



# The Flyer

## Newsletter of the Williamsburg Bird Club

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May 2022

### PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By Nancy Barnhart



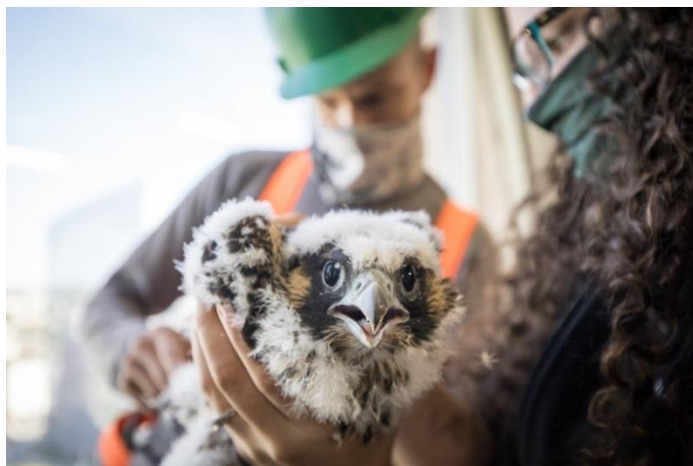
Waiting for May and migration is like enduring Christmas Eve as a child. The wait seems long when you're so excited, but it's always worth it. Watching and hearing a newly arrived Hooded Warbler, having traveled from the tropics, and weighing in at about 11 grams, creates the same wonder and awe every time.

The [spring issue](#) of *Audubon* magazine is devoted entirely to migration. Every year new knowledge is added and yet there is still so much to learn. Fortunately there are many tools being utilized to better understand the marvel that migration is. From banding studies, to radio transmitters, to isotope studies on feathers, to geo-locators and MOTUS (Motus Wildlife Tracking System), and now ICARUS (International Cooperation for Animal Research Using Space), and of course eBird observations, the movements of even the smallest migrants can be tracked.

Some fun facts about migration point out how far scientific knowledge has come. In early times there were differences of opinion regarding where birds went in the winter. Some thought they went to the (Continued on Page 3)



Hooded Warbler. Photo by Nancy Barnhart.



Young Peregrine Falcon. Photo courtesy of VA Department of Wildlife Resources.

### UPCOMING PROGRAMS

By Patty Maloney

**May 25, 6:00 p.m., in-person at the Williamsburg Regional Library Theater and via Zoom: Meagan Thomas, "History of the Richmond Falcon Cam and the Rebound of Virginia's Peregrine Falcons."**

Join us as Meagan Thomas, Watchable Wildlife Biologist/Certified Wildlife Biologist with the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR), shares her experiences with the Peregrine Falcon. Her talk will center on DWR's "[Richmond Falcon Cam](#)" and include a history of the numerous birds seen on the camera throughout the years. (As of April 29, the four eggs laid at the Falcon Cam nest this year had begun to hatch.) Meagan will also give us a brief look into the natural history, decline, and conservation of Peregrine Falcons across the Commonwealth.

Please note that the meeting date is the 4th Wednesday in May because the Williamsburg Regional Library Theater was not available on our normal date.

**June 15, 6:30 p.m.:** Join us to celebrate summer at an outdoor social gathering with desserts, friends, and birds at Chickahominy Riverfront Park in the Pool Shelter. Stay tuned for more details. 🐦

## WILLIAMSBURG BIRD CLUB

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## WBC MEMBERSHIP

The purpose of the Williamsburg Bird Club is to promote interest in the study of wild birds, protect birds and their habitats, and share the joy of birding with others. If you would like to join our club, or if you need to renew your membership for 2022, you can do so online at <https://williamsburgbirdclub.org/membership/> or by mailing in a check with a membership form that can be downloaded and printed from our website at [https://williamsburgbirdclub.org/wp-content/uploads/2022\\_WBC\\_Membership\\_Form.pdf](https://williamsburgbirdclub.org/wp-content/uploads/2022_WBC_Membership_Form.pdf). Payment online is with PayPal. If you wish to donate to our club's various programs when you join or renew, please click the "Continue Shopping" link in the upper right-hand corner of the screen after you are taken to your PayPal shopping cart. 🐦



*Birders on our April Field Trip. From left: Mike Minarik, Alex Minarik, Nancy Barnhart, Jan Lockwood, Ginny Wycoff, Trish Stahlhut, and George Martin. Photo taken by Bob Stahlhut. Missing from photo: Shirley Devan and Babs Giffin.*

