



THE BELTED KINGFISHER

Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society, Inc.
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Editor — Bob Miller

COMING ACTIVITIES

- Feb. 16-19 The Great Backyard Bird Count. See page 4.
 - Feb. 16 General Meeting. "New York's Grassland Birds" by Michael Morgan. See below.
7:30 PM. Elm Park Methodist Church, 401 Chestnut St. , Oneonta.
 - Feb. 24 Owl Trip with Bob Donnelly. See page 5.
 - Feb. 20 Board Meeting. Home of Gerianne Carrillo.
 - Mar. 16 General Meeting. "Bluebirds" by John Rogers
 - Mar. 20 Board Meeting. Home of Cheryl Boise
 - Mar. 24 Montezuma Bird Trip with Tom Salo.
 - Apr. 1 Waterfowl Trip to Cooperstown Area with John Davis.
 - Apr. 20 General Meeting.
 - May 9 Earth Day Festival at Milford
 - May 18 General Meeting.
 - May 19 Big Day Bird Count
 - Oct. 16 Fall Sanctuary Open House
-

DOAS field trips are open to the public. Participants should meet at the stated time and location — please be prompt We encourage carpooling — please help with expenses if you are sharing a vehicle. Most trips include a moderate amount of easy walking; leaders will note any strenuous hiking. Please expect to provide your own food and drink unless a food stop is indicated. In case of bad weather, check with the leader about cancellation.

February 16, 2007 Program: "New York's Grassland Birds"

The February program of the Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society is entitled "New York's Grassland Birds". Presented by Michael Morgan, Wildlife Ecologist for Audubon New York, this program will overview Audubon New York's grassland bird conservation initiative, touching on what grassland birds are, how to identify many of the species, and how their habitat fits into New York's landscapes. Michael will also highlight what Audubon's research is showing about where grassland birds are concentrated in New York, what habitats they prefer, and what landowners can do to manage habitat for grassland birds.

The program will begin at 7:30PM on February 16th at the Elm Park Methodist Church, 401 Chestnut Street, Oneonta. It is free and open to the public, and refreshments will be served. For more information contact Gerianne Carillo, 286-3855, e-mail gerianne@earthlink.net.

Global Warming, Politics and Birds.

Global warming may be the biggest challenge humans have faced. Solutions will involve lifestyle changes and government action. Every one of us needs to think hard about what we consume, especially fossil fuels. If we won't change our habits, how can we expect those with different values to do the same? We also need to make sure policy makers make wise decisions. Decisions that benefit the environment and people, not multinational corporations. A clear example of bad public policy is how the federal government encourages the production of corn crops and corn based ethanol. Purportedly, these laws support energy independence. In effect, they serve the interests of ADM and Cargill, and American car manufacturers (who are allowed to build more gas guzzlers as long as they are "flex fuel"). The environment, small farmers and the poor suffer. The corn fuel "shell game" provides little energy and no help alleviating the impacts of global warming. It puts more marginal land back in crop production. Fallow land is wildlife habitat. Corn fields are not. Low grain supplies - reserves are at their lowest since the early 1970s because of ethanol production - are increasing food costs.

Wind is a free source of renewable energy. That alone should be enough for us to wholeheartedly support it. Unfortunately, the time frame for getting wind projects "on-line" has resulted in rushed avian impact assessments. This is due, in part, to a soon to expire federal tax credit. We recently surveyed the Jordanville project area for endangered Short-eared Owls which regularly spend the winter just east of the project (see report on page___). DOAS volunteers did work the developer should have done. If wind is going to be accepted as safe, adequate research must be done in advance of project approval.

Golden Eagles are the signature species at our Franklin Mountain Hawkwatch. They are considered at high risk from wind impacts. One of the problems in assessing the risks these birds face is the lack of knowledge about their migration routes. We hope to expand an ongoing regional study of the migration routes of eastern Golden Eagles to include birds from Franklin Mountain. This information would be very helpful for safely siting future wind projects.

Whether drafting legislation or siting energy projects, good information and good faith are essential to doing it right. At this critical time, we will continue to work towards seeing these things done well.

DOAS is the only regional organization whose focus is protecting wildlife and habitat. If you would like to help with our education and advocacy efforts, please contact me or any member of the Board of Directors.

