



The Flyer

Newsletter of the Williamsburg Bird Club

Vol. 47 No. 2

www.williamsburgbirdclub.org

February 2023



PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By Nancy Barnhart

For a different perspective on birding, I invited a guest columnist. Please enjoy!

The Birder Enabler

Here we are, the sun setting on a Central Virginia field, an hour and a half from home, near an old clapboard barn hoping to catch sight of a Short-eared Owl before it's too dark to see. My birder and I are emerging from one of the coldest weeks in years and as the sun is setting behind the tree tops, the chill is setting in and no owl. We started out mid-morning with three targets: first, a Greater White-fronted Goose at "The Pocket" in the Pamunkey Indian Reservation; then a Common Merganser at Lake Monticello, a restricted area for which we needed an entry pass; and a Short-eared Owl. The Pocket was beautiful and rich in ducks and geese at a great distance but no white-fronted goose. Lake Monticello was a new venue and after just a couple of location moves we, or more accurately my birder, using a scope and a good camera, found the Common Merganser across the lake. Check! On to the big prize, the Short-eared Owl.

Now it's getting pretty cold. My birder and I are entertained by some Northern Harriers hunting in the fields but no owl. Suddenly, there it is, bolting out of the grass and gliding across the field right in front of us. For five minutes it swoops across the fields hunting for prey, giving us quite a show. As darkness closes in, the owl dives below the hill and is swallowed by the darkness. And there we are, grinning over our success, hungry, and an hour and a half from home. Welcome to the life of a birder enabler.

The birder enabler's job is to see to it that his or her birder has the best chance to find the target species of the day. Equipment is important. Get a decent pair of binoculars. I have a pair of "Smart Binoculars," (Continued on Page 2)

UPCOMING PROGRAMS

By Patty Maloney

February 15: 6:00 p.m. (in person at the Williamsburg Library and via Zoom): The Alliance of Wild Animal Rehabilitators and Educators (AWARE), "Behind the Scenes of Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation and What You Need to Know About Rescuing Wildlife."

AWARE wildlife rehabilitators return for another presentation to the Williamsburg Bird Club and the Historic Rivers Chapter of Virginia Master Naturalists. This time the focus is on daring rescues in the wild and a behind-the-scenes look at wildlife rehabilitation. They will talk about how you can help and what you need to know about rescuing orphaned or injured wildlife. Of course, they will bring a few of their "ambassador animals" as well. Presenters include Julie Wobig (Tidewater Wildlife Rescue and AWARE), Deb Woodward (AWARE), and Colleen Harlow (AWARE).

Save the Date: On March 15 our speaker will be Chance Hines, Research Biologist at the Center for Conservation Biology, on the Red-cockaded Woodpecker populations in Virginia. 🦉



Great Blue Heron rescue. Photo courtesy of AWARE.

WILLIAMSBURG BIRD CLUB

Executive Board 2023

President 540-454-3014
Nancy Barnhart barnhartnt@gmail.com

Vice-President, Programs 703-304-7885
Patty Maloney maloney3013@aol.com

Vice-President, Editor (*The Flyer*) 757-220-0566
Mary Ellen Hodges me.hodges@cox.net