## APRIL FIELD TRIP TO NEWPORT NEWS PARK

*By George Martin*

On Saturday, April 16, ten club members enjoyed a cool (literally) field trip to Newport News Park. We observed 54 species, but the bird of the day was the Prothonotary Warbler seen just west of Swamp Bridge followed by the Barred Owl hooting from an evergreen on the return walk. Yellow-rumped Warblers were plentiful, getting ready for their migration north: we counted a total of 30 individuals. Here's the link for the eBird checklist for the trip: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S107240227>. 🐦

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER, Continued from Page 1

moon and some believed birds buried themselves in mud for the winter. The first proof that birds actually fly between continents came in the form of an individual bird, a White Stork, shot down in 1822 by townspeople in Germany. The stork had somehow continued to fly with a wooden spear through its neck. After the bird was dispatched it was determined that the spear was made of wood from Africa. Mystery solved. Or maybe just begun.

Migration comes in a number of forms, not just the long-distance or latitudinal travel that we most commonly associate with seasonal movement. Some birds migrate by changing altitude, moving “up and down” for food and shelter. We don’t see it here on the Coastal Plain but in mountainous regions birds such as the Mountain Chickadee exhibit altitudinal migration. Partial migration, when part of the population leaves and part stays (as with robins, for example), is thought to indicate the individual’s decision to weigh the costs and benefits of staying put versus those of risking moving.

One of the more entertaining types of migration is “tobogganing” as exhibited by Emperor Penguins. According to [Audubon](#), these penguins can “travel up to 100 miles by either walking or tobogganing on their bellies to reach inland breeding colonies in Antarctica.”

It’s probably familiar to many that the longest non-stop migration is performed by the Bar-tailed Godwit. Fall flights from Alaska to New Zealand and Australia can regularly be over 7,000 miles, with a record of over 8,100 miles without food or rest. *A World on the*

*Wing: The Global Odyssey of Migratory Birds*, by Scott Weidensaul, is so chock full of fascinating information about these incredible flyers and many others that you might have to read the book twice, or three times, or over and over. Be prepared to read also the shocking reality of the threats and obstacles migrating birds are facing. It’s a fascinating yet sobering read.

Regardless of the method or type, migration is a hazardous time for birds. We can help by making our own piece of the world as bird friendly as possible. We can support local, state, national, and international initiatives to protect urban and suburban parks, coastal stopovers, and salt marshes to provide resting and feeding grounds for these distance flyers. Organizations such as the American Bird Conservancy, the National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and many others are working to keep viable habitat available to migratory birds.

And we can continue to support student research on all aspects of avian life. Special thanks are extended to the four William & Mary students who presented their research reports at our April meeting. Michael Academia, Grace Phillips, Emma Noyelle, and Moira Meehan were outstanding in their presentations and in the excellent research they are conducting. And big thanks go to William & Mary faculty members Dan Cristol, John Swaddle, and Brian Watts for arranging for the students to come together to present their research and inspiring them to become scientists and ambassadors for the avian world.

Enjoy this season of migration! 🐦

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## SIGN UP FOR MAY FIELD TRIP TO CRANSTON'S MILL POND

*By George Martin*

On Saturday, May 21, the Club will visit Cranston’s Mill Pond in James City County. Members of the Club have birded this private property for Christmas and Spring Bird Counts, with permission of the owner, and the owner has granted permission for this club field trip. The field trip will be limited to 24 people. If you’d like to participate, please email George Martin at [grm0803@gmail.com](mailto:grm0803@gmail.com). People will be added to the sign-up list in the order in which their email expressing interest is received.

Please also note whether you will be driving. The site can hold 12 cars maximum. To avoid an overflow of cars, the Club may organize a “collection site” at Hornsby Middle School on Jolly Pond Road. There, folks can park cars and consolidate for the short trip to the site.

The site is entered from Cranston’s Mill Pond Road, between ½ and ¾ mile from the intersection with Jolly Pond Road. The gate to the site will open at 7:30 a.m. The field trip is planned to start at 8:00 a.m. and is expected to last most of the morning. 🐦



## BIRD WALKS

By Scott Hemler

We had a great turnout of over 20 birders for our monthly walk at New Quarter Park on April 23! The weather was beautiful and we saw 42 species of birds. Some highlights were the arrival of many spring migrants, such as Yellow-throated Warblers, Great Crested Flycatchers, Barn Swallows, Wood Thrush, and a Rose-breasted Grosbeak (photo on right) at the feeders! Some winter visitors were still here such as White-throated Sparrows and a Hermit Thrush. It looks like the Ospreys are sitting on eggs in the nest on the platform by the marina. It was a great day for a bird walk! The eBird checklist for the walk can be found at this link: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S107852316>.



