



BIRDING ARIZONA'S WEST COAST



©Mark M Stevenson

The Lower Colorado River Valley from Parker to Bullhead City

Updated 2009: Mark M Stevenson

The lower Colorado River forms much of Arizona's western border and a coastline of sorts. Set amidst the fascinating and severe lower Sonoran desert habitat zone, the river, though severely altered in the 20th century, forms a major bird migration corridor and provides habitats for some species seldom found elsewhere in the state. This includes "pelagic" birds, with records of boobies, jaegers and storm-petrels in summer and diving ducks and loons in winter. If you want to broaden your birding horizons or enhance your state list, trips to Arizona's West Coast are a must. (The Yuma to Cibola NWR stretch, in extreme southwest Arizona, is also fascinating and merits its own coverage.)

Most birders visit Arizona's West Coast between August and April stopping at various locations from Parker in the south to Bullhead City in the north. Historically, August and September have been the best months for truly pelagic species, especially if a hurricane has entered the Sea of Cortez. But those are HOT months. Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City often vie for the nation's hot spot "honors". Winter brings snowbirds in droves. Spring break brings drunken college revelers and high room rates.

Because of geography (you will be looking west much of the time), most of these areas are best birded in the early morning. Try to check early the areas that draw afternoon crowds, before the masses rev up their power boats. Paradoxically, the birding below Parker Dam is often better when boating is at its daily peak and the wintering ducks are driven to safe haven below the Dam.

Without doubt, the reference to the area's birds is *Birds of the Lower Colorado River Valley* by K.V. Rosenberg, et al (Univ. of AZ Press, 1991). Covering both sides of the river, the book offers site guides, species profiles, ecological information, and more. It is required reading for any serious Arizona field ornithologist and for anyone who wishes to learn more about bird life and habitat changes on the Colorado River. The bar graphs and species accounts are indispensable to those who wish to be informed birders.

For determining state and county borders, it is important to remember that the state line is generally in the middle of the historic, pre-dam river channel, even where the river has shifted or been drowned. The La Paz-Mohave County line follows the historic curving channel of the Bill Williams River under Lake Havasu. If in doubt, consult a map. A spotting scope is a highly

advantageous accessory for viewing birds on the lakes.

This travelogue primarily covers sites along the Parker-to-Bullhead City State Route 95 corridor. Emphasis is placed more on birding locations than on expected species. The more productive areas are given bold face highlighting. Visiting just the highlighted areas may be done in one long hurried day, but it is more enjoyable as a 2 to 3 day trip. Milepost numbers are used so that the directions are less direction-of-travel-dependent. Parker is 170 miles from Phoenix, 280 miles from Tucson, and about 250 miles from Flagstaff. Kingman (an access point to Bullhead City) is 140 miles from Flagstaff, 190 miles from Phoenix, and 300 miles from Tucson via Wickenburg.

This travelogue is intended for use only by individuals who assume full responsibility for their own safety and behavior. It will not keep you out of trouble. It will not be entirely accurate. It will not update spontaneously. Please notify the author of any changes that you encounter. It may not be reproduced except for personal use in the field.

C.R.I.T. LANDS AND THE PARKER STRIP

Entering Parker from the east, continue on Arizona State Route (SR) 95 until you come to the traffic light at a major intersection where SR 95 makes a 90-degree right turn to the north. To the left is Agency Road. To the right SR 95 continues north as Riverside Drive. Straight ahead is CA 62 which is an alternate route to Parker Dam via Earp, California.

At this major intersection, turn left onto Agency Road. Soon you will pass the La Paz County library and enter the Colorado River Indian Tribal (C.R.I.T.) lands. Please respect these non-public lands. Just past the new Indian Health Center, at 0.8 miles is the older Health Center and offices. When not heavily pruned, the trees here have proved a productive migrant trap and might be worth checking. Continue ahead and look for a sign on the right for the Dialysis Center. At this point, turn right onto Roosevelt Street and then take the first left turn down the hill. Cross the bridge over the canal and turn left to the **Parker Oasis**. This abandoned trailer site, along the Colorado River, is private property on the C.R.I.T. Reservation. The remnant ornamental trees and giant athel tamarisks harbor passerines, raptors, and vultures. Many vagrant birds have stopped in over the years, though their numbers are fewer since the watering stopped. Check the river and canal for ducks, too.

