



N.B. NATURALIST



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We would like to remind readers that a meeting to form a provincial organization of naturalists will be held at the Fairway Motel in Sussex on Saturday, November 18, beginning at 10:30 a.m. The meeting will choose a name for the organization, adopt a constitution, elect a board of directors, and probably begin initial planning of activities. The location was chosen as a neutral ground so that the proceedings would not be dominated by either Fredericton, Moncton or Saint John people.

The late summer - early fall period of August and September produced rather average weather over most of New Brunswick; temperatures averaged just slightly below the usual value and precipitation was near normal, although there were a few heavy rain-falls locally, such as the 2.25 inches, during 24 hours at Charlo September 3-4. Thus, it was generally a beautiful season, and in the last week of September the countryside was aglow with autumn colours.

MAMMALS

Donald Kinball reports seeing a Fisher at Cloverdale, Carleton County on Aug. 17, when he also saw a Mink there. Fishers, scarce in central and southern N.B., apparently have been increasing the last few years. They are fairly common in some of the northern counties.

BIRDS

Red-necked Grebes first appeared at Eel River Bar on September 2 (Jean-Paul Lebel) and by October 10, counts from 5 to 100+ had been made there. On Sept. 28, 11 Red-necks were at St. Andrews where there were also 3 Horned Grebes (Willa MacCoubrey & David Christie).

Greater Shearwaters were noted quite regularly from the "Princess of Acadia" but the numbers were quite variable, as for instance on August 12, when Henrik Deichmann saw only 12 going from Saint John to Digby as compared to 111 on the return trip. Only one Lesser Shearwater was reported this summer, a bird that killed itself against the Machias Seal Island lighthouse about August 20 (Jack Russell). One was seen from the "Princess" on Sept. 2 (Christie), but on the Nova Scotian side of the bay. Deichmann also saw 7 Wilson's Petrels which followed the "Princess" August 12.

The fall maximum of Great Blue Herons at Eel River Bar was 52 Sept. 15 (Lebel). Single Green Herons were reported at Eel River Crossing Aug. 6 (Lebel), at South Bay (St. J. Co.) Aug. 17-18 (Wilson) and at Cape Jourimain (West. Co.) Aug. 16 (Davis Finch). Andy McInnis had seen one earlier at the latter locality on June 12 and 14. A Common Egret that was first noticed at South Bay about Aug. 13 (fide Don McAlpine) was seen until at least Aug. 18 (Wilson & David Clark). Davis Finch noted about 10 Black-crowned Night Herons flying overhead at dusk Aug. 15 at the Missiguash Marsh on the N.B. - N.S.

border. There must be an undiscovered nesting colony somewhere in that area. A migrant immature was seen at Hartland Aug. 6 and 17 (Kimball).

Two early Canada Geese appeared at Cape Jourimain Aug. 28 (McInnis). At Eel River Bar, Lebel saw his first autumn Snow Goose (white phase) Sept. 22. Maximum numbers of ducks at Eel River Bar during the period were 114 Black Ducks Sept. 22, 23 Pintail in mid-August, 50 Green-winged Teal Sept. 20, 160 Blue-winged Teal Aug. 23, 40 Greater Scaup Sept. 13, and 21 Hooded Mergansers in September (Lebel). At Paunchy Lake, Jolicure, a large number of Shovelers, 30, were seen Aug. 16 (Finch), with a variety of other dabblers. At Cape Jourimain a Shoveler with 10 young was watched from July 13 to Aug. 3 (McInnis). 40 to 50 White-winged Scoters were at Maces Bay Sept. 8 (Nettie Moore and Bev & Marc Schneider).

Cecil Johnston reports a Peregrine Falcon at Saint John West Aug. 6. A downy young Sora was seen at McGowan Corner Aug. 2 (Moore & Theresa Pearce). They are common, but difficult to see. Two Am. Coots were at Westfield Aug. 2 (Stan Gorham).

