



# THE BLUE HERON

APRIL 2012

VOLUME 56. No.2

The Official Publication of the Brereton Field Naturalists' Club of Barrie

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## FIELD TRIP REPORTS

### Late Warblers & Other Migrants

Oct. 2/11

Six members went for a mostly-birding walk along the Railtrail near where it crosses Woodland Avenue south of Orillia. We saw Red-winged and Rusty Blackbirds, several migrating Turkey Vultures, numerous sparrows including White-crowned, and a handful of other birds. Try as we might in the cool breeze and under the grey skies, we could only find one warbler species--Yellow-rumped. The most unexpected bird was a blue-winged Teal near the bridge.

Alex Mills

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### Collingwood Harbour & Thornbury

Nov.12/11

The day started with 14 participants which included two birders from the Muskoka Field Naturalists. Sunshine with a few clouds 11C quite windy facing the open water with 33 species sited. Birding along the (A) Nottawasaga Shoreline, (B) Collingwood Grain Elevators & Harbour (C) Thornbury Harbour (D) Glendenan Dam.

**Birds** - Horned Grebe (A B C), Double-crested Cormorants (B), Great Blue Heron (B, D) Mute Swan (B), Trumpeter Swan (B), Greater White fronted Goose (B), Canada Geese (A, B), Mallard (A B C D), American Widgeon (D), Green-winged Teal (D), White-winged Scoter (B), Long-tailed Duck (A, B), Common Goldeneye (A B), Bufflehead (A B C D), Common Merganser (A B C D), Hooded

Merganser (D) Red-tailed Hawk (D), Greater Yellowlegs (D), Ring-billed Gull (A B C D), Herring Gull (A B C), Great Black-backed Gull (B), Belted Kingfisher (D), Downy Woodpecker (A), Black-capped Chickadee (A, D), White-breasted Nuthatch (D) Brown Creeper (heard) (D), Golden-crowned Kinglet (D), American Robin (D) Blue Jay (A), American Crow (A B D), American Goldfinch (A D), European Starling (A B), House Sparrow (TH Wasaga).

**OTHER** – Autumn Meadowhawk Dragonfly, Virginia White-tailed Deer - a doe with two fawns  
Beryl Lougher

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### Earl Rowe Provincial Park

Jan. 14/12

The only participant to arrive at the allotted time and place was David Lord. The low turnout may relate to the fact that snow conditions were not ideal for either skiing or snowshoeing on the day of the field trip. In light of the conditions we decided to strike out on foot and did a leisurely circuit of the Park. We were unaware that three other participants had arrived late at the meeting area. They too struck out into the park, but unfortunately our paths did not cross.

In spite of these complications Dave and I had a great time strolling down the trails in ideal, if somewhat cool conditions. We saw most of the usual suspects including red-breasted nuthatch, chickadee, junco, downy woodpecker, blue jay, etc. Roughed Grouse tracks were encountered in several spots as well as a few common mammals. The conversation was as enjoyable as the fine weather!

My only question is when will it snow? It has been a depressingly snow-free winter down here in the banana belt of Simcoe County!

John Schmelefske

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### Horned Larks & Pancake

March 17/12

Bruce and Jean Wilson were assisted by Al McNair, Linda Crome, Anthony Taliana and several others. The weather was foggy at the start, overcast all day, temperature 10-12C with a cold wind in the morning. We had 24 people in 9 cars.

**BIRDS** – at Little Lake – Amer. Robin, Amer. Crow, Ring-billed Gull, and Common Grackle, European Starling. On route to Minesing – Mourning Dove, Turkeys, Hawk (sp) being chased by Amer. Crows, Cda Geese, Mourning Dove, Killdeer, Red-winged Blackbird. Ronald Rd. & South Glen Gary Landing Rd. – Mallard, Pin Tailed Ducks, Amer. Widgeon, Sand Hill Crane, Green-winged Teal, Ring-billed and Herring Gulls, Black Duck, Song Sparrow, Northern Shoveller, Common Golden-eye Duck, Bufflehead, Winter Wren, Northern Cardinal, Turkey. Strongville Rd & out to Brentwood – Sand Hill Crane, Meadow Lark, Horned Lark, Hooded Merganser, Trumpeter Swan, Pin-tailed Duck, Green-winged Teal, Gadwall, Wood Duck, Snow Buntings, Rock Pigeons, Common Egret, Northern Cardinal. McKinnon Rd. – Ducks – Black, Bufflehead, & Ring-necked Duck. Blue Jay, Hairy Woodpecker, Common Grackle, European Starling, Black-capped Chickadee, Winter Wren. Beryl Lougher saw a Red-tailed Hawk and a Pileated Woodpecker on the Brentwood Rd. and Horned Larks on the Strongville Rd.

