

**THE BIRDS OF
DUTCHESS COUNTY, N.Y.**

A REFERENCE GUIDE

RALPH T. WATERMAN BIRD CLUB

FOUNDED 1958

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CREATED BY Stan DeOrsey (jsmd@att.net)

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DEFINITION OF SYMBOLS

Current Dutchess County population for each bird species by month is shown as follows:

-  **ABUNDANT:** widespread and easily found in proper habitat in large numbers.
-  **COMMON:** widespread and easily found in proper habitat in smaller numbers.
-  **UNCOMMON:** widespread in very small numbers or common only in very restricted habitat.
-  **IRREGULAR:** not reported every year.
- V** **Variable** abundance, prone to erratic outbreaks.

Arrow shows population trend based *only* on the May Census and Christmas / Waterfowl Counts since 2000: ↑ increasing, ↓ decreasing, ↔ stable

N Usually *heard* or active at dusk and **night**.

 Identification usually requires hearing song or call.

- Hudson Valley species of greatest conservation need. Ref. NYS DEC *Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy*, proposed updates as of Dec. 2014.

BREEDS: shading bounds earliest date of first egg to latest date of last fledged including multiple broods. Confirmed at least once since 2000. Shading design indicates *usual* location of nest:



mid to high in trees



bushes or low trees



tree cavity or nest box



manmade structures



on or near ground, marsh vegetation, or burrow

<S> **Sporadic** breeding, perhaps once per decade.

(I) **Introduced** by man, *non-native* species.

(R) **Reintroduced** or **Released** *native* species.

Continued on next page

Change in Dutchess County status since 1840, but may have been present in the Colonial period:

[x DECADE] **eXpanded** to county during the DECADE, considered accidental if seen earlier.

<YEAR First YEAR *known* to have regularly bred, YEAR> Last YEAR *known* to have bred.

Hab. identifies **habitats** in which the species is *most likely* to occur in Dutchess County.

L LAKES , ponds, or creeks	F FORESTS , wood lots, orchards, or groves
H primarily on HUDSON River	Fc primarily CONIFEROUS growth
S SHORES of lakes and creeks, or mud flats	Fd primarily DECIDUOUS growth
M MARSHES , bogs, or swamps	▲ <i>usually high</i> in forest trees
O OPEN fields, pastures, or meadows	▼ <i>usually low</i> in trees or on the ground
B BRUSHY fields, forest edges, or thickets	no high / low symbol, at any height
R RESIDENTIAL areas, towns, or feeders	A AERIAL , often seen high overhead

BIODIVERSITY

Species within Order or Family migrate *mainly* by day *, at night ▾, or both ▾*, at times continuously.

The **Neotropical Migrants** which migrate between N.Y. and Central / South America usually follow:

- ¹ – Atlantic Ocean direct (in fall), ² – West Indies and Caribbean Sea by Florida,
³ – trans-Gulf chiefly by Yucatan, ⁴ – circum-Gulf by land.

For those species which migrate through or winter in New York State, most individuals nest in:

- ^A – Arctic tundra ^B – Boreal (Taiga) forests and lakes

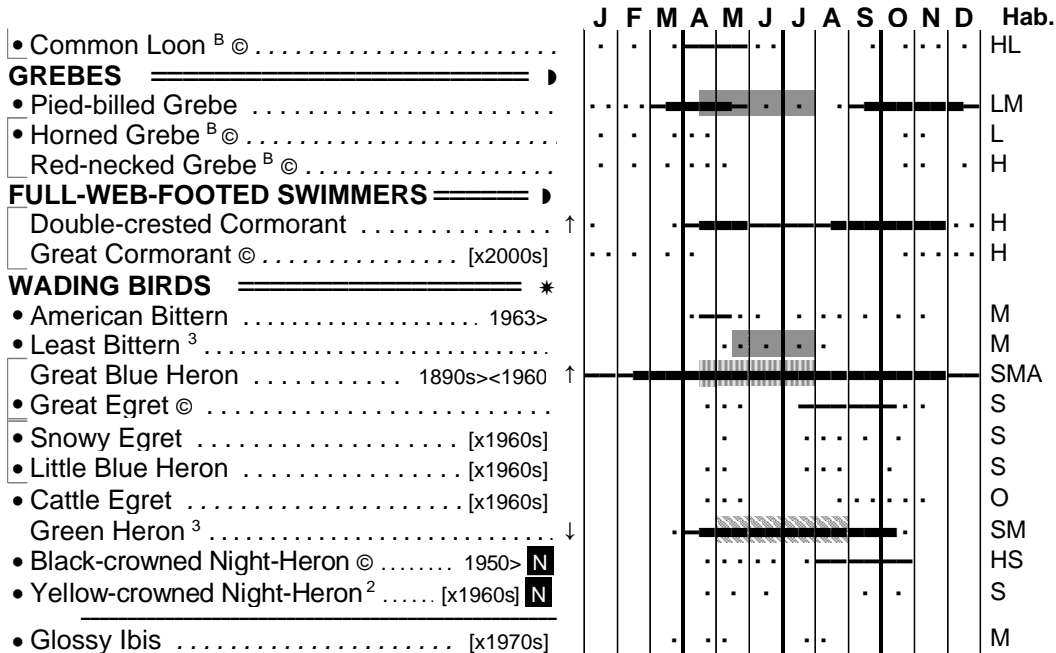
© – indicates **circumpolar** or **Holarctic** species, those also *native* to northern parts of Europe or Asia.