House Finch (left) and Rose-breasted Grosbeak on one of the feeders at New Quarter Park. Photo by Bill Williams.

Our next bird walk will be on May 28 at 8:00 a.m. at New Quarter Park. 🐦



The hope of spring migrants brings out a crowd for the club's April walk at New Quarter Park. Photo by Scott Hemler.

## SPRING BIRD COUNT COMING ON MAY 15

By Jim Corliss

The Williamsburg Bird Club will hold its annual Spring Bird Count this year on Sunday May 15. This date is a little later than usual, but it will give our summer residents more time to arrive and hopefully will still be early enough to observe some spring migrants heading north to their breeding grounds. The Spring Bird Count (SBC) is a great example of how our club over-achieves in acquiring valuable bird population data. Unlike the Christmas Bird Count, which is administered by the National Audubon Society, we manage the SBC on our own as a club activity, with the data being acquired, compiled, archived, and disseminated to the broader birding community solely by our club members.

The SBC protocol is similar to the Christmas Bird Count (CBC). Field teams work within eleven sectors of the same 15-mile-diameter count circle that we use for the CBC, while feeder-watchers simultaneously tally birds at their homes and neighborhoods. We're looking forward to conducting the SBC this year with fewer formal COVID-19 restrictions than the last two years which should allow more flexibility for the field teams. We welcome everyone to contribute in the hope that we will build our participation back up to pre-COVID levels with at least 100 people participating between the field teams and feeder-watchers. It's always a fun day and you never know what birds may turn up this time of year. Please contact Jim Corliss ([jcorliss240@cox.net](mailto:jcorliss240@cox.net)) to learn more about the SBC and how to participate. 🐦

## RESEARCH BY OUR 2021 ORNITHOLOGY GRANT RECIPIENTS

*Summary by Cathy Millar*

Each year, part of our annual dues goes toward awarding ornithology research grants to William & Mary (W&M) students recommended by their professors. Listening to the presentations from the following four grant recipients at our club's monthly meeting on April 20 proved that our funds are well spent. In his introduction of the students, Dan Cristol, WBC member and Chancellor Professor of Biology at W&M, expressed his gratitude to our club for helping fund the students' research.

Michael Academia, a second-year graduate student working with Dr. Bryan Watts, presented "Osprey and Fish Shortages; Food Addition Study Increases Nesting Success in Mobjack Bay." Michael has a fisheries biology degree and grew up in Hawaii as a descendant of a long line of commercial fishermen who strongly believed in sustainable fishing. He described his family's belief in the importance of making friends with birds because before modern technology such as fish finders, they relied on birds to help them locate fish. When Michael moved to the mainland, he fell in love with Osprey and how they can warn us of the presence of overfishing.

A 2020 report on the state of the world's fish stocks indicated that 20% have collapsed, 40% are over-exploited, and 24% are biologically unsustainable. Locally, the Atlantic menhaden has a long history of being the number one target of fisheries along the Atlantic coast due to its commercial value for fish oil, fish meal, fertilizer, and bait. In the 1960s, most of the fishing industry north of the Chesapeake Bay closed due to the stock of menhaden being overfished, but Canadian-owned Omega Protein, Inc. continues to fish the Chesapeake Bay operating out of Reedville, VA. It's a six-billion-dollar industry operating a fleet of 78 ships plus spotter planes. Employing purse seine nets, Omega Protein removes annually 120 million fish. They have a recent history of exceeding the fishing cap by 35 million pounds, have repeatedly ignored probation sentences, and have incurred millions of dollars in fines.

Michael stressed that menhaden provide a major ecological service as a food base for many creatures including striped bass, whales, Bald Eagles, and Osprey. His research has been determining through a food addition experiment whether the Osprey population within the lower Chesapeake Bay is experiencing fish shortage. Every other day for 7 weeks, he dropped off two to six menhadens at 16 nests until the Osprey nestlings fledged. Thirteen of the 16 nests succeeded with an overall productivity rate of

1.13 young per active nest. In the 15 control nests that did not receive additional feeding, only 5 succeeded and the overall productivity rate was 0.47 young per nest, which is a rate lower than during the DDT era. The Chesapeake Bay hosts the world's largest breeding population of Osprey, and Michael's research indicates how seriously the shortage of menhaden is impacting them. He has shown that supplementary feeding can be an effective and safe tool to reduce the mortality of chicks due to food limitation. Michael also strongly recommended that we, as consumers, not buy fish oil supplements originating from Omega Protein.