Tom Salo, President

Jordanville Owl Search

DOAS organized searches for the NYS endangered Short-eared Owl in the Jordanville Wind Power Project from mid-December into early January. Northern Harrier - a NYS threatened species - was also targeted. Harriers inhabit grasslands and are often found near Short-eared Owls. The area was divided into territories. Each territory was searched on at least 3 different dates. 24 volunteers participated. While the habitat looks perfect for these species, no Short-eared Owls were found. The number of Northern Harriers spotted was less than expected - when compared to the nearby Fort Plain Christmas Bird Count.

The weather was exceptionally warm during the surveys. There was no real snow cover anywhere in New York through the period. Many winter resident species were late in arriving, including Short-eared Owl. Some of the known regional owl wintering locations had owls as of early January, others did not. Some had owls but in lower numbers than usual.

These surveys were done to provide information we could use to guide our actions on the project. Not finding Short-eared Owls may mean they don't commonly inhabit the area. However, it is possible that other factors are involved such as the lack of snow to our north, or patchy distribution of food. The weather this season supports our assertion that one season of surveys is inadequate to fully assess the impacts of these projects.

Besides 11 Northern Harriers, other species noted by observers included 15 Red-tailed Hawks, 2 Cooper's Hawks, flocks of Canada Geese, Wild Turkeys, Snow Buntings and Horned Larks, a single flock of 200 American Crows, and one each Sharp-shinned Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Golden Eagle, American Kestrel, Great-horned Owl and Snowy Owl.

Thanks go out to the many volunteers who devoted their time to this project. Tom Salo

Annual Hawk Watch Dinner

January 6th was the occasion of the now-annual dinner honoring the team of counters who put in such long and dedicated hours at the Franklin Mountain Hawk Watch from August 15 through December 31st. Only a small group of counters were able to make it this year, plus spouses, friends and several members of the DOAS Board who put on the dinner. But it was the usual affair of camaraderie and good cheer, capped by the presentation of the annual recognition award to Fred Fries for his continued outstanding efforts. An added feature was the presentation of special hats featuring a Golden Eagle emblem to each counter. Tom Salo and Andy Mason reviewed the year's high points and implications, and in post-dinner conversation, it was clear that anticipation for the 2007 season was already high! ... John Davis

Polar bears taking the heat-

Of all the species at risk from global warming, perhaps none is in more peril than polar bears. This animal, which defines the Arctic regions for many people, is inextricably entwined with the now rapidly shrinking ice cap.

The bears use ice pack and ice floes to hunt for seals, their primary food. They are able to swim long distance, but in recent years, polar bears have been found drowned when unable to find floating ice. Also, warmer temperatures have delayed ice cover as much as a month longer than normal in some areas, leaving bears malnourished and underweight. Instances of cannibalism among hungry bears have been reported.

Of the world's 19 populations of polar bears, at least five are considered in decline. The World Conservation Union (IUCN) is predicting a 30 percent reduction in polar bear numbers in the next 45 years. In Alaska, polar bear birth and survival rates are dropping as their hunting opportunities become limited.

Warming temperatures are not the only threat polar bears face. Increasing levels of pollution in the Arctic are disrupting their hormones, and the risk of oil spills from drilling and transportation is always present in Alaska, Canada and other areas.

The drop in polar bear numbers has prompted the US Fish & Wildlife Service to propose listing them as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Such listing would not reverse climate change, but federal regulatory agencies would be required to consider how their decisions affect the habitat and longevity of the polar bear. The listing would also enable state and federal wildlife managers to curb other causes of polar bear decline, such as unsustainable hunting and chemical exposure.

What you can do--Let the Fish & Wildlife Service know that you support their efforts to protect polar bears. They are presently receiving comments on the threatened species listing.

Submit comments to:

Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Marine Mammals Management Office, 1011 E. Tudor Road,
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

or by email to: Polar_Bear_Finding@fws.gov.

Send copies to your federal representatives to encourage their support for this proposal.

Help keep Oneonta's Southside bike and pedestrian friendly--

Over the past few years, the NY State Dep't of Transportation has been planning traffic changes to the commercialized section of Southside Oneonta and the Lettis Highway entering the City of Oneonta. Although the design has not been finalized, it is expected that additional lanes will be added to allow more cars to move through the corridor.

