



The Flyer

Newsletter of the Williamsburg Bird Club

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www.williamsburgbirdclub.org

June 2021

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By Cheryl J. Jacobson



Please ponder this statement by Jane Goodall as you read my Corner:

For those who have experienced the joy of being alone with nature, there is really little need to say much more. For those who have not, no words can describe the powerful, almost mystical knowledge of beauty and eternity that comes, suddenly, and all unexpected. -Jane Goodall

Your Board had a very successful meeting on June 9th and this Corner will cover decisions and updates from that meeting.

Conservation Committee

You have probably noticed that in the last several years I have been focusing more and more on conservation of the natural world. Besides funding conservation efforts of our club and partners, we have followed local and national legislation that impacts birds and nature. We have become actively involved in efforts to have a positive impact by writing letters, speaking before committees, and making our voices heard. Birds and nature inspire us all. We must be thoughtful and diligent to preserve the natural world for future generations as we recognize the importance of wildlife/birds towards our wellbeing and surroundings. To continue these efforts the Board has established a Conservation Committee. You will hear much more about this committee as it becomes functional and written goals are established.

New Role/Nomination Committee

I have thoroughly enjoyed being your President for the last four years and Vice President/Programs for the four years prior to that. The day-to-day operations of the Club have required considerable time, which has impacted my ability to focus on what I feel is a priority to me, that being conservation. To do so, I need to make a change in 2022, so I am appointing myself to chair the Conservation Committee. I have
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UPCOMING PROGRAM

By Tory Gussman and Dean Shostak

August 18, 7:00 pm (via Zoom): Dr. Julie Mallon, "Time is Energy: a New Perspective on the Migratory Behavior of Turkey Vultures."


Do you love vultures? If you don't already, you may after attending our August program.

Virginia is home to arguably one of the best soaring birds in the world, the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*). Turkey vultures are obligate soaring birds, but few other species use this strategy. Dr. Julie Mallon will review the costs and benefits of obligate soaring, why Turkey Vultures have the largest home range of any vulture species, and the adaptive strategies Turkey Vultures use to deal with competition from other scavengers. As scavenging and soaring specialists, the flight of Turkey Vultures is restricted to where and when strong updrafts are available and the birds are grounded when updrafts are weak. Dr. Mallon's interest includes how Turkey Vultures cope with these restrictions.

Dr. Mallon has been studying vultures since 2011. Her Master's research on the flight behaviors of Black and Turkey vultures was awarded special recognition by *The Auk*, *The New York Times*, and the BBC. (You can read the articles at the links below.) Last year, she earned her Ph.D. from the University of Maryland, College Park, where she studied the drivers of migratory and non-migratory movements by birds.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/29/science/how-turkey-vultures-stay-aloft-to-focus-on-dinner.html>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-35159830>

<https://bioone.org/journals/the-uk/volume-133/issue-1/AUK-15-114.1/In-flight-turbulence-benefits-soaring-birds/10.1642/AUK-15-114.1.full> 

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CALENDAR

There will be no WBC business/program meeting in July, nor will we be publishing a July newsletter.

June 19	Field Trip to Chippokes Plantation State Park
June 26	Bird Walk at New Quarter Park, 8 am
August 18	Program Meeting, 7 pm

President's Corner, Continued from Page 1

appointed Ann Carpenter, Shirley Devan, and Nancy Barnhart as a Nomination Committee. They will seek a candidate for President for 2022 as well as one for Vice President/Programs. These candidates will be presented to you for your vote of approval in November. Thank you, Tory Gussman and Dean Shostak, for your work as Vice Presidents. Without good programs, our Club's membership would dwindle. Tory and Dean have done a superb job and have planned some upcoming programs that will be of high interest. If you are interested in filling one of the 2022 open positions or would like to recommend someone, let us know.

Endowment/Community Foundation/Treasurer

As our Treasurer, Ann Carpenter is a real treasure (pun intended). She has provided excellent leadership and led us to invite Nancy Sullivan from the Williamsburg Community Foundation to assist us in planning regarding endowment funding and the Tom McCary donation. Following that presentation and much discussion of pros and cons, the Board voted to place \$12,500 in a fund with the Williamsburg Community Foundation. Thanks, Ann, for all your work and wisdom!

Bird Walks

The Board is in agreement that walks can now be open to the community with no need for reservations. New Quarter Park walks will be the fourth Saturday of each month at 8:00 am. You may just show up with no restrictions! Hurray.