Grace Phillips, an undergraduate junior student, presented "The Impact of Deer Overpopulation on Songbird Abundance, Diversity, and Health." Grace conducted a literature review, which is a type of research that reviews all the work that has been published on a topic in an attempt to synthesize new information and findings that incorporate old and new information. She reviewed 143 articles published between 1944 and 2022.

Grace discussed the factors that have led to deer populations exponentially increasing. As a result, there has been an enormous reduction of understory vegetation in forests, as the deer remove the grasses, shrubs, and seedlings faster than they can regenerate, leaving the forest floor bare. This impacts birds by reducing habitat for those species which nest in understory growth and decreasing protection from predators. Indirectly, deer impact the bird population when raptors eat deer carcasses containing lead shot which results in lead poisoning. Also, when shot is left behind in a hunting area, it can attract and be eaten by birds such as Mourning Doves. Surprisingly, perhaps because of lack of enough food, deer are being documented eating bird eggs from the nest and even eating adult and fledgling birds! Grace noted that possible mitigation strategies included not using lead shot; reinstating an apex predator; and fencing off areas of forest to allow restoration of understory vegetation. Currently there is no widespread acknowledgement that deer are a problem for birds. It is hoped that the conclusions in this paper will convince localities to do something about the problem.

Undergraduate sophomore student Emma Noyelle presented "Is Mercury Really a Widespread Problem for Songbirds? The Definitive Review." Emma conducted a literature review of 300 articles published between 1960 and 2022. A lot of mercury  
*(Continued on Page 6)*



## RESEARCH GRANTS, Continued from Page 5

contamination research has focused on aquatic organisms and fish-eating birds. It had been assumed that songbirds would not be affected, but research has shown unexpectedly high levels of mercury in songbirds. Emma reviewed how mercury deposited by industry on soil or water is absorbed by plants and aquatic insects and travels up the food chain to more insects and eventually songbirds. Surprisingly, toxic levels of mercury in the blood have been found in songbirds in remote forest ecosystems that are far from any direct input of mercury into the environment. Songbird species may be more sensitive than other, larger species of birds because birds remove contaminants from their blood stream by depositing it into their feathers. This process, called feather deposition, is limited by feather size. Emma reported that there have been many studies documenting the many negative impacts of mercury on birds. As examples, she reviewed two such studies on the impacts to hatching success and bird behavior.

Moira Meehan, a graduate student working with Dr. John Swaddle, presented "Using Science to Save Birds from Collisions: Can Sound Make Bird-safe Windows Even Safer?" Moira described becoming passionate about this subject when she was an undergraduate intern at the Cleveland Museum of Nat-

ural History, where she received bird strike victims during migration that were gathered in the city by volunteers of Lights Out Cleveland. It is estimated that annually collisions with buildings cause at least 500 million bird deaths. Houses take more of a toll than skyscrapers, since there are more of them. Neotropical migrants are the most frequent victims. Moira's research investigated whether adding an auditory warning in addition to a visual one would be more effective in preventing bird collisions with windows. Using Zebra Finches, she tested visual treatment (horizontal window film) and auditory treatment (high-pitched siren noise), individually as well as together, in an outdoor flight tunnel. A mist net was used to prevent actual collisions. The visual treatment by itself proved more effective than using just sound. But the addition of sound increased successful avoidance. Sound may not be a practical option for residences but it may work on commercial buildings during peak times of collisions. The study was small and is worthy of further research.

All the students concluded with expressions of gratitude for our club's support. I encourage you to learn more from these interesting presentations by watching them in full on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sx9gPvLWkSU>. 🐦

## TRIVIA GAME

By Cathy Flanagan

We've had our first trivia winner! **Joanne Sheffield** was lightning quick with the correct response to last month's trivia question and will receive a \$5 coupon from one of our local bird stores.

Q: What pattern of migration does the Nashville Warbler follow?

