



Oklahoma City Audubon Society

OKC-AUDUBON.ORG

JUNE 2017

The Northern Saw-whet Owl in Oklahoma? Saw-weet!

Join us June 19 when Abbey Ramirez will be the guest speakers at the Oklahoma City Audubon Society meeting.

Abbey's presentation will begin with a historical perspective of the Northern Saw-whet Owl, which will cover records of saw-whets throughout Oklahoma. It will then focus on the results of first Northern Saw-whet Owl banding station in Oklahoma and cover methods used for processing and banding saw-whets.

Abbey Ramirez is a current graduate student at Northeastern State University and has a Bachelor of Science from Oklahoma State University. She is working under Dr. Mia Revels, who has opened the first banding station for Northern Saw-whet Owls in Oklahoma. Abbey hopes to graduate with her Masters in 2018, then pursue a PhD and focus primarily on avian related research.

Our meetings are held September through June on the third Monday of each month (with the exception of January, when the meeting is held on the fourth Monday). Meetings begin at 7 p.m. Visitors are always welcome.

Meeting Location:

Our meetings are held at the Will Rogers Garden center, located at the intersection of NW 36th Street and I-44.



The Oklahoma City Audubon Society will be on vacation during July and August. The next newsletter will be sent prior to the September 18 meeting. Happy birding!

President's Perspective

By Bill Diffin



The end of the spring season is just about here. Many year round resident birds and early-arriving migrants have already fledged their first set of offspring. You may have seen youngsters of several species, Robins with spotted breasts, Phoebes with brown wing bars, Cliff Swallows with whitish rumps, Barn Swallows with short

tails, Mallard ducklings, Canada goslings, Starlings with all brown plumage and Common Grackles with brown heads and brown eyes. Most of the Neotropical migrants are on a later schedule. They are just arriving when the local resident birds have already built nests and laid eggs. So there is plenty of time left to see a few fledglings. It is refreshing to get out and see the youngsters.

Some years ago our Treasurer, Nancy Vicars, told me that our members had seen Tree Swallows around Lake Arcadia in the past. That was interesting info for me at the time because I had never seen a Tree Swallow. The range map for Tree Swallows shows them as migrants in most of Oklahoma. They are generally considered to be a lucky sighting around the greater OKC area. They get more common fairly quickly as one travels east. Bell Cow Lake near Chandler, where I got my first sighting, is a pretty



good place to see Tree Swallows in the spring when they are migrating through. Well just recently Brian Marra photographed a Tree Swallow collecting nesting material near Lake Arcadia. Here is a link to his eBird checklist with photos, <https://goo.gl/VT8Mqd>. Very exciting

to think that Tree Swallows might actually be summer residents as far west as Lake Arcadia.

Identifying swallows on the wing is one of the really challenging parts of birding, right up there with shorebirds, gulls, winter sparrows and female warblers IMO. We have a nice group of swallow species to identify here in Oklahoma, i.e. Cliff, Cave, Barn, Bank, Northern Rough-winged, Tree and the beloved Purple Martin. That's a lot of choices to run through when a little speedster goes whizzing by, banking and weaving like a combat jet in a dogfight. However the skill to do it can be acquired if a concerted effort is made to practice the ID's at every opportunity. For several years running there have been a

few Cave Swallows nesting in the Wichita Mtns NWR, under the flights of the fish ladder at the French Lake Dam. That's a good spot to see them because the nest entrances are visible, and one or a pair of swallows will often be in a nest with their heads and necks sticking out. Recently a whole colony of Cave Swallows, around 50 birds, was found nesting in a culvert near a county road intersection, E1750 and N1950, in far southwestern Oklahoma. The birds were originally spotted during a field trip led by Jimmy Woodard and Kurt Meisenzahl during the Spring 2017 OOS Meeting. The first photographic evidence was collected by Lou and Mary Truex and attached to their eBird checklist, <https://goo.gl/z3sBwP>.