Field Trips

Carpooling for field trips may resume as previously done. On the day of the field trip, people will meet at Colony Square Shopping Center (1301 Jamestown Road) and the cars/riders will be configured at that time.

Face to Face Meetings

At this time, it is not known if we will be able to return to William & Mary for meetings. Dan Cristol (Continued on Page 3)

President's Corner, Continued from Page 2

continues to support us in this regard and will keep us posted as information is known. William & Mary is just now planning for return of students in September and will require that students show proof of vaccination. How that procedure will be implemented is not currently known.

Nature Camp Travel Stipends

The Board is exploring the possibility of establishing travel stipends for appropriate applicants for Nature

Camp in order to facilitate a broader representation of students. We will be gathering more information to explore how this might be implemented.

You can see that it was a very productive and positive board meeting. I sense that as we seem to be moving into a new phase of the pandemic that people are ready to enjoy nature and to be able to share the experience with other club members. I really look forward to seeing more of you on our trips, walks, and hopefully soon in face-to-face monthly meetings.



RESULTS FROM THE 2021 WILLIAMSBURG SPRING BIRD COUNT

By Jim Corliss



Common Gallinule. Photo by Deborah Humphries.

We had a beautiful day for our 44th Williamsburg Spring Bird Count on May 2, 2021. Our field observers and feeder watchers numbered 91 strong to record 146 species and a total of 11,115 individual birds. Thank you to everyone who participated. The species

count was slightly lower than our 44 year average while the number of individuals was slightly higher than average. The most unusual bird of the day was a Common Gallinule that Linda Cole and Deborah Humphries sighted at the Naval Weapons Station. We've observed that species only once before on our Spring Bird Count and that was a distant 30 years ago in 1991.

With so many bird species declining in population it was encouraging that we reported high counts for 11 different species this year. Late in April two Gray Catbirds kept me company as I was replanting our front garden. Whenever I turned my back they would sneak into the Christmas Jewel Holly I had just planted and enjoy the large red berries. I seemed to see catbirds everywhere I went this spring and was wondering if it was just my imagination. But sure enough, we broke our catbird record with a tally of 176 individuals in this year's Spring Bird Count compared to the previous high of 153 set in 2018. We also observed a high count of 242 Eastern Bluebirds, which is very welcome, and a testament to all of the hard work that our bird club members and Virginia Master Naturalists devote to maintaining the bluebird trails in our area. The accompanying tabulated count results, on Page 9, highlight the other nine species for which we recorded high numbers this year.

Thank you to everyone who helped with the Spring Bird Count. It was a great comeback after not being able to hold our spring count last year due to COVID-19. Our next count will be the Christmas Bird Count in December. The date has not been set yet, so keep an eye out for a notice towards the end of the summer.



Kentucky Warbler photographed by Nancy Barnhart at New Quarter Park during the 2021 SBC.



Observing a Lesser Scaup at Kingsmill Pond during the 2021 SBC. From left, Jim Corliss, Cheryl Jacobson, and Judy Jones. Photo by Patty Maloney.

MAY FIELD TRIP TO LOCAL WILDLIFE REHABILITATOR

By Carol Annis



American Kestrel, an ambassador bird at AWARE. Photo by Robert Loesch.

On May 10, nineteen members of the WBC participated in a field trip to the AWARE rehab facility in New Kent at the residence of Deb Woodward. AWARE is Alliance of Wild Animal Rehabilitators and Educators. We were treated to a very interesting program. Re-

habilitator Colleen Harlow explained the different levels of rehab volunteers and how they choose their level of training and the type of wildlife they want to work with.

The presentation included several bird ambassadors, and it was quite impressive to see some beautiful raptors up close and personal. I was particularly taken with the Pileated Woodpecker who never stopped pecking at the toys in his cage the entire morning! The rehabilitators had several quail that were producing eggs, and some eggs were given to one club member who thought she might attempt to hatch them!

Although viewing wildlife currently in rehab was not part of the program, several baby House Finches and Carolina Wrens needed to be fed. Everyone fell

in love with those tiny birds in a crocheted basket, mouths wide open and waiting to receive food!

Participating in the field trip were Joanne Andrews, Carol Annis, Jessie Arthur, Carol Ball, Lynn Collins, Bill Hancock, Sherry Hancock, Cheryl Jacobson, Barbara Loesch, Bob Loesch, George Martin, Cathy Millar, Jeanne Millin, Linda Scherer, Frank Smith, Lark Smith, Beverly Spannuth, Herb Spannuth, and Janet Winslow. For more information about AWARE visit: <http://awarewildanimals.squarespace.com>.