Treasurer 757-221-6683
Ann Carpenter carpenter17d@cox.net

Secretary 757-229-1775
Cathy Millar millar.cathy@gmail.com

Member-at-Large/Assistant Editor 757-221-6683
Gary Carpenter carpent66@cox.net

Member-at-Large 757-813-1322
Shirley Devan shirley_devan@me.com

Past President 303-519-0989
Cheryl J. Jacobson icheryljoy@aol.com

Committee Chairpersons 2023

Membership/Webmaster 757-707-3345
Jeanette Navia jnavia@gmail.com

Field Trips 757-920-5403
George Martin grm0803@gmail.com

Bird Counts/Bird Walks 757-565-0536
Jim Corliss jcorliss240@cox.net

Library Liaison 757-879-1997
Catherine Flanagan flanagan.catherine@gmail.com

Refreshments 757-879-1997
Catherine Flanagan flanagan.catherine@gmail.com

Historian 703-304-7885
Patty Maloney maloney3013@aol.com

Records/Liaison to CVWO 540-454-3014
Nancy Barnhart barnhartnt@gmail.com

Conservation Committee 303-519-0989
Cheryl J. Jacobson icheryljoy@aol.com

Nature Camp Scholarships 757-565-6148
Lee Schuster dlschuster@cox.net



PRESIDENT'S CORNER, Continued from Page 1

previously owned by my birder, that has more experience than I have. I also have a scope, previously owned by Bill Williams, that is uncanny in its educated ability to find birds. A birding day begins by determining the target species we'll pursue and deciding on where best to find them checking time, temperature, winds, and tides. I do all the driving, giving my birder a free hand to search eBird lists, navigate to hot spots, accept rare bird alerts on her phone, and of course scan for birds. When a subject is spotted I can stop the car in the road so she can check it out while I watch the road for approaching vehicles. One important tip: Bring food. When addicted birders are on the hunt they can go all day without stopping to eat. To keep up your strength and theirs, bring sandwiches and snacks. Another important note: Patience is truly a virtue in this endeavor.

Often when approaching a target location the big tip-off is a string of cars and a group of birders with scopes. It's very likely some in this group are the top birders in the state if not the world. Be cool. Don't embarrass your birder by yakking up what you recently saw or shout "Kestrel!!" while pointing to a Mourning Dove passing overhead. Actually, most of the crowd is really nice and helpful, but birding etiquette is serious stuff. If you have been focusing on a location waiting to find your target bird to show and one of these experienced birders sidles up to you and asks "Seen anything interesting yet?," a good answer is "Just the usual suspects so far." This tips them off that you are a serious birder without demonstrating how little you know.

There are many days when we are unable to find the species we are hunting, but the hunt is still fun and the locations are worth the trips. When we do make a long trip to find a rarity and are successful it is always a thrill. The best experience for the enabler is to be the one in the group to actually spot, identify, and point out the target species the group has been hunting. This will earn you "Enabler First Class." Having finished up 2022 with a LeConte's Sparrow, a Lark Sparrow, a Common Merganser, and a Short-eared Owl, and started 2023 with three Sandhill Cranes, I am graduating from the ranks of enablers to join the ranks of birders. See you all out there.

Ken Barnhart, Enabler and Spouse 

WBC MEMBERSHIP

The WBC welcomes new members Grace, Jen, and Jim Bradly!

Please don't forget to renew your own membership for 2023. You can do so online at <https://williamsburgbirdclub.org/membership>. While our online payment system is powered by PayPal, you do not need a PayPal account to pay by debit or credit card. Alternatively, you can download and print a membership form from the same web page which you can then mail in with a check. The form can also be printed from Page 9 of this newsletter. Marking the membership form to indicate that you wish to receive our newsletter only by email saves paper and allows the club to save on printing and postage costs and direct more of our income to our programs and projects. If you wish to donate to our club's various programs when you renew online, please click the "Continue Shopping" link in the upper right-hand corner of the screen after you are taken to your shopping cart. 🐦

BIRD WALKS

By Scott Hemler

Monthly Bird Walk: We had a great turn out for our monthly bird walk on January 28 at New Quarter Park! We had seventeen people come out and we saw 29 species of birds (<https://ebird.org/checklist/S127104676>). We saw two Brown Pelicans on the poles in Queens Creek by the marina. That was a first for me at New Quarter Park! Many of our woodpeckers made a showing, including a Red-headed Woodpecker and quite a few Red-bellied Woodpeckers. We saw some of our winter visitors such as Yellow-rumped Warblers, Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, and a Hermit Thrush. There also was a large group of Turkey and Black vultures circling around. It was a beautiful, but chilly winter morning for the walk.

We'll hold our next monthly bird walk at New Quarter Park on February 25. Meet in the parking lot by the park office at 8:00 a.m. Binoculars are available for checkout at the park office should anyone need them.



Some of the birders on our January walk. Back row, left to right: Adele Pleinka-Bateman, Beth Pleinka-Bateman, Patty Maloney, Babs Giffin, Susan Eyster, Laurie Hertzler. Front row, left to right: Shirley Devan, Joey DiLiberto, Liz George, Scott Hemler, Thad Hecht. Photo by Shirley Devan.



The clear black sky is a fitting background to this group photo from our Owl Prowl, held on the evening of January 21. Photo by New Quarter Park staff.