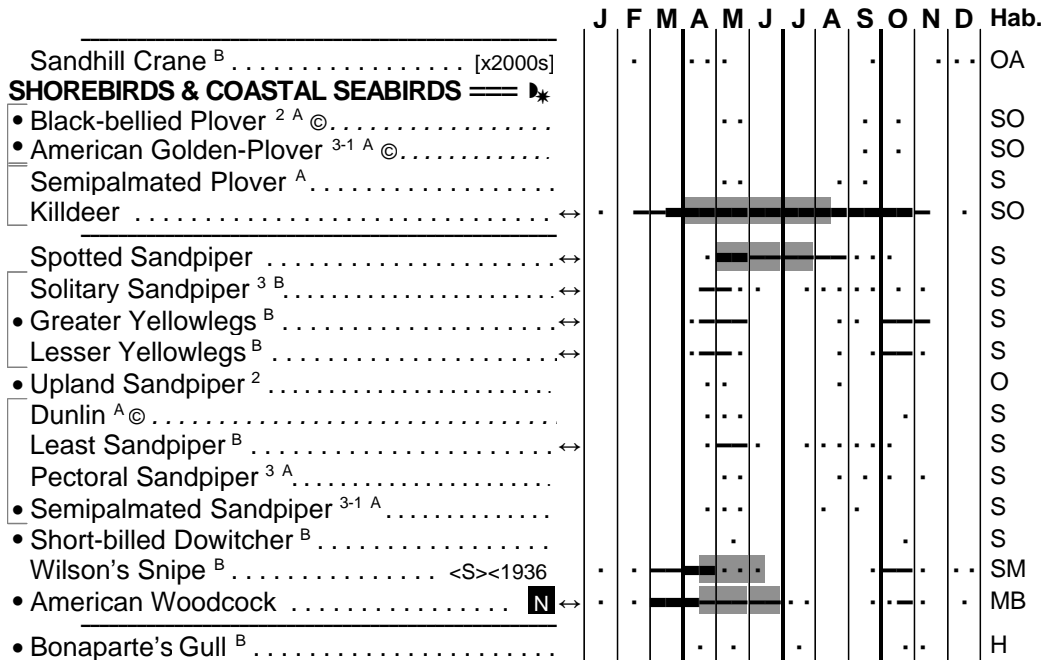
Double lines (==) separate Orders, single lines (—) separate Families, left margin lines (|) group Genus.

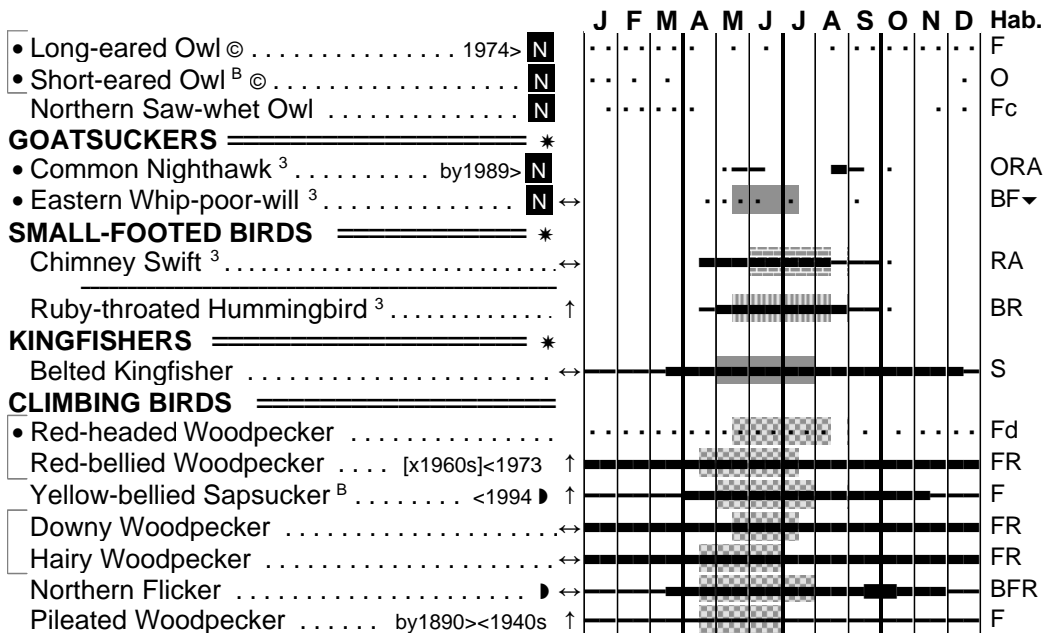
Sequence and names follow AOU *Check-list of North American Birds*, 7th edition thru supplement 56.

