

- A. Grebe City: bulrush patch across the water to the west. Breeding area for grebes, American Coots, and Black-crowned Nightherons. Forster's Terns nest here, too.
- **B.** The "Thumb": The shoreline along this road is a good spot for shorebirds. Savannah Sparrows nest in the grass.
- C. Southeast corner of the Main Lake: A consistently good view spot for waterfowl, grebes and in season shorebirds.
- D. The Garage: One of the few spots for passerines, Yellow Warblers, House Wrens, and in summer, Western Wood-pewees are good bets. Great Horned Owls nest here in early spring. Swainson's Hawks nest here, too.
- E. Southeast corner of Area: Bushes & trees near this old farmstead are favorite haunts of Brewer's Blackbird, Eastern Kingbird, and in spring migration, several sparrow species. Winter cover for Ring-necked Pheasants.
- F. Look along this road for Chestnut-collared Longspurs and Baird's Sparrows. Long-billed Curlews and Western Meadowlarks nest here.
- **G.** A pleasant drive through short grass prairie with good views of the Main Lake. Some rattlesnakes here.
- H. Good views of the south end of Pond 4. Often many waterfowl. Chestnut-collared Longspurs by the parking area; watch for snakes.
- I. Road back to the highway:
 Vesper Sparrows and Lark
 Buntings on the fence wires,
 Say's Phoebes nest in the old
 homestead. Look for Upland
 Sandpipers on fence posts. This
 gumbo road eats cars when wet!
 AVOID WHEN WET.
- J. Many sparrows along this road including Vesper and Clay colored. View of Pond 1, but a spotting scope is needed.

- **K.** Pond 1, often filled with waterfowl. Snow Geese rest here and Tundra Swans feed in early spring. The two islands on the left, close in, are colonized by Common Terns. American White Pelicans frequent these waters in the summer. This is one of the few spots where good sun angles are found in the afternoons.
- L. Pond 4, often lots of waterfowl and gulls. During migration, Tundra Swans feed in the shallow pond. In dry years it can draw down to mud flats for many shorebirds.
- M. Highway by Pond 3. Openings in the bulrushes can give you the closest views of ducks and American Coot. Black Terns nest here. Migrating White-faced Ibis stop here to rest and feed. Pull well off the road to avoid traffic.
- **N.** Check out the bay of the Main Lake and the points on either side. The north point can be very good for shorebirds.
- **P.** The Neck. This is the best birding spot on the Area. Marsh Wrens and Sora nest in the rushes. Shorebirds are present in great diversity, especially in dry years. A spotting scope is needed here for best views. Pond 5 from here gives good looks at waterfowl and grebes. Forster's Terns are here.
- Q. Pond 5 boat launch, a good view of the east part of Pond 5. Marsh Wrens in the rushes; ducks in the water. The Red-necked Grebes nest here.
- R. Priest Lake, 1½ miles northwest of the main area. Turn off Highway 89 onto the road going down to the water, but stop just after going through the gate. The large island is a major nesting spot for Canada Geese. The deeper waters here attract diving ducks. In spring there is nearly always a Common Loon out in the lake. White geese rest here during their migrations. Some rare species have been seen here, including White-winged Scoter and Long-tailed Duck (Nov.).
- S. Priest Butte. Pull off on the east side of Highway 89 at the locked gate, a high point to view the north part of the lake. Priest Butte (State land) dominates the view west. Cliff Swallows nest on the cliffs. Raptors use the updrafts. (The three crosses have served as a setting for a Choteau church's Easter sunrise services.) Watch for traffic when returning to the highway.
- **T.** Choteau...motels, restaurants, shopping and fuel. Camping at the City Park (birding, too) and a KOA just east of town. Choteau serves as a good stop-over point for birding the Rocky Mountain Front and Glacier Park.



Franklin's Gu

Seasonal Birding Highlights

Spring Waterfowl Migration – Often before the ice is out, late in February, Canada Geese return to Freezout. Soon after the whistling calls of Northern Pintail are heard—often tens of thousands are present. Next come the Tundra Swans, up to 10,000 birds around the middle of March. Large flocks of white geese stop over to feed in surrounding fields, enroute to their arctic nesting grounds after wintering in central California. The Snow Geese normally peak the last week of March. By mid-April, more than half of the white geese in the flocks are Ross's Geese. Look carefully for the rare dark or "blue" phase Ross. Throughout March and April, large numbers of ducks are moving through or arriving to nest. Eurasian Wigeon are present in flocks of American Wigeon. Large numbers of Red-breasted Mergansers can be seen. In the first half of April, the Main Lake can be filled with huge numbers of Ruddy Ducks, Eared Grebe, and American Coot.