Return to Agency Road and turn right, heading down the hill and then south. (Immediately on your left at the bottom of the hill is the wastewater plant which no longer has open water.) After about 1.1 miles is a stop sign. Look kitty-corner across the intersection for the Tribal Office Park with more passerine-harboring trees. If time permits, park there and bird the Tribal Office Park trees. Roads to the south and west of this intersection lead to vast agricultural fields and canals that may be birded with care from the roadside.

The tribe is developing the 1,253 acre **Ahakhav Tribal Preserve** for “outdoor recreation with an ecological theme.” To reach the Preserve, head west from the Tribal Office Park (make a right turn from the aforementioned stop sign). After about a half-mile turn right at the sign for the Preserve and rodeo grounds. Pass the rodeo grounds and follow the signs to the Preserve. Park in the second parking lot you reach on the right. Here in the park-like area are trails to the river and across the street is a nursery for native trees. The well-watered lawn at the park-like area is planted with native trees and can be quite birdy.

Retrace your path and return to the major SR 95 intersection in central Parker and head north on SR 95/Riverside Drive. (To head north, go straight through the light). Drive to milepost 151.5 and turn left down Golf Course Drive. This takes you riverside to La Paz County Park and north through residential areas. At the bottom of the first hill turn right to check whatever parts of this area that your time and interest allow. Beware of private property. To the north, this road meets up with SR 95 again near the entrance to Buckskin Mountain State Park at milepost 154.9. The park (fee) has river views and the lawn near the entrance station has a cluster of cottonwoods and a few pines that attract birds.

River Island State Park (fee), on SR 95 at milepost 156.1, has river frontage, an island, native vegetation and scattered trees. Gulls and ducks roost on the island when things are quiet.

At milepost 156.6 on SR 95, carefully pull off on the west side of the road and walk to the top of the **reddish hills** for a view of ducks on the slack water and gulls on the upstream island. Winter is best here as there are usually many ducks.



To reach **PARKER DAM** and **Take Off Point**, turn west off SR 95 at milepost 158.8, and then make a quick right on SR 95S. There are 2 places on the Arizona side of the River to view the waterway below the Dam. The first is a gravelly pothole filled pull-out on the left reached after driving 0.4 miles on SR 95S. The next is the official visitor parking area on the left at 0.7 mile from SR 95. With post-9/11 security changes, you must first drive between narrow barriers prior to making a hard-left into the parking lot that is located just before the dam crossing. Check from both spots for wintering diving ducks (both goldeneyes), loons, grebes, and gulls. Due to the increased security precautions, large vehicles and pedestrians are no longer allowed on the dam itself, which is closed entirely during late night hours.



Scoping ducks below Parker Dam ©Mark M Stevenson

You may also drive down the California side of the Parker Strip on CA 105. In times past the employee housing area was birdable. However, in 1999 it was boarded up and posted against entry. Most of the housing has since been removed. Trees along the road may still be checked. Farther south along CA 105 are several pullouts, BLM Recreation Areas (Quail Hollow seems to be the best) and a sewage pond behind the Burro Flats sign to investigate. If time permits, doing the entire 17 mile drive back down the River to Parker can be worthwhile. How many Sonoran Desert birds are on your California list?

Back on the Arizona side of the river and just south of the dam viewing area, is the signed spur road leading east to **Take Off Point** and vast views of the open water of Lake Havasu. Stop at the pull-offs and at the end of this 0.6 mile long spur road to enjoy the views and scan for birds on the Lake.

BILL WILLIAMS ARM OF LAKE HAVASU

Historically, the Bill Williams River joined the Colorado River north of present day Parker Dam. This area, now part of Lake Havasu, is called the Bill Williams Arm of Lake Havasu. To bird various spots along the Bill Williams Arm, return to SR 95 and drive north. At milepost 159.4 turn left and proceed to the first stop at the Havasu Springs Marina Resort. Stop in at the rental office and ask for a free pass to the “Public Fishing Area”, which has extensive views of Lake Havasu. Once you have a pass, they will raise the draw gate for you to enter. They might also direct you to a boat rental if you wish to boat around the lake.