Brian Gibbon



Photo by Chris Evans

### Spring Birds In The Minesing Flood lands March 31/12

group of ten members and two guests from Midland set out under overcast skies and 2C which became 6C and sunny by late morning. The following species were recorded :Am. Robin, Am. Crow, Am. Goldfinch, Red

Winged Blackbird, Mallard, Ringed Bill Gull, Mourning Dove, European Starling, Rusty Blackbird, Northern Shrike, Northern Cardinal, Ring Necked Duck, Rock Pigeon, Am. Coot, Widgeon, Merlin, Turkey Vulture, C. Golden Eye, Lesser Scaup, Northern Shoveler, Greater Yellow Legs, Great Blue Heron, Green Winged Teal, Blue Jay, Black Capped Chickadee, Sandhill Crane, Downy Woodpecker, Song Sparrow, Common Grackle, White Breasted Nuthatch, Herring Gull, Brown Headed Cowbird, Hairy Woodpecker, Killdeer, House Sparrow, Dark Eyed Junco, Swan (Sp) Hooded Merganser, Pine Siskin, Belted Kingfisher, Common Raven, Swamp Sparrow, Red Tailed Hawk, Pied Grebe, Bald Eagle, Kestrel, Common Merganser, Wood Duck, Canada Goose, Lincoln Sparrow, Red Breasted Nuthatch, Eastern Meadowlark, Pileated Woodpecker,

Northern Pintail. A great day with 54 species recorded.

Jim Spruce

### 2011 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT December 17, 2011

The 2011 Christmas Bird Count (CBC) held by the Brereton Field Naturalists Club attracted 40 field participants and a number of feeder watchers as well. The weather was clear, sunny, and fairly mild with no snow and open running water.

The co-ordinator was Chris Evans and he was assisted by the following observers – Ian Cook, Alex Mills, Mark Bosco, Lyn Pope, Marilyn McKnight, John & Beth Doll, Elizabeth Gillan, Phyllis Tremblay, Marilyn Kyer, Peter Mills, Alan McNair, Kelly Roussy, Nathan Beaulne, Linda Crome, Dave Lord, Jackie Robson, Anthony Taliana, Dave Nichols, Morris Gervais, Don Scanlan, David & Julie Walsh, Caleb Whyne, Dave Fewster, Garn Mennell, Wayne Simkin, Abby Gomez, Jean-Marc Roy, Brian Gibbon, Ruth Noland-Flores, Chris Evans, Tom Marwood, Pirmin (PJ) Jaeger, Burke Korol, Jane Blackstock, Brian Pfrimmer, Nigel Shaw, and Bruce & Jean Wilson. Feeder watchers – Lynne Gibbon.

Listed is a few of the highlights for our area (the date indicates the last time spotted on our CBC) – Northern Shoveler Duck and Black Vulture a first. Black and White Scoters 1996, Golden Eagle 2002, Canvasback Duck 1995, Horned Larks 2002, and Wood Ducks 2002.

Bird Studies Canada in their 2012 summer issue Number 60 published the highlights from across Canada. Ontario placed first with 114 counts, 2,826 field observers, 906 feeder watchers and 1,765,988 individual birds however BC had the highest species count of 228 Ontario was second with 178 species. The total number of counts jumped by 30 to total 412, with a total of 8,635 field observers and 3,384 feeder watchers. The total species for all of Canada was 301 and the total birds equaled 3,943,480.

Please find attached a complete year by year listing back to 1972.

Editor

### THE BOOK NOOK

Lynne Gibbon

Barn Owl. 2011. David Chandler, Firefly Books, Richmond Hill, Ontario. Hardcover 128 p. \$24.95 ISBN 978-1-55407-903-2

Barn Owl is written by David Chandler, a British Ornithologist and freelance writer who has worked

for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and Bird Life International for over twenty years. He encountered his first Barn Owl when he was a teenager and has studied them since then.

