

THE BELTED KINGFISHER

Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society, Inc.

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Volume 41, No. 2 Feb. 2009

Editor — Bob Miller

COMING ACTIVITIES

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- Feb. 20 DOAS General Meeting. *Marriage, Infidelity and Divorce in Monkeys: The Soap Opera Lives of South American Titi Monkeys* presented by Kim Dingress, director of DANTA, Association of Conservation of the Tropics. See page 5.
 - Feb. 21 Short-eared Owl Field Trip. Bob Donnelly. Meet at Cooperstown Coop. Extension at 3:00 PM. Contact Bob at 607-264-8156.
 - Mar.20 DOAS General Meeting. Lauren Hierl who is Alaska Policy Associate of the National Audubon Society presents *Alaska Road Show*.
 - Mar. 29 Montezuma NWR. Field trip with Eleanor Moriarty
 - Apr. 5 Waterfowl trip around Cooperstown. John Davis
 - Apr. 17 DOAS General Meeting. *Birds of New York State*. Warren Green's bird and nature photography will once again display his incredible photos of our birds.
 - May 15 DOAS General Meeting. *White Nose Syndrome: Bats—What it is and Why it is Important to You*. Presented by Emily Davis, an experienced team member of the DEC, studying and collecting data on the crisis in the bat colonies.
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Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society Environmental Education Grants

Every school year, during the spring semester, Environmental Education Grants are made available to classroom teachers in the DOAS area (Delaware, Otsego, eastern Chenango, and western Schoharie Counties). These grants enable teachers to add new environmental education activities to the curriculum. The grants are competitive, with a maximum award amount of \$250. Application information is available on the Education Committee page of the DOAS web site, [HYPERLINK "http://www.doas.us" www.doas.us](http://www.doas.us). The deadline for grant submission is February 16, 2009. For more information, see the DOAS web site or contact Barbara Marsala at [HYPERLINK "mailto:barbaramars@stny.rr.com" barbaramars@stny.rr.com](mailto:barbaramars@stny.rr.com)

Franklin Mt. Hawkwatch — 2008 Season Totals

Hours	712	Broad-winged	H.7414
Turkey Vulture	381	Red-tailed Hawk	1393
Osprey	116	Rough-legged H.	12
Bald Eagle	140	Golden Eagle	160
N. Harrier	56	Am. Kestrel	79
Sharp-shinned H.	503	Merlin	17
Cooper's Hawk	104	Peregrine Falcon	15
N. Goshawk	25	Unidentified Raptor	43
Red-shouldered H.	21	TOTAL	4479

President's Message

Eagle Research: Our attempts to secure grant money for Golden Eagle research have so far been unsuccessful. There are a lot of areas we want to survey in New York and will need to hire field workers to get it all done. We plan to apply for at least one grant again this year. We are hoping that feedback from National Audubon will make us be more competitive.

We are not waiting until we have enough funding to do the whole project. We plan to start counting at 3 sites this spring from March 8 to 14 near Hancock, using volunteers. These dates are the peak of the spring migration. We have budgeted some of our dedicated research funds to cover the travel expenses for the week's counters. We are actively recruiting help for this project. One volunteer who is skilled at raptor identification is needed at each site. The data will be recorded using the Hawk Migration Association of North America forms. We will set up a hawkcount.org accounts for each site so the data will be readily available.

For those interested in Golden Eagle research, you may want to mark your calendars for October 16, 2009. Trish Miller - one of the lead researchers on the Golden Eagle telemetry study being done in PA - will be speaking at the annual DOAS Charter Dinner. Trish is an employee of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. She is working on a PhD at Penn State with this project as the basis for her studies.

Birds Shifting North: Those of you who read osbirds know I've had a Pine Warbler feeding here all winter. As of this writing he has survived cold in excess of -20F. Why is this bird spending its winter high up on the Appalachian Plateau? A number of species have expanded their ranges north in recent years. Tufted Titmice, Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Northern Cardinals, and both vultures immediately come to mind. I haven't given much thought to Pine Warblers until now. They are becoming more common in New York in the winter. According to Bull's Birds of New York State, as of 1974 there were only 5 documented upstate occurrences in winter. Now the birds are recorded regularly downstate and "somewhat less regularly in widely scattered areas of central and northern NY." Are these birds changing distribution because of a warming climate? Is there something we are doing to help them survive better in these colder areas? Feeding stations are one possibility.