Further interesting information has turned up about the Ruffs that were at Cape Jourimain in July. Andy McInnis saw two males simultaneously on July 6. One was a very black individual and the other was also dark in coloration, but not black. We now believe that the black male was seen July 1-13, the dark male July 5-10, and the female, or reeve, July 5 only. The male, seen July 20 (Johnston), cannot be individually identified because it was beginning to moult. Another point illustrating the outstanding nature of the Cape Jourimain marshes is the fact that 21 species of shorebirds were seen there on August 17 (Finch & McInnis).

Am. Golden Plovers were seen mostly in small groups of up to a dozen or so, such as 12 at Eel River Bar Sept. 22 (Lebel), 11 at Salisbury Aug. 15 (Finch) and 8 at St. Andrews Sept. 16 (MacCoubrey). However, 30 were seen in a field by the Petitcodiac River about 2 miles east of Salisbury on October 1 (Eric Tull & Tim Davis). At the same place was a very large flock of 75 Killdeer.

No one seems to have encountered many Whimbrels this fall, perhaps through lack of observation in the right areas. Upland Plovers as usual were seen only at the "Ploverville" fields, along the Trans-Canada Highway at Salisbury, 4 or 5 seen Aug. 5 (Christie, Mary Majka & Peter Candido) and 6+ on Aug. 15 (Finch). 2 Willetts were still at the Cape Jourimain nesting area Aug. 15-16 (McInnis & Finch). One was seen at Maces Bay Aug. 25 (Deichmann).

Jean-Paul Lebel reports that Knots and Sanderlings were in the smallest numbers of the three years he has been observing at Eel River Bar. His maximum counts were 11 Knots Sept. 18-19 and 14 Sanderlings Sept. 14. On the other hand, he reported very good numbers of White-rumped Sandpipers with usually about 200 there anytime during the latter part of August. At Cape Jourimain there were 300 on August 17 (Finch & McInnis).

Most Purple Sandpipers arrive for the winter in October or November, but they are seen occasionally as early as August. This fall 2 were seen at Machias Seal Island Aug. 26 (Connie Jellison). Dunlin appear first about mid-September as, for example, 1 at St. Andrews Sept. 14 (Moore & MacCoubrey) and 7 at Eel River Bar Sept. 15 (Lebel). An earlier one at Cape Jourimain Aug. 17 (Finch & McInnis) may have been around for quite a while, as one, in breeding plumage, was there July 5 (Christie, Tull & Majkas).

A Baird's Sandpiper, very rare here, was discovered and photographed at Grand Point, on Grand Lake, Aug. 26-27 (Deichmann) and 28 (Moore). Was it the same one, still there, that was seen Sept. 27 (Moore)? Another rare species this far east is the Long-billed Dowitcher. Three of them, still retaining much bright, breeding plumage were found at Cape Jourimain August 16-17 (Finch & McInnis). About 250 Short-billed Dowitchers were there for comparison. Later, on Sept. 22, 5 Long-bills, in dull winter plumage,

were seen at Saints Rest Marsh, Saint John West (Christie), this time with no Short-bills for comparison. Probably these 5 were there also on the 21st (Johnston), but they were not checked closely that day. One should be thoroughly familiar with the appearance and calls of the Short-billed Dowitcher before attempting to identify the rare western Long-bill here. However, there is a distinct possibility that dowitchers seen during September or October might be Long-bills. Short-bills migrate through in large numbers during July and August and a few are seen as late as October, when they are probably as scarce as the Long-billed. At Cape Jourimain, Andy McInnis first noted Short-billed Dowitchers on the extremely early date of June 16 this year. On the 20th he noted that their numbers were increasing markedly.

Other somewhat western shorebirds reported were Stilt Sandpipers, an adult at Cape Jourimain Aug. 16-17 (Finch & McInnis) and 2 at Saints' Rest Sept. 5 (Finches); a Western Sandpiper at Saints' Rest Sept. 15 (Moore & MacCoubrey); and Wilson's Phalaropes, 1 at Cape Jourimain Aug. 17 (Finch & McInnis) and 1 at Saints' Rest Sept. 5 (Finches & David Clark).