Back again on SR 95 heading north, there are viewpoints on the left overlooking the lake at milepost 160.3 and 160.6. The **Bill Williams National Wildlife Refuge office** at milepost 160.9 has recently-improved lake access, trails, a canoe launch site, outhouses and ramadas. It makes a very good viewing area for the lake and is now open 7 days a week. The parking for another very good **viewpoint** for the Bill Williams Delta at the east end of the Bill Williams Arm of Lake Havasu is on the

left just past the large Spanish-style house at milepost 161.1 (and across from Hillcrest Bay Road). Park in the paved lot and walk the use path out to the “No Fires/ No Camping” sign to scope the delta and open water. At this viewpoint, nearly any water bird is possible. Aechmophorous grebes, ducks, cormorants and gulls are likely.



Walking to the viewpoint, Bill Williams Delta ©Mark M Stevenson

Another hidden viewpoint is just up the road on the left just past a little hill at an easy-to-miss rock wall and path.

On the right, at milepost 161.3 is the graded dirt **Bill Williams Road**. It heads east through the Refuge along the Bill Williams River to lush riparian habitat. This road washed out at 3.3 miles in 1993 and damaged again more recently. For a period it was closed entirely until late 2006. It provides access to a lush riparian corridor set amidst the rocky desert mountains where many rare vagrant birds, seen and unseen, have paused. Much of green areas are protected by dense undergrowth and tamarisk tangles that must be conquered before gaining river access. Once reaching the river, the going is said to be better. A much more pleasant option is to skip the thrashing altogether. Drive along the desert hillsides to the parking space before the gate at 3.3 miles just before the sign that recommends using 4-wheel drive. Walk the sandy path that cuts through the cottonwood, willow and mesquite forest as far as your interest, safety and water supply allow.

SR 95 crosses over the Bill Williams River at milepost 161.6. Just north of the bridge is a parking area on the east side with only fair views of the backwater and its cattails. Farther SR 95 is the well-signed left turn for Cattail Cove State Park (fee) and the private Sand Point Marina. In addition to lake views and some scattered trees, both have a history of occasional rare water birds. For park entry, pay at the entrance. At the Marina, request permission to bird at the marina store.

After that, the next main birding attractions are located in Lake Havasu City, an almost mirage-like rapidly-expanding resort/retirement town with flocks of snowbirds in winter and Bacchanalian collegians during the extended spring break period.

LAKE HAVASU CITY





London Bridge, Lake Havasu City ©Mark M Stevenson

To get to Lake Havasu City (LHC), proceed north on SR 95 after leaving Cattail Cove State Park, through more than 10 miles of spectacular arid desert after which you will begin to see the southern outskirts of LHC. Before you get to the center of town, watch on the west for the sign for the Lake Havasu Water Safety Center at mp 180.5. Turn in and drive west to a parking area at the base of a hill and take the Lighthouse Trail to the top of the hill for expansive views of the lake. A scope is needed. From there it's a straight shot to the center of town. The first birding option is the Mulberry Sewage Pond. To reach this marginal birding location, turn right off of SR 95 on Mulberry. After 0.3 miles, park along the street and walk up on the little ridge on the right to look down into a pond and at the surrounding trees. Entry is not allowed.

Back on SR 95 heading north, watch for the nearby traffic light at Smoke Tree Avenue. Turn left on Smoke Tree Ave. for **ROTARY PARK** where gulls love to loaf on the sandy shore. Morning viewing is best at the Park, but anytime is fine. Rotary Park runs along Lake Havasu's Thompson Bay. Loons and terns in small numbers often join large grebes here on the Bay. Gulls also like Piccadilly Point found at the south end of the park. Tossing bread crumbs will attract not only the gulls, but coots, grackles, and pigeons as well. Passerines flit in the trees.



Rotary Park Beach, Lake Havasu City ©Mark M Stevenson

The next set birding locations are various spots on the island-like area known as **PITTSBURGH POINT**. It is reached by crossing the historic London Bridge. Getting to the Bridge is a bit tricky as it is not a direct turn off of SR 95. Back on SR 95 heading north, turn right (east) at the light at Swanson Avenue, then left on Lake Havasu Avenue, and then left again onto McCulloch Boulevard. The first birding site is on London Bridge itself. There is a parking lot on the left side of McCulloch Boulevard, just before you reach the bridge. From here you can walk across the bridge and scan the channel below. A Yellow-billed Loon once wintered here and Wood Ducks (wild?) are often seen.

Just across the bridge, turn left for London Bridge State Beach for views of the channel and Thompson Bay. Native birds emerge from the diminishing desert vegetation on the landward side. This road winds back to the intersection of McCulloch Boulevard and Beach Comber Boulevard. Beach Comber Boulevard makes a circle around Pittsburgh Point. From the intersection of McCulloch and Beach Comber, take Beach Comber Boulevard past the Crazy Horse Campground and its long fence.