This slim volume is replete with vivid photographs taken by Nigel Blake, a professional photographer, who has been fascinated with Barn Owls for years. He has captured rarely seen images of owls in their day-to-day existence – images that are so realistic the reader will feel like he can reach out and touch the bird.

Chandler presents an easily understood but scientific study of the Tytonidae family, both the North American and European species. He also touches on species in Australasia and Africa. All information contained in the book has been established by scientists studying Barn Owls in the field or by direct observations made by the author. Chandler provides a comprehensive view of Barn Owls – the characteristics of the various species, their habitats and movements, their hunting techniques and food sources, their mating rituals, nesting habits, the evolution from egg to independent adult, and finally, how the owls are threatened and how the reader can help to protect them.

Perhaps some of the facts that follow might peak your interest to purchase the title or borrow it from your local library.

- What differentiates a Barn Owl from others? They have a heart-shaped facial disc, rather than a round one. Their bills are longer and their eyes are smaller. Their innermost toes are the same length as their middle toes and their middle claws have a comb-like structure used for preening. The wishbone of a Barn Owl is joined to its breastbone.
- A Barn Owl's favourite food is shrews and rodents, but stomach contents reveal that they also eat birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, insects, scorpions and even carrion.
- Barn Owls do not hoot. They screech and snore and occasionally hiss to ward off predators
- Barn Owls have acute hearing and fly without making any noise due to unique wing construction – both attributes make them successful hunters.
- Their heart-shaped face collects sound which is sent to the ears. They can change the shape of the disc to a round one, if this is advantageous.

- Because their stomachs are less acidic than that of other owls, their prey is more easily identified. It takes Barn Owl 6.5 hours to produce one pellet.
- Barn Owls have four to seven eggs in a clutch and may have two or more broods per season. The hatch rate is 63 to 87 per cent.
- Only the female incubates the eggs and the male provides food to the nest.
- The babies weigh 12 to 13 grams at birth. They are able to feed themselves at three weeks, begin to fly at four, fledge at nine and leave the nest at eleven to fourteen weeks.
- Barn Owl survival rate is between 65 and 91 percent, but only 37 percent survive beyond the first year. If they live through the first year, they will live for at least another three years. They have been known to live up to thirty-four years.

The Barn Owl is most threatened by man, due to traffic, pesticides used to control rodents, and destruction of habitat and nesting sites. This is followed by severe winters and a drop in vole numbers. Larger owls, raccoons and martens are also a menace.

Chandler recommends that people can provide Barn Owls with a helping hand by ensuring that they have a good hunting habitat and by building nest boxes for them.

Barn Owl concludes with a bibliography of related reading materials, including books, scientific papers, newsletters and DVD's. A list of online resources is also included.

If you wish to continue reading about Barn Owls, I would recommend Wesley the Owl: the Remarkable Love Story of an Owl and his Girl by Stacy O'Brien, published in 2008. It traces the life of an injured Barn Owl who is adopted by a lab technician at Cal Tech and reveals new discoveries about owl behaviour, how they communicate and how intelligent they are.

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### **WINTER BIRDING MYTHS**

Excerpts from the fall and winter edition of Birds & Blooms Birding an e-newsletter, reprinted with permission

The world of birding is full of myths. Some have been handed down for generations, while others have cropped up more recently.

When it comes to winter birding, it seems there are more myths than usual. Here are a few of the common ones I know. Hopefully, I can help debunk these myths once and for all!

**Myth #1:**

Birds will freeze to death when temperatures get well below 0°.

**Fact:**

Birds are well equipped to survive the coldest of temperatures. They store fat during the short days of winter to keep themselves warm during the long nights.

During those freezing nights, they fluff their feathers to trap heat and slow their metabolism to conserve energy. They also look for good places to roost, whether it's a birdhouse, natural tree cavity, grass thicket, evergreen or shrub.

**Myth #2:**

American robins always fly south for winter.

**Fact:**

If there is sufficient food on their breeding grounds, American robins, bluebirds, and a host of finches and owls remain in the area where they spent the summer.

**Myth #3:**

You should take birdhouses down in winter because birds don't use them.

**Fact:**

On the contrary a birdhouse makes a great roosting house in winter. Eastern bluebirds will pile into houses to spend cold nights. One photographer once even snapped a picture of 13 male bluebirds in a single house!

**Myth #4:**

If you leave town during winter, the birds that rely on the food from your feeders will die.