Unfortunately, this is a flawed approach to traffic congestion. Studies have consistently shown that adding more capacity for vehicles just brings even more cars. This "induced traffic" quickly overwhelms the wider roads and recreates the problem. In addition, DOT is now backing off from its promise to include sidewalks and bicycle lanes in the project design.

There are already walkers and bikers who travel to the Southside from the city, and their numbers could be increased with safe, convenient walkways and bikeways.

At the original public hearings on the Southside Corridor project, DOAS submitted comments encouraging improvements for non-vehicular access and improved mass transit as alternatives to bringing in even more cars to an already overcrowded commercial strip.

Development on the Southside has already cost Oneonta a wonderful floodplain forest that was cleared and filled to make way for the Hannaford supermarket and adjacent stores. In addition, the Town of Oneonta has allowed inappropriate construction nearly up to the banks of the Susquehanna River. Bringing in more traffic will only make a bad situation worse.

What you can do--Write the DOT project manager and insist that the agency create a forward-looking and pedestrian and bike-friendly design for the Southside. This is an opportunity for Oneonta to be a model for healthier, safer and cleaner transportation alternatives.

Send comments to:

Mr. Peter Larson, Project Manager, Reg. 9, NYS Dep't. of Transportation, 44 Hawley St., Binghamton, NY 13901

Hawkwatch Wrapup

The 2006 season at the Franklin Mt. Hawkwatch ended with a shutout under overcast skies and southerly winds on New Years Day. However, it was a good year, with 5432 raptors tallied, marking the 5th time the 5000 hawk mark has been reached in the 18 year history of the site. New seasonal records were set for Red-shouldered Hawk at 115 and Merlin at 39. Five species showed significant increases over the most recent 6 year average, while 4 species were down.

Golden Eagles topped 200 for the 4th consecutive season, with 207 GEs a drop off from last year's record of 252. Big GE flights included 31 on Nov. 10 and 33 on Nov. 18. Also noteworthy was a count of 433 Red-tailed Hawks on Oct. 25, followed by another 310 the next day. These birds contributed to the second-highest red-tail count at Franklin Mt. of 2730.

Coverage was again excellent, with 871 hours over 124 days put in by an incredible group of volunteers.

Special thanks go to this year's primary counters: Fred Fries, Steve Hall, Ron Milliken, Fred Reckner and Tom Salo. Thanks also to all the other counters and spotters who spent time on the mountain.

Season Totals

Turkey Vulture--393	Red-tailed Hawk--2730
Osprey--121	Rough-legged Hawk--4
Bald Eagle--127	Golden Eagle--207
Northern Harrier--70	American Kestrel--85
Sharp-shinned Hawk--574	Merlin--39
Cooper's Hawk--115	Peregrine Falcon--14
Northern Goshawk--8	Unidentified Raptor--56
Red-shouldered Hawk--115	Total--5432
Broad-winged Hawk--774	

DOAS 38th Christmas Bird Count

This year we had 11 feeder watchers and 28 field observers in 8 parties covering our 15 mile diameter circle centered near Milford. We saw 51 species and a total of 5846 birds. As usual our chosen day for the count (Dec. 16) was the first Saturday following Dec. 14. It was a warm (37-38°) day with total cloud cover and even still water open except on a few very high elevations. We met a little bit of drizzle, sleet and melting snow flakes now and then. The late fall and the ready availability of food created the delayed departure of some birds.

Late lingerers were; 3 Belted Kingfisher,, 2 Northern Flicker, 7 Eastern Bluebird, 1 American Robin, 11 Cedar Waxwing, 1 Song Sparrow, 2 White-throated Sparrow and 1 Red-winged Blackbird. Also, on the 15th, the day before the count, Doug Kibbe had 1 Eastern Phoebe at his house on Schenevus Creek.

Winter residents from the North were much fewer than usual. We recorded only 2 species: 50 American Tree Sparrows and 1 Pine Siskin.

Recent "Permanent residents" that have moved up from the south were 2 Red-bellied Woodpeckers and 4 Carolina Wrens. Northern Mockingbirds disappeared from our counts several years ago.

