include wet site forage, nesting, feeding and loafing (resting) habitat.

Water (source, control, quality)

Water for the area is mostly from surface run-off, ground water sources and Lake Ewauna (seepage and head-gate). A head-gated inlet from Lake Ewauna is located at the upper (NE) end of the larger pond and water can be removed via a gated outlet at the southeast end of the pond.

Dikes (existing, purpose)

A dike serves to separate the pond areas from Lake Ewauna. Dikes have been protected somewhat on the Lake Ewauna side from erosion (wave action mostly) by aquatic vegetation and more recently the placement of log booms. Some tunneling and excavation damage by beaver and muskrats is an ongoing management problem.

Other Misc. (benches viewpoints, raptor perches ,)

Six resting benches have thus far been constructed and installed at various points along the nature trail. One of the benches was constructed and placed by Klamath Union students. Special requests and donations helped create two In-Memoriam sites on the area. A memorial bench and marble stone and plaque were placed near the eagle perch in 1996 in honor of Tom Vercolen. A second special bench, with embedded memorial plaque was constructed and placed near the trailhead Sept. 25, 2002 as a remembrance memorial to Paul White, friend of wildlife.

An 81-foot snag-type eagle perch was placed on the area replacing an old tripod perch placed there in 1982. The tripod perch replaced cottonwood trees finally felled by beavers. (See **Habitats** below)

An Eagle Scout project viewing station shed-type blind was constructed and placed at the south end of the trail area overlooking the larger pond.

Vegetation (aquatic & land, plantings, control)

Considerable native or other vegetation important to wildlife exists on the area and over 1100 (mostly native) trees and shrubs have been added to the area for food, cover, nesting, and resting habitat, as well as for shade and soil stabilization. Volunteers placed most plants and most were (hand) watered at least the first year, to assure and/or speed up (root) establishment. Volunteer help accomplished most watering and a contractor was utilized for a two-year period. Weed control has been continuous around many of the more sensitive plants to protect them from damage and Wingwatchers is required by its land agreement to control noxious vegetation. Special species of potentially large and fast growing trees have been transplanted to the area especially to replace, over time, raptor (eagle) perching habitat.

Water levels are periodically manipulated in the larger pond to vary seasonal habitats, moist soil plants, for fall feed for water birds. Ideally more and deeper ponds would allow even greater habitat opportunities which could include more pond and wet site forage, nesting, feeding and loafing (resting) habitat.

Wildlife (types, now and planned, T&E species)

Though the emphasis and available habitat dictates project area use largely by water oriented birds, wetlands and dryer upland areas provide habitat for numerous songbirds and some mammals species like rodents, rabbits, beaver, otter, mink, weasels, skunks, muskrats and deer. Very little predation on more medium sized prey species (ground squirrels, marmots, etc.) seems to be the norm, often to the detriment of vegetation and dikes, and then only occurring possibly by raptors.

The Sensitive classed Western Pond Turtle is known to use area ponds and loafing habitat and it can be assumed that endangered species of suckers (the young) also use the area as pond areas exchange water with Lake Ewauna. The area is being looked at for enhancing rearing habitat for all wildlife, especially those species classed as sensitive, threatened or endangered.

(See attached species list for the area.)

Habitats (existing, improvements, types, goals)

A fairly wide variety of wildlife habitats exist on or adjacent to the area with the emphasis of ponds and wetlands. Artificial or supplemental habitat in the way of nest boxes, nesting islands, turtle pull-outs (sunning/loafing logs), bat roost boxes, brush escape piles, have been constructed and placed around the area.

An 81-foot Ponderosa pine snag-perch was placed on the area during November of 1994 replacing an old tripod perch placed there by Weyerhaeuser Co. in 1982. The tripod logs were pushed into adjacent waters for use as 'pull out' habitat for pond turtles and other loafing wildlife. The perch is to accommodate wintering bald eagles, other raptors and, more recently, summering cormorants. The Oregon Eagle Foundation coordinated its installation in November of 1994. The tripod perch had been constructed to replace large cottonwood trees cut down by beavers in the early 1980s. During recent years summering cormorants have taken to using the snag as a resting and nighttime

perch. Along with the Oregon Eagle Foundation, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Weyerhaeuser Co, and Pacific Power and Light Company all greatly assisted in the installation. Weyerhaeuser provided the 'live' snag tree and helicopter use for its transportation to the site. Pacific Power provided equipment for handling the snag all through it's processing and provided pilings, on site, to hold the tree in place. All local law enforcement agencies were also intimately involved in the snag placement.