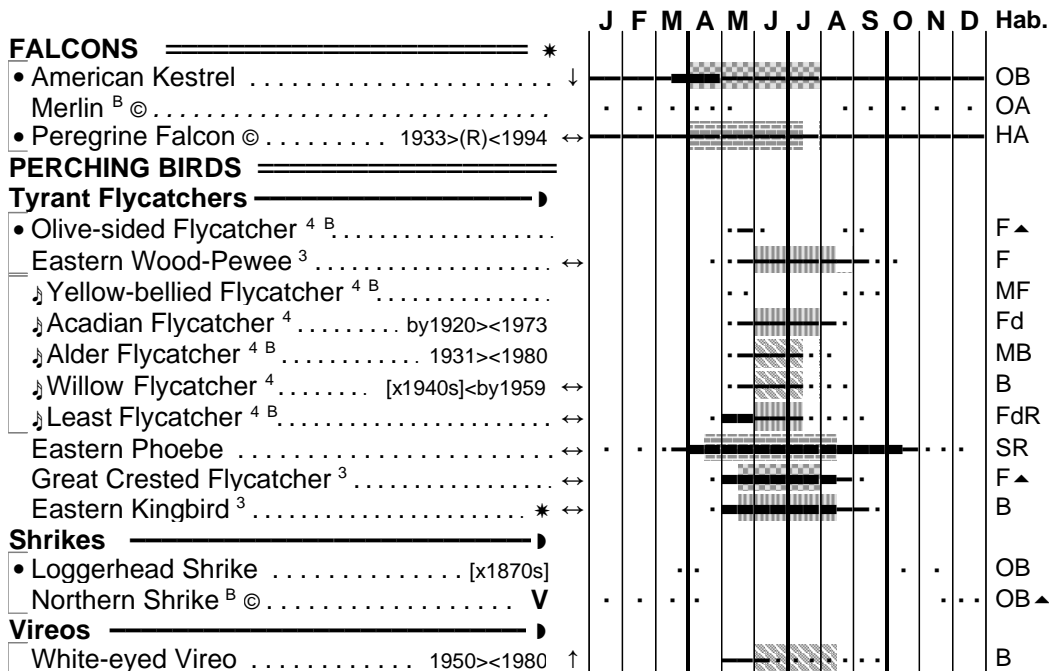
WHEN TO EXPECT REGULARLY OCCURRING SPECIES

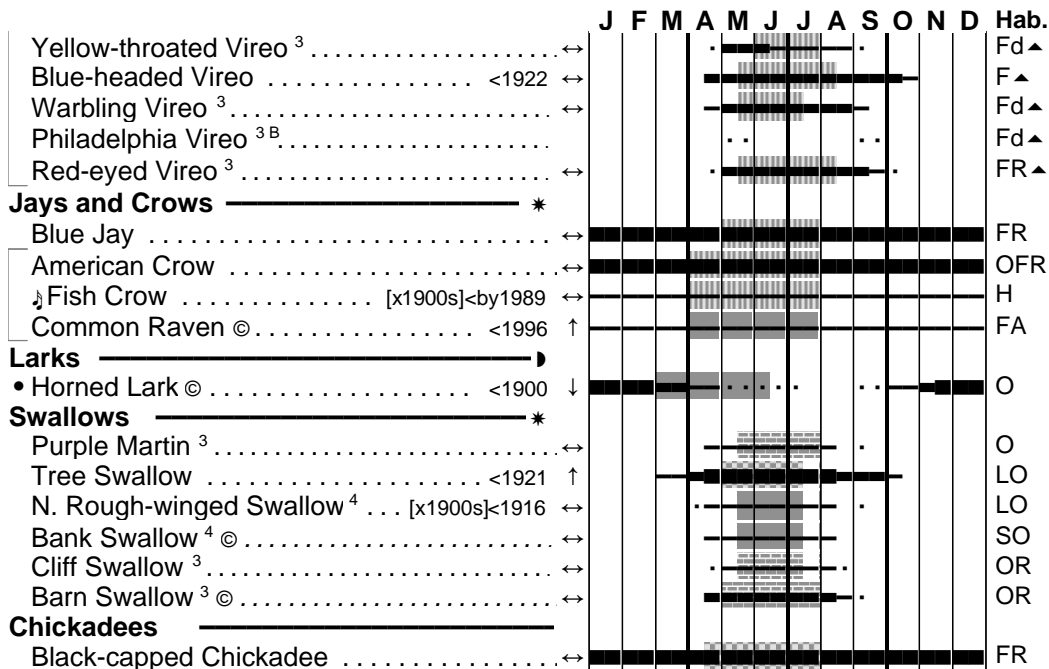
WATERFOWL	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Hab.
Greater White-fronted Goose ^A © [x1980s] D*	LO
Snow Goose ^A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LO
Brant ^A ©	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	HA
Cackling Goose ^A	L
Canada Goose ^B (R)<1956 ↔	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LO
Mute Swan © (I)[x1970s]<1978 ↔	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	L
Tundra Swan ^A ©	L
Wood Duck ↑	LSM
Gadwall ©	LSM
American Wigeon ^B	LSM
• American Black Duck ↔	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LSM
Mallard © (R)<1940s ↔	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LSM
• Blue-winged Teal ³⁻¹ <S><1963	LSM
Northern Shoveler ©	LSM
• Northern Pintail ^B ©	LSM
Green-winged Teal ^B	LSM
Canvasback ^B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	HL
Redhead	L