For sure, this little bird's winter spent at over 1600' is a Darwinian test. He may pass on those hardy genes to his offspring. However, if he isn't able to tough it out, he will be removed from the gene pool.

Osbirds is the the local bird e-mail list - <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/osbirds>. ... Tom Salo

Feral Swine a Threat

The DEC Wildlife manager reports that feral swine, or wild pigs, are being seen in parts of Cortland , Onondaga , Cayuga, and Tomkins counties. These are remarkably destructive and prolific invasive non-native species and it seems best to prevent their further establishment and dispersal in Central NY while it is still possible. Their tracks resemble deer tracks but show individual toes shaped more like an oval whereas the deer is teardrop shaped.. And the straddle width of the trail is wider than a deer would make.

DEC is asking that reports of sightings be sent to makautz@gw.dec.state.ny.us or 607-753-3095 ext 249. DEC is working with USDA to attempt to trap them in groups, in corral traps, and remove them from the landscape. ... Jean Miller from Marie Kautz, DEC Wildlife Manager for Region 7



350 ppm !!!

You will be seeing this number frequently in the future! It is the most important number on the planet—the red line that defines reality as far as climate and our earth are concerned.

"If humanity wishes to preserve a planet similar to that on which civilization developed and to which life on Earth is adapted, then CO2 in the atmosphere will need to be reduced from its current 385 ppm (parts per million) to at most 350 ppm", says James Hansen, NASA scientist, who is now working for Obama.

Climate, energy, food, and the economy are now hopelessly intertwined, and we face the rapid disintegration of the planet's climate system which threatens to challenge the very foundations of our civilization unless we can reduce our atmospheric carbon dioxide to 350 ppm worldwide.

Read BillMcKibben's-*The Obama Challenge: Responding to the Melting Arctic - the Call from the Repo Man.*

... Jean Miller

Conservation and Legislation

by Andy Mason

A sea change in Washington—With the inauguration of President Barack Obama, and installation of a new Congress, the word 'change' is on everyone's lips. This certainly applies to hopeful environmentalists, as 8 years of a pro-business, anti-conservation administration leaves town.

The future certainly is rosier for any number of environmental initiatives. President Obama has spoken of turning the nation to alternative energy as a means of reducing greenhouse emissions. He has put in place appointees who appear to recognize and respect the importance of preserving our natural resources and protecting wildlife.

This optimism has to be tempered by the limitations of our economic crisis, however. Other than increased incentives for alternative energy, it is unlikely that the president and Congress will commit significant monies to the environment.

However, President Obama does plan to enact a major economic stimulus package that will include large public works projects. This opens the possibility of worthy restoration and improvement efforts as part of the package.

Seventeen national environmental groups, including National Audubon, have created a list of more than 80 projects and proposals designed to help create good jobs, grow the American economy, and safeguard public health, safety and the environment at the same time.

Among these projects are:

Everglades Restoration—The long-awaited effort to restore and protect the magnificent Florida Everglades is far behind schedule. This critical habitat for thousands of birds and other wildlife has been drained, filled and polluted for years. A science-based plan to restore the Everglades natural water flow is supported at all levels of government, but funding has been lacking.

The Everglades project will provide an immediate and substantial boost to the economy by creating thousands of jobs in such industries as engineering, construction, nurseries, and material supplies.

Mississippi River Delta/Coastal Louisiana Restoration—Another important wetland restoration is found in coastal Louisiana, where years of channelizing, subsidence, and other environmental degradation has diminished the ecological values and storm protection capacity of the Mississippi Delta and associated areas.

Bringing back the delta is a vital task. A comprehensive strategy must include restoration of barrier islands and coastal wetlands. This would put the Mississippi River delta back on a path to sustaining itself naturally. Coastal Louisiana is the shipping gateway to 20% of the nation's waterborne commerce. The coast sustains enormously valuable fisheries and the communities that depend on those resources as livelihood.

Funding of Louisiana coastal restoration at will provide rapid economic stimulation, including creation of from 30,000 to 50,000 jobs.