The total bird list is on page 7 along with a summary of all 38 years. This count and several hundred others from all across the U.S. and Canada and a number from Pacific Islands, Latin America, and the Caribbean will be published in *American Bird* Bob Miller

The Great Backyard Bird Count

Audubon and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology are sponsoring the Great Backyard Bird Count for its tenth year in '07. Last year participants submitted more than 60,000 checklists and reported 7.5 million birds of 623 different species. Observers simply count the highest number of each species they see during an outing or at a sitting and enter their tally on the Great Backyard Bird Count web site at www.birdsource.org/gbbc at any time during the weekend of February 16-19, '07. Counters may have any degree of experience with birds, may be a newest beginner or an old hand. No registration and no fee.

Each observer simply counts birds for as little as 15 minutes or for as long as they choose, keeping track of the highest number of individuals of each bird species they see together at one time. Participants then report what they see online at the above address where the Cornell computers convert their sightings to maps, lists, and charts that anyone can peruse by continent, region, state, or locality. Within a few minutes of filing their checklists participants see their sightings register on the maps.

To start, one simply goes to www.birdsource.org/gbbc for easy instructions and local checklists. Then you are ready to count on one or more days and send your lists to the website. The GBBC website also offers identification tips and access to photos, sounds, maps, and natural history information on over 500 bird species. Check it out!

... Bob Miller

Foods Fast and Cheap

We Americans have enormous varieties of foods available to us, but choices are fraught with potential problems, both to our health (leading to diabetes, obesity, and heart disease), and our environment (pollution, loss, of biodiversity, and climate change). Sadly, the food marketing system makes money on our bad choices, and has made them the path of least resistance for us.

Our country's food system has gone wrong. Within a generation major changes have occurred in how beef, chickens and hogs are raised, how fish are farmed, how crops are grown, and how most foods are processed and distributed. Food industries want the cheapest and the fastest, and for us as consumers, it is becoming very expensive for our health costs.

If all this effort to make foods cheaper benefited us and our planet, it might be justifiable, but we see mass marketing of inexpensive, fatty, high calorie foods that has fueled an epidemic of diabetes and obesity. There are more frequent incidents of food-borne illnesses across the U.S.A. The indiscriminate use of antibiotics in livestock food is creating new "superbugs" that have no cure when humans come in contact with them. We find steroids in beef, livestock raised like commodities, manure polluting land and water, and food corporations growing ever bigger, forcing out small farmers.

We need to make a strong turn toward better food choices: 1. support local farmers and their markets 2. eat more foods endemic to our area, e.g. grains, nuts, fish, beans and fresh vegetables 3. resurrect native dishes 4. watch for "heirloom seeds" and grow your own foods 5. buy organic, but be sure it is truly organic, as many big corporations are entering the market and trying to weaken the rules 6. avoid "convenience foods" which are too high in salt, sugar and fat 7. watch for excess corn syrup - that cheap sweetener which conditions us to want sweet foods more often 8. avoid bottled water - which is so brilliantly marketed (to make us think that our tap water is impure) and is staggering in its enormous waste of fossil fuels to bottle and transport 9. avoid "altered" foods touted to be more nutritious than the plain variety e.g. flavored and sugared cereals, and flavored and sugared yogurts and milks (dairy desserts!) 10. consider the *source* of foods, which means the number of miles it has been transported (using precious fossil fuels) and its loss of nutrients en route. Remember that agricultural laws in many foreign countries allow use of pesticides banned in USA for health reasons.

We can influence food choices by speaking out for better and healthier foods. We can be a healthier nation. ... Jean T. Miller

Eagle Trip

Twenty-five participants enjoyed a successful outing Jan. 13, as the annual DOAS Bald Eagle trip made a circuit of the East and West Branches of the Delaware River and Cannonsville Reservoir in Delaware Co.

Seventeen Bald Eagles were spotted, including pairs at nest sites in Delancey and Deposit. Nearly all waterways were unfrozen which kept the birds dispersed, so most sightings were single birds. The pair in Deposit put on a show for viewers, with courtship display, vocalizations and even copulation near the nest.

