



# Lower Neuse Bird Club

*Editor: Michael Cheves, LowerNeuseBirdClub@gmail.com*

## Club Officers

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### Newsletter

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#### Captain

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## January Bird Walk – New Bern Area Ponds

When: Saturday, January 9, 2021

Meetup: **7:30 AM, Bridge Pointe Hotel Parking Lot**

Bring: Warm clothing, binoculars, scopes

This birding venture always seems to start off the New Year with a brisk weather morning and a hope for everyone to see many birds at the start of a new year of counting. We will be reviewing sightings in the area and may work some sites into the morning that we might not normally visit. Ronnie Hewlette will guide us to these sites. See you at the Bridge Pointe!

- Jan. 9: New Bern Area Waterfowl
- Feb. 6: Lake Mattamuskeet NWR/Lake Phelps/Lake Pungo
- March 6: Fort Macon SP
- April 3: Southern Croatan NF (Patsy's Pond/Pringle Rd/Millis Rd)
- May 1: Goose Creek SP
- Mid May (TBD): Camp Brinson
- June 5: North River Wetlands Preserve

## LNBC Membership Dues

*by Christine Stoughton Root*

The pandemic has had many organized groups somewhat disorganized for the past 1/2-year, and struggling with that club's goals and objectives for the next 1/2-year. For now, let's ignore the lack of LNBC meetings and ask the question a member of any organization must ask themselves when expected benefits are greatly reduced. Why should I join/re-join "X" Association? Your elected officials struggled with this, and learned some groups have reduced dues, while others kept the same renewal level with the defined goal that unused funds would allow increased donations to oft considered 501-3c groups. Increasing donations is the plan by your leadership. It will immeasurably help struggling environmental/bird related activities of those organizations and allow you, the member, to receive the Newsletter and emails of activities in which we can most safely participate.

Dues are \$15 per person. Checks should be made payable to LNBC. Please be sure to notify Christine of any changes to your contact information. Dues should be mailed to:

*Christine Stoughton Root  
651 Quail Rd.  
Merritt, NC 28556*

## Lower Neuse Bird Club

### Trip Report – Pamlico County Winter Birds, Dec. 5

by Les Coble

Thanks to Christine Root, Sheryl McNair and Liz Lathrop for coordinating sites and gaining access for our walk December 5. We enjoyed a beautiful weather morning birding several areas of always-promising Pamlico County. The sun, often from our backs, allowed 16 members of the Lower Neuse Bird Club to enjoy view of many of the 64 species. How many of us saw all 64 species? None of us, you can be sure, but we were each able to see many of the birds and the colors oft available only in bird guides and photographs.

eBird wanted details on the Spotted Sandpiper at the Bayboro WWTP, but the more exciting experience was an aviary-like feel at the trail entrance to the River Dunes water impoundment. Dozens of birds were frenetically flying to and fro. We were centrally located in this unseen dome. Two House Wrens were uncooperative, remaining in dense cover, but scolding us nonetheless, occasionally allowing fleeting views. Rounding out the stops was the Oriental WWTP and the waterfront in Oriental. A Painted Bunting at the Oriental WWTP was not cooperative, to say the least, but we added several open water birds on the waterfront stop, including Common Loon and 2 species of Scoters.



*Right: Male Pine Warbler, courtesy of Mike Creedon. AMAZING!*  
*Left: By permission and with Thanks to Mike Creedon for this excellent photo of a juvenile Eastern Phoebe, of which most Phoebes will be when found overwintering in our area. The lack of an eye ring will separate this specie from any other flycatcher that might grace us with a visit from across the country. Lack of an eye ring alone should help you to not call this bird a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. The varying amount of yellow on these juveniles is always a confusing field mark.*