Restoration of Long Island Sound—Closer to home, Long Island Sound is suffering from high nitrogen discharges from sewage treatment plants and non-point sources. The EPA and the states of NY and Connecticut have agreed to significant reductions in nitrogen levels by 2014. To meet this goal, billions in federal funding are needed for wastewater infrastructure upgrades to fix some of the nation's oldest water systems.

Long Island Sound is a major ecosystem providing critical habitat for a large array of birds, fish and other wildlife, and contributing over \$6 billion to the regional economy annually. More than 28 million people (10% of the US population) live within 50 miles of its shores.

What you can do—Contact President Obama and your federal representatives and urge them to include environmental restoration projects in any economic stimulus project. These are a win-win by improving our lands and waters while creating jobs and improving the economic climate.

The full list of proposed restoration projects can be found at http://ga3.org/soe/green_stimulus.html.

Addresses

President Barack Obama
The White House
Washington, DC 20500
www.whitehouse.gov/contact
(202) 456-1111

Tompkins)
Rep. Maurice Hinchey
US House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-6335
fax: (202) 226-0774
www.house.gov/hinchey

US Congress

20th Congressional District
(Otsego Co. towns of Cherry Valley, Roseboom, Decatur, Worcester, Maryland, Westford, Milford, and Middlefield, Delaware Co., except towns of Deposit, Hancock and Tompkins.)
Rep. Kirsten Gillibrand
US House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-5614
www.gillibrand.house.gov

24th Congressional District
(Otsego Co. towns of Springfield, Otsego, Hartwick, Laurens, Oneonta (including City of Oneonta) and west. All of Chenango Co.)
Rep. Michael Arcuri
US House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-3665
fax: (202) 225-1891
www.arcuri.house.gov

US Senate

21st Congressional District (All of Schoharie Co.)
Rep. Michael McNulty
US House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-5076
fax: (202) 225-5077
www.house.gov/mcnulty

US Sens. Hillary Clinton/ Charles Schumer
US Senate
Washington, DC 20510
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www.Clinton.senate.gov
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Schumer—
senator@schumer.senate.gov
(202) 224-6542

22nd Congressional District
(Delaware Co. Towns of Deposit, Hancock and

Hawkwatch News

TWENTY YEARS AND COUNTING!

The Franklin Mountain Hawkwatch reached a milestone this season, completing two decades of monitoring raptors on the Delaware-Otsego Audubon Soc. Sanctuary. Counting began on a limited basis in 1989; only 11 days were counted that season, but resulted in a respectable total of 815 hawks. This was enough to encourage us to continue the next year, and the project grew steadily from there. 2001 marked the start of full-time counting, with dedicated volunteers covering essentially every day through the season. This has continued, providing a large body of data on raptor migration in the upper Susquehanna River valley.

It would be good to say that the 20th season was a great one, but that was not to be. 2008 would have to be considered a down year by any measure. The total tally of 4479 hawks was 14% below the 8 year full time average, and 12 of the 15 regularly sighted species were also down. Only Turkey Vulture, Bald Eagle, and Broad-winged Hawk were in the positive column. Particularly notable were drops from average of 22% for Osprey, 29% for Northern Harrier, 67% for Red-shouldered Hawk, 36% for Red-tailed Hawk, and 42% for Merlin. Harriers and Red-shoulders have been in long-term decline and are Special Concern species in New York State. Red-tailed Hawk is Franklin Mt.'s bread and butter but this season's count of 1393 was the lowest since 2000. An average Red-tail year would have added 800 birds and brought the total count up to average also. Merlins have been on a steady increase for several years, and were perhaps due for an off year.

2008 looks even worse next to 2007, which was near or above average for most species, and marked only the second time the total count had topped 6000 hawks. The season was not without its high points though. Although Golden Eagles were down along with other species, 41 of them passed by on Nov. 1, along with 180 Red-tails. This excellent flight was tallied by Steve Hall, Fred Fries, Ralph ... and Tom Salo. The 41 Golden represented the 4th largest daily count for this species at Franklin Mt.

Sept. 16 brought 593 Broad-winged Hawks within view of the lookout, a fine count for our site. Other good counts included 50 Sharp-shinned Hawks on Oct. 4, and 11 Bald Eagles on Nov. 21.