A: Loop migration

Check it out! The answer to last month's question was found in the February 2022 issue of *The Flyer*. Jim Corliss pointed out in his article on Page 5 that the Nashville Warbler was the most unusual bird seen during the WBC's 2021 Christmas Bird Count. Over the last 10 years this species has been seen only twice during the CBC. In his explanation for this, Jim followed with a discussion about loop migration (in which the fall and spring migration routes differ dramatically) and included a link for further reading.

## THIS MONTH'S QUESTION

You can find the answer to this month's question in the March 2022 issue of *The Flyer*. The first WBC member to email Cathy Flanagan ([cflanagan802@gmail.com](mailto:cflanagan802@gmail.com)) with the correct answer will win a \$5 coupon from one of our local bird stores.

**Question: What bird fits the following colorful description?**

***"Velvet-like feathers in taupe and tawny brown; a bold, black, mask; white eyeliner; and a yellow-tipped tail"***

## CONSERVATION COMMITTEE REPORT

By Cheryl Jacobson

The focus of the Conservation Committee this quarter has been on preparing all plastic gourd housing at our club's five Purple Martin colony locations for the return of the martins from their wintering grounds in South America and training monitors. My goal is for WBC to be an excellent martin landlord. To do so, the gourds must be lowered and checked for numbers of eggs, hatchlings, and later fledglings. Keeping wasps, other avian species, and mites from the gourds is critical. At this time all five locations have two monitors and they are doing an excellent job of twice-weekly monitoring.

I want to give a special thanks to the monitors. First of all, thanks go to Shan Gill as he and I did 95% of the installation work. I dug the five-foot-deep holes while he put the poles and mechanisms together.

These are the monitors who are making this project successful:

- York River State Park — Sherry and Bill Hancock
- New Quarter Park — Mary Ellen Hodges and Anne Nordin
- Chickahominy Riverfront Park and Ford's Colony — Bill Vanzetta, Trish and Bob Stahlhut
- Virginia Institute of Marine Science — Judy Jones and Janet Harper

I have learned that the scout birds return first to the site where there was nesting in the previous year. Migration continues through June. Currently there are 12 scouts at Ford's Colony and roosting martins are joining them in the evening.

There is one martin pair in a gourd at Chickahominy Riverfront Park. We have constantly fought Tree Swallows at this site and finally resorted to closing all the gourds but the one where martins nested last year. That pair came in June and were successful in fledging four martin chicks. The martins are diligent in keeping the Tree Swallows away from that gourd, and I expect that more martins will come and at that time we will open more gourds for them. This is taking a great deal of monitoring time but we are dedicated to making this work. On April 25 I saw the pair pictured in the photo to the right on their gourd and minutes later saw them repeatedly carrying nesting material into the gourd. I felt such joy and felt rewarded for all the work! These birds would not be reproducing without our efforts.



Cheryl Jacobson preparing the gourds at Ford's Colony for spring. Photo by Bill Vanzetta.



Photo taken by Cheryl Jacobson in April 2022 of a pair of Purple Martins in the same gourd at Chickahominy Riverfront Park the pair occupied in 2021.

The Williamsburg Bird Club first established a Purple Martin Committee in 1978 and began installing Purple Martin houses and banding birds. That year the committee banded 600 Purple Martins. Over the years the energy for this project diminished and most of the houses entered into neglect and disrepair. Many of you may have seen the roost in Hampton in the 80's that included 80,000 Purple Martins. All of those birds are now gone. In our way, the club's new Conservation Committee hopes to help lessen the serious decline in the population of this very special species. It will be critical for our club to maintain this new refocus. 🐦



## JUST ANOTHER MARSH-BIRD MONDAY: THE CELERY FIELDS, SARASOTA, FLORIDA

By Bill Williams

March 28, 2022 was just another marsh-bird-Monday at the Celery Fields, Sarasota County, Florida's 400+ acre primary flood mitigation facility and multi-purpose outdoor recreation venue just off I-75. After acquiring this highly productive celery-producing farmland in 1995, the county planted more than 200,000 aquatic plants and trees to create fields edged by oaks, willows, and pines to surround marshlands, deep ponds, shallow pools, and canals, all of which are vibrant with wildlife diversity.

Within seconds of my arrival at the Sarasota Audubon's LEED Gold certified Celery Fields Nature Center, it was readily apparent why this exceptional public amenity has become a birding magnet. The air was gurgling with Purple Martins vying for compartments in two large nest boxes. At the Center's bird feeders, patience was rewarded with Common Ground Doves, a White-winged Dove, up to six Nanday (Black-hooded) Parakeets, an adult female Yellow-headed Blackbird, three Painted Buntings (two females/one male), and a recently arrived Ruby-throated Hummingbird.