Then, carefully drive out any or all of the gravelly dirt tracks leading to the right to **North Lake Viewpoints**. (Replica lighthouses mark some of the viewpoints.) Scope the vast open water of the north end of Lake Havasu.

Farther along Beach Comber Boulevard, at the far end of Pittsburgh Point, is the **Site Six** fishing and boating area. A Yellow-billed Loon spent the winter here in 1989-90. More often, Common or Pacific Loons spend the winter. The fishing dock

has views of a narrower portion of the lake and California's east coast. Morning and evening viewing are best.



Site 6, Pittsburg Point, Lake Havasu City ©Mark M Stevenson

Follow the Beach Comber Boulevard circle to the marina where you may rent a vessel for a pelagic journey to the north end of the Lake. Just across from the marina road is the well-signed road to the LHC Sewage Ponds (open weekdays; under construction in late 2006). If not closed due to construction, stop in at the office to request permission to bird the small ponds located over the graveled ridge. Yes, there are some birds that prefer the nitrogen rich habitat here. It's small, but might be worth a check. The well-watered athletic field near the entrance is attractive to land birds.

Head back across historic London Bridge. At the traffic light, the area straight ahead is the retail and restaurant nexus of LHC. To continue birding, turn left on Lake Havasu Avenue, and then left again on Mesquite and cross SR 95. Take an odometer reading here at this intersection. You are now on London Bridge Road. Take it past the Motel 6 and Super 8 to Palo Verde Boulevard and continue ahead to the entrance to Windsor Beach State Park (fee) at 1.6 miles. From here, you may get a closer view of what you saw on the water from North Lake viewpoints. At 2.9 miles, Mesquite Bay II Recreation Area has lake and inlet views. At 3.3 miles, Mesquite Bay Recreation Area offers more views.

The best view of the **NORTH END of LAKE HAVASU VIEWPOINT** is reached at 3.8 miles, just after you pass up a small rise and through a road cut. Here, park carefully off either side of the road. Walk west between the vertical railroad tie gate and out the use path to the top of the little hills. The hills provide poor footing but a fine vantage point, though afternoon glare can be a problem. This area is part of the Havasu NWR and is sometimes mysteriously signed against entry. It seems that you are "authorized" to enter if you are unarmed and on foot. Horned Grebes favor this area in winter, along with the more usual grebes and flotillas of coots. Scope the vast open water, cattails and sandbars for loons, grebes, ducks, larids, raptors and coots, coots, coots. Short of renting a boat, this may be the best "pelagic" view of the north end of Lake Havasu. Something good is often found if one scopes long enough. Sunrise and sunset colors can be grand.





North end of Lake Havasu viewpoint ©Mark M Stevenson

There are other places along London Bridge Road between here and its north end where the intrepid birder can walk out to the lake shore for a view. Many of them are marked with “No Camping/No Fires” signs and vertical railroad ties. Who knows what you will find? Development is also spreading out this way, so beware of changes. ATVs are also proliferating in this area, mostly outside the refuge.

Eventually, London Bridge Road leads north to SR 95. From this intersection, the 15-mile trip north on SR 95 to I-40 passes through scenic rocky hills and sparsely-vegetated desert, with relatively few birds.

TOPOCK MARSH

Where SR 95 meets I-40, take the Interstate west for 8.8 miles to the Topock exit. Here SR 95 resumes its ramble north to Bullhead City. Drop back down to birding speed for several worthwhile stops at **TOPOCK MARSH**. Your first real look at the marsh comes at the little marina and store on the left just as you start heading north on SR 95. Occasionally, more interesting birds join the domestic and hybrid ducks and coots most commonly seen at this location. Just up SR 95, at milepost 1.8 is the unsigned pull-off on the left for the unsigned “**new south dike**” of Topock Marsh. Drive west to the cabled-off dike and park. Walk west toward a nice row of big cottonwood trees, planted in the 1980’s, which attract vagrant passerines. Native desert birds persist here too. After about 0.4 miles of walking you reach a water control structure with views of the open water of the marsh. That’s as far as I’ve walked, but the road continues on ahead through the tamarisk jungle.



