



The Flyer

Newsletter of the Williamsburg Bird Club

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September 2021

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By Cheryl J. Jacobson



For this Corner I am going to focus on what we can do for our birds and Conservation.

Home and Garden

Garden for birds: If you have some outdoor space, you can create habitat for birds! Gardening with native plants provides resources birds need to survive and thrive: shelter, food, water, and more. Jim Easton recently wrote to me, sharing the photo below: "Our garden has gone to seed. . . . and that's a good thing! Watching this goldfinch enjoying what's left of our front-yard echinacea serves as a reminder that if we leave flowers until the seeds are gone, birds will be appreciative."



American Goldfinch. Photo by Jim Easton.

Plant native plants: This Audubon article provides good information about the need for native plants: [Migratory Birds Like Native Berries Best](#). By planting locally native fruit plants in our parks and backyards, we can provide birds with the nutritious resources they need to fuel their long-distance journeys south. Also, almost all land birds require insects to feed their young. Even seed-eating birds often must feed their babies insects to ensure their survival. Insects cannot adapt to eating non-native plants. Fewer native plants mean fewer insects, which in turn means
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UPCOMING PROGRAMS

By Tory Gussman

September 15, 7:00 pm (via Zoom): Dr. Bryan Watts, "Decline of the Eastern Black Rail."

On September 15 WBC will again welcome Dr. Bryan Watts of the Center for Conservation Biology. The Eastern Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis*) is the most secretive of the secretive marsh birds and one of the least understood bird species in North America. Over the past forty years, populations along the Atlantic Coast have experienced catastrophic declines including a 1000-kilometer range contraction. Birds have disappeared from historic strongholds throughout the mid-Atlantic. Black Rails and other saltmarsh nesters appear to be experiencing demographic stress due to ongoing sea-level rise. Over the past ten years, the conservation community has struggled to halt the decline and develop an effective management strategy. Dr. Watts will discuss Black Rail ecology, recent declines, and the current focus of conservation efforts.



Eastern Black Rail. Photo courtesy of Bryan Watts, CCB.

Looking Ahead: WBC's **October 20** program offers an armchair tour of the **Sylvan Heights Bird Park** in Scotland Neck, North Carolina. **Brent Lubbock**, Director of Operations and Development, will describe past and present avian conservation projects and give information about the park's Avian Breeding Center.

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Upcoming Programs, Continued from Page 1



Red-legged Seriema, a South American bird, photographed at Sylvan Heights Bird Park by Judy Jones.

On **November 17**, **Bob Schamerhorn** will present a program on **Attracting Birds with Water**. Join us for great photos and tips on how to enhance your backyard birding. 🐦

WBC MEMBERSHIP

We warmly welcome seven new members to the Williamsburg Bird Club: Janine Higgins, Mary and Thomas Kayrouz, Georgia and Richard Faulkner, and Michael and Alice Pauli. If you would like to join our club, you can find a copy of a membership form on Page 9 and on our website at the following link: <https://williamsburgbirdclub.org/219-2/>. 🐦

JUNE WALK AT NQP INTERRUPTED BY RAIN

By Scott Hemler, Walk Leader

We had nine people on the morning of June 26 for our very rainy bird walk at New Quarter Park! We met at the parking lot and it was not raining then; but as soon as we started the walk it began to rain. We went under the shelter near the park office to look at the feeders by the office and then it really started to rain! We huddled in the shelter and watched the feeders as it poured off and on for around an hour. We did not see many birds as they were hunkered down. They did come to the feeders when the rain slowed down, then back into the trees when it picked up again! We saw the usual feeder birds: American Goldfinch and House Finch, Northern Cardinal, and Tufted Titmouse. A Blue-gray Gnatcatcher was hanging around, and the weather does not stop Carolina Wrens from singing! When the rain started to let up around nine, the group called it a day and we dashed for our cars! 🐦

BETTER WEATHER FOR JULY BIRD WALK

By Jim Corliss, Walk Leader



Immature Yellow-crowned Night Heron. Photo by Paula Perdoni.