Spring Shorebird Migration – By mid-April, the shorebirds are beginning to be seen in the shallows. American Avocet, Blacknecked Stilt, and yellowlegs have arrived by the end of April. May brings the balance of the shorebird migration. Although there are never massive numbers of shorebirds at Freezout, the variety is very good (36 species have been recorded by the author). Always take time to look for rare shorebirds.

Nesting Season – Freezout produces thousands of young birds each summer. The Canada Geese chicks appear the first week in May. Many birds are courting and displaying at this time. Common Terns, Double-crested Cormorants, California, Ring-billed and Franklin's gulls, Eared and Western Grebes, and Black-crowned Night-herons crowd the islands and selected patches of bulrushes. In June, broods of ducks form little rafts of down escaping your approach. By the last two weeks of June, grebes are frequently seen with "baby on board."

Waterfowl Summer Molt – By late June the bright mating plumage of the male ducks begins to be replaced by brown. By July, it is "brown duck time." The summer molt presents a challenge for identification. The drab plumage can be discouraging, but this is somewhat compensated by an influx of new ducks from as far as California for the food and security offered at Freezout during their flightless time.

Shorebird Summer/Fall Migration – By early July, yellowlegs returning from arctic breeding grounds mark the beginning of the return flow of shorebirds. By August any mudflat will have a good variety of shorebirds. Certain species will be more common than during the spring. Baird's Sandpipers, Red-necked Phalaropes, Pectoral Sandpipers, and Common Snipe are examples.



Trumpeter Swan

Fall Waterfowl Migration – Ducks, geese and swans flow through Freezout again in October and November. Large flocks of Tundra Swans are present late in October and are joined by Snow Geese about November 1st. Good numbers of Mallards and Northern Pintail are present as the lake begins to freeze. Birding is more difficult during this season as Freezout is shared by waterfowl hunters and many of the Area's roads are closed to provide a safe haven for waterfowl.

Winter Birds – In the winter, most Freezout birds seek warmer climes. However, if chinook winds allow some open water, there will be Mallards, Canada Geese, and Common Goldeneye present. Bald and Golden Eagles will be holding court near the waterfowl. Arctic birds seeking warmer temperatures find Freezout a good spot to spend part or all of the winter. Look for Northern Shrike, Rough-legged Hawks, Gyrfalcons, American Tree Sparrows, and an occasional Snowy Owl. In the wake of winter storms, large flocks of Horned Larks can be found in open fields; look closely at these birds for Snow Buntings and Lapland Longspurs.

Terns and Grebes

Forster's vs. Common Terns – Both species breed at Freezout. As a general rule, Common Terns are found in the northern part of the Area while Forster's predominate in the southern half. Common Terns nest in colonies (stop K), and Forster's nest on their own. Look for the silvery white tops of the wings on flying mature Forster's Terns; Commons have gray.

Western vs. Clark's Grebes – both of these grebes are found at Freezout. Grebe City (stop A) is the best bet for Clark's Grebe during breeding season (May - June). In July through August look in the open water of the Main Lake/Thumb. Look for the Clark's Grebe's orange bill (Westerns have yellow) and very light sides; then look for the difference in the black cap. In Clark's the cap is above the eye; Western's cap is through the eye.

PETS shall be restrained in a manner that does not cause or permit a nuisance or danger to persons, property or wildlife.
This excludes dogs to be used for established hunting seasons!



Northern Pintail



ort-eared Owl



nort-eared Owl

MFWP Region 4 4600 Giant Springs Rd. Great Falls, MT 59405-0901 406-454-5840

FREEZOUT LAKE



A BIRDING GUIDE BY MICHAEL T. SCHWITTERS CHOTEAU, MONTANA FOURTH EDITION, APRIL 2019

Freezout Lake Wildlife Management Area (WMA) offers a diverse seasonal variety of birding opportunities that are typical of a shortgrass prairie marsh habitat. This birding guide is based on 35 years of birding the Area by the author and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks staff. This guide presents a checklist of 237 species with each bird's status, seasonal abundance, and average date of first appearance. Also, a map of the area, annotated to show good spots for observation and species likely to be seen, is included. Additional information describing seasonal birding highlights is included as are some tips that may prove helpful.

Photos: Top to bottom - Lesser Snow Geese, Clark's Grebe & American Avocet

Birds of the Freezout Lake WMA

These species have been observed by the author at least once in 35 years of observation on the Area and along the roads bordering the Area.