Hudsonian Godwits are fairly common in fall along the east coast of this province; 10 at Miscou Island on Aug. 7 (Paul Germain) and 35 on Shippegan Island July 24-25 (Moore & MacCoubrey) are typical reports. Not unexpectedly, Cape Jourimain outdid these with a maximum of 78 counted on August 16 (Finch & McInnis).

The usual concentrations of phalaropes, gulls and terns were reported from the Deer Island-Campbello Island-Eastport area in Passamaquoddy Bay, with widely varying counts depending on the date and the tide at the time of observation. Some samples are Northern Phalaropes: July 29 - "hundreds" (Moore); Aug. 14 - "several thousands" (MacCoubrey); Aug. 23 - "thousands" (Moore & Enid Inch); Aug. 24 - "many" (Deichmann); Aug. 25 - 150 (Christie & Astles); Aug. 29 - 300 (Doug Whitman). Bonaparte's Gull: Aug. 13-2000 (Jim Wilson); Aug. 14 - "many" (MacCoubrey); Aug. 23 - 20,000+ (Ed Thompson); Aug. 24 - 350 (Deichmann); Aug. 25 - none (Christie); Aug. 31 - 1500 (Whitman). Thompson also reported 4 Black-headed Gulls and 1 Kittiwake seen from Eastport Aug. 23.

Four Pomarine Jaegers and three possible Parasitic Jaegers were seen from the "Princess of Acadia" Aug. 12 (Deichmann). In the Grand Manan Channel Aug. 31, Nettie Moore and the Schneiders watched a Parasitic Jaeger chase a tern, force it into the water and keep it down till they feared the tern had drowned. However, it eventually rose and flew off. The usual jaeger behaviour is to chase a tern till it drops what it carries, or regurgitates. The jaeger then gobbles up the spoils.

A Glaucous Gull, in all white, subadult plumage, was at Moncton Aug. 24 (Majkas & Christie).

On Aug. 25 at Machias Seal Island only a few (perhaps 5 pairs) Common Puffins were still carrying food to young and no Razorbills were left (Christie, Majkas & Astles). Two alcids normally seen in winter were found at Chance Harbour by Jan Dexter. A Thick-billed Murre in moult was there Aug. 12. More unusual, was a Dovekie Aug. 7. A few Common Murres were at Eel River Bar Sept. 5-21 (Lebel).

A Great Horned Owl at Cape Jourimain Aug. 28 had such very dark plumage that Andy McInnis wondered whether it might have been the subspecies heterocnemis which breeds from northern Quebec to Newfoundland. It may have been, but it is also possible it was a very dark bird of our own subspecies virginianus. Such things are difficult to determine in the field.

Common Nighthawks were noted in migration in mid-August. 35 were at St. George Aug. 13 (Wilson), 300 at Grand Bay Aug. 16 (McAlpine) and 25 at Maugerville Aug. 17 (Moore & Mrs. W.R.D. McNeill). 75 Chimney Swifts at Pollett River (West Co.) on Aug. 10 (Christie) would also be migrants. The last reported Ruby-throated Hummingbird was at St. Andrews Sept. 28 (MacCoubrey).

An adult Red-headed Woodpecker was seen by Henri Ouellet near Sussex Aug. 31. It was the only one reported so far this fall. A Great Crested Flycatcher on Aug. 30 near Sackville (Ouellet) was unusual for that locality.

A large flock of Horned Larks, 130, was at Eel River Bar Sept. 25 (Lebel).

A movement of Red-breasted Nuthatches occurred this fall, but in most of New Brunswick these birds will probably only pass quickly through due to lack of food in the woods. Only in Charlotte County is the cone crop on the spruces and fir very good. We would like to hear from readers who know of other areas having good cone crops.

A House Wren was seen near Chapman Corner (West. Co.) Aug. 17 (Finch & McInnis). Mockingbirds were seen on August 6 at Saint John West (Johnston) and Lower Coverdale (Whitman) and Aug. 17 at Cape Jourimain (Finch & McInnis).