Protected in the host's garage on a drizzly day, WBC members learn about AWARE's activities before touring the rehabilitation facility.

THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND INVASIVE PLANTS ON FRUIT AVAILABILITY FOR FALL MIGRATING BIRDS

Summary by Cathy Millar

Dr. Amanda Gallinat, who spoke to us at our club meeting on May 19 via Zoom from Logan, Utah, is currently a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and the National Phenology Network. "Phenology" was a new word for many of us and is defined as the study of cyclic and seasonal natural phenomena, especially in relation to climate and plant and animal life. The National Phenology Network brings together citizen scientists, government agencies, non-profit groups, educators, and students to monitor the impacts of climate change on plants and animals in the US.

Dr. Gallinat pointed out that global warming is disproportionately affecting high latitude areas of the boreal and temperate regions in the northern hemisphere. Animals and plants are responding by shifting their ranges northward to continue to match the environmental conditions they are accustomed to

and by changing the timing of their biological events. She gave an example of 2020's spring leaf-out time in the Southeast as being almost 20 days earlier than the long-term average. She noted that historical field notes, like those of Henry David Thoreau at Walden Pond in Concord, MA in the 1850s, are important for making comparisons. Thoreau noted highbush blueberries flowering in mid-May, whereas in 2012 they flowered on April 1, a difference of almost 1½ months. Insects, responding to local cues of increased temperature, are also emerging earlier. But long-distance migratory birds, responding to local cues like day length on the wintering grounds, arrive on the breeding grounds at the same time they always have and find that the peak of insect abundance has already passed. This ecological mismatch results in decreased availability of food for babies and can result in the serious decline of a species.

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Fall Migrating Birds, Continued from Page 4

Dr. Gallinat's research has focused on whether there are similar shifts in timing in the autumn. She noted that the spring events being monitored also have autumn counterparts: peak autumn foliage and beginning of leaf drop; insects entering dormant stages; plants starting to fruit; and birds beginning to migrate south. But there has been only a quarter amount of research done on autumn events as there has been on spring events, likely because observing the last of something is more challenging than noting the first of something. Accordingly, there are fewer long data sets available. However, for a complete understanding of the effect of climate change, it is critical to understand how the changes in both seasons are affecting the growing season of plants and active seasons of animals.

Dr. Gallinat decided to study the correlation of the timing of fruit ripening and bird migration and the effect of increased temperatures on shifts in bird migration times and fruiting times, and changes in bird-fruit interactions. Studying over 50 years of records at Manomet's Banding Lab on Cape Cod Bay revealed that 13 common species of birds delayed migration in warmer years by an average of two days.


Because there are very few records of wild fruits, Dr. Gallinat and an undergraduate resorted to examining the preserved specimens of 55 plant species collected between 1850 and 2010 in seven herbaria across New England. They found 3,159 specimens with evidence of ripe fruit that included the date when the plant was pressed. Their study, along with other published observations, revealed that some species of fruit are now ripening almost five days earlier. She reported that whereas wild fruits are available in New England from mid-July to early November, the invasive species, such as *Rosa multiflora*, *Ligustrum*, and *Euonymus*, regularly tend to fruit an average of 26 days later than native plants.

Dr. Gallinat wanted to know if native fruits are ripening earlier and birds are migrating later, and are the migrants resorting to eating more non-native fruit? Collecting fecal samples from 19 species of birds caught in mist nets at Manomet Banding Lab, where there were both native and non-native fruiting plants, she and her team found that 469 of the 970 fecal samples had seeds in them. They also noted evidence of a lot of insect parts in the samples, which highlighted the importance of insect diversity and biomass in fueling bird migration. By identifying the seeds in the feces, they found that although the invasive fruiting plants were more available, the birds had a definite preference for the native fruit and went out of their way to find them. Research has shown that the nutritional content of fruit from native plants tends to be higher than that of invasive plants. Dr. Gallinat described the invasive fruits with a high sugar content and low energy density as the fast foods of the bird world, but her research showed that birds preparing for migration prefer the more nutrient dense, high antioxidant value of native fruits. It has been found that the fruit of invasive plants is more likely to be eaten by resident overwintering birds after the native fruit is gone. She noted that in our area, Arrowwood *Viburnum* and Virginia Creeper are two native species that provide a super nutritive source of food for birds.