The off season was not due to a lack of effort however. Our great crew of counters and spotters again performed yeoman's service: Larry Dake, Fred Fries, Andy Mason, Ron Milliken, Fred Reckner and Tom Salo were regular counters. Steve Hall covered three days most weeks and deserves special recognition or his dedication and skills. Richard Hendrick, Ralph Niederlander, Marilyn Leahy, Andrea Lodovice, Randy Lynch and Leslie Preston put in long hours as excellent spotters.

Complete seasonal totals can be found elsewhere in this newsletter. All the Franklin Mountain Hawkwatch statistics are available at www.hawkcount.orgAndy

December-January Bird Sightings

Winter is here and so are the birds! On 12/9 Becky Gretton saw a golden eagle in Springfield Center. Sandra Bright reported 80-100 pine siskins in Oneonta and Marge Mathis had 45 American goldfinches on 12/12. A pine warbler has been seen regularly by Tom Salo in W. Burlington since 12/14. Eleanor Moriarty saw 5 Eastern bluebirds in Davenport on 12/18. On 12/19 Jo Ann Salo heard dueting great horned owls in W. Burlington. The next day Dorian Huneke saw a Cooper's hawk scoping out her feeder and a belted kingfisher in Treadwell and Jeffrey Murray saw 21 cedar waxwings in Fly Creek. On 12/26 Dave Kiehm reported a Northern shrike attacking a black-capped chickadee in Cooperstown.

On 1/1 Bob Donnelly saw 8 redheads in Cooperstown. Gerianne Carillo reported a rough-legged hawk in Cobleskill on 1/4. On the next day Elliott Adams saw a golden eagle in Sharon and Dave Kiehm saw 3 common redpolls in Cooperstown. Becky Gretton spotted a white-winged crossbill in Springfield on 1/10. On 1/11 Dorian Huneke reported seeing a red-tailed hawk in Bloomville. Tom Salo also had white-winged crossbills in Burlington on 1/13. Jennifer Carr saw a bald eagle on the Susquehanna River on 1/16. Gerianne Carillo had a Northern shrike in Milford and Tom Salo had his FOS common redpoll in W. Burlington on 1/18. On 1/19 Andy Mason saw 8 Eastern bluebirds traveling with a flock of American goldfinches in Cobleskill.

If you have bird sightings to report, please contact me, Dianne Benko atdbenko@frontiernet.net, at 6815 Co. Hwy 16, Delhi, NY 13753, or at 607 829-5218 by 2/15/09 for the next issue of The Belted Kingfisher.

Waterfowl Count Results

DOAS surveyed local lakes and rivers as part of the NY State Ornithological Assoc.'s annual waterfowl count. Areas covered include: W. Branch Delaware R. Hobart to Deposit; Cannonsville Res.; Otsego Lake and tributaries and surrounding ponds; Susquehanna R., Portlandville to Sidney, including Goodyear Lake; Ouleout Cr. including East Sidney Lake; Unadilla River and tributaries, W. Edmeston to Sidney; lower Martin Brook, Buckhorn Lake.

Totals
Mute Swan--1 Ring-necked Duck--8 Canada Goose390 Common Goldeneye--8 Mallard--213 Hooded Merganser--9 Am. Black Duck--189 Common Merganser--66 Northern Pintail--3 American Coot--26 Redhead--13 **Total--926**

Thanks to participants Matt Albright, Cynthia Cobbe, Kay Crane, Larry Dake, John Davis, Bob Donnelly, Lisa Gorn, Kathleen Griswold, Kathy Mario, Andy Mason, Eleanor Moriarty, Bob & Jean Miller, Katie Ray, Tom Salo, Cynthia Waterman. ... Andy Mason

Audubon To Present Program On

Marriage, Infidelity and Divorce in Monkeys: The Soap Opera Lives of South American Titi Monkeys will be the topic of the next general meeting of the Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society, Friday February 20, 2009 at 7:30pm in the Elm Park Methodist Church, Chestnut Street, Oneonta. The presenter is Kim Dingess, a biological anthropologist, and Co-director of DANTA, Association of Conservation of the Tropics. The meeting is free and open to the public. Refreshments will be served. For further information, please contact;

... Eleanor Moriarty, program chair; e-mail; eleanor@dmcom.net or home phone; 607-278-5896

Meet The Board - Eleanor Moriarty

Over the past two years, as program chair and board member of DOAS, I have been fortunate for so many opportunities to indulge in my passion of looking at and learning about birds. The move to the Catskill area in upstate New York after living for over thirty years in Manhattan brought me back to my childhood experiences.

