

THE BULLETIN
Volume 5, Number 1, Winter, 1991
February 1, 1991

The newsletter of The Connecticut Ornithological Association is published quarterly in February, May, August and November. Please submit materials for the next newsletter by April 15, 1991.

Dear Members:

We are pleased to announce that Ann Gaylord of Niantic will be the first recipient of COA's Mabel Osgood Wright Award in recognition of her contributions and achievements in ornithology. The award will be presented to Ms. Gaylord at the annual meeting on March 16th. Please join us in honoring Ms. Gaylord.

The following descriptions of the presentations to be given at the annual meeting are offered to encourage you to join us at Quinnipiac College on March 16th.

Population Declines in Migratory Forest Birds

Robert Askins, Associate Professor of Zoology at Connecticut College

Evidence that many species of migratory songbirds have suffered substantial population declines during the past forty years will be presented. Dr. Askins will describe the ecology of forest-dwelling migrants, and explore the controversy about whether migrants are declining because of local conditions in northern nesting areas or because of widespread destruction of forests in Connecticut and in the tropical moist forest of the Virgin Islands.

Conservation and Ecology of Migratory Shorebirds

Gonzalo Castro, Ph.D., WHSRN Program Manager, Manomet Bird Observatory, Manomet, MA

Although often abundant, shorebirds are especially vulnerable to environmental threats because of their unique set of life-history characteristics. The combination of these traits (low reproductive rates, long distance migration, and concentration during migration at very few stopovers) and their reliance in rapidly disappearing wetlands have produced strong declines in their populations.

The Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) is an international effort aimed at conserving migratory shorebird populations and the wetland habitats on which they depend, by identifying critical concentration areas throughout the Hemisphere and providing assistance for their preservation. Sites currently within the Network protect a total of 30 million shorebirds, making WHSRN an archetype of the international, collaborative approach needed to address today's complex, global environmental problems.

Request for Volunteers to Assist Research Projects Organized by the COA Research Committee

George Clark, Connecticut State Ornithologist

FIELD STUDIES FOR BIRDERS

One of the goals of the COA Research Committee is to encourage birders to participate in organized field studies. Conservation of bird populations requires accurate information on the distribution and status of particular species, but we know surprisingly little about many of the birds in Connecticut. In many cases we do not have adequate information about whether populations are declining or where critical habitats for rare species are located. Birders have the

skills needed to obtain this kind of information and, as the breeding bird atlas project demonstrated, many birders are enthusiastic about studying the distribution and abundance of birds in their local area. We therefore hope that some of the field projects listed below will appeal to birders in Connecticut.

We have tried to provide a diversity of potential projects. Some projects require special expertise, such as bird-banding or proficiency in identifying bird songs. Others could be completed by beginners. The amount of physical exertion and the time commitment also vary among projects.

An advisor is listed for each project. Contact the advisor for additional information. The advisor will help with planning the project, and with analyzing and reporting the results. We hope that many of these projects will result in articles in **The Connecticut Warbler**.

Title: Monitoring populations of forest birds in state forests and parks

Goals: Although it is known that the populations of some species of migratory forest birds have been declining in small nature preserves in the Northeast during the past 30-40 years, not much is known about the status of these species in more extensive forests. It is crucial to find out whether population declines reflect local changes such as suburban development or more widespread effects such as destruction of tropical winter habitat. It is therefore important to monitor populations in large tracts of forest that will remain relatively undisturbed for many years. Such sites can be identified in the state forests and parks. The goal of the project is to determine the relative abundance of birds in these areas and to monitor changes in populations over a period of at least a decade.

Methods: Each observer or group of observers could monitor one state park or forest. This is a good project for a bird club because a group is more likely to be able to monitor a site for a long period.

Birds can be surveyed by the point survey method. An observer stands at an established survey point and records the species of each individual bird seen or heard during a ten minute period. Survey points will be chosen and marked by state wildlife biologists (Steve Hill in southeastern Connecticut and Steven Jackson in northwestern Connecticut). Maps to survey points will be provided. Each survey point should be sampled twice a year. Surveys should be completed between 5:30 and 8:30 am, so 5-6 survey points can be covered during a morning.