Dr. Gallinat concluded that whether managing a backyard or a national park, we can support birds challenged by climate change by promoting the abundance of native plants, not only for their nutritive fruit but for their support of a greater diversity of insects and biomass. To view this excellent presentation in its entirety, please click on this link: https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/zAPqoW86Ar9_6yJiUbnrynHtiBcJSbnnjOdpSrX-OGLkzkL_gSuN4LRuIFJkrtR0T.ZQaEMELRXwDLUJaP. 

MAY BIRD WALK AT NEW QUARTER PARK

By Scott Hemler

Our club had a nice, but a little wet bird walk on the morning of May 29 at NQP! Five people participated and we saw 23 species. Nothing unusual or out of the ordinary, but the mother osprey was standing on the nest by the marina. I think she has chicks in the nest! We were on the trail for a little over an hour when the rain picked up and we called it quits. You can review our checklist in eBird at this link: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S89210526>. 



Babs Giffin (from left), Deborah Humphries, Bruce Glendening, and Pat Murphy dared the rain at our May bird walk in NQP. Photo by Scott Hemler, who lead the walk.

WARBLER ROAD FIELD TRIP

By Keith Kennedy

I had known and read about “Warbler Road” for a couple of years. I researched the internet for all that I could find about it. I plotted, schemed, and dreamed about getting there someday. I signed up for the WBC’s planned trip there last year, but COVID-19 scratched that. For me, that was the first B-I-G disappointment that drove home the reality of what was about to hit America.

I have fed backyard birds for close to 25 years, but only since 2017 have I added photographing birds as a passion. I have a serious hearing loss, so I have found going on WBC’s regularly-scheduled weekend trips an invaluable “assist” to photography. I am envious of those who can identify birds by sound, but they can act as my “spotters,” and then I can “see” with my long lens. We both benefit when I can come up with a good, dramatic photo to share on eBird.

On May 14, I joined seven others on the WBC’s 2021 field trip to Warbler Road, which proved so much more than I had imagined. In my mind’s eye, I thought the location would be mostly a paved road with pull-outs, but in fact it is a barely-larger-than-a-one-lane gravel road that one can walk along (at least the section we spent the entire morning on). Rather than being car-bound for big chunks of time, we actually hiked a good deal. Warbler Road proved a far more immersive nature experience that I found an unexpected bonus.

I have a rule-of-thumb that goes like this: When in an unfamiliar place, go with the local knowledge. I thought it a stroke of genius that we were led by a local guide, Andy Hawkins. To his credit, Andy had done some recent, advance scouting for us, which was most helpful. He truly knew both avian habits and the lay of the land. He and I hit it off, as he also has a hearing loss and loves bird photography. He deliberately took us to the higher elevations where the trees were still in the spring budding process, making it much easier to see birds with binoculars and advancing the odds of getting a good photo.

Cerulean Blue? I have another, rather strict rule with adding a bird to my life list. If I don’t get a picture good enough to at least identify the bird, then I don’t add it to my list. Though some heard the warbler, I personally did not see one (I did not accompany the group for the afternoon session). Yes, that was a disappointment for me, but now that this tiny warbler has become an obsession, I can join Douglas MacArthur in saying, “I shall return!” 🐦

(Editor’s Note: Cindy Hamilton compiled five checklists recording a total of 54 taxa over the entire day of birding. Among the species observed by the WBC group were 5 Blue-headed Vireo, 21 Ovenbird, 1 Louisiana Waterthrush, 3 Black-and-white Warbler, 3 Hooded Warbler, 16 American Redstart, 5 Cerulean Warbler, 5 Yellow Warbler, 4 Black-throated Blue Warbler, 2 Yellow-throated Warbler, 1 Prairie Warbler, 1 Black-throated Green Warbler, and 7 Canada Warbler.)



Canada Warbler. Photo by Keith Kennedy.



Hooded Warbler. Photo by Cindy Hamilton.



The Warbler Road crew: from left, Andy Hawkins, Gary Carpenter, Keith Kennedy, Bill Kay, Cindy Hamilton, Ann Carpenter, and Cheryl Jacobson. Not pictured: Mary Jo Bracken, who took the photo.

RECENT SIGHTINGS

Gary and Ann Carpenter forwarded a photo of a first year **Red-shouldered Hawk** photographed on May 6 by their neighbor in Colonial Heritage, **Jack Baer**, as the young raptor perched on Jack's bird feeder.