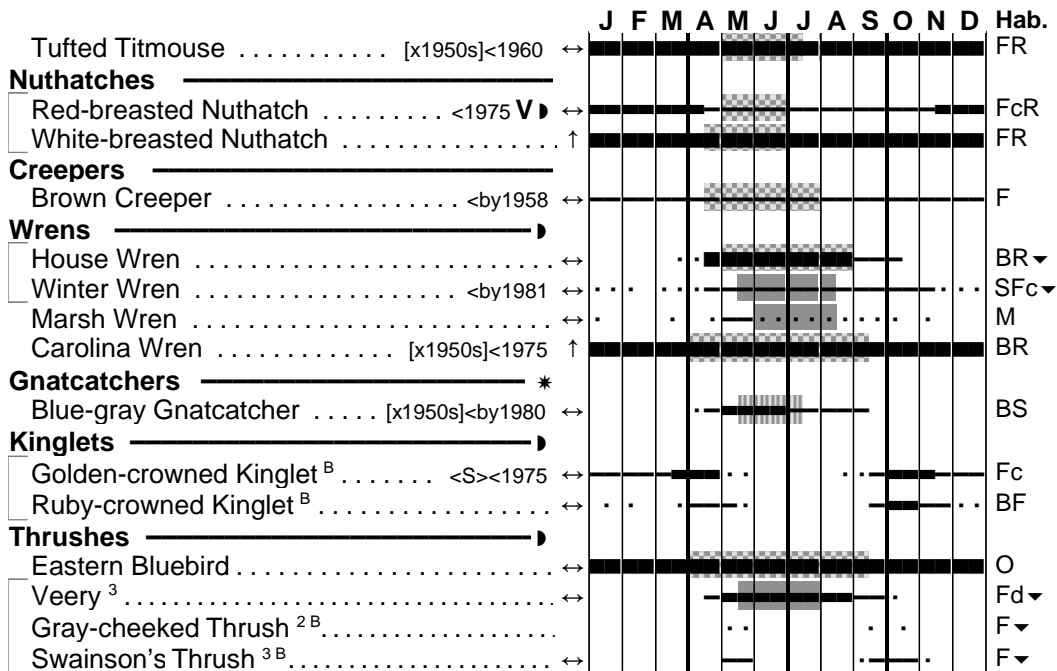


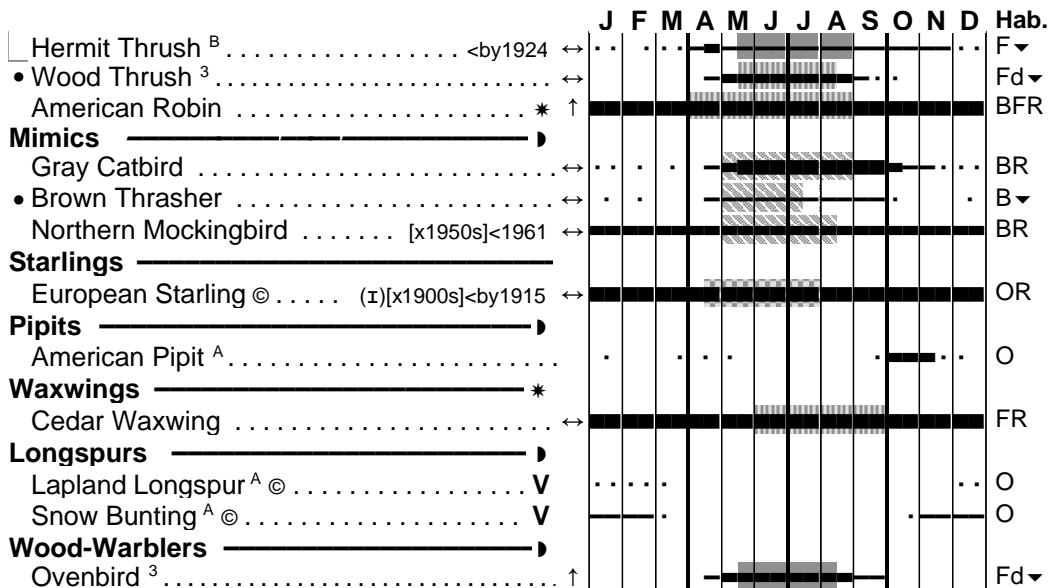


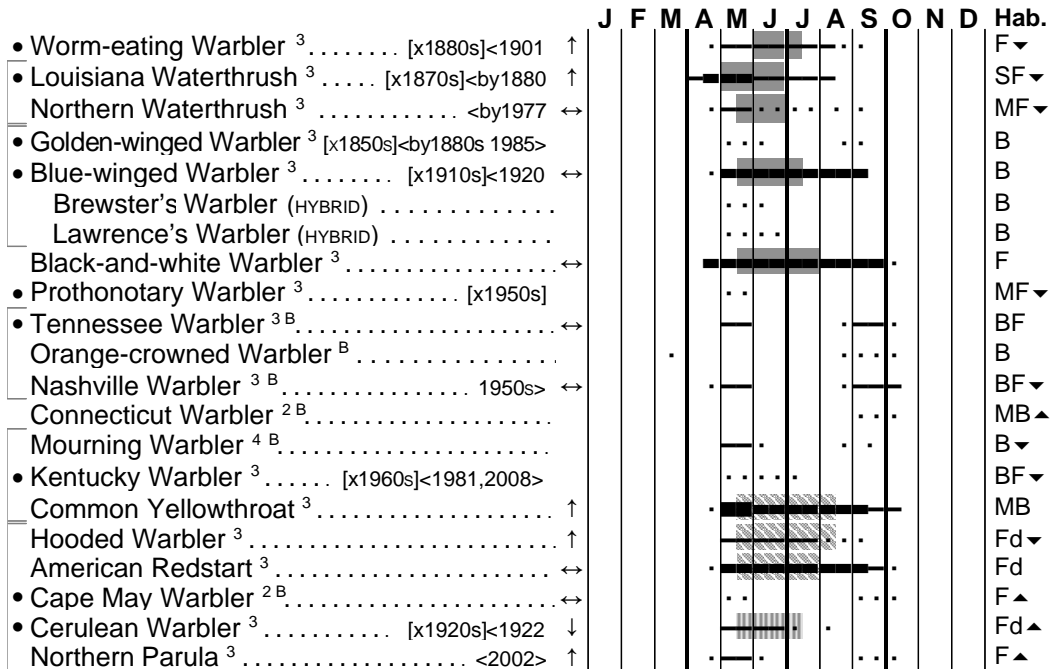


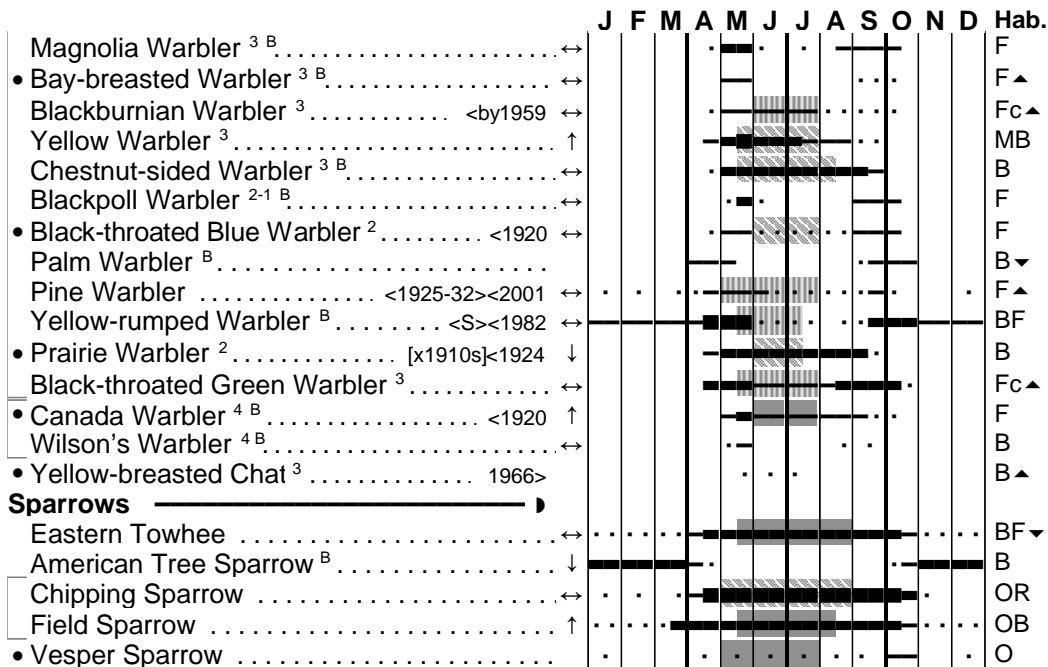


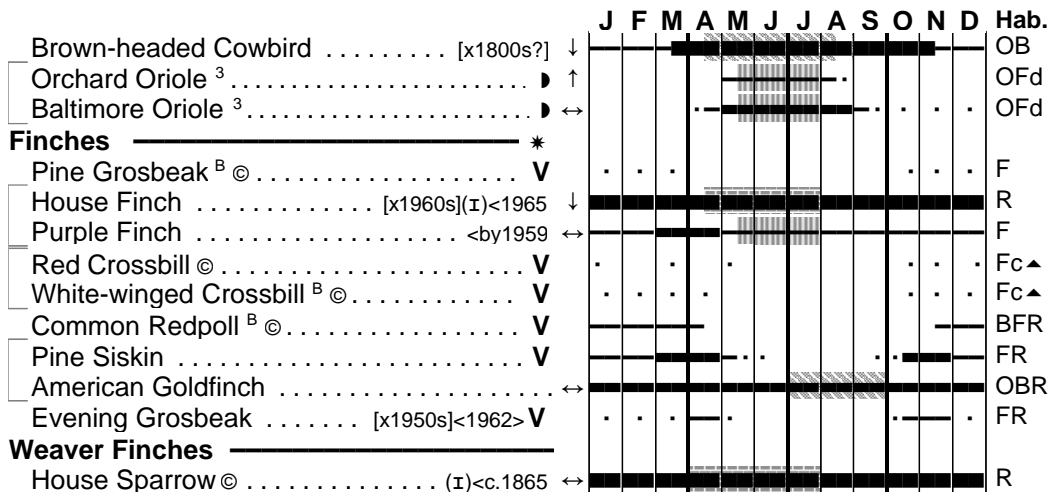












CASUAL AND ACCIDENTAL SPECIES

Fulvous Whistling-Duck .	N	1 M	April 1981
Ross's Goose ^A		1 M	March 1983
Barnacle Goose © ★		3 P	March 2007
Eurasian Wigeon ★		4 M	March 2010
Tufted Duck		1 P	March 2009
Common Eider ^A ©		1 P	Oct. 1979
Barrow's Goldeneye ©		3 M	March 1994
Eared Grebe ©		2 M	April 1972
Manx Shearwater		1 P	Aug. 2013
Northern Gannet ©		2 P	Oct. 1986
American White Pelican		4 P	June 2013
Tricolored Heron		2 N	April 1994
White-tailed Kite		1 M	April 1983
Yellow Rail ^B	N	1 N	Sept. 1992
Clapper Rail		1 S	Aug. 2004
American Avocet		1 P	Aug. 2013
Willet		3 M	Oct. 1990
Hudsonian Godwit ^{4-1 A}		2 P	Aug. 2011
Marbled Godwit		1 P	June 1979
Ruddy Turnstone ^A ©		2 G	Sept. 2008
Sanderling ^A ©		3 M	July 1973
Stilt Sandpiper ^{3 A}		1 M	Sept.-Oct. 1968

CASUAL: generally fewer than ten sightings since 1950, yet expected again.

ACCIDENTAL: far out of range and not expected.

Number of sightings, *not individuals*, since 1950.

Date of most recent sighting.

Confirmed via:

s – specimen,

P – photograph,