Information & Education (signage, newsletter, brochures, Interp Center)

In the early 1990's Pacific Power and Light Co., Utah office, provided Wingwatchers with promotional concept drawings and maps of the site area.

Several trail interpretive-type brochures have been developed for the area, the latest recently upgraded and into its second printing (2004). (Appendix 8)

Periodic newsletters are produced to keep members and other interested parties informed as well as to stimulate membership.

Two concept development plans were developed, by contract, in the early 1990s. (See Planning above.)

Numerous news media stories have been done on projects or programs of the area. Major media coverage was done on the helicopter installation of the current bald eagle snag replaced in the late fall of 1994.

Trail signage, accomplished as an Eagle Scout project and nest boxes placed by a Salvation Army youth group were vandalized early on, greatly minimizing their value and existence.

In December of 1993, Bunny Browne, representing the KLAMATH BASIN NATURE SOCIETY, due to the dissolving of their organization, turned over their final funds and ownership of their publication, "A Child's Guide To Link River" to Wingwatchers. The publication is a trail guide prepared by the Society in 1978 in cooperation with Pacific Power and Light Co. and assistance from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Winema National Forest and the Klamath County Museum. Pacific Power was mainly responsible for continued publication of the Guide. It is now the responsibility of Wingwatchers to oversee the continued publication and any upgrading of the Guide for future use.

Wingwatchers utilizes a bulk-mailing permit through the US Postal Service for all mailings.

Problems/Damage:

Vandalism problems have been mostly light and transient camping on the area, forbidden by City Ordinance, is generally handled by City law enforcement. Littering, though minor, is a frequent and continuous clean up commitment.

Damage to trees and shrubs and dikes by certain rodents by beaver and muskrats are an on-going problem requiring continued consideration and possible control, natural if possible.

Trail signage accomplished as an Eagle Scout project in the late 1990's suffered continued vandalism greatly minimizing its purpose and aid.

Power lines crossing the area and serving a water evacuation pump on adjacent property at the extreme SE end of the project area immediately to the south pose a potential hazard to birds, both from a collision and electrocution aspect. However, power

is shut off during the non-irrigation season lessening possible exposure of (larger) birds to possible electrocution only during the winter (non-irrigation) period. The burying of power service lines on the project area would eliminate potential electrocution and collision problems for birds. Power poles left in place could provide artificial perching, (and possible nesting) sites for raptors especially as well, as other birds.

Administration

Wingwatchers is administered by an elected board of directors and operates as put forth in the Bylaws of June 1987.

An informal budget process has been followed largely due to the smallness of the organization but growing budgets and programs dictate formalized budgeting.

MANAGEMENT/MAINTENANCE

Existing Conditions

Management and project maintenance have been primarily accomplished under the tutelage of board members utilizing the membership, service clubs, youth groups, court appointed persons, other volunteers and occasional contractors.

General Planning

Concept plans need to be updated for next-project accomplishments, added partnerships and related project areas like the South Portal project, Timber Mills Shores Development and agency wetland protection and enhancement programs.

An updated Proposed Wingwatchers Project list needs to be created for imminent and future project planning as well as for use in grant applications, partnership garnering, and utilizing the volunteer bank

Ownership

Project land ownership has generally remained with respective owners and utilized under current or expanded agreements.

Membership

Membership has been maintained and stimulated mostly through newsletters, group presentations, brochures and media coverage.

Trail

Trails have been maintained and/or improved to accommodate all types and ages of users. Low areas subject to flooding, like the south end of the loop trail, need to be elevated for year-round use.

Ponds

Pond levels have been variously fluctuated seasonally to vary wet/dry habitat to accommodate a variety of water birds.

Water

Primary sources of water for pond level maintenance continues to come from subsurface, rain and Lake Ewauna waters for area ponds.

Water is occasionally withdrawn from the large pond in late spring (following most nesting) to allow for a wet-soil type of management for the pond bottom. It provides summer vegetative growth for fall and winter-feeding of waterfowl and wading birds.

Dikes

Protection of dikes from erosion, and animal burrowing (beaver and muskrats), has been mostly by the use of log booms though erosion has slowly increased.

Other Improvements

Vegetation (plantings)

Management of planted trees and shrubs has been continual. Hand watering by volunteer and occasional contract labor was generally intensive following transplanting to assist root establishment and thus survival. Considerable caging, mulching and collaring of most transplanted trees and shrubs was accomplished to reduce damage by animals.

Annual hand spraying of Canadian Thistle and Queen Anne's lace, classified as Klamath County noxious weeds, was accomplished to eliminate the species from the area and meet control responsibilities.