A special treat was discovery of a rare Gyrfalcon in Deposit. This large Arctic raptors appears infrequently in the US in winter. A few Red-tailed Hawks were spotted on the trip, but waterfowl were scarce.

Seventeen eagle watchers enjoyed a well-deserved lunch in Downsville at the end of the day's adventures.

October-January Bird Sightings

As fall ushered in the first days of winter, our local weather didn't reflect the usual cold, ice and snow. It seemed more like the blossoming days of an early spring. Birders throughout our area reported birds that refused to migrate and they bemoaned the fact that they weren't enjoying their typical winter birds.

On 10/19 Gerianne Carillo saw 6 Eastern bluebirds in Milford. Tom Salo sighted a flock of 20 yellow-rumped warblers in W. Burlington and Margaret Mathis reported an American robin scolding in Morris on 10/24. On 10/25 a flock of 29 common mergansers was seen on Summit Lake by Andy Mason and he also saw a red-bellied woodpecker in Jefferson. Tom Salo saw a sharp-shinned hawk and a Northern goshawk in W. Burlington on 10/29. Andy also reported a white-crowned sparrow in Jefferson on 10/30.

The month of November brought the following sightings. On 11/10 Sandra Perry saw a pair of chattering Carolina wrens in Oneonta. On the next day Marge Mathis also saw a Carolina wren in Morris, Andy Mason reported an American tree sparrow in Jefferson and John Davis reported one in Cooperstown, and a bald eagle was also seen in Cooperstown by Charlie Dahan. On 11/12 a ruffed grouse flew through the garage window of Lisa Gorn in Morris. On 11/19 Tom Salo heard a great-horned owl persistently calling in W. Burlington. Trina Bassoff heard a singing Eastern bluebird in Blenheim and at the FMH Andy Mason saw a yellow-bellied sapsucker on 11/15.

On 12/4 Tom Salo reported a golden eagle in W. Burlington. 12/5 was a big day. Eleanor Moriarity saw a belted kingfisher in Davenport and Tom Whitney saw one in Delhi, while Tom Salo also reported an American tree sparrow in W. Burlington. Eleanor also spied a pileated woodpecker in Davenport Center on 12/10. A flock of (15-20) American tree sparrows was seen by Trina Bassoff in Blenheim. The next day, Lisa Fields was shocked to see 4 Eastern bluebirds in Worcester and wondered if they would ever be migrating. On 12/16 Trina also reported a song sparrow in Blenheim. On 12/17 Andy Mason had one lone evening grosbeak at his feeder in Jefferson. John Davis

saw a red-bellied woodpecker in Cooperstown on 12/18. On 12/20 a snow goose was seen by Rod Carter on Lake Otsego and Trina Bassoff reported 2 great blue herons. The next day Andy Mason also saw a great blue heron in Jefferson. Cynthia Lockrow saw a pair of bald eagles around Utsayantha Lake. 12/19 brought several sightings. Trina Bassoff saw a pair of golden-crowned kinglets in Blenheim, T. & J. Salo reported an American robin and an American kestrel in Richfield Springs and Tom & Sue Whitney saw a Northern shrike in Delhi.

January brought a few more bird sightings. On 1/3 Andy Mason saw a rough-legged hawk in Jefferson. Kay Crane reported an American tree sparrow in Walton on 1/9.

Please send sightings to Dianne Benko at (607) 829-5218, at 6815 Co. Hwy. 16, Delhi, NY 13753, or at caged@wpe.com by 2/18/07 for the March issue of *The Belted Kingfisher*.

Waterfowl Count

The NY State Ornithological Assoc.'s annual waterfowl count was held in mid-January with a target date of Jan. 14. DOAS covered the following areas: Otsego Lake and tributaries and surrounding ponds; Canadarago Lake; Goodyear Lake; Susquehanna River, Cooperstown to Unadilla, East Sidney Lake and Ouleout Creek to Unadilla; Unadilla River, Leonardsville to Sidney; Buckhorn Lake and lower Martin Brook; Trout Creek, E. Masonville Pond; W. Branch Delaware River, Delhi to Deposit, including Cannonsville Res. Surrounding fields are also included.