*Photo courtesy Mike Creedon. This is another fine photo to allow you a chance to grasp field mark clues. Compare the wing patch to that on Goldeneyes and Hooded Mergansers. At 40 MPH it is common for even highly skilled birders to miss enough details to immediately know this is a Bufflehead male. Seem odd to you, given the huge white patch on the head? Mike captured enough of a side view to make the thought of mis-ID unquestionable. But when this bird is fleeing your presence at a different angle, well...*

## Checklist – Pamlico County, Dec. 5, 2020

Compiled by Les Coble

#	Species	#	Species	#	Species
01	Canada Goose	23	Osprey	45	Carolina Wren
02	Tundra Swan	24	Red-shouldered Hawk	46	House Wren
03	American Black Duck	25	Killdeer	47	Golden-crowned Kinglet
04	Wood Duck	26	Spotted Sandpiper	48	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
05	Northern Shoveler	27	Greater Yellowlegs	49	Eastern Bluebird
06	Ring-necked Duck	28	Lesser Yellowlegs	50	American Robin
07	Lesser Scaup	29	Laughing Gull	51	Gray Catbird
08	Muscovy	30	Ring-billed Gull	52	Northern Mockingbird
09	Black Scoter	31	Herring Gull	53	Eastern Towhee
10	Surf Scoter	32	Great Black-backed Gull	54	Chipping Sparrow
11	Bufflehead	33	Belted Kingfisher	55	Pine Warbler
12	Ruddy Duck	34	Northern Flicker	56	Yellow-rumped Warbler
13	Red-throated Loon	35	American Kestrel	57	Swamp Sparrow
14	Common Loon	36	Eastern Phoebe	58	Song Sparrow
15	Pied-billed Grebe	37	Blue-headed Vireo	59	White-throated Sparrow
16	Horned Grebe	38	Blue Jay	60	Northern Cardinal
17	Double-crested Cormorant	39	American Crow	61	Common Grackle
18	Great Blue Heron	40	Fish Crow	62	American Goldfinch
19	White Ibis	41	Tree Swallow	63	Red-winged Blackbird
20	Mourning Dove	42	Carolina Chickadee	64	European Starling
21	Turkey Vulture	43	Tufted Titmouse	65	Downy Woodpecker
22	Northern Harrier	44	Marsh Wren		

## Lower Neuse Bird Club

### Geese Behaving Badly

by David M. Bird

Reprinted from *Bird Watcher's Digest* November/December 2019, with permission.  
See [birdwatchersdigest.com](http://birdwatchersdigest.com)

This past June, I had the distinct pleasure of watching my daughter get married to an Englishman (for the record, I could not have designed a better son-in-law!) not far from London, England. Prior to the wedding, my wife and I spent two weeks driving all over England's famous Lake District and the Scottish Highlands from Islay to Inverness. I was always looking for birds, and my binoculars were never far from my hands. I could not help chuckling that the most common waterfowl species I saw just about everywhere, besides the mallard, was the Canada goose!

Right about now, if I were still living in Montreal, I would be peering outside my living room each early evening to see if the dwindling numbers of Canada geese were coming in to sleep overnight on the lake to avoid the coyotes, foxes, and dogs. Almost like clockwork over the seven years that we inhabited our lakeside rental cottage, they set off for the southern feeding grounds around December 19-20. The availability of waste grain and corn in agricultural fields as affected by snow cover, as well as the freezing over of Lac St. Louis, usually determined their departure date. But now that I am living in the shadow of Victoria on the southern part of Vancouver Island, I see these birds, albeit in smaller flocks, basically year-round.

So, here's a scary thought, depending on your point of view. According to the *State of Canada's Birds 2019 Report*, the first released since 2012 by the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI-Canada), which shows population changes from 1970 to 2016 for 449 Canadian bird species, goose populations are up by a whopping 300 percent. I presume that two species, the Canada goose and the snow goose, make up a large majority of that massive increase. The cause given in the report was the availability of waste grain. However, other than angry farmers trying to protect their winter wheat from the ravenous appetites of the hordes of literally millions of snow geese, just about all bird lovers really enjoy the spectacle of a large flock of them whitening a field. But because Canada geese are steeped in controversy, I will focus on their behavior in this column.