Wildlife

Management for a better balance of wildlife species, like smaller sized predators, should be considered as a goal especially to add species to the area's list and to hopefully help reduce damage by some species through over population. It should provide a more natural type of control and reduce the need for other less desirable control methods.

Habitat

Certain raptor perch-type trees should be trimmed to encourage rapid height growth and openness of crown structure for access of larger raptors.

Information & Education

Problems/Damage:

Screening and fencing around most introduced plants helped control most animal damage to the planted trees and shrubs.

Partial control of erosion and animal burrowing damage to dikes was accomplished by placement of log booms on the Lake Ewauna side of the dikes.

Law enforcement by City of Klamath Falls officers, when available, has been of great help minimizing illegal or non-preferred uses of the nature area.

Methods to reduce some rodents causing severe damage to area vegetation have been pursued with responsible agencies.

Administration

Primarily the board officers handled administration of Wingwatchers Inc. with some assistance from volunteer professionals and cooperating agencies as needed.

An informal budget process has been followed largely due to the smallness of the organization but growing budgets and programs dictate formalized budgeting.

FUTURE PLANS

General Planning

The addition of the adjacent 47-acre parcel to the immediate south of the nature area is very desirable to enlarge and greatly enhance the basic project and its goals. More acreage would make the area of a more suitable and manageable size for a nature and wetlands interpretive sanctuary.

Partnerships and support of individuals and businesses need not only be maintained but also increased significantly.

Continue to explore addressing non-point and point source pollution through restoration and use of wetlands filtration/sequestration functions for treatment of storm water and partially treated sewage effluent.

Multi-year (seasonal and annual) project planning should be done to not only facilitate timely and orderly accomplishments but also for regular, occasional (repairs and reconditioning), and long-term maintenance needs.

Tracking methods should be maintained for all development and maintenance activities, which will not only track improvements but aid in budgeting and labor forecasts.

Establish and utilize an Interdisciplinary Technical Team to better assist with natural resource planning. Design professionals, planners, infrastructure planners, fish and wildlife biologists, hydrologists, soil scientists, botanists and maintenance specialists should be considered to be on the planning team.

Identify all natural resource opportunities, challenges and expanded future public needs.

Enhancement of and added wildlife habitat will continue to be a major goal.

Ownership/Partnerships

Wingwatchers Inc. will continue to expand its land base in order to create the most effective wetlands nature and interpretive area. A wide variety of partnerships will be utilized when ever possible.

Membership

The membership base should be increased substantially to help support program and project activities, increase wetlands awareness and general natural resources education as well as to increase the volunteer base. More show-n-tell programs, regular newsletters and increased media coverage would all help improve membership numbers.

Trail

Provide trail extension partnerships, hookups and new trails. Plan further to link up with developed and related areas, like the Link River, Moore Park and Timber Mill Shores trails. Investigate extending the trail down river and hooking up with the Rails-To Trails Bike trail system. Wingwatchers will help explore possibly connecting to or extending a trail system across the railway bridge. Especially continue efforts to tie the Link River and Moore Park trail systems with those of Wingwatchers.

Though the Wingwatchers trail is considered handicapped accessible, barriers and handrails still need to be installed at key places. Safety handrails need to be installed on the trail that is immediately adjacent to the water's edge, (nearest the highway bridges). Pipes were buried in that portion of the trail during its initial construction to facilitate later handrail additions. Continue exploring the need/addition of kick rails along the trail for the non-seeing disabled user.

The trail will need to be upgraded with more gravel or more handicapped friendly pavement material construction to make it friendlier to users.

Water

Collect data on year round water levels of Lake Ewauna, elevation levels of submerged and/or lake level areas. Work with others to obtain general (baseline) water quality data of wetlands in Lake Ewauna for future reference in restoration efforts.

Explore the possibility of 'capturing' and diverting water flow from ponds paralleling Riverside Drive (on the west side of highway 97) into one or both nature area ponds.

Improve water quality of Lake Ewauna by stabilizing banks, which will reduce erosion and sedimentation plus provide microhabitats for aquatic and avian wildlife species.

Water management programs need be developed that are compatible with current and future neighbors.

Ponds

More and deeper ponds and wetlands could be added especially with added acreage (space).

Consider replacing the water control head gate at the outlet of the larger the pond with an adjustable level standpipe or by opening the pond to Lake Ewauna.

Continue the periodic drawdown of water in the large pond, beginning, in late spring following most nesting, to allow for a wet-soil type of management of the pond bottom. With or without late fall re-flooding it will provide the summer's vegetative growth for fall and winter-feeding of waterfowl and wading birds.