Region of State: Southeastern or northwestern Connecticut (state parks and forests)

Proposed schedule: Approximately one morning each week for six weeks from the last week in May until the first week in July (the period of peak singing)

Special qualifications: Ability to identify the calls and songs of forest birds. Ability to hike two to three miles along forest trails.

Advisors for project:

Southeastern Connecticut - Robert Askins, Department of Zoology, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320; Phone: 439-2149 (office), 536-4041 (home)

Western Connecticut - Gordon Loery, White Memorial Conservation Center, Box 368, Litchfield, CT 06759; Phone: 567-0857 (work)

Title: Determining the status of the Yellow-breasted Chat in Connecticut

Goals: The Yellow-breasted Chat, which was once a common breeding bird in Connecticut, has undergone a steady decline since the 1920's. The last breeding record for the state was for Round Hill, Greenwich in 1985. Territorial males have been recorded in recent years from only three sites: Haley Farm State Park in Groton, an abandoned field in Old Mystic, and a power-line

right-of-way in Niantic. All of these sites are in southeastern Connecticut. This species appears to be on the verge of disappearing as a breeding species in the state, so determining its distribution is critically important.

Methods: Likely chat habitat (old fields, wide, brushy power line corridors) can be located in your region by using topographical maps and aerial photographs. These areas can be surveyed by finding trails or roads through favorable habitat (dense thicket) and playing a recording of chat song at intervals. The recording should be played for two minutes every 100 paces. These surveys should be completed in the early morning (5:30-9:00 am) when chances of response are best. The abundance of other thicket species, such as Indigo Bunting and Brown Thrasher, could also be determined during these surveys.

Region of state: Any region. The only region that has been surveyed is coastal New London County.

Proposed schedule: Third week in May until second week in July (the period of peak singing) covering as many sites as possible.

Special qualifications: Ability to hike one or two miles along power lines or old farm roads

Advisor for project: Robert Askins, Associate Professor of Zoology, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320; Phone: 439-2149 (office), 536-4041 (home)

Title: Survey of breeding Nighthawks

Goals: The breeding populations of Common Nighthawks in Connecticut have greatly declined during this century. Although this species formerly bred in open country around the state, nesting efforts are apparently now confined to flat roofed buildings in urban areas. There are indications that the numbers of breeding nighthawks have declined in recent years in Connecticut cities, but there has been no regular monitoring of the species. This survey is intended to fill that gap. If further evidence of decline is found, this would provide incentive for investigation of possible methods of management to increase the species.

Methods: This nighthawk survey is modeled after one conducted since 1975 in New Hampshire. Volunteers visit town parks, lighted athletic fields and shopping mall parking lots, and cruise city streets on warm, clear evenings in July. The numbers of birds, the times that they were heard or seen, and the localities surveyed are recorded. These birds are relatively easily identified, partly because few other species of birds are likely to be detected during the night in urban areas.

Regions of the state: Ideally this survey should cover all the larger cities in the state.

Proposed schedule: Requires a minimum of only about one hour on each of two or three nights at any suitable time in July, though some volunteers would want to do more than a minimum.

Special Qualifications: Might need an automobile; a willingness to be out at night in urban areas. A volunteer project leader will be needed to coordinate the survey.

Advisor for project: George Clark, Box U-43, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-3043; Phone: 486-4459 (office), 429-7932 (home)

Title: Survey of breeding Whip-Poor-Wills

Goals: To determine the distribution and numbers of Whip-poor-wills potentially breeding in the state. Over a number of years this survey will reveal whether the population is stable or perhaps declining as suggested by some very incomplete data. If the survey reveals a decline, additional efforts can perhaps be directed towards habitat management for this species.

Methods: Volunteers will survey principally by car, driving and listening for Whip-poor-will in rural areas on clear, calm, warm evenings in June. Records are to be kept of the locations, time and numbers of singing birds.

Regions of the state: Statewide in rural areas

Proposed schedule: At least an hour on three nights during June. The first hour after dusk (or the last hour before dawn) may be the best time to be afield, though birds may be heard throughout the night, particularly on moonlit nights.