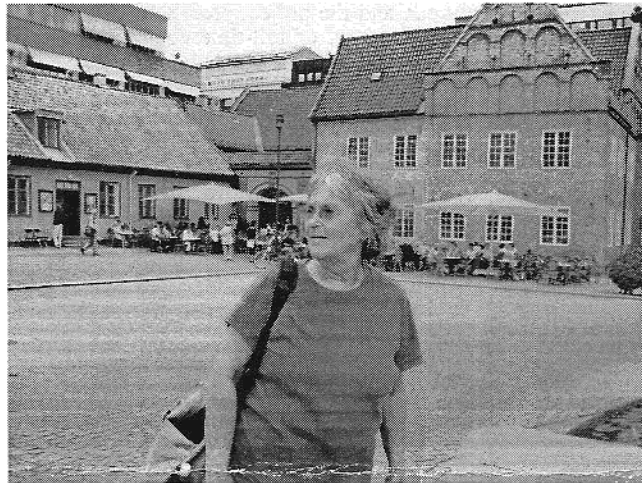
I grew up in New England in the area known as the Berkshires. The availability of hills, woods, rivers, and views to access for exploration and relaxation. When I graduated college and moved to Manhattan, my time was engaged with family and career, so my focus for family time was directed into getting outdoors and nature in and out of the city.

We spent weekends in Central Park and the Museum of Natural History when we stayed in the city. During the summers, we camped in the Catskills and in the winter we visited grandparents in the Virgin Islands, snorkeling and swimming. Play for my children involved a lot of free exploration and the outdoors was filled with hours of excitement and fun.

In my professional life as a social worker, a number of jobs placed me within psychiatric facilities. The philosophy at that time as part of a therapeutic approach was to make sure that patients had access on a regular basis to outdoor activities allowing free and relaxing recreational time. I can attest to the difference it made with the sense of calmness that came over the population. When I moved upstate New York in 1995, my job as a school social worker brought me into a number of schools and programs. It struck me the lack of outdoor activities in the form of unstructured play or outdoor exploration for learning was almost non-

existent. This was very different from my experience in elementary and secondary school.

Hopefully, I will continue to be able to put energy into working towards connecting more children with nature and find that ultimate life list bird. I am always open to members suggestions and knowledge as to potential presentation that might interest our community and participants.



"Great Backyard Bird Count" Coming Up - This Year Add Your Photos!

This February 13-16 the twelfth annual Great Backyard Bird Count (GBBC), sponsored by National Audubon and the Cornell Ornithology Lab, will again give us a chance to discover our neighborhood birds. As participating "citizen scientists", beginners to experts of all ages will be adding to the national avian data base. Participants can take part from home or anywhere else (not just from a feeder area), keeping a separate list for each day and location. Observers simply count the highest number of each species they see at any one time on one or more of the designated 4 count days and then enter each day's tally separately on the GBBC web site www.birdsource.org/gbbc. You can view your and others' results and see lists and maps online, continually updated throughout the count.

New this year, we encourage the DOAS community to submit your best digital photos taken of birds from your own GBBC. The rules are those of the general GBBC photo contest and include photos taken only during the GBBC. Please provide your name, the photo location, the date it was taken and your choice of one of 6 categories for each photo: "overall", "bird in its habitat", "behavior", "group shot (2 or more birds)", "composition" and "people enjoying birds". Submit as many photos as you wish to the DOAS webmaster at webmstr@doas.us. For this year, DOAS is not planning an actual photo contest, but depending on your interest, we're already thinking about doing so next year!

For more information about the GBBC or submitting your photos, contact John Davis at 607-547-9688 or davi7js4@hughes.net

LEAVE NO CHILD INSIDE

It is widely recognized that for the last two decades children have a connect to the couch, video games, the internet and a serious disconnect to nature. Free play within wood, fields and parks is often frowned upon as part of a regular routine in the life of a child.

A comment I read recently from a fourth grader, "I like to play indoors better cause that's where all the electrical outlets are," left me

with the feeling that this child has already begun to lose the ability to experience the world directly.