Gray-cheeked Thrush calls were heard overhead at Dalhousie Sept. 5-19 (Lebel) and one was seen there Sept. 26. The encouraging picture of E. Bluebird numbers suggested by June and July reports continues. During August and September, 3 were reported at Lower Brockway (Moore), 2 at Renforth (Charlie Wilson, Christie & Mary Majka), 2 at Woodstock (Marjorie Gray), 2 at Browns Flat (Gorham, Christie & McAlpine), 2 at Coal Branch (Carters), 1 at Maquapit Lake (Deichmann) and 1 at Mannhurst, near Petitcodiac (Carters).

Water Pipits were seen in small groups at Eel River Bar beginning Sept. 19 (Lebel). At Saint John 1 was seen Sept. 22 (Christie) and several the following day (Johnston). Loggerhead Shrikes nested at "Ploverville", near Salisbury, this year. An adult was seen feeding 3 flying young there Aug. 5 (Majka, Christie & Candido). On the 15th, Davis Finch photographed a male in song there.

Specific quotable reports on warblers are few, but of course several species were conspicuous during their migration in August. For instance, Henrik Deichmann reported an early morning concentration of warblers, mainly Myrtles, at Fredericton Aug. 4. The Schneiders saw many Myrtles at Douglas on Aug. 26 and Sept. 12. MacCoubrey reported 12 species at St. Andrews in early September.

One of the rarer species noted was a Yellow-headed Blackbird Sept. 18 at Saint John West (Johnston). The bird, an immature, was travelling with a flock of Red-winged Blackbirds. Scarlet Tanagers are not noticed as much in fall as in spring, when the males have their brilliant red plumage. Nettie Moore observed an adult male, in moult, at Fredericton Aug. 18. The Carters saw a tanager near Moncton Sept. 3, and Miss MacCoubrey, reporting one at St. Andrews Sept. 9, said it was the third she had seen in two weeks. A Summer Tanager, female or immature, was at Fredericton Sept. 4 (Deichmann).

Red Crossbills were reported from a few areas, mainly in Charlotte County, where the cone crop is good, such as 5 at Deer Island Aug. 23 (Moore & Inch), 4 at Campobello Aug. 25 (Christie & Astles) and 9 at St. Andrews Sept. 28 (Christie & MacCoubrey).

A Lark Sparrow was at St. Andrews Sept. 24 (MacCoubrey). An interesting concentration of Field Sparrows was observed at Somerville, Carleton County, Sept. 20-23, when there were about ten of these sparrows there, including one albino individual, mostly white with a few brown markings on the wings (Donald Kimball). A very early Snow Bunting was at Eel River Bar Sept. 20 & 26 (Lebel).

With respect to the albino noted in the preceding paragraph, there seems to have been more albinistic birds than usual this fall. Others reported during August and September were a totally white swallow, thought to be a Tree, at Saints' Rest Sept. 5 (Finches & Clark), a totally white Barn Swallow at Hammond River Sept. 7 (Mrs. Hickey), a partial albino Robin with rusty breast and white upperparts at Salisbury Sept. 25 (Hamilton Baird), another partial albino Robin near Westfield in September (Mrs. Bentley King) and a partial albino Evening Grosbeak at Baltimore (Alb. Co.) in August (Dr. Majka).

INVERTEBRATES & FLORA

Reports of invertebrates and of plant life are almost non-existent. Henrik Deichmann noted masses of fritillaries visiting thistle blossoms at Salmon River (St. J. Co.) on Aug. 1. These were probably Great Spangled Fritillaries and Atlantis Fritillaries. Similar concentrations were noted at Browns Flat Aug. 2 (McAlpine et al). Monarch butterflies must have been quite scarce in fall migration as compared to 1970 and 1971. The only reports received were of 1 at Gardner Creek Aug. 21 and 1 at Maces Bay Aug. 25 (Deichmann).

Naturalists visiting Campobello Island in late summer should watch for the large stand of white-flowered Fireweed in a field just south of Roosevelt Campobello Park. On Aug. 25 they were in full bloom (Christie & Astles).