We are into the time of year when birding by ear becomes the most used identification method by experienced birders. Birds are good at hiding among the leaves, and finding them is doubly difficult when the leaves are shaking in a breeze. The only problem with birding by ear is being able to identify what you hear. I recently heard a rattle in the woods around Little Axe and discovered that female Carolina Wrens are a source of rattle calls in addition to several other species I already knew about. According to Sibley's first edition, one Carolina Wren vocalization is "A long buzzing chatter sometimes given with song." In the second edition Sibley clarified, "A long buzzing chatter sometimes given by female while male sings." In the 14 years between the publication of the first and second editions, ornithologists figured out that it is the females that give the chatter. A better word for this vocalization is "rattle", i.e. kind of a harsh trill. The word "chatter" is usually used for slower paced vocalizations like those often given by orioles or the initial phrases in the song of a Bewick's Wren. Here is a xeno-canto recording of the rattle of a Carolina Wren, <https://goo.gl/sOsEsj>. The following recording is believable as a duet between a male and a female, <https://goo.gl/ukYImX>.

The duet doesn't start in the next recording until the 45 second mark -- you can advance to that point by clicking on the progress bar, <https://goo.gl/q2Fwrb>.

Female Blue Jays also rattle. Here is a short example, <https://goo.gl/8v8h3z>. Here is another one, <https://goo.gl/CGH21W>.

You may know that Northern Cardinals sometimes end their songs with a soft trill, like a rattle but more musical. I had a hard time finding good recordings. The trill tends to be a part of more complex songs and is so soft relative to the rest of the song that it doesn't record well. I would call the following an extreme example of Cardinal song complexity, but it includes some nice loud trills, <https://goo.gl/KULFu9>.

Bird of the Month

By John Shackford



Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)--Part 2. Last month I wrote about some basics of Brown-headed Cowbird biology. This month I want to talk about how the cowbird has adversely affected several other bird species due to nest parasitism and what is being done in some cases to help species that are being negatively affected.

Host birds have ways to counter cowbird nest parasitism. Some birds will throw cowbird eggs out of the nest, others will abandon that nest and build a new one; the Yellow Warbler has been known to build up to five (layers of) nests, one atop the other, in an effort to bury cowbird eggs laid in the bottom of the warbler's nest.

When I first moved to Oklahoma, in 1958, I used to see several breeding species that I no longer—or rarely—see nesting in central Oklahoma. In digging through my files, I found some Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data, for all of Oklahoma survey routes, that showed a drop in certain species numbers that I suspect relate to cowbird parasitism; the data covers the BBS surveys from 1967 to 1981 (for some species) or 1984 (for others). These included Lark Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Painted Bunting, Bell's Vireo and Orchard Oriole.

Interestingly, cowbird numbers over this same period had also decreased significantly; perhaps the cowbirds were running out of easy "victims." Other species that I suspect have been affected by cowbird parasitism in central Oklahoma, but that I have not run BBS numbers on are Baltimore Oriole and Indigo Bunting. Several species have pretty much disappeared from central Oklahoma. I used to see Baltimore Orioles nesting in the area, particularly around Lake Overholser but no more. Although I do not have a clear recollection, I believe I also used to see Orchard Orioles. I used to see Lark Sparrows nesting in area cemeteries. Bell's Vireo's nest used to be relatively easy to find, but now they are usually restricted—to my knowledge—to Nancy Vicar's ears! One bird I used to see in tall cottonwoods below the



Lake Hefner dam was the Yellow Warbler, but no more; Nathan Kuhnert tells me experts do not agree on the cause of this species decline along the southern edge of its range, but cowbirds may be at least part of the problem (thanks to Nathan Kuhnert for his input on several of the species covered).

In Oklahoma there is one huge success story against cowbird parasitism and that is with efforts to help the Black-capped Vireo in the Wichita Mountains and on Ft. Sill. I do not know the specifics of when Black-capped Vireos were first noted in the Wichita Mountains; Dr. Sutton [1982, Sutton summaries of bird species records] included a record from there in 1962. An extensive amount of cowbird trapping has been done on the refuge and on Ft. Sill, I believe, for about the last 25 years, and now there are estimated to be between 2,000-3,000 pairs of Black-caps in this area—quite a turnaround! I believe people should be keeping watch for some of the Black-capped to spread out into new areas, away from Ft. Sill and the Wichita Mountains. At Ft. Hood, in Texas, I believe they have had similar success with trapping cowbirds: there not only the Black-capped, but also the Golden-cheeked Warbler, have benefited greatly.