Special qualifications: Ability to drive a predetermined route. Because areas to be surveyed may not necessarily be near the residences of observers, substantial night driving over unfamiliar roads might be necessary in some cases. Observers will need to be able to read maps and take notes in the field at night. Observers will need to be able to recognize Whip-poor-will songs; the only other species that might cause confusion is the Chuck-will's-widow, which is very rare in the state. Some volunteers might want to hike at night into sites remote from roads. A volunteer project coordinator will be needed.

Advisor for project: George Clark, Box U-43, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-3043; Phone 486-4459 (office), 429-7932 (home)

Title: Status of intertidal breeding populations of the Swamp Sparrow in Connecticut

Goals: The purpose of this project is to determine the status and distribution of populations of the Swamp Sparrow breeding in coastal, intertidal (brackish) marshes in Connecticut. These populations may be related to the Coastal Plain Swamp Sparrow, a subspecies recently recorded breeding along the Atlantic seaboard from Chesapeake Bay north to at least the mouth of the Hudson River. The status of this subspecies in Connecticut is currently unknown, but brackish marsh populations are known from near New London, Bridgeport, and along the lower portions of the Connecticut River. Although these sites have been known for some time, a range expansion of this subspecies may also be occurring as recent colonization of tidal habitats on Cape Cod suggest.

Methods: Volunteers would census tidal and brackish marshes, Use of recorded songs of Swamp Sparrows would be used to elicit responses at prospective sites. The volunteer(s) should census as many suitable marshes as possible, preferably concentrating efforts in the first three hours of daylight. Since this project covers a large area, several volunteers should be delegated to cover separate portions.

Regions of state: Greenwich to Stonington along the Connecticut coastline, and along the lower tidal portions of the Housatonic, Connecticut and Thames Rivers

Proposed schedule: Census localities from June to the end of July

Special qualifications: The volunteer would need to learn and detect the song of the Swamp Sparrow, and optionally would need a portable tape recorder for play-back and a car to travel to different sites.

Advisor for project: Louis Bevier, PO Box 665, Storrs, CT 06268; Phone: 450-0336

Title; Status of breeding populations of the Marsh Wrens in interior marshes in Connecticut

Goals: The purpose of this project is to determine the status and distribution of populations of the Marsh Wren breeding at interior, freshwater (non-tidal) marshes in Connecticut. These populations have apparently undergone a decline over the past decades, especially as compared to

more coastal populations of the Marsh Wren. These birds are probably Prairie Marsh Wrens, a subspecies distinct from those breeding at coastal localities. Currently, interior-breeding Marsh Wrens are known only from a handful of localities in the northwestern portion of Connecticut. Information on the status of this subspecies in Connecticut is necessary so that its disappearance from the state might be prevented.

Methods: Volunteers would census open marshes with cattails and sedges. Recorded songs of Marsh Wrens would be used to elicit responses at prospective sites. The volunteer(s) should census as many suitable marshes as possible, preferably concentrating efforts in the first three hours of daylight, although Marsh Wrens do sing at night and some censuses could be conducted in darkness.

Region of state: northeastern and northwestern Connecticut

Proposed schedule: Census localities from June to the end of July

Special qualifications: The volunteer would require a car, the ability to learn and detect the song of the Marsh Wren, and, optionally, a portable tape recorder for play-back.

Advisor for project: Louis Bevier, PO Box 665, Storrs, CT 06268; Phone: 450-0336

Title: Determining Fox Sparrow Migration Routes

Goals: The Fox Sparrow appears to be declining in Connecticut. It would be useful to find out as much as we can about its life history. The goal of this project is to identify possible migration routes through Connecticut.

Background: At the White Memorial Foundation banding station in northwestern Connecticut over twice as many Fox Sparrows have been trapped in the spring as during the preceding fall over the last five years. This might be because there is less natural food available in the spring and therefore it is easier to catch birds in baited traps at that time of year. If so, other species should exhibit a similar distribution pattern, but they do not. For example, White-throated Sparrows showed the opposite pattern during the last five years; over twice as many were caught in the fall as in the following spring. Perhaps the, Fox Sparrows follow two different migration routes, one in the fall and another in the spring. We would like to obtain comparable Fox Sparrow migration data from other parts of the state to test this hypothesis.