*Red-shouldered Hawk
(right) . Photo by Jack Baer.*



Birds seen by **Lark and Frank Smith** near their home in Ford's Colony on May 6 included a **Great Blue Heron**, **Green Heron**, and a pair of **Canada Geese** with their five goslings.

Green Heron (left). Photo by Lark Smith.

On May 8, **Keith Kennedy** added the **Louisiana Waterthrush** to his life list: "Found him in Williamsburg on the Basset Trace Nature Trail on BIG DAY!" Keith also captured wonderful photos of our club bird, the **Red-headed Woodpecker** (Page 9), and a **Yellow-breasted Chat** at the Conservation Park of Virginia In Charles City County on May 17.



Louisiana Waterthrush. Photo by Keith Kennedy.

Carol Annis observed a fledgling **White-eyed Vireo** in Toano on May 21.

Nancy Barnhart's keen eye spied a female **Acadian Flycatcher** on her nest in York River State Park on May 31. As you may remember, Nancy chairs the

WBC's Records Committee, maintaining our long-term database of every bird species that has been verified in Virginia's Colonial Historic Triangle (CHT), covering the City of Williamsburg, James City and York counties, and Hog Island in Surry County. At the recent WBC Board meeting, Nancy reported that she had recently updated the status of the **Hooded Merganser** to "Breeding" in the CHT based on the sighting of a juvenile in Yorktown on May 26 by **Terry Moore**. (Continued on Page 8)



Yellow-breasted Chat. Photo by Keith Kennedy.



Fledgling White-eyed Vireo. Photo by Carol Annis.



Acadian Flycatcher on nest. Photo by Nancy Barnhart.

Recent Sightings, Continued from Page 7



Prothonotary Warbler pair. Photo by Inge Curtis.

On June 3, **Inge Curtis** wrote in to share the following: "For the last ten years I have had **Prothonotary Warbler** pairs nesting on my property. They favored one nest box in particular even though they also successfully raised two clutches in a typical Williamsburg clay pot. This year they arrived late, but the box I had secured extra well against snakes remained empty. I was disappointed as I kept hearing the male and occasionally I spotted the female carrying specks of moss. One morning I was surprised to see the female enter one of a few roosting baskets I have hanging from a clothes line on my porch. I did

not think this was a viable nesting situation at all, but what do I know? So there they are, on my back porch, three feet from the back door. Thus, I move slowly in my kitchen, don't turn the light on after sun down, and when I want to photograph them I do it from a small opening in a window cloaked in camouflage. The opening of the basket is too small to see the inside. Early on I thought I felt three eggs; however, since then, I have left them completely undisturbed. I believe that the first hatchling arrived on May 31. Since then feeding has been in full swing. The male is indefatigable; the female is still sitting for long periods, maybe just for warmth. It is a joy to watch them even though it is not so convenient for me." 🐦



Blue-headed Vireo. Photographed by Keith Kennedy on the Warbler Road field trip.



WBC MEMBERSHIP

We warmly welcome five new members to the WBC: Kathleen Kollman, Caitlin Kufahl, Jessie Arthur, Michelle and Michael Covili! If you would like to join our club, you can find a copy of a membership form on our website at the following link: <https://williamsburgbirdclub.org/219-2/>. 🐦