The type of cowbird trap used in the Wichita Mountains has been a cage about 10 or so feet square on the bottom and about 8 feet high, made of small mesh chicken wire and 2x4 lumber. A funnel-shaped entryway into the trap is fashioned in the middle of the top. This guides cowbirds into the trap through the funnel, but the cowbirds normally cannot then find the way out. The traps are usually "baited" with a cowbird or two to

help draw other cowbirds in. Placement of these traps is usually fairly close to cattle or other big animals, like bison. Trapping cowbirds in areas where host species are being adversely affected appears to be, so far, the most successful "antidote" for protection from cowbird disruption of hard-pressed host species.

Getting back to cowbird biology, Nancy Reed asked me an excellent question: How do fledged young cowbirds switch over from being fed by the host parents to severing this tie and feeding themselves and then forming groups with other (young?) cowbirds? This sounds like a doable research project for someone to get answers—by using telemetry as part of the research!

Robin Watching 2017

By Patti Muzny

Robins – they seem to be everywhere and maybe most people don't devote much time and energy to watching them. I love Robins, even when I'm birding somewhere high in the mountains and am hoping to spot a thrush or other high country bird and I find I've been stalking a Robin. It's a good thing we love Robins at our south Oklahoma City yard, because this spring our patio, carport and two downspouts have been chosen as nesting sites.



Last spring, a pair of Robins built their nest above the door from our patio into the kitchen. Those who came to the OKC Audubon picnic saw the nest. Another pair also built on the ledge above my sewing room window under the patio. This year, the kitchen door location was again hosting a Robin nest. The first attempts consisted of long sections of dead Bermuda grass that was deposited on the ledge on a windy day. Most of the grass ended up on the patio and the birds didn't pick up what was blown off. Many trips were made out into the yard with the same disastrous results. Even though there might only be 3-4 little pieces of grass, the female Robin would hop onto the ledge and back up into the corner and flutter, as if measuring how her nest would look – eventually.

We had not had rain and our yard held no mud, so I hooked up the hose and made some mud for them. Within minutes, that unwavering Robin flew down to the muddy spot, grabbed a beak full of grass and mud and proceeded to get very serious about completing her nest. At the end of that day, a beautifully shaped mud and grass nest was completed. The more unusual thing she did was use dead pieces of chives in her nest, so pieces of vegetation over a foot long dangled over the edge at the bottom of the nest.

The Robins were accustomed to our activity on the patio and in the yard, so I was able to spend more than a few hours watching her build the nest and feed her ravenous family of four. She was a great housekeeper and nearly every time she poked an offering down those begging babies, she would tilt her head and peer down into the nest, waiting for one of her offspring to pass its fecal sack. Sometimes she would fly off and drop it in the yard and sometimes she would eat it.

One Sunday morning I noticed all four almost-fledglings were acting quite daring as they perched on the edge of the nest and exercised their wings. We left town before noon and when we returned that evening the nest was empty and the patio below the nest was purple with mulberry-enhanced bird droppings.

While the first pair was raising their young, a second pair built a nest under the patio on the other side. They only raised one offspring. A third pair currently has 4 eggs in their nest under the carport. Pair #4 put a nest on a downspout on the south side of the house and Pair #5 has their nest on a downspout on the north side of the house.

As I was loafing on the patio one morning, a pair of Bewick's Wrens landed nearly on my feet, which were propped up on the patio table, and proceeded to tell me everything I did to offend them. After a thorough scolding, through which I had a difficult time not giggling, they both flew off and didn't come back.

We also have Collared Doves nesting in one of the pines, and one day there were seven White-winged Doves at the feeder, along with Downy Woodpeckers, Blue Jays, Cowbirds, House Sparrows, Starlings, Mourning Doves, Tufted Titmice, Chickadees, House Finches, Carolina Wrens, Brown Thrashers nesting in a shrub, and a Mockingbird nesting in the corner of the back yard. The Martins come and go, but won't stay at the newer house we put up this year. Flyovers include, night herons, egrets, Mississippi Kites, geese and ducks, Crows, one Fish Crow, Cooper's Hawk, and a Turkey Vulture.

'Kettle' Finally makes the Dictionary

By Nate Swick, (abablog.org)

Birders have a unique vocabulary, cribbed together from science, literature, and a thesaurus thrown at a Crayola Crayon box. Take "kettle" for instance. A birder knows that using the term doesn't refer to vessel for making tea, but to the churning, swirling flock of raptors rising into the sky like so much boiling water. Not only the kettle itself, but the process of hawks rising on thermals is often referred to as "kettling".