N – NYSARC acceptance,

M – identified by more than three people,

G – grandfathered.

– formerly occurred regularly in county.

★ – not known to breed in North America.

HISTORICAL (most recent sighting is before 1950):

Red Knot ^{1A} © G 1922, Long-tailed Jaeger ^{1A} © s 1929,

Dovekie ^A © s 1932, Thick-billed Murre ^A © s 1897,

Passenger Pigeon # (EXTINCT) M 1885.

Baird's Sandpiper ^{4 A}	4 P	June 1979
White-rumped Sandpiper ^{3-1 A}	2 P	June 1979
Buff-breasted Sandpiper ^{3 A}	3 P	Sept. 2015
Wilson's Phalarope ⁴	4 M	June 1989
Red-necked Phalarope ^{1 A ©}	1 P	Aug. 1970
Red Phalarope ^{A H}	3 P	Oct. 2014
Atlantic Puffin ^H	1 S	Sept. 1963
Black-legged Kittiwake ^{A ©}	4 G	Nov. 1997
Lesser Black-backed Gull [★]	8 P	Jan. 2015
Slaty-backed Gull	1 P	Jan. 2012
Sooty Tern ¹	1 P	Sept. 1979
Caspian Tern [©]	4 P	May 2015
Forster's Tern	4 P	Aug. 2011
Rufous Hummingbird ⁴	2 P	Aug. 2015
Black-backed Woodpecker ^B	6 P	Nov. 1977
Gyr Falcon ^{A ©}	4 P	Jan. 1993
Western Kingbird ⁴	7 M	Dec. 2007
Gray Jay ^B	5 P	Nov.-May 1976
Boreal Chickadee ^{B #}	10+ P	Nov. 1983
Sedge Wren [#]	5 P	Sept. 2012
Northern Wheatear ^{A ©}	1 M	Sept. 1981
Mountain Bluebird	2 P	Dec.-Jan. 1999
Townsend's Solitaire	4 S	Nov. 2013
♪ Bicknell's Thrush	S	insufficient data