Region of State: Eastern and coastal Connecticut

Proposed Schedule: Intensive trapping and banding from late February through March and from mid-October through November

Special Qualifications: Bird banding qualification, including US Fish and Wildlife Service permit and equipment for trapping and banding birds

Advisor for Project: Gordon Loery, White Memorial Conservation Center, PO BOX 386, 80 White Hall Road, Litchfield, CT 06759; Phone: 567-0857 (office), 567-9639 (home)

Creative Management: Turning the Tide for Piping Plovers
Julie Zickefoose, Freelance artist, writer and naturalist

Discussion of the management tools that can enhance nesting success for the federally threatened beach-nesting Piping Plover.

Osprey Status in Connecticut

Julie Victoria, Wildlife Biologist, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Wildlife Division

Longtime residents of Connecticut's coast know that the current abundance of ospreys is not to be taken for granted, for osprey numbers have exhibited a rollercoaster-like quality over the past 40 years. Fortunately, the rollercoaster now appears to be in a continuous climb with no drop in sight. This presentation will focus on the Department of Environmental Protection Wildlife Division's efforts to monitor this breeding population, from its crash in the early 70's due to DDT and shoreline development to its gradual increase in the 90's.

The Division's efforts to assess the annual productivity, maintain existing platforms on state land and to provide the public with information and platform plans will also be discussed.

Conservation and Management of the Endangered North Atlantic Breeding Population of Roseate Terns

Jeffrey A. Spendelow, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, MD 20708

From 1987-1990, more than 90% of the endangered North Atlantic Roseate Terns nested at four colony sites from Long Island, New York to Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts where they have been the subject of a USFWS-sponsored cooperative study. Although the Common Tern breeding population in this area has virtually doubled since 1980, the size of the Roseate Tern breeding population has remained more or less stable at about 3,000-3,200 pairs.

The results of the cooperative study suggest that possibly only the two largest colonies (at Bird Island, MA, and Great Gull Island, NY) are self-sustaining. Factors affecting the conservation and management of Roseate Terns that will be discussed include region-wide population dynamics, habitat management methods developed to increase reproductive success, predator control, location of foraging habitat, and the affects of bluefish on foraging success.

COA JOB FAIR

COA is in need of people to volunteer to assist in the follow areas. Should you be interested in any of these jobs, we will be available to answer questions and provide further details at the Job Fair portion of the annual meeting.

Editor Betty Kleiner is in need of assistance with the journal.

The Membership Committee is looking for help in these areas:

*Development of a network of people to solicit new members throughout the state.

*Someone to identify nature centers, businesses, etc. where the flier may be displayed and to keep them supplied with materials

We are still looking for an editor for the newsletter and a support staff.

The Program Committee needs new members to plan Field Day and Annual Meeting activities.

We are also looking for someone willing to store back issues of the journal and to answer requests for copies.

BIRD QUIZ

The bird quiz will be very different this year. Milan Bull is preparing a quiz using specimens and focusing on identification of ducks. It will a be self-paced learning exercise. Milan will discuss the answers and help with your questions at the end of the day.

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Paul Miliotis (5 Concord Road, Westford, MA 01886, 508-692-0655) will be participating in the COA Market Place. He will bring out of print books, hand colored engravings, chromolithographs and prints by Fuertes and others. If there are specific books you are looking for, give Paul a call and he will take your titles for a book search.

MBO/MASS BIRDERS FORUM

The Manomet Bird Observatory and 18 Massachusetts bird clubs have formed the MBO/Mass Birders Forum, a network of bird clubs working to help protect migrant birds and their habitats by establishing links with research, conservation, and education groups in Latin America. The Forum's initial project is to collect used binoculars, field guides and ornithological from birders through their clubs for distribution to Latin American groups.

Anyone wishing to participate in this project may bring items to the annual meeting so they may be delivered to MBO. For further information, please contact the Birders Forum Coordinator, Manomet Bird Observatory, Box 936, Manomet, MA 02345. Phone: (508) 224-9220.