Dikes

A possible near future project would be to create a controlled inlet into the upper (smaller) pond allowing lake water to flow into the small pond and out via a washout in the dike down stream, thereby enhancing it as rearing habitat for juvenile suckers and western pond turtles, (which require similar rearing habitat as sucker young). An outlet downstream, in a restructured animal washout could provide more complete water exchange/control system. However prior to such pond opening it will be necessary to be

sure the appropriate depth and other desired characteristics to maximize its benefit when opened.

Continued improvement and protection of all dikes from erosion by further use of log booms, vegetative plantings, rip rapping and by reducing shoreline wave action. (Evaluate the possibility of working for a no-wake speed limit on Lake Ewauna.)

Develop further dikes or pond dividers as needed.

Other Improvements:

Efforts to bury existing (and future) electric service lines on and across the nature area should continue to be strongly pursued. (See Problems/Damage below)

The trail surface needs to be upgraded for improved handicapped access and safety and guiding features put into place.

Consideration of more view points/overlooks needs to be explored.

Vegetation

Continue to restore the form and function of riparian, wetland and upland areas to provide maximum benefits to first hand wildlife, especially the emergent wetlands along the shore of Lake Ewauna adjacent to the Wingwatchers nature trail area conditions of the existing area ponds. Plan for wet-site forage management (of impoundments) and additional nesting, feeding and loafing habitat.

Continue to add vegetation where needed for habitat improvement, soil stabilization and dike/bank erosion control.

Control weeds with pesticides only when other methods are not feasible.

Help reduce solar radiation of area waters by providing vegetative shading where possible.

Wildlife

Evaluate reduction of possible harassment factors to area wildlife by means including: limiting certain disturbing activities especially during the nesting/rearing season, limiting noisy activities on Lake Ewauna and land, no unleashed pets on the trail, and no camping on the nature area.

Habitats

Provide more (safe rearing) habitats for juvenile suckers, western pond turtles and similar aquatic species. Formally allowing Lake Ewauna water to enter and leave the smaller (north) pond is on the 'drawing books' as a potential to enhance its capacity as juvenile rearing habitat.

Better protection of and the rebuilding of deteriorated areas of the Lake Ewauna dike shoreline is planned eminently to accomplish reversing shoreline erosion and replace emergent vegetative habitat.

Plans to isolate, bridge to and fence, the eagle perch area needs to be reevaluated and/or upgraded.

Replacement and additional nesting, perching and loafing habitat needs to be constantly accomplished.

Information & Education

Continue to provide and upgrade interpretive information (and facilities) for public understanding of watershed function and issues.

Trail and other signage needs to be more extensive and all materials utilized should be of more durable (more vandal proof) materials.

'Show N Tell' displays and handouts need to be upgraded. A state of the art power point presentation needs to be created for information and support gathering purposes. More news media coverage should be accomplished to inform as well as encourage an increased membership.

Accomplish more Wingwatchers area tours to inform the public and media as well as to strengthen the membership and volunteer base.

Continue utilizing and exploring the upgrading and publishing of The Child's Guide to Link River and seeking new partners in that effort.

Publishing of a newsletter should be accomplished at least on a quarterly basis.

Problems/Damage:

Continue screening and fencing to control animal damage to planted trees and shrubs but further explore other forms of damaging animal control and/or reduction. Encourage natural controls to over-abundant wildlife species causing damage with the use of hazing, trapping and relocating, other non-lethal techniques or predators (native), or a combination thereof.

Reduction or elimination of illegal and/or non-preferred uses of the area should remain a primary goal.

Reduction and/or removal of nonnative waterfowl from the adjacent Veteran's park should be encouraged and assisted however possible.

Reduce wave action damage to project and area dikes through physical barriers and vegetative buffers and consider supporting reduced speed limits (no wave limits) of water users.

Consider physical barriers and/or other means to eliminate/reduce burrowing animal damage to area dikes.

Continue the effort to remove power lines crossing the area currently serving the water evacuation pump on adjacent property near the extreme SE end of the project area. Consider leaving the poles standing to provide artificial perching, (and possible nesting) sites for raptors especially, as well as for other avian species. Enhance cross arm structures of each pole and possible placement of nesting platforms on the top of some. Place other nesting or roosting birds and/or (bats) habitat as well below.

Administration

In that the goals and mission of Wingwatchers have grown over time it is imperative the Bylaws be upgraded to reflect and better accommodate current and known future changes.

More formal budgeting, planning and area maintenance processes will be followed due to the ever-expanding programs and budget of Wingwatchers.

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