Bohemian Waxwing ^{B ©}	5 M	Jan. 2005
Chestnut-collared Longspur	1 N	Nov. 1968
Yellow-throated Warbler ²	8 M	May 2002
Townsend's Warbler ⁴	1 M	April 1965
Clay-colored Sparrow ⁴	6 P	Sept. 2011
Lark Sparrow	6 P	Aug. 2014
Lark Bunting	1 P	May 1970
Henslow's Sparrow [#]	10+ M	1940s> Oct. 1965
Le Conte's Sparrow ^B	1 P	Oct. 2011
Nelson's Sparrow	4 P	Oct. 2011
Harris's Sparrow ^A	3 P	Dec.-Feb. 1982
Summer Tanager ³	3 N	May 2008
Black-headed Grosbeak	2 P	May 2013
Blue Grosbeak ³	8 M	May 2015
Painted Bunting ²	1 N	Aug. 1992
♪ Western Meadowlark <1962>	2 S	June 1962
Yellow-headed Blackbird	8 P	Dec. 2012
Brambling [★]	1 P	March 1984
Hoary Redpoll ^{A ©}	5 P	Dec. 2012

BIRD CLASSIFICATION (SIMPLIFIED)

Each classification level groups species with similar characteristics, the oldest first. Ongoing DNA studies frequently change groupings and dates.

Kingdom: *Animalia* - animals; not plants, bacteria, etc. The first basic animals appeared about 550 million years ago, while basic plants appeared over 1 billion years ago.

Phylum: *Chordata*; subphylum: *Vertebrata* - animals with a backbone and a nervous system; not insects, mollusks, worms, etc. The first were fish, they flourished 400 million years ago.

Class: *Aves* - birds, have feathers; not amphibians, reptiles (includes dinosaurs), or mammals. Birds began to appear about 160 million years ago, evolving from varieties of dinosaurs. The first modern birds were aquatic and generally appeared about 80 million years ago.

Using the Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) as an example:

Order (==): *Passeriformes* - perching birds, modern songbirds, the youngest of about 30 living orders. Passerines appeared about 50 million years ago, evolving species particularly in the last 5 million years. *Passeriformes* include about 116 families with half of nearly 10,000 living bird species.

Family (—): *Turdidae* - thrushes, occurs worldwide, often excellent singers, living on or near the ground and eating insects, worms and some fruit.

Genus (|): *Sialia* - bluebirds. There are about 22 genera in the family of thrushes. Hybridization generally occurs between species in the same genus.

Species: *sialis* - Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*). Western and Mountain Bluebirds are also in this genus.

Subspecies: *sialis* - found in the East, others are in south Florida and Mexico to Nicaragua. Subspecies interbreed where breeding range overlaps.

SUBSPECIES – LUMPING AND SPLITTING

1 - “always” a subspecies; 2 - subspecies, was a species; 3 - species, was a subspecies; 4 - neither

1	Prairie Horned Lark	regularly occurring in county, one of many subspecies of Horned Lark
1	Northern Horned Lark	found in winter in county, subspecies of Horned Lark
1	Yellow Palm Warbler	regularly occurring in county, subspecies of Palm Warbler
1	Western Palm Warbler	occur during spring and fall migration, subspecies of P alm Warbler
1	Purple Grackle	regularly breeding in county, subspecies of Common Grackle
1	Bronze Grackle	regularly migrate through county, may breed, subspecies of Common Grackle
2	Yellow-shafted Flicker	combined with Red-shafted Flicker to form Northern Flicker
2	Myrtle Warbler	combined with Audubon’s Warbler to form Yellow-rumped Warbler
2	Audubon’s Warbler	1 record, Feb. 5-9, 1976, photo, subspecies of Yellow-rumped Warbler
2	Slate-colored Junco	combined with four western Junco species to form Dark-eyed Junco
2	Oregon Junco	4 confirmed records, last Dec.-Apr. 2014 photo, subspecies of Dark-eyed Junco
3	Cackling Goose	formed with three other subspecies split from Canada Goose
3	Common Gallinule	American species split from Eurasian species of (Common) Moorhen
3	Wilson’s Snipe	American species split from Eurasian species of (Common) Snipe
3	Willow + Alder Flycatchers	Trail’s Flycatcher split to form these two species
3	Blue-headed Vireo	Solitary Vireo split to form Blue-headed and two western species
3	American Pipit	American subspecies split from Eurasian species of Water Pipit
3	Eastern Towhee	Rufous-sided Towhee split to form Eastern Towhee and Spotted Towhee
4	Blue Goose	previously a species, now a morph (phase) of Snow Goose
4	Northern Oriole	Baltimore and Bullock’s Orioles combined as Northern Oriole then split back

Only selected changes since 1973 noted.