We will have back issues of the **Connecticut Warbler** for sale at the Market Place. Some of our members have donated past issues of the journal back to us (no more room left on the bookshelf). If you find yourself in this situation, please bring them to the Market Place for redistribution.

Does anyone have Volume I, Number 2 of the Warbler you are willing to part with? We need a couple to complete the archive collection. Send your copy to Deb Miller or bring it to the annual meeting.

BIRDS OF PREY IN CONNECTICUT

By Gene Billings, Illustrations by Julie Zickefoose

The purpose of this guide is to help amateur birders find and enjoy watching the hawks, eagles, vultures and owls that occur in Connecticut. The guide describes 218 locations in Connecticut at which raptors are known to occur and which are open to the public. It is intended to help birders develop their own strategies for finding birds of prey, and also to increase their understanding and appreciation of these great birds. You will find information about the characteristics, behavior and preferred habitats of each species with particular reference to its occurrence in Connecticut.

Cost per copy: \$25 plus 8% sales tax (\$2 per copy), plus \$2 shipping. To order a copy send your name, address, town, state and zip code to:

Gene Billings
28 Sunset Ridge
Norfolk, CT 06058

Gene and Julie will be available at the annual meeting to sign your copy of **Birds of Prey in Connecticut**. Gene (542-5177) will bring books for you to purchase.

CONNECTICUT BIRDS

Joe Zeranski and Tom Baptist will be available to sign your copy of their book at the annual meeting. To order a copy send \$35.00 for each copy, plus \$2.00 for postage to University Press

of New England, 17 1/2 Lebanon Street, Hanover, NH 03755. To order by phone call 1-800-421-1561.

LYME INVITATIONAL WILDLIFE ART SHOW

The first annual Lyme Invitational Wildlife Art Show will be held Saturday and Sunday, June 8th and 9th, at the Lyme Art Association Gallery on Lyme Street in Old Lyme, Connecticut. Show hours are 10:00 am to 5:00 pm each day.

The show will feature 20-25 nationally acclaimed wildlife artists exhibiting the best in traditional and contemporary wildlife art. Emphasis is on innovative and imaginative representations of all wildlife, from insects and first to birds and mammals. All media will be exhibited -- watercolors, oils, wood carvings, bronzes, stone, ceramic, etc.

A wine and hors d'oeuvre reception will be held Saturday evening, June 8th from 5:00 to 7:00 pm. Admission to the show, as well as the opening reception is \$3.00 at the door. Proceeds go toward supporting conservation projects of the Potapau Audubon Society.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY EVENTS

John K. Terres will present a lecture, "Things Precious and Wild" on March 17th, 1991, at 3:00pm in the Art Gallery of Jorgenson Auditorium at the University of Connecticut, Storrs. Mr. Terres will be available to sign copies of his latest book, which will be on sale at the museum. Please bring along any of Mr. Terres' previous publications and he will be happy to sign them for you.

The lecture is free to the public. For further information call the Museum at (203) 486-4460.

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FAMILY DAY RAPTORS: LIVING BIRDS OF PREY

A family day with hands-on activities for children which also features live bird demonstrations will be held Sunday, April 7th from 1-5 pm at the Jorgensen Auditorium at the University of Connecticut, Storrs. Children will create crafts that teach about birds of prey. Admission (pay at the door) is: FREE for all children and Museum members, \$4 for adult nonmembers. For information, call (203) 486-4460.

Michael Gaylo of Bushkirk, NY will present "Falcons and Owls: Their Biology and Conservation" with a screech owl, peregrine falcon, kestrel, African falcon, slides, nest boxes, owl pellets. He will also offer information about the kestrel breeding program.

Jan and Stuart Mitchell of Portland, CT will present "Birds of Prey: Raptor Rehabilitation" with some of the raptors they are rehabilitating.

Julie Collier of Springfield, MA will present "Northeast Birds of Prey and Native American Lifeways" with a golden eagle, Red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, Saw-whet owl and Great Horned owl. This program interweaves facts about the birds with information on how the different tribes viewed each species and how the birds' feathers were used in Indian craftwork.