**They're Almost Everywhere.** I seriously doubt that there are many North Americans who cannot readily identify the Canada goose. You do not have to venture far from your home to see a Canada goose. Besides paddling about on most still bodies of water, both salt and fresh, they happily graze on the lush grasses of suburban and downtown city parks, virtually any grass-covered golf course, and subdivisions with large expanses of lawn. Canada geese especially frequent open expanses that have plenty of flight clearance for taking off and landing. But one of the main reasons that Canada geese enjoy our towns and cities so much is the lack of predators and the restrictions on hunting. In fact, some populations have grown to like an urban lifestyle so much that they have basically lost their migratory habit.

Depending on how far north they breed, migratory Canada geese depart from their northern nesting areas in late August, and those wintering farthest south reach there by mid-November and even mid-December.

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Canada Goose,  
Cape Hatteras NS

©Michael Cheves, 2018



## Geese Behaving Badly

*by David M. Bird, continued from Page #4  
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Canada geese are capable of flying over 600 miles in a single day! When they head back north from their most southerly nesting areas, they'll start as early as late January, stopping frequently along the way to build up nutrient reserves and generally moving north behind the retreating snow line. Canada geese travel at speeds of not much more than 28 to 40 miles per hour and at elevations ranging from about 300 to 400 yards. Although they do fly both night and day, most flights take off around dusk.

**Flocking.** Each flock is composed of family groups and individuals. And why that V-shape? According to a 1970 paper using a modeling technique, each bird in a V-formation of 25 or more members can apparently attain extra lift from the eddies of air rising from the wings of the bird immediately in front, which can save enough energy to increase their range by as much as 71 percent. However, I also suggest that the V-shape facilitates flock communication, maintains family integrity, and perhaps even minimizes collisions, somewhat akin to squadrons of airplanes.

But what about the lead bird? What exactly is its role, and how does it benefit from the V-formation? Well, if you watch Canada goose flocks closely, you will occasionally see the lead bird fall back to have another take its place. The birds flying at the tips and at the front rotate themselves in a timely cyclical fashion to spread flight fatigue equally among the flock members. The pecking order of the geese in the formation determines which goose leads at any given time. It is a tiring task and thus, the older, stronger, and more experienced geese lead the flock and decide their direction and when and where to land. As far as we know, there are no arguments, but maybe that is what all the honking is about! Seriously, though, the constant vocalizations presumably serve to coordinate flock and family movements and provide information on the motivational states of the callers so as to indicate intentional movements.

**Diet and Behavior.** Because Canada geese are almost exclusively herbivorous, their diet consists mainly, grasses (including cultivated varieties), sedges, and other monocot-type plants. However, they also will dine on berries, berry leaves, and various agricultural crops including waste corn, alfalfa, sorghum, and winter wheat. Canada geese have powerful jaws and stout, flat bills with serrated edges ideal for stripping seed from standing grasses and removing kernels from corn cobs. Using their long necks, they tip over in the water and reach down for submerged vegetation. They have also been known to dive underwater to avoid a predator.

Canada geese take good care of themselves, engaging in a number of preening, bathing, stretching, and scratching behaviors. They oil and rub their feathers, often rolling their heads on their backs and flanks. Bathing can be quite active, with head-dipping, wing-beating, flailing about, and even somersaulting in the water. Although they engage in playful behavior, family disputes sometimes lead to serious physical encounters, wherein combatants grab each other by the breast or throat with their bills and attempt to land blows with their wing spurs.

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### Geese Behaving Badly

*by David M. Bird, Continued from Page #5*

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And here is a tip: Stay away from these highly territorial birds when they are defending their nest. Their powerful wings are quite capable of breaking your bones.