Status (STATUS) is defined as follows:

- B Direct evidence of breeding
- b Indirect evidence of breeding
- t Observed, no evidence of breeding
- W Overwintering
- w Observed, December 15 February 15
- (#) Number of times observed by author

These definitions are those of P. D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution.

Seasons of occurrence:

- SP March May
- S June July
- F August November W – December - February

These seasons correspond to the four seasons as published in North American Birds.

Relative abundance by season:

- a Abundant, common species, very numerous
- c Common, likely to be seen in suitable habitat
- u Uncommon, present but may not be seen
- o Occasional, seen only a few times a season
- r Rare, seen only once a year or less
- v Vagrant, seen only once or twice in 10 years

FIRST - Average date of first observation (month/day)

- Observations not yet recognized by the Montana Bird Records Committee

SPECIES	STATUS	SP	S	F	W	FIRST
SPECIES 1 Greater White-fronted Goose 2 Lesser Snow Goose 3 Ross's Goose 4 Cackling Goose 5 Canada Goose 6 Trumpeter Swan 7 Tundra Swan 8 Wood Duck 9 Gadwall 10 Eurasian Wigeon 11 American Wigeon 11 Mallard 13 Blue-winged Teal	t t,w t t B,W t t t B,w B,W B,W	SP o a c r c o a r c u a a c	r c r r o c c c c c c	r a c r c o a u v c	v r u r u	3/02 3/06 3/17 2/09 3/24 3/05 6/20 3/19 3/12 3/06 2/06 4/13
14 Cinnamon Teal 15 Northern Shoveler 16 Northern Pintail 17 Green-winged Teal	B B B,w B	а а а а	c a c c	_	r	4/05 3/19 3/04 3/15

	SPECIES	STATUS	SP	S	F	W	FIRST
19	Canvasback Redhead Ring-necked Duck Tufted Duck* Greater Scaup	B B t (1)	c c u v r	C C U	C U O		3/13 3/11 3/20 3/15
23 24 25 26 27 28 30 31 32	Lesser Scaup Surf Scoter White-winged Scoter Long-tailed Duck Bufflehead Common Goldeneye Barrow's Goldeneye Hooded Merganser Common Merganser Red-breasted Merganser Ruddy Duck	B (3) (3) t t,W t t,w t B	v c c o r r c a	u u o o r	u r r r u o	o r	3/15 3/19 10/26 10/24 11/06 3/21 2/16 3/27 3/19 3/20 4/04 4/06
35	Gray Partridge Ring-necked Pheasant Sharp-tailed Grouse	B,W B,W t,W	u c u	u c o	u c u	u c u	Res Res Res
38	Pacific Loon Common Loon Yellow-billed Loon	(1) t (1),w	u	r	V 0	٧	4/16
41 42 43 44	Pied-billed Grebe Horned Grebe Red-necked Grebe Eared Grebe Western Grebe Clark's Grebe	B B B B B	c o u a c u	u o u c c	u 0 0 u c u		5/09 4/30 4/25 4/10 4/20 4/26
46	American White Pelican	t	С	С	С		4/04
	Double-crested Cormorant	В	С	С	С		4/11
49 50 51 52	American Bittern Great Blue Heron Great Egret Snowy Egret Cattle Egret Black-crowned Night-Heron	B t (3) t (3) B	o u v r	0 U V V V C	r u v u		5/12 4/12 5/28 4/25
54 55	Glossy Ibis White-faced Ibis	(1) B	0	0	v r		5/26
58 59 60 61 62 63	Turkey Vulture Osprey Bald Eagle Northern Harrier Sharp-shinned Hawk Cooper's Hawk Northern Goshawk Swainson's Hawk Red-tailed Hawk	(2) B t,W B,W (2) (2) (2) B B	v o r c v	c r c	u c v v	u	3/22 5/04 1/29 2/12 4/16 9/20 3/27 5/03 4/01