This winter's open waters had waterfowl dispersed, but numbers of most species were good:

Party hours--64.5	Ring-necked Duck--2
Common Loon3	Scaup, sp.9
Pied-billed Grebe--1	Common Goldeneye--11
Mute Swan--1	Hooded Merganser--41
Canada Goose--5306	Common Merganser--506
Snow Goose--1	Am. Coot--3
Mallard--117	Total--6107
Am. Black Duck--107	

Other species of interest included Great Blue Herons, Red-tailed Hawks, Am. Kestrels, Bald Eagles, Ring-billed Gulls, Belted Kingfishers and Wild Turkeys.

Thanks to participants Matt Albright, Cindy Cobbe, Kay Crane, Charlie Dahan, Larry Dake, John Davis, Bob Donnelly, Lisa Gorn, Joe Homberger, Pam Lea, Randy Lynch, Andy Mason, Marge Mathis, Bob & Jean Miller, Eleanor Moriarty, Katie Ray, Tom & Jo Ann Salo.

... Andy Mason

February Owl Field Trip

On Saturday, Feb. 24, a DOAS will search for owls in Northern Otsego and southern Herkimer Counties. We will look for Short-eared Owls in late afternoon, then other owls as it gets dark. We depart at 3:00 from the Cooperative Extension parking lot on Lake Rd. at the edge of Cooperstown. Bring very warm clothing. walking will be a minimal, but it can be cold standing outside in Feb. For more info contact Bob Donnelly at rsdonn@yahoo.com or at 607-286-7530.

Marine Corps, Environmental Stewards

Camp Pendelton — the largest Marine corps base in the world — covers 1195 square miles of coastal plain, coastal valley and mountain, and it remains 85% undeveloped. It is a superb buffer against coastal sprawl in California and also a superb magnet for wildlife.

Marine corps General Michael Lehnert is an environmentalist as well as the man in charge of all marine installations west of the Mississippi. He has found ways to prepare men for battle AND be a good steward to the land. He believes in preserving the land with solar powered water purification and vernal pool restoration projects. He knows his native flora and fauna, and has his marines restoring habitat to preserve endangered species and protect habitat. He makes sure the pristine habitats are well managed while they are used in the training of 40,000 service members yearly. He protects Bell's Vireo, the little Kangaroo Rat, nesting Least Terns, southwest Willow flycatcher, and traps Cowbirds. He has helped preserve this treasure of wild land for future generations, yet has used it wisely in training our Marines. *Sierra, Nov.Dec 06*

... Jean T. Miller

Congressmen Speak Their Minds

Senator Ted Stevens (R.— AK) who had control of Federal moneys for transportation, claimed that the dollars would continue to flow to more bridges and highways to nowhere. "We have more nowhere in Alaska than any other state, and we need access to every bit of it."

Representative Joe Barton (R.— TX) former chair of the committee on Energy and commerce, when talking about coal fired plants being ordered to clean up mercury emissions said, "Don't hold your breath waiting". And when told that eating mercury tainted fish could diminish intelligence, scoffed, "Voters are plenty smart. They keep electing me, don't they?"

Senator James Inhofe (R.— OK) swore that as long as he was in charge of the committee on Environment and Public Works, "We are not going to worry about protecting children from pesticide residues in their foods". "Now that tom De Lay is gone, it's up to Oklahoma to stand tall for DDT."

Carl Pope, Executive Director of Sierra Club

... Jean T. Miller



Honored Hawk Watchers (see page 2)

DOAS CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT SUMMARY

38 years 1969-2006

-J. Robert Miller

[101 species in 38 years]