*Our Club bird (left). Red-headed Woodpecker.
Photo by Keith Kennedy.*

Williamsburg Spring Bird Count - May 2, 2021

Species	Total	Species	Total	Species	Total
Canada Goose	331	Bald Eagle	107 (105)	Wood Thrush	24
Wood Duck	30	Red-shouldered Hawk	12	American Robin	243
Blue-winged Teal	4	Red-tailed Hawk	23	Cedar Waxwing	119
Mallard	102	Great Horned Owl	2	House Sparrow	38
Lesser Scaup	1	Barred Owl	12	American Pipit	5
Hooded Merganser	2	Belted Kingfisher	7	House Finch	221
Ruddy Duck	7	Red-headed Woodpecker	26	Pine Siskin	21
Northern Bobwhite	4	Red-bellied Woodpecker	144	American Goldfinch	261
Wild Turkey	18	Downy Woodpecker	50	Chipping Sparrow	208
Pied-billed Grebe	1	Hairy Woodpecker	11	White-throated Sparrow	158
Rock Pigeon	48	Pileated Woodpecker	43	Savannah Sparrow	8
Mourning Dove	189	Northern Flicker	16	Song Sparrow	38
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	9	American Kestrel	1	Swamp Sparrow	16 (13)
Chimney Swift	60	Peregrine Falcon	1	Eastern Towhee	98
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	50	Eastern Wood-Pewee	34	Yellow-breasted Chat	11
Clapper Rail	1	Acadian Flycatcher	28	Bobolink	39
Common Gallinule	1	Eastern Phoebe	43	Eastern Meadowlark	11
American Coot	10	Great Crested Flycatcher	198	Orchard Oriole	47
Killdeer	36	Eastern Kingbird	69	Baltimore Oriole	1
Least Sandpiper	43	White-eyed Vireo	92	Red-winged Blackbird	596
Semipalmated Sandpiper	5	Yellow-throated Vireo	23	Brown-headed Cowbird	173
Spotted Sandpiper	35	Red-eyed Vireo	186	Common Grackle	309
Solitary Sandpiper	51	Blue Jay	174	Ovenbird	78
Greater Yellowlegs	36	American Crow	218	Worm-eating Warbler	2
Lesser Yellowlegs	83	Fish Crow	108 (94)	Louisiana Waterthrush	6
Bonaparte's Gull	3	Crow sp.	20	Northern Waterthrush	7
Laughing Gull	158	Carolina Chickadee	197	Black-and-white Warbler	85 (82)
Ring-billed Gull	41	Tufted Titmouse	298	Prothonotary Warbler	20
Herring Gull	13	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	51	Kentucky Warbler	2
Least Tern	92 (86)	Purple Martin	31	Common Yellowthroat	85
Caspian Tern	42	Tree Swallow	55	Hooded Warbler	18
Common Tern	1	Barn Swallow	208	American Redstart	15
Forster's Tern	10	Swallow sp.	50	Cape May Warbler	2
Royal Tern	276	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	Northern Parula	110
Double-crested Cormorant	410 (375)	Red-breasted Nuthatch	2 (1)	Magnolia Warbler	2
American White Pelican	1	White-breasted Nuthatch	42	Yellow Warbler	14
Brown Pelican	6	Brown-headed Nuthatch	49 (30)	Blackpoll Warbler	8
American Bittern	CW	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	110	Black-throated Blue Warbler	48
Great Blue Heron	124	House Wren	29	Palm Warbler	1
Great Egret	12	Sedge Wren	1	Pine Warbler	97
Snowy Egret	6	Carolina Wren	284 (257)	Yellow-rumped Warbler	142
Green Heron	13	European Starling	271	Yellow-throated Warbler	91
Glossy Ibis	3	Gray Catbird	176 (153)	Prairie Warbler	15
Glossy Ibis x White-faced Ibis	1	Brown Thrasher	69	Black-throated Green Warbler	2
Black Vulture	79	Northern Mockingbird	156	Summer Tanager	89
Turkey Vulture	247	Eastern Bluebird	242 (226)	Scarlet Tanager	12
Osprey	160	Veery	18	Northern Cardinal	567
Northern Harrier	3	Gray-cheeked Thrush	1	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	Swainson's Thrush	2	Blue Grosbeak	33
Cooper's Hawk	5	Hermit Thrush	3	Indigo Bunting	56

 Indicates High Count for Williamsburg SBC - Value in () is Previous High Count



"Logged on for the Spring Bird Count. You??"

Spotted (left) and Solitary sandpipers. Photo and caption by Bill Williams. Photographed at Lake Matoaka during the 2021 SBC.



Williamsburg Bird Club
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ANNUAL DONATIONS FROM OUR LOCALLY-OWNED BIRD STORES

The Williamsburg Bird Club wishes to express our gratitude to our locally-owned Bird Stores, Wild Birds Unlimited and Backyard Birder Seed & Supply, for their generous donations each year to the Club. Their contributions help sustain WBC's annual commitment to provide funds for the Ornithology Research Grants given annually to graduate students at the College of William and Mary as well as support other Club projects and activities.

PLEASE CONTINUE TO SUPPORT OUR LOCALLY-OWNED BIRD STORES & FELLOW WBC MEMBERS

Backyard Birder



Backyard Birder Seed & Supply (located in Williamsburg at the Quarterpath Shopping Center near the Kingsmill Harris Teeter) supports the WBC through donations and a 10% discount on purchases for WBC members. For your discount in-store, please inform them you are a WBC member during checkout.

<https://www.backyardbirder.org/>



Wild Birds Unlimited (located in Williamsburg at Settler's Market in New Town) supports the WBC by donating to the club an amount equal to 5% of the pre-tax amount spent in the store by WBC members each year. Please inform them you are a WBC member during checkout. <https://williamsburg.wbu.com/>