SELECTED BIRD SONG MNEMONICS

Yellow-billed Cuckoo - <i>kulp, kulp, kulp</i> ; guttural, hard	Ovenbird - <i>teacher, Teacher, TEACHER</i>
Black-billed Cuckoo - <i>cu, cu, cu, cu</i>	Golden-winged Warbler - <i>bee buzz buzz buzz</i>
Great Horned Owl - <i>hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo</i>	Blue-winged Warbler - <i>bee buzzzz</i>
Barred Owl - <i>who cooks for you, who cooks for you-all</i>	Black-and-white Warbler - like a squeaky wheel
Olive-sided Flycatcher - <i>quick, three beers</i>	Nashville Warbler - Chattanooga choo-choo-choo
Acadian Flycatcher - <i>pizza</i>	Common Yellowthroat - <i>witchety, witchety, whichety</i>
Alder Flycatcher - <i>fee-bee-o</i>	Yellow Warbler - <i>sweet, sweet, oh so sweet</i>
Willow Flycatcher - <i>fitz-bew</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler - <i>pleased, pleased, to meet-CHA</i>
Least Flycatcher - <i>che-bek</i>	Black-throated Blue Warbler - <i>I am lazeeee</i> ; up at end
Great Crested Flycatcher - <i>weep</i>	Prairie Warbler - rapidly ascending musical buzzes
Yellow-throated Vireo - <i>three-eight</i> , repeated	Black-throated Green Warbler - <i>zoo-zee, zoo-zoo-zee</i>
Warbling Vireo - <i>when I see you I will squeeze you and I'll squeeze you till you squirt</i>	Eastern Towhee - <i>drink your teeee; chewink</i>
Red-eyed Vireo - <i>here I am, over here, at the top, look up</i> ; repeated continually	Field Sparrow - like a ball bouncing, each bounce quicker
Blue-headed Vireo - like Red-eyed but with pauses	Song Sparrow - three whistles then a trill
Tufted Titmouse - <i>peter, peter, peter</i> ; one of many	White-throated Sparrow - <i>old Sam Peabody, Peabody, Peabody</i>
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - thin, weezy	Scarlet Tanager - <i>chick-burr</i> ; Robin with a cold
Veery - like a spinning penny slowing down	Rusty Blackbird - like a squeaky rusty hinge
Brown Thrasher - repeats each phrase twice	

Many birds have multiple songs plus calls. Not all mnemonics work for everyone.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH BIRDS – TWO NAMES, ONE SPECIES

Brant - Brent Goose	Red Knot - Knot
Tundra Swan - Bewick's Swan	Red Phalarope - Gray Phalarope
Greater Scaup - Scaup	Dovekie - Little Auk
White-winged Scoter - Velvet Scoter	Thick-billed Murre - Brünnich's Guillemot
Common Merganser - Goosander	Black-legged Kittiwake - Kittiwake
Red-throated Loon - Red-throated Diver	Boreal Owl - Tengmalm's Owl
Common Loon - Great Northern Diver	Northern Shrike - Great Gray Shrike
Horned Grebe - Slavonian Grebe	Horned Lark - Shore Lark
Great Cormorant - Cormorant	Bank Swallow - Sand Martin
Great Egret - Great White Egret	Barn Swallow - Swallow
Black-crowned Night-Heron - Night-Heron	American Pipit - Buff-bellied Pipit
Northern Harrier - Hen Harrier	Bohemian Waxwing - Waxwing
Rough-legged Hawk - Rough-legged Buzzard	Lapland Longspur - Lapland Bunting
Sora - Sora Rail	Red Crossbill - Crossbill
Black-bellied Plover - Gray Plover	White-winged Crossbill - Two-barred Crossbill
Ruddy Turnstone - Turnstone	Hoary Redpoll - Arctic Redpoll

Names previously changed to match British names: Oldsquaw to Long-tailed Duck, Marsh Hawk to Northern Harrier, Sparrow Hawk to American Kestrel, Pigeon Hawk to Merlin.

Only species recorded from Dutchess County are included. Excluded are those whose name only differs by the addition of "Common," "Northern," etc.

REPORTING DUTCHESS COUNTY BIRD SIGHTINGS

1) Rare birds: Report immediately via PEEPS, then to eBird, later to NYSARC.

A rare bird is one for which the bar graph has just a dot or no mark for the month in which you observe it.

Try to get a photo of any rare bird (especially if it is not listed in this Guide) to show reviewers.

2) First-of-season and unusual sightings: Report immediately via PEEPS, then to eBird.

3) All other sightings: Report to eBird.

PEEPS is the Ralph T. Waterman Bird Club electronic bird alert system started by Carena Pooth in 2014. Participants send and receive bird alerts almost instantly via email or cell phone text message. PEEPS alerts should be as brief as possible, containing only the “**4 Ws**” – **What, Where, When, Who**. PEEPS is a benefit for RTWBC members only. For more information, email carena@prodigy.net.

eBird's massive online data base at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology is used by ornithologists and frequently influences conservation decisions. Almost all RTWBC monthly records, summarized in each *Wings over Dutchess* newsletter, now come via eBird. eBird is also a great tool for birders to track their own sightings and help other birders find “good” birds or learn about local sightings. You can even enter sightings on your smartphone in the field (there's an app for that!) Get on board at ebird.org.

NYSARC (New York State Avian Records Committee) is a committee of NYSOA (NYS Ornithological Association) that maintains the official NYS checklist and evaluates reports of rare bird sightings in the state. Rare bird reports may be sent on a paper form or entered online. For instructions and forms, see nybirds.org/NYSARC/goodreport.htm. Rare bird sightings are usually noted on the RTWBC website.

BIRDING ETHICS

- Avoid stressing birds or exposing them to danger, exercise restraint and caution during observation, photography, or sound recording. Avoid use of flash photography.
- Limit the use of recordings and other methods of attracting birds, and **never** use such methods in heavily birded areas or for attracting any species that is Threatened, Endangered, of Special Concern, or is rare in your local area. Do not use during nesting season at all.
- Keep well back from nests and nesting colonies, roosts, display areas, and important feeding sites.
- Do not enter private property without the owner's explicit permission. Follow all laws, rules, and regulations governing use of roads and public areas.
- Keep feeding dispensers of water and food clean and free of decay and disease. It is important to feed birds continually during harsh weather. Maintain and clean nest boxes or structures regularly.
- If you are attracting birds to an area, ensure the birds are not exposed to predation from cats and other domestic animals, or dangers posed by artificial hazards especially windows.
- Practice common courtesy in contacts with other people. Your exemplary behavior will generate goodwill with birders and non-birders alike.
- Respect the interests, rights, and skills of fellow birders, as well as those of people participating in other activities. Freely share your knowledge and experience. Be especially helpful to beginning birders.
- If you witness unethical birding behavior, assess the situation and intervene if you think it prudent. When interceding, inform the person(s) of the inappropriate action and attempt, within reason, to have it stopped. If the behavior continues, document it and notify appropriate individuals or organizations.
- Support the protection of important bird habitat.