**Fact:**

Research has proven this one wrong. Scientists have shown that chickadees, for example, will eat only 25% of their daily winter food from feeders. They find the other 75% in the wild.

In addition, with so many people feeding them nowadays, birds in your yard will simply fly to a nearby neighbor to get their food until you return home.

**Myth #5:**

All hummingbirds migrate south for winter.

**Fact:**

Though most hummingbird species in North America do migrate south for the winter, the Anna's hummingbird remains on its West Coast breeding grounds.

**Myth #6:**

Birds always migrate in flocks.

**Fact:**

Though many birds migrate in flocks-common nighthawks, American robins, swallows and European starlings, for example-other species migrate alone.

The most amazing example of this is a juvenile hummingbird that has never migrated before, yet knows when to fly, where to fly, how far to fly and when to stop. And it does this all alone.

**Myth #7:**

Migration means north in the spring and south in the winter.

**Fact:**

Some bird species migrate to higher elevations in the spring and down to lower elevations in the winter. Examples include rosy finches and ptarmigans in the West.

**Myth #8:**

Birds' feet will stick to metal bird feeders and suet cages.

**Fact:**

Most suet cages have a laminated covering, so you don't have to worry about birds' feet sticking to it. But in general, their feet can endure cold weather. Birds have a protective scale-like covering on their feet, and special veins and arteries that keep their feet warm.

**Myth #9:**

Peanut butter will get stuck in birds' throats, and they will choke.

**Fact:**

Peanut butter is a very nourishing food for birds, especially in winter when the production of fat is important to their survival. The myth that it will stick in their throats simply isn't true.

## 2011 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

#1-1

SPECIES	TEAM NUMBER									TOTAL Per	Sp	2010	CHANGE Over 2010	
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	SPECIES	#			
<b>DUCKS, GEESE &amp; SWANS</b>														
Snow Goose											0		0	0
Canada Goose	101	178	728		31			142	182	1362	1	59	1303	
Trumpeter Swan										0		10	-10	
Tundra Swan										0			0	
Wood Duck			1							1	1		1	
American Widgeon										0		4	-4	
American Black Duck	1		11					35	31	78	1	212	-134	
Mallard	329		495					275	365	1464	1	1547	-83	
Mallard/Black Hbrd			1						11	12		3	9	
Green-winged Teal										0			0	
Blue-winged Teal										0			0	
Northern Shoveller	1									1	1			
Northern Pintail										0			0	
Canvasback		1								1	1		1	
Redheaded										0			0	
Ring-necked										0		2	-2	
Greater Scaup										0		27	-27	
Lesser Scaup										0		240	-240	
Scaup sp										0		160	-160	
Common Goldeneye	109	5	14					90	277	495	1	2699	-2204	
Longtailed Duck										0		0	0	
Black Scoter										0		1	-1	
White-winged Scoter										0		1	-1	
Scoter species										0		1	-1	
Bufflehead	24							20	33	77	1	70	7	
Hooded Merganser	3	13						34	8	58	1	32	26	
Common Merganser	61		26					50	58	195	1	1643	-1448	
Red-breasted Merganser	1								2	3	1	28	-25	
Ruddy Duck										0			0	
Ducks species										0			0	
<b>GROUSE &amp; TURKEYS</b>														
Ruffed Grouse						1				1	1	0	1	
Wild Turkey		1	26				101	44	10	182	1	209	-27	
<b>LOONS</b>														
Common Loon	2		4					1	1	8	1	3	5	
<b>GREBES</b>														
Pied-billed Grebe										0		2	-2	
Horned Grebe										0		3	-3	
Red-necked Grebe	20		2					35	29	86	1	17	69	
Grebe sp										0		0	0	
<b>CORMORANTS</b>														
Double-cres. Cormorant										0			0	