Canada geese are monogamous and form long-term pair bonds, with some populations having a “divorce rate” of only one to two percent. If their mate dies, though, they will seek a new one. When they arrive on the breeding grounds, they are already paired up.

**Adaptable and Fecund.** These adaptable birds nest in a variety of situations, including in small caves on cliffs and even on the tops of city buildings. They do prefer nest sites with a body of water nearby, especially if it contains small islands. In New Haven, Connecticut, for instance, more than two-thirds of the Canada geese nest on islands. The female selects the nest site, sometimes making several scrapes in the ground and often using an old one. Vegetation such as dry grasses and sedges, lichens and mosses, and even some down and contour feathers are used to line the nest. Anywhere between two to nine (but averaging five) creamy white to pale tan eggs are laid at 35-hour intervals. The eggs hatch after about four weeks of incubation, which is performed only by the female, with the male guarding her nearby. Canada geese produce only one clutch of eggs annually, but they are quite capable of laying a replacement clutch if the first is lost.

The female broods the hatchlings for only about two days at the nest. The yolk sacs, which they retracted into their body just prior to hatching, can sustain them for those two days, but they are soon running about pecking at small objects. Depending on where they are nesting, some broods travel well over a mile to a water body where they can more easily escape terrestrial predators. In some cases, more than one family will coalesce for a while, but after six to eight weeks, the young are on their own for foraging and protection. For the first year though, the youngsters remain with their parents.

A small number of any given population might breed as yearlings, but generally Canada geese do not mate before they are two years old.

The most successful nests are found on islands; sometimes as much as 90 percent of island nests bear at least one gosling. Populations in towns and cities do fairly well, with as many as 75 percent of nests being successful. In both cases, reduced predation rates are the underlying reason for the high success.

**Counting Geese.** How many Canada geese are out there? A U.S. Fish and Wildlife report in 2013 puts the North American breeding population at five million, but some biologists suggest that it could be as high as eight million.

A few Canada geese might live to see their 30<sup>th</sup> birthday, but diseases and body parasites take their toll. Sometimes hundreds or even thousands die in a short period from avian cholera, aspergillosis, or duck plague. Even human influenza viruses have been found in populations of Canada geese, suggesting that they might act as vectors to spread disease.

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## Geese Behaving Badly

*by David M. Bird, continued from Page #6  
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Goslings produced in far northern populations can succumb to exposure, and even full-sized geese can die during migration from insufficient energy reserves. Adult Canada geese have few predators other than bald eagles, but eggs and young in the North are commonly taken by Arctic foxes. Gulls and hawks also prey upon the goslings.

By far the greatest source of mortality is from humans. In 2013, about 3.2 million Canada geese were harvested in the United States and Canada, making it one of the top three hunted waterfowl species. About 25 percent of the Canada geese harvested in Canada are taken by subsistence hunters, such as aboriginal peoples.

Truly the biggest threat to Canada geese these days derives from their desire to share our suburban/urban habitats. To many people, these large birds with their bad behavior simply do not make good neighbors. Defecation in public parks, beaches, golf courses, school yards, and private residential and commercial lawns; contamination of sources of water for drinking and swimming; aggressive behavior toward often unsuspecting people; and congregating near airports to pose safety hazards for aircraft have all contributed to their bad image.

Today, despite the fact that both resident and migratory Canada geese are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, they are considered to be a problem species in the majority of states. Although non-lethal measures have been attempted, such as preventing public feeding, altering habitat to make it less attractive, hazing by trained dogs and drones, and applying taste aversion chemicals to grasses, sometimes the only solution is lethal removal. In fact, the U.S. government has given permission to quite a number of individual states to undertake drastic control measures such as treating eggs (e.g. oiling, pin-pricking, etc.) to prevent hatching, and even mass culling.