Owl Prowl: The owl prowl we held the evening of January 21 at New Quarter Park went well! We had around 20 people in attendance. It was a beautiful, clear, crisp winter evening with the stars shining brightly. Unfortunately, we did not hear or see any owls—or any foxes, coyotes, raccoons, or deer—but we did hear Tundra Swans calling out on Queens Creek and the York River. We also disturbed the sleep of a cardinal who was not very happy to be awakened by us! While at the fire pit WBC president Nancy Barnhart discovered how much fun it is to look at stars through binoculars. Despite not finding any owls, everyone seemed to enjoy the quiet nighttime stroll in the park. 🐦

FIELD TRIPS

By George Martin

JANUARY FIELD TRIP TO DUTCH GAP CONSERVATION AREA

On Saturday, January 21, Rose Ryan led 18 other birders on a visit to Dutch Gap Conservation Area outside of Richmond. Dutch Gap is known for being a great place to see wintering ducks, and the ducks didn't disappoint us. The participants were able to identify 11 species of ducks, including a pair of Blue-winged Teal and abundant Northern Pintails. While the water levels were higher than normal, there were still enough tufts to provide cover for Wilson's Snipe. Several participants were able to spot early Tree Swallows. In all, the participants identified 54 species. The complete list is available via the following link: [eBird Checklist - 21 Jan 2023 - Dutch Gap Conservation Area/Henricus Historical Park - 54 species.](#)

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

On Saturday, February 18, Rexanne Bruno will lead us at sites along the Colonial Parkway toward Yorktown. These sites usually provide opportunities to see more diving ducks such as Common Goldeneye and scaup, as well as Tundra Swan and Bonaparte's Gull. We'll plan to meet at the parking lot of the Target off Marquis Parkway at 8:00 a.m., where birders can consolidate cars if they wish. We'll end up in Yorktown, where there is a decent pub for hungry birders looking for lunch.

Save the date! On Saturday, March 18, Dave Youker will lead us at Machicomoco State Park in Gloucester County. More information to come! 🐦



Dutch Gap Field Trip. Left column, from top to bottom: Gadwalls in flight (photo by Deborah Humphries), the birders take a break to pose for the camera (photo by George Martin). Center column, from top: Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, Northern Harrier (photos by Deborah Humphries). Right column, from top: Brown Creeper (photo by Rose Ryan), Ring-necked Duck (photo by Deborah Humphries), Wilson's Snipe (photo by Rose Ryan), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (photo by Deborah Humphries).

BIRD BEDLAM ON THE BEACH

Summary by Cathy Millar

After watching the presentation, "Bird Bedlam on the Beach," at our January 18 meeting, many viewers no doubt couldn't wait to grab their binoculars and head for the nearest seaside beach to look for the paired eyestalks of mole crabs sticking out above the sand. Our speaker was ornithologist Pete Myers, Ph.D., from the Charlottesville area, whose research mostly has focused on the ecology of shorebirds on sandy beaches. Noting unnatural behaviors in some of the birds he was studying spurred him to become one of the world's foremost scientific thinkers on the hormone-disrupting effects of toxic chemicals. Dr. Meyers's research has taken him from the Arctic tundra of Alaska to the southern tip of South America, but his January presentation focused on the beaches of Point Reyes National Seashore and Bodega Bay, north of San Francisco.

Dr. Meyers described the challenges on California beaches (which are the same as on our Virginia beaches) that shorebirds must surmount in winter after having bred in the Arctic. A major food contributing to their survival are mole crabs (a. k. a., sand crabs) (genus *Emerita*), that live in the wave-washed zone of sandy beaches around the world. Mole crabs are small crustaceans with barrel-shaped bodies measuring 0.3 to 2 inches long and no bigger than a human thumb. They bury themselves in the sand under the water where they gather energy by filter feeding plankton and detritus from the receding waves. In his photos of the beach, Dr. Meyers pointed out the many eyestalks that were the only visible part of the crab sticking above the sand. He noted

that we are watched by hundreds of these eyes as we stroll on a beach as there are up to 10,000 mole crabs per square meter (10.764 sq. feet). If the crab is small, a shorebird can swallow it immediately, but if it is large, bedlam ensues as nearby birds vie to grab the energy-rich crab body.