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

Dec. 16, 1972 - Jan. 1, 1973

The Christmas counts should be made within a 15-mile diameter circle, on one calendar day during the period Dec. 16 to Jan. 1 this winter. Each count should last at least six hours (in the field), preferably more. Last year 26 counts were conducted in New Brunswick. Persons in those areas should contact their local compiler, as listed below. The rest of the province is available for new counts. If anyone is planning a new count, drop us a line and we'll advertize it in the December issue. Riley Brook - Nictau (Wilma Miller, Nictau); Plaster Rock (Laverne Rabatich, P.O. Box 100); Perth - Hoover (Murray Watters, Box 219, Perth); Blackville (Norman Stewart, P.O. Box 69); Hartland (Michael Rigby, P.O. Box 365); Woodstock (Jane Speer, Upper Woodstock); Fredericton (Andy Dean, 670 Reid St.); Jemseg (Nettie Moore, 80 McKeen St., Fredericton); Cambridge-Narrows (Enid Inch, Cambridge); Central Albert County, Lepreau and Saint John (David Christie, 13 Spruce St., Saint John); Dalhousie and Jacquet River (Fr. Jean-Paul Lebel, C.P. 310); Shippegan Island (Hilaire Chiasson, C.P. 55, Lameque); Kouchibouguac Nat'l Park (Roy Webster, Kouchibouguac Nat'l Park); Cape Tormentine and Sackville (Al Smith, Box 180, Sackville); Moncton (Doug Whitman, 314 Blythwood Ave., Riverview); Fundy Nat'l Park (John MacFarlane, Fundy Nat'l Park); St. Martins (Frances Bradshaw, West Quaco); Pennfield (Mrs. M.C. Morehouse); St. Andrews (Willa MacCoubrey); Campobello-Deer Island (Bill Townsend, Box 373, Sorrento, Maine 04677); Grand Manan (Peter Pearce, 5 Shamrock Terrace, Fredericton). There were also counts at Riverside-Albert and Sussex, organized by Ford Alward but he has since moved to Nackawic and we do not know who, if anyone, will organize those two counts this year.

BOOKS FOR NATURALISTS

From time to time we have been asked to include recommendations on books useful to naturalists in New Brunswick. The following are mostly identification guides found useful by David Christie of Saint John.

Mammals

"A Field Guide to the Mammals" by W.H. Burt. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1952; \$ 6.95

-- Colour illustrations (Seals and Whales in black and white), short descriptions, photographs of some skulls. A good book useful anywhere in Canada and the U.S.A.

"Mammals of Eastern Canada" by R.L. Peterson. Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1966 \$15.00

-- Black and white drawings of animals and skulls (excellent details), detailed range maps, rather inferior colour illustrations of most species, fairly detailed text

including information on habits, habitat and subspecies. This book is good for the naturalist who is especially interested in mammals, particularly in identification of skulls and of the smaller species.

"The Mammals of New Brunswick" by W.A. Squires. N.B. Museum, Saint John 1968. \$1.50.

-- Excludes the whales and porpoises. Black and white photos of some of the species and a general description of each species and its habits. Not particularly useful for identification, but a good general reference for New Brunswick.

Birds

The first two listed are the only field guides in their class for our area. "A Field Guide to the Birds" by R.T. Peterson, Houghton Mifflin, Boston 1947, \$6.95; \$4.95 (paperback) -- well illustrated in colour and black and white, very good text. Covers eastern North America. (Paperbacks have only fair colour rendition). Peterson tends to be preferred by experienced observers, the following book (Robbins et al) by beginners. Most bird watchers soon acquire both, since the abundant illustrations of Robbins complement Peterson's more extensive text.

"Birds of North America" by C.S. Robbins, Bruun & H.S. Zim. Golden Press, New York 1966. \$6.95; \$4.50 (paperback). -- Copiously illustrated in colour; Range maps; scanty text. Covers all North America north of Mexico. Excellent value and a very good guide. The paperback edition is notorious for loosing pages and some printings have only fair colour rendition

"The Birds of Canada" by W.E. Godfrey. Queen's Printer, Ottawa 1966. \$15.00 -- Good colour plates; excellent text; breeding range maps. Not primarily an identification book, but extremely useful for getting extra details that cannot be covered by fieldguides. Also contains information on habitat, nesting and often interesting remarks. Also available in French as "Les Oiseaux du Canada".