This definition has been unknown in the dictionary until now. Delaware birder Sally O'Byrne made a formal request to the American Heritage Dictionary to include, as a definition of "kettle", the use that birders and hawk-watchers have known for decades. And it was accepted. It surely won't be long before words like twitch, dip, and butterbutt find their birding usage enshrined in the venerable Oxford English Dictionary.

Audubon Society Minutes May 15, 2017

Meeting was called to order by club president Bill Diffin.

Treasurer Nancy Vicars reports \$5907.18 in the bank account.

Upcoming events:

Terri Underhill will host the annual club picnic at her home near Santa Fe and Coffee Creek north of Edmond on June 10th.

Betz Hacker continues her Tuesday morning birders field trips at Joe B. Barnes Park in Midwest City on May 16th, and at Mitch Park on May 23rd.

Reports of recent events:

OOS Spring Meeting was held at Hackberry Flat on May 5-7 and included field trips and a post-meeting trip to Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Sightings included Black-capped Vireos, Cave Swallows, Pyrrhuloxia, Bullock's Orioles, Painted Buntings and Glossy Ibis.

Wewoka Wood trip included sightings of Least Sandpipers.

Red Slough was visited by Hal Yocum on May 7th for their annual conference.

Meeting was concluded with a refreshment break and educational program followed.

Mike and Rosario Douglas reported on three separate ecosystems of Australia that they have visited on a recent 70 day trip to the region. Discussion, maps, and photos covered the associated climate, geology, flora and fauna.

The next monthly meeting of the club is set for June 19th, and will be the final meeting prior to summer break.

Reported by club secretary Sharon Henthorn

Refreshments

Refreshments for the June meeting will be provided by:

Snacks : Marion Homier and Marilyn Taylor

Drinks and Ice: Nancy Vicars

2017 CBC Party

We need a new volunteer for hosting the Christmas Bird Count Tally Party. Diane Newell and Patti Muzny have earned well-deserved retirements. Please contact me if you would like to explore this possibility. If we are not able to find a volunteer, we will plan to have the Tally Party at Johnnies Restaurant, 6629 Northwest Expressway, the night of the 2017 Christmas Bird Count, which this year will be on Saturday, 16 December 2017.

John Shackford
(405) 996-6050
johnshackford@gmail.com

Welcome New Members

The Oklahoma City Audubon Society welcomes

Dennis Shockley, Edmond, OK
Jennifer Owens, Choctaw, OK
Kelly Raymer, Edmond, OK
Kathleen Kanoff, Edmond, OK

Oklahoma City Audubon Society

Officers 2017

President	Bill Diffin	722-3778
Vice President	John Shackford	340-5057
Secretary	Sharon Henthorn	521-9958
Treasurer	Nancy Vicars	831-1945
Parliament	Ted Golden	354-3619
Programs	Warren Harden	596-2759
Recorder	Esther M. Key	735-1021
Conservation	Dave Woodson	601-622-3467
Field Trips	Mark Delgrosso	403-5655
Field Trips	Betz Hacker	638-6210
Newsletter Editor	Pat Velte	751-5263
Publicity	Doug Eide	495-8192
Historian	Vacant	
Refreshments	Sue Woodson	601-622-3467
Webmaster	Pat Velte	751-5263

The Oklahoma City Audubon society is neither a chapter of nor affiliated with National Audubon.

*For up-to-date Oklahoma City Audubon news log onto: **OKC-Audubon.org***

Recorders Report May 2017

Busy Birders

The last of the spring migrants and summer residents arrived during May and birdwatchers were busy observing them in all the central Oklahoma counties. In fact, birders were so busy, all counties increased their species count for the year; some dramatically. Only three counties are left with under a hundred species reported while three other counties are over the 200 species count. No matter where you live or bird there are lots of opportunities to enjoy birds.

On April 28th Bill Diffin discovered **Palm Warbler** and Least Flycatcher at Lake Hefner Prairie Dog Point. On April 29th at the Meridian Technology Center in Stillwater Corey Riding found **Black-bellied Plover** and John Polo identified **Dunlin**. On April 30th at the Meridian Technology Center John Polo noticed **Hudsonian Godwit** and **Stilt Sandpiper**; while Scott Loss spotted **Bobolink** in Payne County.