Birding the cottonwoods, South Dike, Topock Marsh ©Mark M Stevenson

The next stop along SR 95 is the signed **South Dike** of Topock Marsh at mp 2. Park in the pull-out on the left and walk the road to the water control structure (about 0.4 miles), checking the more limited cottonwood/willow habitat. Along the way, check the open water and fine perches on the dead snags to the north.

Catfish Paradise, on the left at milepost 2.3 (signed), is a somewhat larger birding site, complete with an outhouse, fishing pier, and boat ramp. Passerines dart earnestly in the athel tamarisks, mesquite and ornamental trees. Many vagrant land birds have been found here over the years, including Prairie Warbler and Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Check the water,

cattails and snags as well. It's a good spot to see Western and Clark's grebes.



Catfish Paradise, Topock Marsh ©Mark M Stevenson

Tear yourself away from Catfish Paradise and continue north on SR 95. Golden Shores, where you'll find a liquor store, cafes and gasoline, is 2.5 miles farther up the road. It is possible to check the marsh from the west end of Golden Shores but it is not a particularly productive stop. There are views of extensive if somewhat distant marsh areas and snags in the open water.

Note: After the stop sign on SR 95 in Golden Shores, the milepost numbers revert to zero.

Head north on SR 95 toward Bullhead City to the next birding stop, **Five Mile Landing**, a public fishing camp. At milepost 2, take the left turn onto a signed dirt road to reach the camp. The grounds, with large mesquite and athel tamarisks, also offer marsh views. The trees have harbored a number of "eastern" warblers over the years and some residents maintain feeders.

Along the marsh at milepost 5.4 is the signed left turn for **Pintail Slough/ North Dike**, part of the Havasu NWR. Turn off and drive 0.3 miles along a bumpy dirt road to the signed slough entry point. A maze of paths on dikes provides access to the managed marsh and fields which attract many and diverse species. This area is currently being remodeled and in somewhat of a state of flux. You may even find it closed or full of hunters at some seasons. Farther along the bumpy dirt road at 0.7 miles from SR 95, the North Dike overlooks the marsh and drowned trees.

Leaving Pintail Slough/North Dike, SR 95 heads north away from the marsh. It then makes a big bend to the left near a power plant and heads west. Before the first stop sign, check the plowed fields for longspurs (rare) in winter and the flooded fields for shorebirds. Respect this private property of the Fort Mohave Reservation. The stop sign is a decision point. If you have lots of time and curiosity, take a side trip south to Topock Farm on the Havasu NWR. Otherwise, continue on north toward Bullhead City.

For Topock Farm on the Refuge, turn left from the stop sign, and then left again at 0.1 miles onto Barrackman Road. Take this south to where it becomes Riverfront Parkway (1 mile) and veers left. Before the pavement ends, a housing development on the left has a lake that may be viewed from outside the fence. The pavement ends at 1.8 miles and the graded road takes the levee south. The channelized river here is hardly natural. The burned trees derive from a crime against fireworks laws in 1998 and later fires. Part of the burned-over area is to be replanted in native trees. At 4.4 miles you enter the Refuge. At 5.9 miles, turn left toward Topock Farm and drive past the maintenance area to an observation platform at the corner of a tree nursery that overlooks Bermuda Pasture. In winter, flocks of geese may be seen. The levee road ends at 8.3 miles. This is one of those areas to bird when you have time (not trees!) to burn.

For Bullhead City, turn right at the stop sign and head north on SR 95. **Farm fields** along this stretch may harbor shorebirds or passerines depending on the season and wetness. Again, respect private property.

BULLHEAD CITY, AZ/ LAUGHLIN, NV

The burgeoning tackiness of Bullhead City begins to emerge north of the reservation farms and casino. If you want to bypass Bullhead City's traffic and commercial district, look for Bullhead Parkway on the right. Otherwise, there are a few mines

bypass Bullhead City's traffic and commercial district, look for Bullhead Parkway on the right. Otherwise, there are a few minor birding areas along the next stretch of SR 95.

At milepost 240.2, Richardo Road heads west to the humble Colorado River Nature Center. Very little remained of the original plantings in 2009. There is still access to the channelized river. The Center is 0.5 miles down Richardo Road, which may have some soft sandy spots. .

At milepost 243.8, look for Riverview Road which heads west to Bullhead City Park, a 1.6 mile side trip. There are nice views of the channelized river here. As the trees grow taller, this might get more interesting. Along SR 95, in Bullhead City, there is another park. It's on the west side, situated between the highway and the River. It has tall cottonwood and eucalyptus trees with vagrant passerine possibilities.