Gene Billings will sign copies of Birds of Prey in Connecticut, illustrated by Julie Zickefoose (may be purchased at family day).

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BERND HEINRICH TO SPEAK AT CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY

Bernd Heinrich, Professor of Zoology at the University of Vermont, will present a public lecture, Adventures in a Maine Woods: Nectar Feeders, Creepers and Carcass Feasters, at Central Connecticut State University in New Britain, Connecticut on Wednesday, April 17 at 4:00 pm in #231 Copernicus Hall.

Dr. Heinrich has written such popular articles as "Why is a Robin's Egg Blue?" (Audubon, July 1986); "The Ravens' Feast" (Natural History, February 1989); and "The Antifreeze of Bees" (Natural History, July 1990). Books written by Dr. Heinrich include "Bumblebee Economics" and "In a Patch of Fireweed" (Harvard University Press, 1979 and 1984 respectively); "One Man's Owl" (Princeton University Press, 1987) and "Raven's Winter" (Summit Books, 1989).

There will be refreshments and a book signing at 3:00 pm. Anyone wishing to reserve one of Dr. Heinrich's books should call the CCSU Campus Bookstore (203-225-8671) by March 20th. For further information call Richard Booth (203-827-7430).

The Connecticut Coyote: Its Natural History and Unlikely Hybridizing, by Charles L. Remington, Professor of Biology, Curator in Entomology, Peabody Museum. Within this century the western coyote spread eastward and reached Connecticut in the 1950's. Their present status here and their behavior and coloration will be illustrated. The popular view that they hybridize with dogs will be explored, with contrasts to known hybridizing in eastern birds, mammals, amphibians and insects.

This is an adult seminar to be held at the Peabody Museum of Natural History, 170 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, CT on February 28th, 3:30-4:30 pm. Fee: \$5.00. To register call 432-3775.

GREAT CONNECTICUT BIRD CHALLENGE

The Potapaug Chapter of the National Audubon Society announces the second annual **Great Connecticut Bird Challenge**. This is an event where birders may pit their skills of locating and identifying birds against each other in a friendly competition. The team that can find the greatest number of bird species in a twenty four hour period will win the challenge.

The Challenge will take place from 12:00 am Saturday, May 11 to 12:00 am Sunday, May 12. All are invited and encouraged to put together a team and to enjoy this exciting event. Prizes will be awarded to the top three teams. Entry fees are \$25 for the first three team members, and \$5 for each additional member. All proceeds from entry fees will go to the Connecticut chapter of the Nature Conservancy. Refreshments will be served at the final tally.

For further information please contact Andrew Griswold at (203) 443-2491.

DIRECTORY OF COA OFFICERS AND CHAIRPERSONS

President: Debra Miller, 14 Oakridge Drive, Franklin, MA 02038, (508) 520-1289
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Research Committee: Robert Askins, Biology Department, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06339
Rare Records Committee: George Clark, Biology Box U-43, UCONN, Storrs, CT (203) 486-4459
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Connecticut Rare Bird Alert Tape: (203) 254-3665
To Report Sightings: Milan Bull: (203) 259-6305 or 255-8837
Frank Mantlik: (203) 838-1694
Tom Rockovansky: (203) 222-7777

THE CONNECTICUT ORNITHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
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0032
Diamond St.
New Haven, CT 06515-1313

Connecticut Warbler Spring Migration Report Form for March April and May

Directions: Fill out the questions about your impression of the migration, then list your records on the back. The different categories are a guide on what to submit, feel free to add any records you think are important.

Complete this form and return it to : Frank Mantlik
By: June 10 17 Seabreeze Place
South Norwalk, CT 06854

How often have you birded during the season? 1) Just around my yard
2) 1-6 days 3) 7-12 Days 4) 13 or more days

How would you classify the migration? 1) Great 2) Good 3) Fair 4 Poor

What species impressed you as being more common this year?

What species impressed you as being scarce this year?

Did you have any days of heavy migration (waves of warblers etc.)?