Canada geese do have friends among the human ranks, though. Attempts to humanely kill them and give the carcasses to less fortunate folk have been met with strong resistance from animal rights' organizations. However, translocation is not a solution. In one celebrated case on Toronto Island in Canada, the offending geese were captured and released on a beach in New Brunswick, where they quickly developed into yet another problem. As noted earlier, Canada goose flocks have been exported to various other countries in Europe, including the United Kingdom, as well as to New Zealand. They soon outgrew their welcome in all of those places, too. In the latter country in 2011, the Wildlife Act was revised to remove all protection afforded to Canada geese, allowing folks to kill or hunt them at any time of year.

Although most folks (I am one of them!) are enthralled with the biannual migration movements of honking geese overhead, one cannot help but be sympathetic to those who find themselves living a bit too close to them in towns and cities. Thus, trying to find a balance between too many Canada geese will certainly provide a challenge to ornithologists and wildlife managers for decades to come.

Visit David M. Bird's web site at [askprofessorbird.com](http://askprofessorbird.com)

## Lower Neuse Bird Club

### Welcome New Member

Happy New Year and welcome to our newest member, by way of Joanne Powell, **David Talbot**, of Beaufort, NC ([talbotdavid50@gmail.com](mailto:talbotdavid50@gmail.com)). David says he is a novice birder looking forward to learning more.



### New Bern CBC Summary

by Wade Fuller

The New Bern Christmas Bird Count was held on Monday, Dec. 14<sup>th</sup>. The day started with mild temperatures and good birding conditions, but steady rain and gusty winds moved in around 11:30 that made birding difficult. Overall, it was an excellent count. In spite of low numbers and low diversity of water birds, we wound up recording 109 species. This easily topped last year's total of 104 species. We had 14 parties in the field that gave us excellent coverage. As usual, we had some unexpected surprises: Tennessee Warbler at Al Gamache's feeders, and an Ash-throated Flycatcher in the edge of the Trent River marsh found by Brian Bockhahn from his kayak. We found several species that we always hope to find, but never count on: Bobwhite, Loggerhead Shrike, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Black Duck, Greater Scaup, Virginia Rail, Sora, Woodcock, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Common Loon, Red-headed Woodpecker, White-eyed Vireo, Purple Finch, Pine Siskin, Rusty Blackbird, and Orange-crowned Warbler, to name a few. And, we always dip on a few that we routinely find: Wigeon, Horned Grebe, Brown Pelican, King Rail, Snipe, Brown Creeper, Fox Sparrow. Overall though – and in spite of the virus – it was a fun morning of birding. Thanks to all who participated. We can feel good about adding our little part to a huge database of information that helps to define winter ranges and population dynamics of our local birds. Looking forward to our 2021 Christmas count already!

### Fledgling With a Broken Wing

by Michael Cheves

*Lucy Mikey, you got some 'splainin' to do!* Well, at least that's how I feel. I have not been fair to the people who have been very good to me since I joined the LNBC. I have not been fair to myself. I am more than a little trepidatious when it comes to using this space for a personal narrative. But, maybe it's time to join the discussion on how birding can be helpful for anyone who is struggling with mental health. How birding is the one activity I can count on, even when I think I've hit rock bottom with my demons (*this thorn in my side, is from the tree I planted...*). How the break-up hurt like all hell, but she wasn't on my mind *at all* during the back-to-back days I participated in New Bern and Pamlico Christmas counts, somehow forcing myself to get going before sunrise both mornings. Whether it's riding with Les on the Pamlico CBC, or with Wade and Ronnie chasing warblers in Dare County, or an afternoon by myself on my favorite hiking trail, birding is still a healthy coping mechanism for whatever situations life throws at me. I don't think I am alone in that sentiment. 2020 sure ran afoul for plenty of people, plenty of reasons. There's just a few things I need to re-learn this year, and maybe a few things I need to forget. I apologize for being so far off-schedule with this newsletter. Here's to a better 2021, for all of us.