Adapted from the ABA

WHERE TO BIRD IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

	Map	Acc.	Hab.
Andrew Haight Road	1	CE	MOF
Bowdoin Park	2	ED	HMOF
Bower Park	2A	E	SOF
Brace Mountain	3	D	OF
☆Sp Buttercup Farm Sanctuary . . .	4	E	SMOF
Cary Institute (arboretum) . . .	5	CE	SOF
Clinton Nature Garden	7	E	SOF
☆W Clove Road / Sylvan Lake . . .	8	C	LOF
Cruger Island	9	E	HMF
☆Su Deep Hollow Road	10	CE	SF
Dennings Point	11	E	HF
Depot Hill MUA	12	ED	SBF
Dutchess Rail Trail	13	E	MOBF
Edward R. Murrow Park	14	E	OBF
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS (Valkill)	15	E	LOBF
☆Sp Ferncliff Forest	16	ED	MF
Flint Hill / Huckleberry Roads .	17	CE	MOBF
Freedom Park	18	E	SOF
Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS . . .	19	E	HOF
Harlem Valley Rail Trail	20	E	MOBF
Hopeland Area	21	E	OBF

These birding areas are open to the public, hours vary, some are privately owned or may charge an entry fee. Most may be found on regularly available county road maps or see club website. For added detail and other sites see the book *Where to Bird in Dutchess County*, Barbara Butler, 1990.

☆ highlights the best areas each season.

Map identifies site location on map on back cover.

Acc. identifies the means of access to the site:

C area can be birded from a **CAR**

E area is suitable for an **EASY** walk

D area contains more **DIFFICULT** walks

K area can be birded from a **KAYAK** or canoe

Hab. identifies the **habitats** found at each site.

See page 2 for a description of habitats.

- Respect private property, do not trespass.
- Site conditions vary greatly - *use at your own risk.*
- Avoid woods during deer hunting season, mid-November to mid-December.

	Map	Acc.	Hab.		Map	Acc.	Hab.
Hudson Highlands State Park	22	ED	HF	Reese Sanctuary	43	D	LF
Innisfree Garden	23	ED	LMOF	☆ ^W Rockefeller / Pitcher Lanes	44	CE	O
James Baird State Park	24	CED	LOF	Roger Perry Memorial Preserve	45	D	MOBF
Lafayetteville MUA	25	CE	LMOF	Saw Kill / Bard College Field			
Lake Oniad	26	C	L	Station	46	E	SF
Lakeside Park (Holiday Hills)	27	E	LOBF	Slocum-Mostachetti Preserve	48	E	MOBF
Locust Grove, Morse Historic Site	28	E	HSOF	South Quaker Hill / Tower Hill			
Mack Road	29	ED	F	Roads	49	CE	MOF
Madam Brett Park	30	ED	SMBF	Stissing Mountain MUA	50	D	SF
Millbrook School	31	E	SMOF	Stone Church Preserve	50A	ED	BF
Montgomery Place	32	E	HSOF	☆ ^F Stony Kill Farm Education			
Nellie Hill Preserve	33	D	OBF	Center	51	E	MOF
Norrie State Park	34	CEK	HSOF	Taconic-Hereford MUA	52	E	SF
Nuclear Lake	35	ED	LMF	Taconic State Park (Rudd Pond)	53	E	LOF
Ogden Mills State Park	36	ED	HMOF	Thompson Pond Preserve	54	ED	LMF
☆ ^{Su} Pawling Nature Res./ Quaker				Tivoli Bays WMA (Kidd Lane)	55	EDK	HMBF
Lake Road	37	CED	LMF	Tower Hill Road	56	C	SOF
☆ ^{Sp} Peach Hill Park	38	ED	OBF	Tracy Road	57	C	SF
Poets' Walk Park	39	E	HOF	Traver Pond (Freedom Road)	58	C	LMO
Pond Gut	40	ED	MF	Tymor Forest Park	59	E	LMOF
Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery	41	CE	HLOF	Unification Theol. Sem. Father's			
Reese Park	42	DK	LF	Trail	60	E	HSOF
				Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	61	E	HF

	Map	Acc.	Hab.		Map	Acc.	Hab.
Vassar College	62	E	SOF	Wassaic MUA	65	D	BF
☆F Vassar College Ecological Preserve (Farm)	63	E	LMOF	Whitlock Preserve	66	E	MOBF
Wappinger Lake	64	CK	L	Wilcox Park	67	CE	LOF
				Wilderstein Historic Site	68	ED	HMOF

This Guide is based on records collected continuously since 1885 plus censuses each May from 1919 and most Decembers from 1901. For full details see *The Birds of Dutchess County*, DeOrsey and Butler, 2006; updated digital copy on club website.

Hypothetical and exotic species are omitted. Be aware that escaped domestic or hunt club fowl, plus exotic pet birds, are increasingly encountered.

252 species occur regularly; 70 are casual, accidental, or historical; 138 have bred since 2000.

Club walks are held each Wednesday and many Saturdays, all are free and open to everyone. For a walk and monthly meeting schedule, club membership, recent sightings, and more – visit

WWW.WATERMANBIRDClub.ORG

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to species with bar graphs plus casual or accidental

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WHERE TO BIRD IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

Birding areas identified on page 14.