	SPECIES	STATUS	SP	S	F	W	FIRST
65		(3)	r				5/05
66		t,W	0	٧	0	u	1/30
67	Golden Eagle	t,W	0	0	0	U	2/06
68		t	0	r			4/22
69		t,w			r	r	9/19
70	Gyrfalcon	t,w	r		r	r	5/27
/1	Peregrine Falcon Prairie Falcon	t B	r o	0			4/03 5/03
73 74	Virginia Rail Sora	B B	r	r	^		7/05 5/06
74 75	American Coot	В	u C	u c	0		3/17
	Sandhill Crane	t	0		r		4/08
			_		_		
	Black-bellied Plover American Golden Plover	t t	0 V	r V	0 V		5/22 8/16
	Snowy Plover*	(1)	V	V	V		0/10
	Semipalmated Plover	t	0	0	0		5/15
81	Piping Plover	(4)	٧	٧	Ŭ		5/24
82	Killdeer	В	С	С	С		3/11
83	Black-necked Stilt	В	С	u	u		4/16
84	American Avocet	В	С	С	u		4/06
85	Spotted Sandpiper	t	0	r	0		5/13
86	Solitary Sandpiper	t	r		r		5/16
	Greater Yellowlegs	t	u	0	u		4/09
88		В	С	u	u		4/21
89	Lesser Yellowlegs	t	С	0	С		4/17
90	Upland Sandpiper Whimbrel	B	U	u			5/16 5/09
	Long-billed Curlew	t B	r u	0	0		4/17
93	Hudsonian Godwit	t	r	U	r		7/23
	Marbled Godwit	B	С	u	u		4/22
	Ruddy Turnstone	t	r		r		6/04
	Purple Sandpiper	(1)			٧		11/13
	Red Knot	t	r	٧			5/23
	Sanderling	t	u		r		6/18
	Semipalmated Sandpiper	t	u	0	u		5/11
100	Western Sandpiper	t	0	r			6/07
101	Least Sandpiper White-rumped Sandpiper	t (2)	u v	0	u		5/10
102	Baird's Sandpiper	t (Z)	u		u		5/15
	Pectoral Sandpiper	t	u	r	u		7/25
105		t	r		٧		5/06
	Curlew Sandpiper	(1)		٧			
107	Stilt Sandpiper	ť	r	r	r		6/07
108	Short-billed Dowitcher	t		r			
109	Long-billed Dowitcher	t	С	u	С		5/07
110	Wilson's Snipe Wilson's Phalarope	b	С	u	u		4/21
111	Wilson's Phalarope Red-necked Phalarope	B	С	С	С		4/29
	Red Phalarope	t (2)	u v		u v		5/18
110	rica i riaiarope	(4)	٧		٧		

	SPECIES	STATUS	SP	S	F	W	FIRS
5 6 7 8 9 20 21 22 23	Bonaparte's Gull Ring-billed Gull California Gull Herring Gull Glaucous Gull* Sabine's Gull Caspian Tern Black Tern Common Tern	B (2) t B B t (1) t B B B B B	c	r u u	C O U U V V V U C U		4/1 10/ 5/1 3/1 3/0 7/1 9/2 6/0 5/2 4/2 4/3
	Parasitic Jaeger*	(2)			٧		9/0
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	Eurasian Collared-Dove Mourning Dove Great Horned Owl Snowy Owl Burrowing Owl Long-eared Owl	b,W (1) B B,W t,w B B	0 u u	o u u r u	o v u u r v	r u v	2/2 4/2 Re 6/2 6/0 3/2
5		В		u	u		6/2
6		(1)	V				
7	Belted Kingfisher	(2)		٧	٧		7/1
88 89 .0 .1 .2	Red-napped Sapsucker Downy Woodpecker Hairy Woodpecker	(1) t t (2) t/w	v	V	v v r v r	r	4/2 8/1 5/0
.5	Least Flycatcher Say's Phoebe Western Kingbird	B t b B	r o o c	0 r u 0 c	r r u		6/0 6/0 5/1 5/2 5/1
.8 .9	Loggerhead Shrike Northern Shrike	t t,W	v r			u	5/1 1/1
60 61	Warbling Vireo Red-eyed Vireo	(2) (2)	٧	V V	٧		8/1
3 4	Black-billed Magpie American Crow Common Raven	B,W t t,w	C 0 0	С	c r	u o	Re 3/2 2/2
5	Horned Lark	b,W	u	u	u	С	
6 7 8	Tree Swallow Violet-green Swallow Northern Rough-w Swallow	b (2) (2)	u r r	r r			4/1 5/2 5/1