Both SR 95 and Bullhead Parkway will lead you to the bridge over the Colorado River to Laughlin, Nevada. Just south of the bridge in Arizona, still on SR 95, there are several large truck parking lots (not always open) from which to check the river and sandbars for gulls and other birds. North of the bridge on the Arizona side, accessed from SR 68, is Davis Camp Park (fee). The Park's road extends back south nearly to the bridge and north nearly to Davis Dam. Because of the fee, the grove of trees doesn't often get checked for possible vagrants even though they do look like they would attract birds. A Blackpoll Warbler was seen in 2006. Gulls may loaf on the parking lots and boat ramps.

Across the bridge in Laughlin, a fool and his money are soon partying at the giant money-extraction factories. To bird, park along the river walk located just north of the first casino (just south of the bridge) and check the river.

North of the bridge on the Nevada side of the River, is the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Turn north at the first opportunity in Nevada after crossing the Bridge, to head toward **Davis Dam**. A wide shoulder along the road can be used at intervals for scanning the river, eventually reaching a view of the dam and its outflow (beware of traffic). In the 1970s, this area drew wintering diving ducks, but now they are no longer as numerous at this location. Cormorants, gulls and ducks may be present. Just past a 90 degree left turn is the long-abandoned Sportsman's Park where a few native trees survive to mark the former vagrant trap. Access to the top of Davis Dam is now blocked off due to security concerns. Reaching the dam now requires re-crossing the bridge into Arizona and driving north and east on SR 68 a few miles to the signed turn-off for Davis Dam and Katherine Landing. Turn left on this road and proceed toward the dam. Just before reaching the dam site, pull off at the viewpoint on the right (north) side of the road. From here, loons, ducks, grebes and gulls may be seen on Lake Mead. Farther on, from the Dam Visitor Center parking area, walk out (if security allows) to aerial views of the dam raceway.

Turn back to the signed turn north for **Katherine Landing**. Take the paved road 4 miles to this National Park Service recreation area (fee). Check the trailer park and campground trees where Bohemian Waxwings once lit and warblers still stop to ponder the House Sparrows. Eurasian Collared-Doves are now prominent. Down at the lake, gulls loaf in the inlet and on the marina docks. Heading east from the marina area, an obscure road just east of the trailer park leads north past a sewage pond to more views of the lake at Telephone Cove, Cabin Site Point and Princess Cove.

Map at: <http://www.nps.gov/archive/lame/visitorcenter/maps/slmohave.gif>



Katherine Landing Marina ©Mark M Stevenson

If you've run out of time, you can buzz up to Kingman for the drive back toward Phoenix or Tucson via the Joshua Tree Parkway and Wickenburg. Given more time, you can retrace your route back down Arizona's west coast to recheck the various birding spots. With the constant reshuffling of birds, or the one you possibly missed on the first pass, there is always the opportunity to find something great. Either way, **don't forget, if you saw a great bird, make a report ASAP!** Don't wait until you get home to the computer and the weekend has evaporated or the bird flown away. Call a friend with internet access or connect to the internet locally at a library or cafe and make a post. Or call 520-798-1005. Other birders will appreciate you more

when they have a chance to see that great bird too.

RESOURCES:

Birds of the Lower Colorado River Valley by K.V. Rosenberg, et al (Univ. of AZ Press, 1991).

MAPS:

The DeLorme Arizona Atlas and Gazetteer

The best map that I have seen is the AAA "Guide to Colorado River"(sic).

There are also maps for Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City published by North Star Mapping.

WEB SITES:

http://critonline.com/crit_contents/tourism/ C.R.I.T. recreation information

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/refuges/arizona/billwill.html> Bill Williams NWR

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/refuges/arizona/havasu/index.html> Havasu NWR

<http://www.nps.gov/lame/home.html> Lake Mead NRA

<http://www.dbw.ca.gov/Pubs/DavistoParker/DavistoParker.pdf> Davis to Parker

LODGING, FOOD AND GAS:

Availability is not usually a problem unless it is a weekend, holiday or special event and all the rooms and campsites are full. Call ahead. Fill up the gas tank before it gets low. The cheapest gas is often found in Lake Havasu City on Lake Havasu Ave between McCulloch and Mesquite. Kingman can be a cheaper lodging option. State Parks, Davis Camp County Park, BLM lands and many commercial RV parks offer camping.

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