Dr. Myers's *National Geographic*-quality photos illustrated a variety of shorebirds hunting and defending their prey as well as bathing, preening, ejecting pellets of indigestible food, flying, and defending their individual territories on what appears to be a featureless beach. Among the birds featured were Dunlins, plovers, Willets, godwits, turnstones, sandpipers, and especially Sanderlings, which Dr. Meyers has studied for over 40 years.

Dr. Myers credited having an intimate knowledge of the birds he is photographing as being the key to his stunning photos, which capture the details of a bird's unique beauty. Anticipating what a bird is about to do next, he quietly positions himself as close to the bird as he can, lying on the ground, and begins shooting at 30 frames per second. A sequence of photos of Sanderlings that he showed us was the result of taking 10,000 images over three days and then spending ten weeks to select the best. He also gave credit to the camera he is currently using: the mirrorless digital Sony Alpha 1 that focuses with amazing speed on the eye of a bird.

If you missed this meeting, you can still enjoy the details that evade the human eye but are captured in Dr. Meyers's freeze-motion photos of shorebirds by visiting <https://youtu.be/BrnFoPMsWO4>. 🐦



WBC member Carol Annis took these photos of Sanderlings at Bethel Beach in Matthews County on the morning of January 18 prior to attending Pete Meyers's presentation that evening. Following the presentation, Carol asked whether some of the Sanderling activity she had captured in photographs earlier that day might be mating behavior. After seeing Carol's photo on the left, Dr. Meyers replied: "... it looks to me like the aggressor is too high on the submissive bird's back [for cloacal contact]. ... I've spent thousands of hours looking at Sanderlings up close on the wintering ground and never have seen any hint of mating. ... It looks to me like the two birds were having a knock-down drag-out fight over territory. I've seen lots of that, although this seems particularly acute. Usually the loser runs away and it doesn't get this intense." The bird in the photo on the right is eating a tiny crustacean.

A MORE NUTRITIOUS HOMEMADE SUET

By Rexanne Bruno

For me, the arrival of fall means that it's time to start feeding birds besides the hummingbirds I've been feeding all summer. Now it's winter and long past time to make a batch of homemade peanut butter suet. For years I've used a suet recipe from Thelma Dalmas (a Lynchburg birder who moved to Texas) that I eventually adapted a bit. I think this is Thelma's original recipe.

Peanut Butter Suet Dough

- 1 cup melted vegetable shortening, lard, or beef suet
- 1 cup peanut butter
- 4 cups yellow cornmeal
- 1 cup all-purpose flour

Melt lard and peanut butter together in a saucepan on a low burner. Take the pan off the heat and add the remaining ingredients. Spread the mixture on a cookie sheet and allow it to cool in the refrigerator until the mixture is just hard enough to cut into pieces. Store in zippered bags in the refrigerator and use as needed.

I use only vegetable shortening as it's the easiest to find and buy. I also substitute 2 cups of quick oats for half of the cornmeal and add 2 tablespoons of cayenne pepper. The pepper is added so the squirrels won't eat this suet.

I recently read the book *Saving Jemima* by Julie Zickefoose about her adventures raising a baby Blue Jay that she named Jemima. In the book Julie mentions what she calls "Zick Dough," a nutritious, high-energy, suet-like treat that she feeds to jays and other birds in the winter. She also talks about the origins and reasoning behind Zick Dough on her blog at <https://juliezickefoose.blogspot.com/2010/03/zick-dough-improved.html?m=1>.

Zick Dough

- 1 cup peanut butter
- 1 cup lard
- 2 cups (unmedicated) chick starter (feed for baby chickens – buy it at the farmers feed store)
- 2 cups quick oats
- 1 cup yellow cornmeal
- 1 cup flour

Melt the peanut butter and lard — I'll do it over low heat in an old large saucepan, but Julie Zickefoose uses the microwave. Slowly (and carefully) add the dry ingredients to the melted ones in the saucepan. Stir until dry ingredients are completely incorporated.