Loggerhead Shrike  
aka "Butcher Bird"

New Bern – Airport Rd. near  
Tradewinds Flight School

©Michael Cheves



A Red-tailed Hawk guards  
its carrion breakfast near  
Merchant's on Perrytown  
Road, on the morning of the  
New Bern Christmas Count.

©Michael Cheves



## Annual Pea Island NWR Trip – Nov. 10-11, 2020

by Ronnie Hewlette, continued from Page #6

Back to Nags Head and check-in at the Comfort Inn South for most of us. Within COVID guidelines, we were able to have a social hour at the end of the day in a large meeting room, with large, well-spaced tables that provided what we needed to enjoy fellowship, while being considerate of others around us.

Next morning, we gathered around 7:00 AM and drove over to Jennette's Pier to find gulls, Northern Gannets, Willets, Sanderlings, and a few Black Scoters. As with the waterfowl numbers of yesterday, the counts were lower than what we've experienced in the past. On the upside, the weather is not nearly as bad as we had anticipated, and we headed out to make a second attempt at finding the Rough-legged Hawk.

One component of an outing like this where we are caravanning with so many vehicles, it's easy to get spread out. As we drove up to the area where we hoped to see the Rough-legged Hawk, some cars were ahead, others stopped and others lagged behind. When the hawk made its appearance and there was a lot of texting, yelling and flagging to get everyone on point to see our targeted "Bird of the Day".

It was swooping, soaring, and kiting on the far side of the field, but was easily identified by the white and dark colors on the underside and tail, even at this distance. As we all watched this bird, some jumped in vehicles and drove around Link Road to get a closer look. Momentarily, we could not find it, then it was re-located and the square, black carpal patches on the underwing at the wrist were clearly seen, as was the white upper-tail and banded tip, and the solid, dark belly-band. This was a "Life Bird" for many of us, and a great sighting, anytime!

Our next stop was at the eBird Hotspot, Lake Landing, on the east side of Lake Mattamuskeet NWR. Parking at the gate, we walked about 1/4-mile along a brushy canal to the first impoundment. Looking east, down a wide canal, we spotted several Wilson's Snipe in flight, at a distance. Moving along this canal, we spotted Vultures, a Harrier, a Bald Eagle, a Red-tailed Hawk, and others. Notably, several of us heard a Virginia Rail, and then in the same spot, a Marsh Wren's rattle. As we tried to coax the Marsh Wren out of its cover with playback, it was seen moving around, but it never came out into view.

It has gotten hot again, but the wind has picked up, and clouds are building as we leave Lake Landing, driving over to the entrance of Mattamuskeet NWR. Stopping at the entrance, a few ducks and Swans are seen at a great distance, so we drove on toward the Refuge Office (Closed). In the canal, just past the road intersection with West Wildlife Drive, an Anhinga was seen on a dead tree that had fallen out into the canal. Several of us saw the birds on the tree and assumed that they were all Cormorants. It was Les Coble and his keen eye that spotted it. Some of us turned around and went back, while others continued on, and they sighted a second Anhinga near the bridge at the head of Wildlife Road. Two Anhingas in one general area – Wow! Sightings of these birds have been few and far between this year; this is great. We spooked the first one by getting too close, and it got up and circled the area, wanting to come back. This gave us good views of it in flight.



## Lower Neuse Bird Club

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### Annual Pea Island NWR Trip – Nov. 10-11, 2020

*by Ronnie Hewlette, continued from Page #7*

At this point, the vehicles go in different directions, heading home. The bird numbers have been less than in past years, but it has been a good two-day trip. “Bird of the Day” goes to the targeted, Rough-legged Hawk, followed by the American Bittern. For some of us, the Anhinga, American White Pelicans, Rusty Blackbird, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, and the Bonaparte’s Gull were special as well. The Bonaparte’s Gull was picked up by Wade Fuller and Al Gamache at the next to last culvert on the Causeway of Lake Mattamuskeet. Interestingly enough, Kevin and I drove down there ahead of Wade and did not find it. Timing can be everything when you are birding!