The 10 participants on the WBC's bird walk at New Quarter Park on July 24 had better luck with the weather than those who endured rain on the previous month's walk. We observed 34 species including Yellow-billed Cuckoo

and Royal Tern. A particular highlight was an immature Yellow-crowned Night Heron sitting right on top of

one of the floating dock pilings in plain view for everyone to see when we first got down to the bottom of the hill above Queen's Creek. The eBird checklist for the day's walk can be viewed here: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S92305978>. 🐦



August 28 NQP Bird Walk. In front of walkway, from left: Jeanette Weinberg, Jan Lockwood. Others, from left: Portia Belden, Joyce Lowry, Bob Arseneau, Anne Marie Wojtal, Deborah Humphries, Ivan Munkres, Sue Mutell, Bob Wojtal. Photo by George Martin.

HINTS OF FALL ON AUGUST NQP BIRD WALK

By George Martin, Walk Leader

The hot, humid late August weather didn't keep the birders away from our monthly bird walk at New Quarter Park on August 28. The thirteen birders on the walk were able to identify 34 species. Good finds included Clapper Rails seen briefly at the edge of the reeds across from the dock, a Bald Eagle overlooking the creek, Summer Tanagers near the parking lot, and three warblers possibly signaling the start of fall migration.

Join us for our club's September walk at New Quarter Park on Saturday, September 25, starting at 8 a.m. 🐦

FIELD TRIP REPORT

By George Martin

Saturday, June 19 - Chippokes Plantation State Park

Fourteen WBC members traveled to Chippokes Plantation State Park on Saturday, June 19 to check out the summer

residents. The birds didn't disappoint. With Nancy Barnhart leading, the group identified 53 species. The group got good looks at Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Summer Tanager, Blue Grosbeak, and a few saw Grasshopper Sparrows (photo by Paula Perdoni). Also accompanying this article is a photo of many of the attendees. Several hungry birders stayed for lunch at The Surry Seafood Company following the trip.



Grasshopper Sparrow. Photo by Paula Perdoni.

Upcoming: Saturday, September 18 – Newport News Park

WBC field trips will resume on Saturday, September 18 at Newport News Park. We'll meet in the parking lot near the ranger station at 8 a.m., where Jason Strickland will lead us. I expect migrants will be coming through by then, so there should be some interesting birds to be seen. The Club won't be organizing car pools for this trip, but feel free to arrange your own transportation. If you are not familiar with the park, you can find a map at this [link](#). The ranger station is Location No. 5 on the map. 🐦



Chippokes Plantation State Park Field Trip, June 19. From left to right: Susie Kay, Frank Smith, Babs Giffin, Nancy Barnhart, Lynn Collins, Joyce Lowry, Shirley Devan, Mike Millin, Jeanne Millin, Paula Perdoni, Bill Kay. Photo by George Martin.



Gray Catbird in viburnum shrub. Photo by Jim Easton.

President's Corner, Continued from Page 1

fewer bird babies growing to adulthood. Over 90% of native insects can only feed on the native plants with which they've evolved over millions of years. According to biologist Jasmine Rajbhandary, "Native trees such as oak produce more insect prey than do non-native species such as crape myrtle and ginkgo."

Peek before you prune: Check carefully for bird nests before you prune bushes, trees, and hedges.

Prevent window collisions: Make windows and other glass surfaces safer for birds.

Be your cat's favorite purr-son: Provide cats with entertainment and exercise with a "catio" (outdoor enclosure), harness walking, or indoor playtime. Choosing alternatives to allowing cats to roam outside saves bird lives and helps cats live longer, healthier lives as well.

Do feeder safety checks: Keeping bird feeders and baths clean protects birds from mold and disease. If you see sick birds or hear reports of sick feeder birds in your area, you should take additional precautions to keep birds safe. Feeders can bring unexpected species together and bring birds together more frequently than normal, thereby creating ideal conditions for parasites and other contaminants. Birds often crowd into tight spaces to get at the tasty morsels, which also makes it easier for pathogens to leap between birds.