I haven't tried it yet, but here is my take on this recipe: Julie says that this mixture is rather crumbly, so I may try to adjust the amounts of some ingredients so I can still pour the mixture into a sheet pan to harden it. That way, after the mixture cools, I can cut it in blocks to fit in my suet feeders. I'm guessing this will mean adding more melted vegetable shortening and/or peanut butter to the mixture. I'll also add a couple tablespoons of cayenne pepper.

Let me know how your yard birds like Zick Dough if you try it. You can email me at rexannebruno@gmail.com. 🐦



2022 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT SUMMARY

By Jim Corliss

Our Williamsburg Christmas Bird Count (CBC) on December 18, 2022 was a huge success with 116 bird club members, Master Naturalists, and community members tallying 27,576 individual birds across 112 species (see table on Page 8). The numbers of birds and species are very close to the median values over the 46 years since the Williamsburg CBC circle was established, but we still managed to tie or exceed the previous high counts for some species:

- 1 White-winged Scoter (1 during 2014 Count week)
- 3 Lesser Black-backed Gulls (3 in 2015)
- 8 Northern Harriers (8 in 1980 and 1989)
- 37 Red-shouldered Hawks (35 in 2021)
- 239 Red-bellied Woodpeckers (213 in 2019)
- 141 Downy Woodpeckers (139 in 1982)
- 566 Eastern Bluebirds (454 in 2019)
- 1,368 Dark-eyed Juncos (1,075 in 1989)

Another number that caught my attention in the 2022 CBC was that we tallied 100 Bald Eagles. This was only the second time we counted one hundred or more Bald Eagles, with the other instance being 107 birds in the 2017 CBC. But even though 100 Bald Eagles wasn't unprecedented for our CBC circle, for whatever reason I was prompted to think to myself "Wow, that's a lot of Bald Eagles in a 15-mile diameter circle!" That led me further down the rabbit hole of wondering if 100 Bald Eagles in a CBC circle even made sense, and worse yet, could we possibly be double-counting a lot of these birds as they traveled around the area on the count day?

Knowing I would spend countless sleepless hours lying awake pondering these questions, I turned to the National Audubon Society for help. The first fact that I learned was that Bald Eagles require anywhere from 2.5 square miles to 15 square miles of nesting territory, depending on how much food is available ([Podcast](#): "These Birds Need their Personal Space"). A 15-mile diameter CBC circle has an area of 177 square miles. So a CBC circle with plentiful food resources, which I believe we can claim here in Williamsburg, could sustain approximately 70 pairs of Bald Eagles, or 140 individual birds. Okay I thought, so maybe it's at least somewhat reasonable to find 100 eagles during a single count day.

But I'm a skeptic by nature, and I wasn't convinced that a relatively small number of people could manage to find most of the Bald Eagles traveling in our circle during a single ten-hour period. I wondered how many Bald Eagles were being observed in other

CBC circles, so once again I turned to the National Audubon Society for help. Historical data from all of the CBC circles is publicly available, and it didn't take long to download the last five years of Bald Eagle count data from 23 CBC circles around the southern Chesapeake Bay watershed area in Virginia and Maryland. Here in Williamsburg, our average Bald Eagle count between 2017 and 2021 has been 78 birds. Using this five-year average as a measuring stick, I found that Williamsburg ranks sixth in the number of eagles counted amongst the 23 circles examined. The five circles with Bald Eagle counts higher than Williamsburg reported five-year averages that range from 105 to 252!

My conclusion from this exercise was that it is reasonable, and also a joy, for us to observe 100 Bald Eagles in a single day around Williamsburg and James City County. But more importantly, the fact that I could access the CBC data so easily and be an armchair scientist for a few hours is a testament to the power of citizen scientist projects like the Christmas Bird Count. While the questions I was asking myself are certainly more complex than can be addressed by a few hours of data gathering, I was grateful for the National Audubon Society's transparency in making the data publicly available so everyone can explore and learn. And while I know that I only scratched the surface in trying to understand Bald Eagle populations in our region, I learned enough to at least sleep well tonight.

Thank you to everyone who contributed to making the 2022 Christmas Bird Count a success. If you're interested in exploring the historical CBC data, begin at the following web site and feel free to contact me if you have questions in the process: <https://www.audubon.org/conservation/science/christmas-bird-count>. Happy counting, 🦆



Two of almost 50 Long-tailed Ducks seen and photographed by Nancy Barnhart on the Chesapeake Bay off Virginia Beach on January 28.