On the 1st Zach Poland added **Olive-sided Flycatcher** at his home in Logan County; and Paige Stevens spotted **Least Tern** at Boomer Lake Park. On the 3rd Caleb Frome got Hudsonian Godwit and Stilt Sandpiper at the SW 149th Street Sod Farm in Cleveland County; Larry Mays recognized Bobolink in Jones; and Kenneth Stinchcomb recorded Bobolink and Broad-winged Hawk at Tuley Bird Ranch in Lincoln County. On the 4th Paul Cook documented **Black-headed Grosbeak** along South Jenkins in Norman; and Kenneth Stinchcomb verified **Gray-cheeked Thrush** at Lake Carl Blackwell.

On the 5th **American Redstarts** were seen by John Tharp along South Jenkins and Kenneth Stinchcomb at Sanborn Lake. Emily Hjalmarson turned up Gray-cheeked Thrush at the William Morgan Park in Norman; while Samantha Cady reported **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** and **Yellow-breasted Chat** south of Lake Carl Blackwell. On the 6th Frank Mayer had Cliff Swallow in Pottawatomie County and Cameron Carver saw Inca Dove, Yellow Warbler and White-crowned Sparrow in



Garvin County. Chuck-will's Widow was encountered by Larry Mays in Grady County and Allison Thompson at Tryon in Lincoln County. In Logan County Zach Poland had Gray-cheeked Thrush and Jeff Tibbits counted Wild Turkey and Broad-winged Hawk. In Cleveland County Rachel Wrenn located **Blackpoll Warbler** and **Black-throated Green Warbler** at Little

River State Park; T K detected Yellow-breasted Chat at Lake Thunderbird's Alameda Bridge; and Emily Hjalmarson realized Bobolink at Ten Mile Flat in Norman.

On the 7th Dala Grissom noticed Yellow Warbler and Orchard Oriole in Seminole County; Emily Hjalmarson had Upland Sandpiper and Eastern Wood-Pewee at the Goldsby Sod Farm; John Tharp discovered **Bay-breasted Warbler** at Riley Park; and Least Tern was seen at the Coffey Dam at Lake Overholser. On the 8th Nathan Kuhnert heard a **Wood Thrush** in Norman and it continued to be heard past the end of the month. On the 9th Paul Cook spotted **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** and Blue Grosbeak in McClain County; Larry Mays identified **Willow Flycatcher** along South Jenkins; and Bill Diffin found American Redstart at Lake Hefner's Prairie Dog Point. On the 10th Deanne McKinney saw Black-bellied Plover at the Mustang Road Playa in Yukon; and Rachel Wrenn counted Olive-sided Flycatcher at the John H Saxon Park.

On the 11th Jackie DeMarco counted Great Crested Flycatcher in Shawnee; Michael Stanley got Chimney Swift at Dover in Kingfisher County; and Scott Loss tallied Blackpoll Warbler at Boomer Lake Park. On the 12th **Black Terns** were seen by Deanne McKinney at Rose Lake; John Tharp at Little River State Park; and Corey Riding at Boomer Lake Park. Caleb McKinney added Yellow Warbler and House Wren in Grady County; T K recorded Buff-breasted Sandpiper at the SW 149th Street Sod Farm; and Mitchell Jarrett encountered **Chestnut-sided Warbler** along South Jenkins.

On the 13th Lexi Lindemann turned up White-breasted Nuthatch and Swainson's Thrush in Seminole County; Seinna Leach reported Indigo Bunting at Wellston;

Zach DuFran detected Bobolink at the Goldsby Sod Farm; Jonah Padberg saw American Redstart along South Jenkins and Jerry Chen had Wood Duck and Chimney Swift at Crystal Lake in McClain County. A **Veery** was recognized by John Polo in Stillwater; and John Tharp at Riley Park plus he saw **Magnolia Warbler** along South Jenkins; while Willow Flycatchers were verified by Scott Loss at Whittenberg Park and Brian Stufflebeam at Lake Overholser.