If it is difficult for you to clean your feeders frequently you might think about this advice from the Humane Society of the United States in regard to summer feeding: "Bird feeding is most helpful at times of [the year] when birds need the most energy, such as during temperature extremes, migration, and in late winter or early spring, when natural seed sources are depleted. . . . When they are nesting and rearing

their young, many birds focus on eating insects, so feeding is less necessary at those times. It is also important for young birds to learn how to find naturally occurring foods . . ." ([Feeding your backyard birds | The Humane Society of the United States](#)).

Be concerned about issues beyond your backyard. Think globally: The Center for Conservation Biology (CCB) is an excellent source for broad-based information. You can read about the organization and their work on their website at <https://ccbbirds.org/>, where they state that their mission, "through all of [their] diverse programs, is to provide the global community with the information needed to drive thoughtful, science-based conservation, to educate and train the next generation of conservation scientists, and to make lasting contributions to the natural world through critical thinking, innovation, and ground-breaking research." An excellent story on the CCB website illustrates that unless we think globally, we cannot assume that the birds we love to watch will be in our neighborhoods: [Rogue states and the future of shorebird populations | CCB](#).

Find a new favorite brew: Choosing certified Bird-Friendly coffee supports growing methods that provide habitat for birds like the Canada Warbler! You can find local and online vendors of Bird-Friendly coffee on this website: <https://nationalzoo.si.edu/migratory-birds/where-buy-bird-friendly-coffee>.

Conservation

I recently worked with Jan Lockwood at the request of New Quarter Park to create a sign regarding bird conservation. Below is the narrative for the sign. Jan contributed the portion regarding bluebirds and how we can help. My three photos for the sign are also included here (see Page 5).

"Why Conservation?"

Healing the broken bond between our young and nature is in our self-interest, not only because aesthetics or justice demand it, but also because our mental, physical, and spiritual health depend upon it. – Last Child in the Woods, by Richard Louv

Studies on how birds are affected by habitat fragmentation or pollution can clue us in to specific problems that eventually will also negatively affect us. Currently the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and Birds Canada have recorded a decline of 3 billion birds.

Birds and nature inspire us all. We must be thoughtful and diligent to preserve the natural world for future generations.

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Birds are important pollinators and control rodents and insect populations.

Here is the story about three species of conservation focus, two with increasing populations and one still in decline.

Osprey: Conservation is effective! Ospreys are a conservation success story and overall, their populations grew by 2.5% per year from 1966 to 2015. Osprey populations in North America declined dramatically from the 1950s to the 1970s due to chemical pollutants such as the pesticide DDT. One group working on osprey conservation is the Center for Conservation Biology. Through Osprey Watch they collect information on a large enough spatial scale to be useful in addressing three of the most pressing issues facing aquatic ecosystems including global climate change, depletion of fish stocks, and environmental contaminants.



Purple Martin: Purple Martin numbers declined by almost 1% per year between 1966 and 2015, resulting in a cumulative decline of 37%. This decline continues and without conservation this species may not be enjoyed by future generations. Traditionally, Purple Martins nested in natural cavities. Habitat loss and competition of nonnative House sparrows and European Starlings led to martins relying on humans. By providing Purple Martin housing, you can ensure the future of Purple Martins.

Eastern Bluebird: Eastern Bluebird populations increased between 1966 and 2015, with the establishment of bluebird trails and other nest box campaigns. From the

1920's to the 1970's, bluebird populations across the continent plummeted 90 percent. Farming practices that destroyed habitat, competition for nesting cavities from non-native House Sparrows and European Starlings, and several harsh winters brought the bluebirds almost to extinction. In 1978 the North American Bluebird Society (NABS) was formed and with artificial nest boxes designed specifically for bluebirds and a network of volunteers the decline was reversed. Eastern Bluebirds maintain a steady 1.5% growth annually yet the dearth of nesting sites continues and bluebirds still depend on artificial nest boxes and volunteers.

HOW CAN WE HELP CONSERVE OUR NATIVE BIRDLIFE?

1. Join area Osprey Watch and Bluebird and Purple Martin Societies to support those efforts.
2. Restore habitat by planting native berry producing trees and plants.
3. Erect a nest box or gourd colonies in your yard (or community) and monitor.
4. Control populations of browsing animals that destroy habitat.
5. Encourage homeowners to retain tree stumps with cavities for nesting birds.
6. Encourage homeowners to restrict pesticides which kill insects most birds and chicks feed on and herbicides which poison our waterways and kill fish."

