



Climate Watch

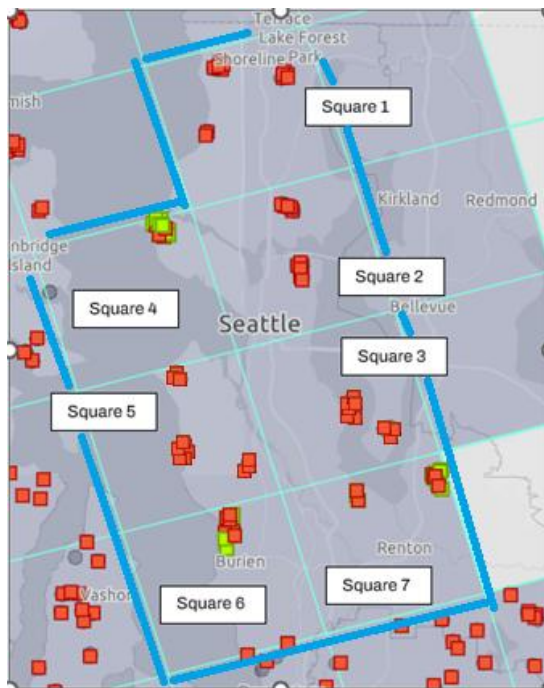
2025 Summary

Birds Connect Seattle has been participating in Climate Watch surveys since 2018. The project, led by National Audubon, collects data to determine how North American birds are responding to climate change. Our surveys focus on Red-breasted Nuthatches and Spotted Towhees.

When we began participating in Climate Watch, Birds Connect Seattle claimed seven 10 km by 10 km squares covering most of our service area. For the 2025 survey windows, we selected survey sites for the last three of those squares, so we were finally able to conduct surveys all across our service area. In our seven survey squares, we now have 84 sites total (12 in each square).



Volunteers Chris Wagner and Ronay Pagan survey at Lakeridge Park, Winter 2025



Climate Watch squares surveyed by Birds Connect Seattle volunteers. Survey sites are marked by red and green squares. Birds Connect Seattle's service area is outlined in grey. Grey squares have been claimed by an Audubon chapter.

Surveys are conducted in two survey windows: winter (January 15-February 15) and summer (May 15-June 15). This year, 53 volunteers spent 173 hours conducting 168 Climate Watch surveys. We counted 150 Red-breasted Nuthatches, with nuthatches detected in 41 of 84 surveys each season. We counted 109 Spotted Towhees, with towhees detected in 18 of 84 surveys in the winter and 56 of 84 surveys in the summer.

We also observed a total of 55 bird species, 35 in winter and 44 in summer, and 2163 individual birds, 1021 in winter and 1142 in summer. In winter, American Crows (47/84), Golden-crowned Kinglets (52/84), Red-breasted Nuthatches (41/84) and Song Sparrows (50/84) were seen on almost half of the surveys (40 or more). Unsurprisingly, American Crows (135) and Golden-crowned Kinglets (119) were also

the most numerous of the birds we counted, joined by Pine Siskins (109). In summer, American Crows (53/84), Chestnut-backed Chickadees (45/84), Red-breasted Nuthatches (41/84), American Robins (60/84), Dark-eyed Juncos (47/84), Spotted Towhees (56/84) and Song Sparrows (63/84) were seen on almost half of the surveys. American Robins (120), American Crows (112), Song Sparrows (109) and Chestnut-backed Chickadees (104) were the most numerous species.

2025 Numbers at a Glance

	Winter (Jan 15- Feb 15)	Summer (May 15- June 15)	Total (unduplicated)
Volunteers	48	31	53
Hours	110	63	173
RBNU detected	89	61	150
SPTO detected	22	87	109
Bird Species detected	35	44	55
Total Birds	1021	1142	2163

Acknowledgements

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