On the 16th Scott Loss located Acadian Flycatcher at Couch Park. On the 17th Dala Grissom counted Indigo Bunting and Painted Bunting in Shawnee; Corey Riding documented **Least Bittern** at the Teal Ridge Wetland; and Kenneth Stinchcomb noticed **Alder Flycatcher** at Couch Park in Stillwater. On the 18th Jorday Kal-

meyer had Yellow-billed Cuckoo in Mustang. On the 19th Rachel Wrenn detected Least Tern and Alder Flycatcher at Lake Thunderbird State Park; and John Tharp reported **Mourning Warbler** along South Jenkins. On the 20th Scott Loss tallied Mourning Warbler in Payne County; Geoff White got Common Nighthawk in Pottawatomie County; Gray-cheeked Thrush was discovered at Bell Cow Lake in Lincoln County; and William Diffin spotted Olive-sided Flycatcher at the Stinchcomb WMA west.



On the 21st Nathan Kuhnert found **Acadian Flycatcher** in Norman; John Tharp recognized **Canada Warbler** along South Jenkins; and Deb Hirt saw **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** at Boomer Lake Park. On the 22nd Jamal Mack recorded **Northern Waterthrush** in Yukon City Park. On the 28th Eric Duell realized Black-bellied Plover and Black Tern at Lightle Farms near Hennessey in Kingfisher County. On the 30th Larry Mays verified Bell's Vireo and Red-eyed Vireo in Amber. And now it is time for the Breeding Bird Surveys to be conducted in Oklahoma. Why not volunteer for one?

During May 2017 in the Central Oklahoma area **209** species were reported with **30** new species which increased the year's total to **264**. I appreciate those who help provide the history of central Oklahoma birds by making reports at <http://ebird.org> and can also be contacted by e-mail at emkok@earthlink.net. Esther M. Key, Editor.

Tuesday Morning Birding

Now that summer is here and birds have either migrated north or are not as active as they were earlier this spring, I find myself missing the Tuesday morning walks and am already looking forward to starting up again in the fall. A big thank you to Hal Yocum, Bob Holbrook, Dick Gunn, and Ernie Wilson for leading the spring walks. Because of their sharp eyes and keen birding skills, we observed more than 100 bird species, proving once again that Oklahoma City and surrounding areas are rich in bird diversity. The following are but a few of the birds we observed in May.



May 2, Bob Holbrook led a 2-hour walk at the Myriad Botanical Gardens where we observed 33 species. Some of the standouts include the Eastern and Western Kingbird, Chimney Swift, Summer Tanager, Gray Catbird, Common Yellowthroat, White-throated Sparrow, Baltimore Oriole, and Tennessee, Orange-crowned and Yellow Warblers. Bob does a pretty good imitation of a Baltimore Oriole and 2 male orioles tried to chase him out of their territory.

May 9, Dick Gunn lead a 3-hour walk at South Jenkins Road in Norman where we observed 64 species. I always look forward to walking this property because there are always surprises. This year's standouts included the Wilson's Phalarope, both the Lesser and Greater Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Belted Kingfisher, Hairy, Downy, and Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Willow Flycatcher, red-eyed vireo, Louisiana Waterthrush, Bobolink, and the Yellow-crowned Night Heron. Dick let us know that he had logged 83 species just a few days before! The competition is on to beat this number next spring! (cont. page 8)



Oklahoma City Audubon Society
c/o Patricia Velte
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Tuesday Morning Birders (cont.)



May 16, Ernie Wilson lead a 3-hour walk at Joe B Barnes Park in Midwest City where we observed 37 species. Ernie has a keen ear for birds and kept hearing the Swainson's Thrush and while it took several tries, we finally spotted it and then were able to see 6 of them and they looked like they were nesting! In addition, we observed Red-eyed Vireo, at least 70 Cedar Waxwings, Eastern Bluebirds, Great-crested Flycatchers, Red-shouldered and Red-tailed Hawks, and the Mississippi Kite.

May 23, Betz Hacker lead a 3-hour walk at Mitch Park in Edmond, where we observed 34 species. Mitch Park has a diversity of birds and while we saw quite a few, I know we would have seen more if Hal Yocum had been there to lead the walk as he walks here daily and knows where the birds are. Some of birds we saw include a possible Ruby-throated/Black-chinned Hummingbird, Painted Bunting, American Goldfinch, Chimney Swift, Bell's Vireo, Eastern Meadowlark, Eastern Bluebird, Chipping and Field sparrows, and Brown Thrasher.

A big thank you to all who participated and as I begin preparing this coming autumn's Tuesday morning schedule I welcome comments and suggestions.