Parents continue to focus on driving their child from one scheduled event to another, such as sports, dance, martial arts, while juggling the pressures from the competition with homework, computers, DVD and MP3 players along with safety concerns for the physical and

emotional well-being of the child. We also face the loss of habitat for our children to explore and play in. Poorly designed neighborhoods, along with our playgrounds that are often on blacktop, gravel, and wooden constructed pieces to climb or crawl upon does little to encourage exploratory and imaginative play.

Journalist and child advocate, Richard Louv's groundbreaking book, "Last Child in the Woods," published in 2005, linked the wired generation with the rise in childhood obesity, attention disorders, and depression. He named the disconnect between children and nature as the Nature-Deficit Disorder. On April 24, 2006 presenting at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. he began the nationwide campaign and movement of Leave No Child Inside. A grassroots movement soon formed, Children & Nature Network and by January 2008, 40 or more independent state and regional, community based, multi-sector initiatives were formed, supported by the business community, political and religious leaders, liberals and conservatives.

This nonprofit, Children & nature Network has generated interest and leadership in all the sectors. A number of conferences have been

held and drew interest from around the country in the professions of educators, health care providers, recreation companies, residential

developers, urban planners, conservation agencies and academics. The outcome from the conferences is two bills on the national level, each one called Leave No Child Inside Act, designed to bring environmental education back

to the classroom and push for outside classrooms.

Conservation groups are moving quickly to take a leadership role in this campaign. National Audubon is pushing forth the creation of a family focused nature center in every congressional district in the nation, Wildlife Federation has "Green Hour," encouraging every parent to have their children spend one hour a day in nature. Our own Chapter, through two of our board members, Barbara Marsala, educational committee chair, brought educational awareness into the classroom and opportunities at our Sanctuary during the summer camp. Andy Mason, conservation committee chair has started the Young Birder's Club for our chapter. Sandy Bright, activist and DOAS member has held young birder's walks and of course through any of the field trips, young people are encouraged to attend, and their feedback is greatly appreciated.

At stake is the health of our children and consequently the health of our planet. We all recognize the graying of our own Audubon Chapter as well as the conservation organizations in general. Who will care about our endangered species in the future?

National and international studies has shown that environmental activism and awareness in adulthood was based on childhood experiences within pristine natural habitats, accessible for discovery and unstructured play on a regular basis. Epiphanies often took place in a field, or at the end of a cul-de-sac or the woods at the end of the street. Adult concern and behavior was directly related to childhood and adolescence experiences in the wild or semi-wild places being taught a respect for nature by a mentoring adult.

Information available is quite rich in quality and quantity. Please think of ways as parents, grandparents, adult mentors, environmentalists, birders, to become more actively involved with the next generation. I am very open to suggestions from members or experience that have been successful involving the younger generations. Visit our website: www.doas.us to post recommendations or comments. Visit the Children & Nature Network at: www.cnaturenet.org. to gain specific information as to the how and where for involvement.

For Parents: consider this a necessity: read Richard Louv, Last Child in the Woods, saving our children from Nature-Deficit Disorder, Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, 2006.

DOAS CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT SUMMARY
40 years 1969-2008 -J. Robert Miller

[103 species in 40 years]