Purple Gallinule. Photo by Bill Williams.

However, it was the marsh birds that made the morning. From one of the Celery Fields's two marsh-view

boardwalks there were Purple Gallinules, Common Gallinules, a Gray-headed Swampphen, fly-by Black-bellied Whistling Ducks, Mottled Ducks, Blue-winged Teal, a couple of sunning Anhingas, and a very accommodating Loggerhead Shrike pair. Common and Boat-tailed grackles seemed to be everywhere, as did "western" Palm Warblers, flitting about fueling up in preparation for their northbound migration departures.



Gray-headed Swampphen. Photo by Bill Williams.

Folks unfamiliar with the swamp hen and parakeet will find the following of interest. The [Gray-headed Swampphen](#), native to southern Asia, became established in Florida in the 1990s, possibly originating with birds that escaped from captivity after Hurricane Andrew in 1992. [Nanday Parakeets](#) were first seen flying "wild" in St. Petersburg and Pinellas County, Florida in 1969, most likely escapees or deliberately released. By the 1980s, this species' numbers in the wild exploded and they were widespread in different parts of Florida.

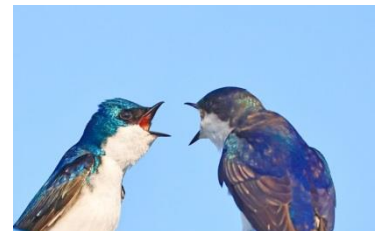
For those who have the opportunity to visit the Sarasota area, be sure to make the Celery Fields a must-visit birding stop. By eBird accounting 250 species have been recorded there. 🐦

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## RECENT SIGHTINGS

**Jan Lockwood** provided an update on the nascent heronry she first reported on in the April newsletter: "It seems that the nesting **Great Blue Herons** in Queens Lake are resilient and determined. All four nests are occupied. Hopefully they will also be productive. The birds are continually bringing in sticks to repair their nests following the recent high winds."

Last month the breeding birds on **Inge Curtis's** property on the Chickahominy River appeared to be playing musical chairs with the varied housing she provides. Inge says that after losing their fight over a bluebird nest box, **Tree Swallows** (see Inge's photo above) have been checking out a Purple Martin (Continued on Page 9)





## RECENT SIGHTINGS, Continued from page 8



house. That bluebird box is now empty, but at the end of April a pair of **Eastern Bluebirds** was feeding five young in the nest they built in a Prothonotary Warbler box on Inge's pier. **Carolina Chickadees** were in another Prothonotary box. The one (male) **Prothonotary Warbler**

(photo above) that Inge had seen by the end of April had taken a liking to a clay bottle on her back porch!

The Greensprings Interpretive Trail, near Jamestown High School, was a popular and rewarding birding location for many club members during April. At least one of the two **American Bitterns** that **Bill Williams** first found on March 23 was still being seen through April 24. On April 19, **Bill, Nancy Barnhart, and Deborah Humphries** spotted a **Northern Waterthrush**, which continued through at least the 24th. **Deborah** shared wonderful photos of the bittern (4/19) and waterthrush (4/19) as well as a **Yellow-Crowned Night Heron** (4/15), **Great Crested Flycatcher** (4/21), and **Rusty Blackbird** (4/18) she saw

on the trail during the month, while **Shirley Devan** captured a great shot of a male **Prothonotary Warbler** (4/15) investigating a potential nesting cavity (see their photos at the bottom of this page).

**Cheryl Jacobson** wrote in to share the following story related to her photo below: "It is always so much fun when a birder sees a new species for the first time. When **Trish Stahlhut** and I were working on the Purple Martin Colony at Ford's Colony, she spotted a bird flying in and landing behind some rocks. We walked over to get a view of the bird and it was a **Green Heron**, which Trish had never seen before. Of course, I sang the "[Bird is the Word](#)" ("Surfin' Bird") song that I introduced to the club at our meeting in April 2018."



Seen along the Greensprings Trail in April. Clockwise from upper left: Prothonotary Warbler (by Shirley Devan); Yellow-crowned Night Heron, American Bittern, Northern Waterthrush, Great Crested Flycatcher, and Rusty Blackbird (by Deborah Humphries).



**Williamsburg Bird Club**  
**PO Box 1085**  
**Williamsburg, VA 23187**

## **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/>