Enjoy Fall Migration

I hope you will enjoy fall migration and report what you see in our October newsletter. "Unlike spring migration, . . . spanning several . . . weeks to a few short months, 'fall' migration is a much longer experience, starting as early as mid-June and lasting until the early days of January. Such a long migration season provides birders plenty of opportunities to witness the spectacle and joy of birds on the move. While peak fall migration occurs from mid-August to mid-October, the middle of summer is remarkable for its own migrations" ([It's Summer, and That Means Fall Migration is Already Underway | Audubon](#)).

Hope to see you on the trail and in our Zoom meetings! 🐦

RESEARCH INTO THE ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES OF THE TURKEY VULTURE

By Mary Ellen Hodges

WBC members, along with interested guests from the Historic Rivers Chapter of the Virginia Master Naturalists and four neighboring bird clubs, gathered on August 18 via Zoom to hear the presentation, "Turkey Vultures: Adaptations for a Migratory, Obligate Scavenger," by Dr. Julie Mallon of the University of Maryland, College Park. There are 23 vulture

species worldwide: 7 in North and South America and 16 in Asia, Africa, and Europe. They are the only group of birds whose primary food is carrion. These "obligate scavengers" are also "obligate soarers," primarily using only one flight mode—soaring—for aerial locomotion. They forage on the wing. (Continued on Page 6)

Turkey Vultures, Continued from Page 5



Turkey Vulture. Photo by Cathy Flanagan.

Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*, meaning "breezy cleaner"), which were the focus of Dr. Mallon's talk, are one of only three vulture species to use olfac-

tion to identify carrion, which gives them the advantage of being able to

find food that may be concealed by vegetation. In contrast, Black Vultures, the other vulture species in our region, use sight to locate food.

Dr. Mallon described the costs and benefits associated with being an obligate soarer and the adaptive strategies that Turkey Vultures use to compete with other scavengers, particularly Black Vultures. One of these strategies is the Turkey Vulture's more frequent use of "contorted soaring," a mode of soaring that had long been observed by birders but never studied scientifically before Mallon's own master's research. Contorted soaring takes advantage of turbulence at low altitudes caused by small scale obstructions in the landscape, such as tree lines. As a bird adjusts to the changes in this turbulence, it moves in flight with a rocking motion, its path varying

vertically or horizontally. The Turkey Vulture's dihe-dral ("V"-shaped) wing profile and its use of olfaction to identify food makes it well suited to employ con-torted soaring when weather or topographic condi-tions are not right to generate thermal or orthograph-ic updrafts, which generally reach higher altitudes.

Dr. Mallon also discussed Turkey Vulture migration. For a number of reasons, it has been widely as-sumed that the species does not eat while migrating. In her dissertation, Dr. Mallon examined tracking data and modeled the energetic costs of migration. She determined that beyond 23 days of migration, a Tur-key Vulture will have used 25% of its body mass and would need to feed. Among the four vulture popula-tions she studied, she found that a large proportion of each population would need to feed at least once in order to complete migration, and almost all of the individuals from one of the populations, in Central Canada, would need to feed. A video recording of Dr. Mallon's presentation will be available for viewing on Zoom through September 17. Use Passcode EmV?=2.0 at the following link: https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/R9aWfFWbCI5UYamF6-AUfsOLTuNVZI-LA7GPvEAd9qm6b_jYhlqgqOhlb35mX-E-y99wwCARE6d0BHgn. 🐦

THE 2021 KIPTOPEKE CHALLENGE

By Shirley Devan



The GULLS GONE WILD team of Nancy Barnhart, Sue Mutell, Joyce Lowry, and Shirley Devan—all WBC members—will be back on the Eastern Shore of Virginia for the 2021 Kiptopeke Challenge September 25. This friendly, competitive, one-day bird-a-thon is the primary fundraising event for Coastal Virginia Wildlife Observatory (CVWO), one of the WBC's partners and sponsors. GULLS GONE WILD will be on the road before dawn to get in a full day of birding on the Eastern Shore. We'll start at the tip of the Shore and end after dark listening for owls at Chincoteague ... and fighting mosquitoes! Another WBC member, Brian Taber, will be joined by others to form the team "Northampton for Ned" to honor Ned Brinkley, a friend and mentor to many birders, who died last fall.