# 2011 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

#1-2

SPECIES	TEAM NUMBER									TOTAL Per	Sp	2010	CHANGE Over 2010	
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	SPECIES	#			
<b>HERONS &amp; BITTERNS</b>														
Great Blue Heron											0		1	-1
<b>VULTURES</b>														
Turkey Vulture											0			0
Black Vulture						1					1	1		
<b>HAWKS &amp; EAGLES</b>														
Bald Eagle					1	1					2	1	3	-1
Golden Eagle								1			1	1		1
Northern Harrier											0		1	-1
Red-tailed Hawk	1	4	8	2	6	1	2	7	1		32	1	35	-3
Red-shoulder Hawk	1										1	1		
Rough-legged Hawk					4		1				5	1	6	-1
Sharp-shinned Hawk					1	1					2	1	2	0
Cooper's Hawk		1									1	1	4	-3
Northern Goshawk					1					1	2	1		2
Broadwinged Hawk											0		0	0
Hawk (sp)		1									1		1	0
<b>FALCONS</b>														
American Kestrel											0		2	-2
Merlin								1			1	1		1
Falcon species											0			0
American Coot											0		7	-7
<b>GULLS &amp; TERNS</b>														
Little Gull											0			0
Bonaparte's Gull											0		0	0
Ring-billed Gull	41		91		1	5		21	15		174	1	25	149
Herring Gull	94	1	71			86	3	50	73		378	1	350	28
Iceland Gull			1					1			2	1	2	0
Great Black-backed Gull	4	1	13			1		10	21		50	1	27	23
Lesser Black-backed Gull											0		1	-1
Glaucous Gull								4	3		7	1	0	7
Thayers Gull											0		0	0
Gull (sp)		30		1			3		1		35		25	10
<b>PIGEONS &amp; DOVES</b>														
Rock Pigeons	88	25	239		19	32	72	12	4		491	1	209	282
Mourning Dove	21	31	12	2	63	38	128	191	15		501	1	355	146
<b>OWLS</b>														
Common Screech-Owl											0		1	-1
Great Horned Owl											0			0
Snowy Owl											0			0
Barred Owl											0		3	-3
Long-eared Owl											0		0	0
Saw-whet Owl											0		0	0

## 2011 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

#1-3

SPECIES	TEAM NUMBER									TOTAL Per	Sp	2010	CHANGE Over 2010
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	SPECIES	#		
<b>KINGFISHERS</b>													
Belted Kingfisher										1	1	1	1
<b>WOODPECKERS</b>													
Red-bellied Woodpecker										1	1	1	3
Downy Woodpecker	1	11	3	3	6	9	4	10			47	1	55
Hairy Woodpecker	1	7	2	1	3	6	1	3	1		25	1	31
Pileated Woodpecker			1		2	1					4	1	6
North'n Flicker											0		2
Woodpecker (sp)	1										1		1
<b>SHRIKES</b>													
Northern Shrike	2				1	1	2	1			7	1	3
<b>CROWS &amp; JAYS</b>													
Blue Jay	5	15	5	10	90	8	25	17	5		180	1	192
American Crow	10	26	102	114	17	37	145	27	27		505	1	346
Northern Raven							1	2			3	1	10
<b>LARKS</b>													
Horned Larks						3					3	1	
<b>CHICKADEES</b>													
Black-capped Chickadee	105	93	47	58	35	103	41	116	41		639	1	606
<b>NUTHATCHES &amp; CREEPERS</b>													
Red-breasted Nuthatch		3	3	5	2	1		5	2		21	1	18
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	7	2	5	3	10	3	6	8		47	1	43
Brown Creeper			2			1		3			6	1	5
Nuthatch species											0		1
<b>WRENS</b>													
Winter Wren											0		1
Wren species											0		0
<b>KINGLETS</b>													
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1					4					5	1	6
Ruby-crowned Kinglet											0		0
<b>THRUSHES &amp; STARLINGS</b>													
American Robin		2			1	3		15			21	1	3
Hermit Thrush											0		0
European Starling	309	36	495	53	43	292	87	407	114		1836	1	2486
<b>WAXWINGS</b>													
Bohemian Waxwing											0		0
Cedar Waxwing	17							1			18	1	5
Waxwing (sp)											0		0
<b>WARBLERS &amp; TOWHEE</b>													
--													
<b>SPARROWS</b>													
American Tree Sparrow		8		1	10	23	24	9			75	1	60
Song Sparrow											0		0