123rd Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count
Williamsburg Results: December 18, 2022

Species	Total	Species	Total	Species	Total
Canada Goose	2,727	Common Loon	---	Marsh Wren	2
Mute Swan	1	Double-crested Cormorant	2,004	Carolina Wren	218
Tundra Swan	69	American White Pelican	---	Golden-crowned Kinglet	93
Wood Duck	22	Brown Pelican	13	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	119
Northern Shoveler	1	Great Blue Heron	103	Eastern Bluebird	566
Gadwall	201	Great Egret	1	Hermit Thrush	39
American Wigeon	19	Black Vulture	148	American Robin	430
Mallard	317	Turkey Vulture	347	Gray Catbird	7
American Black Duck	26	Bald Eagle	100	Brown Thrasher	33
Northern Pintail	5	Northern Harrier	8	Northern Mockingbird	111
Green-winged Teal	9	Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	European Starling	466
Canvasback	2	Cooper's Hawk	6	Cedar Waxwing	69
Redhead	---	Red-shouldered Hawk	37	House Sparrow	75
Ring-necked Duck	719	Red-tailed Hawk	32	American Pipit	---
Greater Scaup	2	Eastern Screech-Owl	---	Evening Grosbeak	---
Lesser Scaup	11	Great Horned Owl	5	House Finch	258
Greater/Lesser Scaup	35	Barred Owl	6	Purple Finch	4
White-Winged Scoter	1	Belted Kingfisher	27	Pine Siskin	4
Bufflehead	188	Red-headed Woodpecker	23	American Goldfinch	256
Hooded Merganser	373	Red-bellied Woodpecker	239	Eastern Towhee	76
Red-breasted Merganser	45	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	62	Chipping Sparrow	278
Ruddy Duck	266	Downy Woodpecker	141	Field Sparrow	13
Northern Bobwhite	2	Hairy Woodpecker	14	Savannah Sparrow	77
Wild Turkey	3	Northern Flicker	145	Fox Sparrow	15
Pied-billed Grebe	33	Pileated Woodpecker	39	Song Sparrow	265
Horned Grebe	7	American Kestrel	2	Swamp Sparrow	35
Rock Pigeon	125	Merlin	1	White-throated Sparrow	1,224
Mourning Dove	168	Eastern Phoebe	20	Dark-eyed Junco	1,368
Clapper Rail	5	Blue-headed Vireo	---	Eastern Meadowlark	6
Virginia Rail	3	Blue Jay	151	Baltimore Oriole	11
Sora	---	American Crow	492	Red-winged Blackbird	3,807
American Coot	24	Fish Crow	2	Brown-headed Cowbird	14
Killdeer	42	Crow sp.	34	Rusty Blackbird	25
Wilson's Snipe	27	Horned Lark	---	Common Grackle	5,043
Greater Yellowlegs	6	Carolina Chickadee	408	Orange-crowned Warbler	2
Dunlin	---	Tufted Titmouse	381	Palm Warbler	3
Bonaparte's Gull	153	Red-breasted nuthatch	5	Pine Warbler	41
Laughing Gull	12	White-breasted Nuthatch	147	Yellow-rumped Warbler	644
Ring-billed Gull	516	Brown-headed Nuthatch	27	Yellow-throated Warbler	---
Herring Gull	35	Brown Creeper	18	Northern Cardinal	372
Great Black-backed Gull	23	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	---	Total Number of Individual Birds Counted	27,576
Lesser Black-backed Gull	3	House Wren	3		
Forster's Tern	78	Winter Wren	8		

Williamsburg CBC High Count

CW = Count Week Sighting



2023 Williamsburg Bird Club Membership Form

Name		
Address		
City	State	Zip
Email	Phone	

Your email will be used for WBC's email mailing list. You will receive announcements of upcoming bird walks, field trips, meetings, other events, and the full color email edition of the newsletter through this mailing list.

_____ Do you also want a b&w paper newsletter sent to your physical address?

Membership _____ New* _____ Renewing

_____ Individual \$20

_____ Family \$25

_____ Patron \$35

_____ Student \$5

*How did you hear about the Bird Club?

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

\$_____ the Bird Club Conservation 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, ina-via@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.



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/>