Rare Species and species in low numbers that records are needed from many observers to determine migration pattern and frequency.

Red-necked Grebe	<u>Wilson's Phalarope</u>	Water Pipit
American Bittern	<u>Little Gull</u>	Philladelphia Vireo
Least Bittern	<u>Black-headed Gull</u>	Yellow-throated Warb
Tricolored Heron	<u>Iceland Gull</u>	<u>Frothonotary Warbler</u>
Northern Shoveler	<u>Glaucous Gull</u>	<u>Kentucky Warbler</u>
<u>Eurasian Wigeon</u>	<u>Caspian Tern</u>	<u>Mourning Warbler</u>
Redhead	<u>Royal Tern</u>	<u>Yellow-breasted Chat</u>
Lesser Scaup	<u>Black Tern</u>	<u>Summer Tanager</u>
Eiders	<u>Black Skimmer</u>	<u>Vesper Sparrow</u>
Ruddy Duck	<u>Both Cuckoos</u>	<u>Grasshopper Sparrow</u>
Rough-legged Hawk	<u>Saw-whet Owl</u>	<u>White-crowned Sparrow</u>
<u>Golden Eagle</u>	<u>Red-headed Woodpk</u>	<u>Lincoln's Sparrow</u>
King Rail	<u>Olive-sided Flycat</u>	<u>Yellow-headed Blackbd</u>
Common Moorhen	<u>Winter Wren</u>	<u>Rusty Blackbird</u>
<u>Golden Plover</u>	<u>Grey-cheeked Thrus</u>	<u>Pine Siskin</u>
<u>Stilt Sandpiper</u>	<u>Swainson's Thrush</u>	<u>Evening Grosbeak</u>

Species for which we would like Last Spring Records

Red-th loon	<u>Oldsquaw</u>	<u>Purple Sandpiper</u>
Horned Grebe	<u>All Scoters</u>	<u>Short-eared Owl</u>
Great Cormorant	<u>Common Goldeneye</u>	<u>Tree Sparrow</u>
Canvasback	<u>Bufflehead</u>	<u>Lapland Longspur</u>
Ring-necked Duck	<u>No. Harrier</u>	<u>Snow Bunting</u>

Species for which we would like First Spring Records

All Herons	<u>Common Nighthawk</u>	<u>Gray Catbird</u>
Glossy Ibis	<u>Whip-poor Will</u>	<u>Brown Thrasher</u>
Blue-winged Teal	<u>Chimney Swift</u>	<u>All Vireos</u>
Osprey	<u>Ruby-thr Humingbd</u>	<u>All Warblers</u>
Red-shouldered Hawk	<u>All Flycatchers</u>	<u>Scarlet Tanager</u>
Broad-winged Hawk	<u>All Swallows</u>	<u>Rose-br Grosbeak</u>
Clapper Rail	<u>House Wren</u>	<u>Rufous-sided Towhee</u>
Virginia Rail	<u>Marsh Wren</u>	<u>Chipping Sparrow</u>
All Shorebirds	<u>Ruby-cr Kinglet</u>	<u>Indigo Bunting</u>
Laughing Gull	<u>Blue-gr Gnatcatcher</u>	<u>Bobolink</u>
Common Tern	<u>Veery</u>	<u>Eastern Meadowlark</u>
Least Tern	<u>Wood Thrush</u>	<u>Northern Oriol</u>
Date when species were particularly numerous		
Loons	<u>Hawks</u>	<u>Brown Thrasher</u>
Horned Grebe	<u>Northern Flicker</u>	<u>Bireos</u>
Double-cr Cormorant	<u>Swallows</u>	<u>Warblers</u>
Great Blue Heron	<u>Eastern Phoebe</u>	<u>Savannah Sparrow</u>
Black-cr Night-Heron	<u>Blue Jay</u>	<u>White-th Sparrow</u>
Geese	<u>Bl-caped Chickadee</u>	<u>Dark-eyed Junco</u>
Ducks	<u>Both Kinglets</u>	<u>Blackbirds</u>
Shorebirds	<u>Gray Catbird</u>	<u>Am. Goldfinch</u>

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