# 2011 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

#1-4

SPECIES	TEAM NUMBER									TOTAL Per	Sp	2010	CHANGE Over 2010
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	SPECIES	#		
Swamp Sparrow										0			0
White-throated Sparrow										0		2	-2
White-crowned Sparrow										0			0
Chipping Sparrow										0			0
Dark-eyed Junco	10	21	6	10	7	24	24	43	8	153	1	120	33
Snow Bunting	3					126	35			164	1	108	56
Sparrow sp										0		0	0
<b>CARDINALS</b>													0
Northern Cardinal	7	3	5		2	11		9	7	44	1	67	-23
<b>BLACKBIRDS</b>													0
Red-winged Blackbird					1					1	1	2	-1
Rusty Blackbird					2					2	1	1	1
Common Grackle										0		1	-1
Brown Headed Cowbird										0			0
Blackbird sp										0		0	0
<b>FINCHES</b>													0
Pine Grosbeak					2					2	1	1	1
Purple Finch	1			1	5	1				8	1		8
House Finch	5	2	45	17	2	3		22		96	1	51	45
White-winged Crossbill					20					20	1		20
Common Redpoll		1								1	1	16	-15
Pine Siskin				18		45				63	1	14	49
American Goldfinch	38	151	51	33	37	121	24	65	30	550	1	400	150
White Winged Crossbill										0			0
Evening Grosbeak										0			0
<b>IMPORTS</b>													
House Sparrow	21	6	8		11	1		113		160	1	134	26
<b>TOTALS</b>													
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	1442	684	2520	334	429	1001	728	1897	1385	10420	64	12833	-2419
<b>TOTAL SPECIES</b>	36	29	32	17	31	33	22	38	32	2010 Species =		72	-8



# CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT - COMPARISON 1998 to 2011

#2-1

SPECIES	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
<b>DUCKS, GEESE &amp; SWANS</b>														
Snow Goose						2								
Canada Goose	1362	59	739	407	80	1,660	341	775	2,042	644	976	32	607	261
Trumpeter Swan		10	5	9	16		2	4		2				
Wood Duck	1									1				1
American Wigeon		4										1	4	4
American Black Duck	78	212	81	127	81	107	154	164	119	375	130	111		365
Mallard	1464	1,547	1,101	1,884	1,767	650	1,638	1,702	1,563	2,051	608	695	1,066	3,171
Mallard/Black Hybrid	12	3	11											
Blue-winged Teal						1								
Green-winged Teal											1		57	2
Northern Shoveler	1													
Canvasback Duck	1													
Northern Pintail								1	3	2			1	9
Redheaded Duck			2				2							
Ringnecked Duck		2					1			3		1		
Greater Scaup		27		25	1		14	11		5				
Lesser Scaup		240	12		4									7
Scaup species		160	2				4		6	4				
Common Goldeneye	495	2,699	300	132	352	1,255	1,192	598	350	225	115	160	200	1,353
Common Eider														
Harlequin Duck														
Longtailed Duck (Oldsquaw)			1		2				5	2			1	
Surf Scoter								1						
Black Scoter		1												
White-winged Scoter		1												
Scoter species		1												
Bufflehead	77	70	27	6	50	135	42	137	50	24	52	19	74	121
Hooded Merganser	58	32	38	14	14	21	61	84	25	64	52	65	8	12
Common Merganser	195	1,643	762	471	323	264	1,683	314	279	863	106	547	251	156
Red-breasted Merganser	3	28		1	32	9	4	71	3	54	5	2	10	
Ruddy Duck							1							
Ducks species						1	6	9			2		1	
<b>GROUSE &amp; TURKEYS</b>														
Ruffed Grouse	1		1			9		2	6	4	3	5	14	6
Wild Turkey	182	209	203	83	143	74	407	246	449	134	103	32	63	83
<b>LOONS</b>														
Common Loon	8	3	9	1	1	14	4	16	1		24	4		3
<b>GREBES</b>														
Pied-billed Grebe		2					1		1	1				1
Horned Grebe		3			1	4	2							
Red-necked Grebe	86	17	2	5	35	41	12	143	67		24	2	1	2



# CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT - COMPARISON 1998 to 2011

#2-3

SPECIES	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Common Screech-Owl		1	2	1	4		4	1	1	3	6	4	2	4
Great Horned Owl					1		1		1	1	7	1	1	1
Snowy Owl												1		
Barred Owl		3			1		1			1	1		1	
Long-eared Owl			1											
Saw-whet Owl			2								2		1	3
<b>KINGFISHERS</b>														
Belted Kingfisher	1			2		1	1	1		3	1			
<b>WOODPECKERS</b>														
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	3	2	1	4	2	1	1		1				
Downy Woodpecker	47	55	56	55	53	36	32	38	33	16	49	24	37	29
Hairy Woodpecker	25	31	30	25	36	15	19	18	29	13	26	17	19	20
Black-backed Woodpecker														1
North'n Flicker		2				1								1
Pileated Woodpecker	4	6	6	5	5	9		2	4		4		5	8
Woodpecker (sp)	1	1	1			1	5			1				
<b>SHRIKES</b>														
Northern Shrike	7	3	4	5	10	5	3	3	7	2	4	9	13	4
<b>CROWS &amp; JAYS</b>														
Blue Jay	180	192	170	217	156	88	178	190	122	87	73	374	164	102
American Crow	505	346	308	555	371	519	367	561	334	463	1098	1241	650	891
Common Raven	3	10	10	4	5	6	2	1	3	8		5	2	2
<b>LARKS</b>														
Horned Lark	3									1	3	25		
<b>CHICKADEES</b>														
Black-capped Chickadee	639	606	712	704	567	516	672	775	806	505	518	448	528	779
<b>NUTHATCHES &amp; CREEPERS</b>														
Red-breasted Nuthatch	21	18	26	32	14	30	19	25	37	7	19	28	13	42
White-breasted Nuthatch	47	43	77	47	45	34	58	35	47	12	57	24	44	43
Nuthatch species		1												
Brown Creeper	6	5	8	10	3	12	16	3	5	4	1	3	5	10
<b>WRENS</b>														
Winter Wren		1						1		1				1
<b>KINGLETS</b>														
Golden-crowned Kinglet	5	6	7	11	5	8	3	9	6	17	4	42	2	34
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				7							1			
<b>THRUSHES &amp; STARLINGS</b>														
American Robin	21	3	2	1		3	1	2	1	5	1	7	13	296
Hermit Thrush				1										
Gray Catbird									1					1
European Starling	1836	2,486	1,976	5,080	4,711	3,343	1,134	2,319	1,704	1,970	3,783	2,408	3,970	4,108
<b>WAXWINGS</b>														

# CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT - COMPARISON 1998 to 2011

#2-4

SPECIES	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Bohemian Waxwing					48								137	
Cedar Waxwing	18	5	66	38		143		2		27	56	68	27	
waxwing sp					50						35		55	
<b>WARBLERS &amp; TOWHEE</b>														
--														
<b>SPARROWS</b>														
American Tree Sparrow	75	60	51	40	56	170	79	204	33	22	98	143	99	115
Chipping Sparrow				1		2								
Song Sparrow				1		1	1	5	3			5		
Lincoln Sparrow									1					
White-throated Sparrow		2	1	1	1		3	2	2					
White Crowned Sparrow										18	1	6		
Swamp Sparrow			1											
Dark-eyed Junco	153	120	70	108	150	104	111	155	158	103	68	55	77	57
Snow Bunting	164	108	1,912	147	63	227	425	684	123	151	3	69	552	200
<b>CARDINALS</b>														
Northern Cardinal	44	67	38	55	38	20	53	36	34	25	23	25	22	15
<b>BLACKBIRDS</b>														
Red-winged Blackbird	1	2				6			2		6			1
Rusty Blackbird	2	1												3
Common Grackle		1			1								1	2
Brown Headed Cowbird						2								
Blackbird species														
<b>FINCHES</b>														
Pine Grosbeak	2	1			124		4	3						
Purple Finch	8			19	1	3	16	16	31					
House Finch	96	51	46	117	42	8	100	85	83					
White-winged Crossbill	20			175							6			
Common Redpoll	1	16		17	220			138	103	3	449		118	81
Hoary Redpoll							29	4	6					
Pine Siskin	63	14		57	4		100	1	2					
American Goldfinch	550	400	409	363	316	271	583	389	251					
Evening Grosbeak									5					
<b>IMPORTS</b>														
House Sparrow	160	134	60	44	61	98	107	95	138	105	73	370	212	186
<b>TOTALS</b>														
Grand Total	<b>10,420</b>	<b>12,833</b>	<b>11,031</b>	<b>12,518</b>	<b>11,763</b>	<b>12,702</b>	<b>11,319</b>	<b>13,906</b>	<b>11,672</b>	<b>10,964</b>	<b>15,108</b>	<b>10,026</b>	<b>15,896</b>	<b>17,603</b>
Total Species	<b>68</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>72</b>