	SPECIES	STATUS	SP	S	F	W	FIRST
159	Bank Swallow	t	u	u	u		5/22
	Cliff Swallow	В	С	С	0		5/14
	Barn Swallow	В	С	С	u		4/28
162	Black-capped Chickadee	(2)	٧		П		3/12
163	Mountain Chickadee	(2)			٧		10/11
	Red-breasted Nuthatch	(2)	٧		٧		6/04
165	Brown Creeper	(2)			٧		10/09
	House Wren	В	0	0	0		5/20
	Winter Wren	(1)			V		4/07
	Marsh Wren	В	С	С	0		4/07
169	Golden-crowned Kinglet	(1)			٧		
170	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	(1)	V				5/15
	Mountain Bluebird	t	r				3/23
	Townsend's Solitaire	(2)	V				5/06
	Swainson's Thrush	(2)	V				5/16
1/4	Hermit Thrush	(2)	V				5/14
	American Robin	В	С	С	u		3/17
176	Gray Catbird	t	V	٧	٧		7/03
	Northern Mockingbird	(1)	V				E/04
	Brown Thrasher	(1)	V				5/21
	European Starling	B,W	С	u	С	0	3/03
180	American Pipit	t (O)	0		r		5/01
	Sprague's Pipit	(2)		r			
	Bohemian Waxwing	(1)	V				5 /40
	Cedar Waxwing	t	r	r			5/18
	Tennessee Warbler	(2)	٧		٧		
185	Orange-crowned Warbler	t	V		r		5/09
186	MacGillivary's Warbler	(1)	V				5/19
187	Nashville Warbler Yellow Warbler	(1) B		^	۷		5/19
	Yellow-rumped Warbler	t	0	С	0		5/05
	Townsend's Warbler	(2)	0		V		9/13
	Palm Warbler	t (<u>-</u>)			r		9/18
	Blackpoll Warbler	(2)	V				
193	Black and White Warbler	(1)			٧		
194	American Redstart	(3)	٧				5/28
195	Northern Waterthrush	(2)	٧				5/17
196	Common Yellowthroat	В	u	u	u		5/18
197	Wilson's Warbler	t	r		r		9/15
198	Spotted Towhee	(1)	٧				
	American Tree Sparrow	t,W	0			0	1/29
	Chipping Sparrow	t	0	0	r	0	5/22
	Clay-colored Sparrow	b (1)	U	u	r		4/27 6/21
	Brewer's Sparrow Vesper Sparrow	(1) B	С	V C	и		5/01
204	Lark Sparrow	t	r	r	u		5/19
	Lark Bunting	В	r	u	0		6/07
	3	_		-			

STATUS SP S F W FIRST

	SPECIES	STATUS	SP	S	F	W	FIRS
	Savannah Sparrow	В	а	С	С		4/28
	Grasshopper Sparrow	(3)		r			
	Baird's Sparrow	b		0			
	Song Sparrow	t	r		r		4/10
210	Lincoln's Sparrow	(2)			r		7/02
	White-throated Sparrow	t			٧		9/24
	Harris' Sparrow	(3),w	V		٧	٧	2/02
	White-crowned Sparrow	t	0		r		5/03
	Dark-eyed Junco	t	r				4/08
	McCown's Longspur	В	r	r			
216	Lapland Longspur Chestnut-Collared Lngspur	t,w				0	4/06
217	Chestnut-Collared Lngspur	В	С	С	r		4/26
218	Snow Bunting	t,w			r	0	3/16
219	Bobolink	(3)	٧				
220	Black-headed Grosbeak	(1)	٧				5/2
221	Red-winged Blackbird	В	а	а	С		3/1
222	Western Meadowlark	B,w	С	С	u	0	3/14
223	Yellow-headed Blackbird	В	а	а	С		4/02
224	Rusty Blackbird	(1)	٧				
225	Brewer's Blackbird	В	С	С	u		5/02
	Common Grackle	t	r	r			5/09
227	Brown-headed Cowbird	В	С	u	0		5/06
	Bullock's Oriole	(3)	٧	٧			6/10
	Baltimore Oriole	(2)	r	r			6/24
230	Gray-crowned Rosy Finch	(2)			٧		4/2
	House Finch	t,Ŵ		r	0		4/28
	Common Redpoll	ť,w		٧	r		3/16
	Pine Siskin	t		r	r		
	Pine Grosbeak	(1)	V				3/22
	American Goldfinch	ť		0	r		7/02
	House Sparrow	B,W	u	u	0	0	
237	Domestic Goose (Wild)	(3)	r		٧		

HUNTING AT FREEZOUT LAKE

The special place that is Freezout Lake owes its existence to waterfowl hunters. Funds from hunters' licenses and taxes on arms and ammunition sales made acquisition of the Area possible and continue to support its management. Although the short term objectives often differ between birders and hunters, their long-range objectives are similar-high quality natural places that support a large diversity of nature's creatures. The approximate two-month hunting period helps to provide ten months of a high quality birding experience. Purchasing state conservation and migratory bird licenses and federal migratory bird stamps are an excellent way for non-hunters to contribute to the continued existence of places like Freezout Lake Wildlife Management Area.

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