	2008	# years	high # of birds (yr.)				
Snow Goose	1	1	125 (06)	Common Raven	6	5	31 (07)
Common Loon	2	1	(73,79)	Black-capped Chickadee	787	40	799 (07)
Double-crested Corm.	1	1	(06)	Boreal Chickadee		1	3 (75)
Tundra Swan	1	1	(99)	Tufted Titmouse	65	32	86 (05)
Great Blue Heron	2	19	4 (91)	Red-breasted Nuthatch	21	40	40 (93)
Canada Goose	1548	21	1548 (08)	White-breasted Nuthatch	73	40	91 (07)
Green-winged Teal	1	1	(82)	Brown Creeper	1	33	9 (99)
American Black Duck	6	24	44 (95)	Carolina Wren	1	14	4 (06)
Mallard	35	30	238 (07)	Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	24	20 (82)
Canvasback	2	2	13 (01)	Ruby-crowned Kinglet		2	4 (99)
Ring-necked Duck	1	1	12 (99)	Eastern Bluebird	35	4	35 (07)
Bufflehead	2	2	3 (88)	Swainson's Thrush		1	1 (71)
Common Merganser	29	19	81 (06)	Hermit Thrush		1	1 (07)
Hooded Merganser	3	3	7 (06)	Wood Thrush		1	1 (71)
Osprey	2	2	1 (93,00)	Varied Thrush		2	1 (71,83)
Golden Eagle	3	3	2 (04)	American Robin	1	16	16 (07)
Bald Eagle	1	5	2 (07)	Gray Catbird	1	2	1 (72,07)
Northern Harrier	1	8	1(73,80,83,94,98,00,07)	Northern Mockingbird		8	2 (81)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	16	2 (81,90,98,0508)	Cedar Waxwing	42	22	42 (07)
Cooper's Hawk	3	15	3 (08)	Northern Shrike	1	19	5 (95)
Northern Goshawk		11	2 (87)	European Starling	1193	39	2741 (00)
Red-shouldered Hawk		4	1 (74,99,03,04)	Yellow-rumped Warbler		1	1 (75)
Red-tailed Hawk	34	40	34 (08)	Northern Cardinal	55	39	76 (76)
Rough-legged Hawk	3	34	10 (74)	Rose-breasted Grosbeak		1	6 (79)
American Kestrel	1	30	10 (73)	Eastern Towhee		3	2 (80)
Merlin		1	1 (00)	American Tree Sparrow	72	40	269 (71)
Ring-necked Pheasant		17	3 (71,84,86,00)	Chipping Sparrow		1	8 (83)
Ruffed Grouse	10	31	24 (82)	Field Sparrow		1	2 (77)
Wild Turkey	327	28	1225 (95)	Savannah Sparrow		1	1 (71)
Northern Bobwhite		2	5 (75)	Fox Sparrow		1	1 (97)
Killdeer		2	1 (79,85)	Song Sparrow	1	28	41 (75)
Ring-billed Gull	1	18	206 (01)	Swamp Sparrow		1	6 (75)
Herring Gull		3	9 (92)	White-throated Sparrow	2	24	39 (72)
Rock Pigeon	468	33	1517 (98)	White-crowned Sparrow		6	3 (69)
Mourning Dove	404	38	409 (98)	Dark-eyed Junco	323	40	1051 (71)
Common Barn-Owl		1	1 (71)	Snow Bunting	103	16	500 (76)
Eastern Screech-Owl	3	9	6 (03)	Red-winged Blackbird	25	12	25 (07)
Great Horned Owl	5	27	5 (04,07)	Rusty Blackbird		1	2 (74)
Barred Owl	1	8	2 (07)	Common Grackle		9	65 (71)
N. Saw-whet Owl	2	2	2 (04)(07)	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	22	200 (84)
Short-eared Owl	1	1	1 (08)	Bullock's Oriole		1	1 (70)
Belted Kingfisher	1	24	5 (99)	Pine Grosbeak	12	15	80 (72)
Red-headed Woodpecker		3	1 (80,82,99)	Purple Finch	41	32	102 (82)
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	5	3 (05)	House Finch	98	33	452 (86)
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		5	3 (93,97}	Red Crossbill		4	20 (86)
Downy Woodpecker	85	40	85 (08)	White-winged Crossbill		2	3 (85)
Hairy Woodpecker	32	40	59 (71)	Common Redpoll	241	23	101 (99)
Northern Flicker		9	2 (69,00,03,05,06)	Pine Siskin	149	23	149 (08)
Pileated Woodpecker	9	24	9 (08)	American Goldfinch	418	40	418 (08)
Horned Lark	20	5	25 (72)	Evening Grosbeak	1	32	696 (86)
Blue Jay	362	40	500 (72)	House Sparrow	101	40	947 (74)
American Crow	1040	40	1040 (08)				

Return Service Requested

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

Non-profit
U S Postage Paid #422
Oneonta, N.Y. 13820



Western Screech Owl
by John MacArthur

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Field Trips*	Bob Donnelly
Hawkwatch*	Andrew Mason, Tom Salo
Hospitality*	Jean Miller
Charter Dinner	Julia Gregory
Bird Counts	Bob Miller
Programs*	Eleanor Moriarty
Membership*	Bruce Milavec
Sanctuary*	Andrew Mason
Sales	Stephen Rice
Publicity*	John Davis
Kingfisher	Bob Miller
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Finance	Gray Mason

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