On Day #1 (Tuesday), we identified a total of 79 species. This included the 2-hour stop at Alligator River NWR and several stops at Pea Island NWR (Oregon Inlet Marina, Old Coast Guard Station at the base of the new bridge, North Pond and South Pond, and our final stop at Bodie Island Lighthouse Pond).

On Day #2, we started out with a walk out to the end of Jennette’s Pier before going back to Alligator River NWR, where we found the Rough-legged Hawk. We wrapped up the day with stops at Lake Mattamuskeet NWR (Lake Landing and Wildlife Drive). The total species count for Day #2 was 74. The trip total for both days combined was 103 species. Compared to last year’s Pea Island trip count of 87 species, this was outstanding, considering the number of special species we observed this year! Great Trip!

## Pea Island & Alligator River NWR Checklist – Nov. 10-11

Compiled by Ronnie Hewlette

#	Species	#	Species	#	Species
1	Canada Goose	36	Lesser Black-backed Gull	70	Eastern Phoebe
2	Tundra Swan	37	Great Black-backed Gull	71	American Crow
3	Northern Shoveler	38	Royal Tern	72	Fish Crow
4	Gadwall	39	Northern Gannet	73	Tree Swallow
5	American Wigeon	40	Double-crested Cormorant	74	Carolina Chickadee
6	Mallard	41	<b>Anhinga</b>	75	Tufted Titmouse
7	American Black Duck	42	<b>American White Pelican</b>	76	Brown-headed Nuthatch
8	Northern Pintail	43	Brown Pelican	77	Red-breasted Nuthatch
9	Black Scoter	44	<b>American Bittern</b>	78	White-breasted Nuthatch
10	Lesser Scaup	45	Great Blue Heron	79	House Wren
11	Bufflehead	46	Great Egret	80	Marsh Wren
12	Hooded Merganser	47	Snowy Egret	81	Carolina Wren
13	Ruddy Duck	48	Little Blue Heron	82	Golden-crowned Kinglet
14	Wild turkey	49	Tricolored Heron	83	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
15	Pied-billed Grebe	50	White Ibis	84	Gray Catbird
16	Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon)	51	Black Vulture	85	Eastern Bluebird
17	Mourning Dove	52	Turkey Vulture	86	American Robin
18	<b>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</b>	53	Osprey	87	Northern Mockingbird
19	Virginia Rail	54	Bald Eagle	88	European Starling
20	American Coot	55	Northern Harrier	89	House Sparrow
21	American Avocet	56	Sharp-shinned Hawk	90	American Goldfinch
22	Dunlin	57	Cooper's Hawk	91	Savannah Sparrow
23	Semipalmated Plover	58	Red-shouldered Hawk	92	Song Sparrow
24	Killdeer	59	Red-tailed Hawk	93	Swamp Sparrow
25	Sanderling	60	<b>Rough-legged Hawk</b>	94	White-throated Sparrow
26	Western Sandpiper	61	Belted Kingfisher	95	Eastern Meadowlark
27	Short-billed Dowitcher	62	Red-bellied Woodpecker	96	Red-winged Blackbird
28	Lesser Yellowlegs	63	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	97	<b>Rusty Blackbird</b>
29	Willet	64	Downy Woodpecker	98	Common Grackle
30	Greater Yellowlegs	65	Northern Flicker (Yellow-shafted)	99	Boat-tailed Grackle
31	Wilson's Snipe	66	Pileated Woodpecker	100	Palm Warbler
32	<b>Bonaparte Gull</b>	67	American Kestrel	101	Black and White Warbler
33	Laughing Gull	68	Merlin	102	Common Yellowthroat
34	Ring-billed Gull	69	Peregrine Falcon	103	Yellow-rumped Warbler
35	Herring Gull				