As in years past, CVWO has committed to staffing the hawkwatch platform at Kiptopeke State Park near the tip of Virginia's Eastern Shore from September 1 to November 30 with skilled and experienced biologists. Be sure to visit the hawkwatch platform this fall and meet Steve Dougill, hawkwatcher, and Allison Sheldon, our Monarch biologist. An educator and hawkwatch assistant will be hired soon. The funds the Kiptopeke

Challenge teams raise are critical for supporting a successful 2021 hawkwatch season.

We hope you will sponsor the GULLS GONE WILD team as so many of you have done in the past. All donations go to CVWO. We will be grateful for whatever you pledge, but if you would like a target for making a flat donation, we suggest \$25. All who donate at the \$25 level or higher will become CVWO donors and enjoy updates, monthly eNewsletters, and news about CVWO projects.

To support GULLS GONE WILD, please make your check payable to CVWO, and mail to Shirley Devan, 6227 Tucker Landing, Williamsburg, VA 23188. Note "Gulls Gone Wild" on the check. To support Brian Taber, again make your check payable to CVWO, but mail to Brian Taber, 103 Exeter Court, Williamsburg, VA 23185. Note "Northampton for Ned" on the check. You may also donate safely and quickly with your credit/debit card or your PayPal account at CVWO's website, <https://vawildliferesearch.org/kiptopeke-challenge>, where each team is listed. Click on the team

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Kiptopeke Challenge, Continued from Page 6

you want to support, and your donation automatically goes to the right team.

CVWO is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization whose mission is the protection of wildlife and habitats in coastal Virginia through field research, education, and land conservation. Donations are tax deductible.

After the "Challenge," we will let you know the results and send you an account of the birds and adventures. CVWO greatly values your support. Thank you in advance. We already know who the winner will be: **CVWO!** 🐦

EAGLE REHAB & RELEASE!

By Judy Jones

Our wonderful Wildlife Center of Virginia (WCV), located in Waynesboro, was able to release a juvenile Bald Eagle on Tuesday, August 17th, at Berkeley Plantation. There to witness this wonderful return to healthy independence were four WBC members: Babs Giffin, Nancy Barnhart, Shirley Devan, and me. The juvenile eagle had fallen 90 feet to the ground from its nest in Virginia Beach as a chick. When it arrived at the WCV on May 21, veterinarians determined it had multiple fractures to its keel and sternum. After almost three months of healing and rehabilitation, the young eagle was finally able to leave the arms of WCV leader Ed Clark and fly out over the James River to live a full and natural life. It was truly an exciting and rewarding experience to witness. 🐦



The young Bald Eagle moments after its release on August 17 at Berkeley Plantation. Photo by Judy Jones.

WHEN DOES FOUR FEEL LIKE 400?

By Cheryl Jacobson

When does four feel like 400? When it is four fledglings launched from the Purple Martin (PUMA) Colony WBC installed this year at the Chickahominy Riverfront Park (CRP). I am so happy to share with you how successful the colony at the park is becoming at this time. In early June there were about 40 Purple Martins present; at one time 22 perched with about another 20 in the air. Many of the birds were mature males and females so we will need to add more gourds to the colony next spring. Thanks are extended to the WBC Board and the Geoff Giles Fund as well as Coastal Virginia Wildlife Observatory and the Historic Rivers Chapter of the Virginia Master Naturalists, all of which provided funding. Also, thanks go to Shan Gill, who was always ready to assist me as we installed the poles and gourds at York River State Park, New Quarter Park, CRP, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. Next year we will focus on doing upgrades at Fords Colony to assure that the PUMA population grows and thrives. We will also work to keep other species of birds out of the

PUMA gourds. If the Purple Martins arrive first, they keep other species away; but if other species arrive first, the Purple Martins will not establish a colony. Thank you, volunteer monitors, especially Bill Vanzetta and Sherry and Bill Hancock. We would love to have other WBC members join our monitoring team, so email me at icheryljoy@aol.com to volunteer. 🐦



Left: Twenty-two PUMA perched at the Chickahominy Riverfront Park colony. Photo by Cheryl Jacobson. Right: PUMA adult and two chicks in the colony. Photo by Judy Jones.