	2006	# years	high # of birds (yr.)				
Common Loon		2	1 (73,79)	Blue Jay	303	38	500 (72)
Double-crested Corm. 1			1 (06)	American Crow	586	38	833 (01)
Tundra Swan		1	1 (99)	Common Raven	6	3	6 (06)
Great Blue Heron		18	4 (91)	Black-capped Chickadee	682	38	692 (95)
Canada Goose	646	19	1201 (00)	Boreal Chickadee		1	3 (75)
Green-winged Teal		1	1 (82)	Tufted Titmouse	60	30	86 (05)
American Black Duck	8	23	44 (95)	Red-breasted Nuthatch	10	38	40 (93)
Mallard	117	28	142 (93)	White-breasted Nuthatch	84	38	87 (05)
Canvasback		2	13 (01)	Brown Creeper	3	31	9 (99)
Ring-necked Duck		1	12 (99)	Carolina Wren	4	12	4 (06)
Bufflehead		2	3 (88)	Golden-crowned Kinglet 1		23	20 (82)
Common Merganser	81	17	81 (06)	Ruby-crowned Kinglet		2	4 (99)
Hooded Merganser	7	3	7 (06)	Eastern Bluebird	7	3	7 (06)
Osprey		2	1 (93,00)	Swainson's Thrush		1	1 (71)
Golden Eagle		3	2 (04)	Wood Thrush		1	1 (71)
Bald Eagle	1	3	1 (90,00,06)	Varied Thrush		2	1 (71,83)
Northern Harrier		6	1(73,80,83,94,98,00)	American Robin	1	14	5 (72,75,79)
Sharp-shinned Hawk		14	2 (81,90,98,05)	Gray Catbird		1	1 (72)
Cooper's Hawk	1	13	2(89,90,92,94,95,98,99)	Northern Mockingbird		8	2 (81)
Northern Goshawk	1	11	2 (87)	Cedar Waxwing	11	21	11 (04,06)
Red-shouldered Hawk		4	1 (74,99,03,04)	Northern Shrike	1	18	5 (95)
Red-tailed Hawk	25	38	30 (98)	European Starling	1381	37	2741 (00)
Rough-legged Hawk		30	10 (74)	Yellow-rumped Warbler		1	1 (75)
American Kestrel	1	29	10 (73)	Northern Cardinal	28	37	76 (76)
Merlin		1	1 (00)	Rose-breasted Grosbeak		1	6 (79)
Ring-necked Pheasant		17	3 (71,84,86,00)	Eastern Towhee		3	2 (80)
Ruffed Grouse	4	29	24 (82)	American Tree Sparrow	50	38	269 (71)
Wild Turkey	30	26	1225 (95)	Chipping Sparrow		1	8 (83)
Northern Bobwhite		2	5 (75)	Field Sparrow		1	2 (77)
Killdeer		2	1 (79,85)	Savannah Sparrow		1	1 (71)
Ring-billed Gull	25	16	206 (01)	Fox Sparrow		1	1 (97)
Herring Gull		3	9 (92)	Song Sparrow	1	27	41 (75)
Rock Pigeon	684	31	1517 (98)	Swamp Sparrow		1	6 (75)
Mourning Dove	290	36	409 (98)	White-throated Sparrow	2	22	39 (72)
Common Barn-Owl		1	1 (71)	White-crowned Sparrow		6	3 (69)
Eastern Screech-Owl	3	7	6 (03)	Dark-eyed Junco	195	38	1051(71)
Great Horned Owl	3	26	5 (04)	Snow Bunting		15	500 (76)
Barred Owl	2	6	2 (02,06)	Red-winged Blackbird	1	11	9 (70)
N. Saw-whet Owl		1	1 (04)	Rusty Blackbird		1	2 (74)
Belted Kingfisher	3	23	5 (99)	Common Grackle		9	65 (71)
Red-headed Woodpecker		3	1 (80,82,99)	Brown-headed Cowbird		20	200 (84)
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	4	3 (05)	Bullock's Oriole		1	1 (70)
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		5	3 (93,97}	Pine Grosbeak		13	80 (72)
Downy Woodpecker	67	38	80 (89)	Purple Finch	7	30	102 (82)
Hairy Woodpecker	25	38	59 (71)	House Finch	92	31	452 (86)
Northern Flicker	2	9	2 (69,00,03,05,06)	Red Crossbill		4	20 (86)
Pileated Woodpecker	4	22	6 (05)	White-winged Crossbill		2	3 (85)
Horned Lark		4	25 (72)	Common Redpoll		22	101 (99)
				Pine Siskin	1	21	83 (05)
				American Goldfinch	93	38	375 (00)
				Evening Grosbeak		30	696 (86)
				House Sparrow	193	38	947 (74)

Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society
PO Box 544
Oneonta, NY 13820-0544
www.doas.us

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