RECENT SIGHTINGS



Lynda Sharrett shared a photo (left) of a **Barn Swallow** nest she saw while in Oklahoma in July at her sister's ranch: "The nest is glued to the corner of the porch of the house

and the parents have used it in past years. The babes were just on the verge of fledging and mom and dad were still feeding. They fledged while I was there. So cute with their little 'bandit style mask' markings."



Judy Jones was one of many birders to visit Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge (BBNWR) in Virginia Beach this summer to see one of a least three remarkable **Roseate Spoonbills** present there for an extended period. Judy's photo here (left) is from July 14. For years, the range of this spoonbill

species was known to extend from central Argentina northward to the Gulf Coast of the U.S. and, on the Atlantic Coast, to central Florida. According to the [American Bird Conservancy](#), "Pale-pink first-year birds constitute most of the long-distance wanderers that turn up far outside the species' breeding range each year. . . . [and in] recent years, extralimital sightings in the U.S. seem to have become more frequent." They began appearing in South Carolina, north to around Myrtle Beach, about two decades ago, with their first modern-era nesting records in Georgia in 2011 and South Carolina in 2019. The [Birding Virginia](#) website notes that the first record of a Roseate Spoonbill in Virginia was a single individual sighted in June 1996 at BBNWR and ". . . the state list sat at three confirmed until the invasion year of 2017 occurred. During [this] major incursion of the species into the Mid-Atlantic region, potentially as many as 12 separate individuals were logged in the state. . . . the following year of 2018 provided yet another invasion, this time with perhaps as many as 16 different individuals being logged at eight sites from seven separate municipalities." Species range maps in [eBird](#) indicate sightings in the Atlantic coastal states north of North Carolina were extremely sparse in 2019 and 2020, but thus far in 2021, late spring or summer sightings of 1, 2, or 3 birds at a

time have been reported at 18 or more locations in VA, with up to 7 birds at a time seen on Craney Island.



We all know how easy it is to spook a **Belted Kingfisher**, but **Carol Annis** was able to capture a close photo (above) on August 3 at a pond in Toano.



"Best seat in the house!" **Deborah Humphries** captured this photo (left) of a young male **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** on August 5 in the Coastal Virginia Wildlife Observatory butterfly garden at the James City County Marina.

Deborah Humphries also shared a photo (below) from August 9: "I've taken to sitting in what I am now calling my 'bird window' in an upstairs bedroom. It's above the pollinator patch, near the feeders and a few key trees. I finally got to see the youngsters from the last brood of **Eastern Bluebirds**. This is the brood that nested in my neighbor's mailbox/newspaper slot!!" 🐦





2021 Williamsburg Bird Club Membership Form

Name		
Address		
City	State	Zip
Email	Phone	

_____ Please send me the full color version of the newsletter by email at my email address above.

_____ Please mail the black-and-white hard copy version of the newsletter to my home address above.

Membership _____ New _____ Renewing

_____ Individual \$20

_____ Family \$25

_____ Patron \$35

_____ Student \$5

I wish to make a contribution to:

\$_____ the Ruth Beck & Bill Sheehan Ornithological Research Grants Fund for W&M Students

\$_____ the Bill Williams Nature Camp Scholarship Fund

\$_____ the Child Development Resources Seed/Feeder Fund

Make your check payable to the Williamsburg Bird Club and mail to:

Williamsburg Bird Club
P.O. Box 1085
Williamsburg, VA 23187

Your membership dues and additional contributions are important to the mission of the Williamsburg Bird Club. Thank you!

If you have questions about your membership, contact Membership Chair Jeanette Navia,
jnavia@gmail.com

The Williamsburg Bird Club is exempt from federal income tax under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3) and is a non-profit organization eligible to receive tax deductible donations.

A financial statement is available on request from the VA Office of Charitable and Regulatory Programs



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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/>