"The Birds of New Brunswick" by W.A. Squires 1952. Out of Print, available in library. -- Information on the abundance, seasons of occurrence, distribution, migration and nesting of New Brunswick birds. The author is currently working on a new edition. (Field Checklists of N.B. birds, English and French editions, are available from the N.B. Museum at 12 for 25¢, or 33¢ for mail orders).

"A Field Guide to Birds' Nests" by R. Headstrom. I. Washburn, New York 1949, \$5.25 -- Keys to Nests; descriptions; some black and white photos. (A Complete Field Guide to Nests in the United States by the same author, includes both eastern and western birds, as well as reptiles, mammals, etc. It costs \$11.95).

Reptiles & Amphibians

"A Field Guide to Reptiles & Amphibians" by R. Conant, Houghton Mifflin, Boston 1958. \$6.95 -- Excellent colour plates; adequate text; range maps. The best guide for North America east of the 100th Meridian.

"The Amphibians and Reptiles of New Brunswick" by S.W. Gorham N.B. Museum, Saint John 1970. \$2.00 -- Black and white drawings; good text. Wholly adequate for the identification of N.B. species and contains excellent information on their life history in the province and on keeping them for observation in captivity.

Fishes

"Freshwater Fishes of Eastern Canada" by W.B. Scott, University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1967 (Second edition). \$3.50 -- Black and white photos of most species, good text; identification keys. All the freshwater species found east of Manitoba with information on their appearance, size, distribution, habits and food. An excellent book.

"Fishes of the Atlantic Coast of Canada" by A.H. Leim and W.B. Scott. Queens Printer, Ottawa 1966. \$10.00 -- Black and white drawings, good text covering description, distribution and, for many species, habits and economic importance. All the saltwater fishes of Eastern Canada.

Animal Tracks

"A Field Guide to Animal Tracks" by O. Murie Houghton Mifflin, Boston 1954, \$6.95 -- Black and white drawings and adequate text. An excellent guide to the tracks and signs to the North American mammals and a few birds and reptiles.

New Brunswick Naturalist - Natural Science Dept., New Brunswick Museum, 277 Douglas Avenue, Saint John, N.B. 6 numbers per year -- Subscription \$ 1.

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT - NEW BRUNSWICK

(Within 15 mi. diameter circle)

Time: _____ a.m. to _____ p.m. Weather _____
 ; wind: _____, _____ mph. Ground & water conditions: _____
 . Observers in _____ parties; _____ at feeders.
 Total party hours, _____ (_____ on foot, _____ by car); total party miles _____ (_____ on foot,
 by car). No. Species _____; No. Birds _____; Compiler: _____

Common Loon	Ring-billed Gull	Bohemian Waxwing
Red-throated Loon	Black-headed Gull	Cedar Waxwing
Red-necked Grebe	Black-legged Kittiwake	Northern Shrike
Horned Grebe	Razor-bill	Starling
Great Cormorant	Common Murre	Myrtle Warbler
Great Blue Heron	Thick-billed Murre	House Sparrow
Canada Goose	Dovekie	Eastern Meadowlark
Brant	Black Guillemot	Red-winged Blackbird
Mallard	Rock Dove	Baltimore Oriole
Black Duck	Mourning Dove	Rusty Blackbird
Greater Scaup	Great Horned Owl	Common Grackle
Common Goldeneye	Snowy Owl	Brown-headed Cowbird
Barrow's Goldeneye	Hawk Owl	Dickcissel
Bufflehead	Barred Owl	Evening Grosbeak
Oldsquaw	Long-eared Owl	Purple Finch
Harlequin Duck	Short-eared Owl	Pine Grosbeak
Common Eider	Saw-whet Owl	Common Redpoll
King Eider	Belted Kingfisher	Pine Siskin
White-winged Scoter	Pileated Woodpecker	American Goldfinch
Surf Scoter	Hairy Woodpecker	Red Crossbill
Common Scoter	Downy Woodpecker	White-winged Crossbill
Hooded Merganser	Blk-backed 3-toed Wdpkr.	Rufous-sided Towhee
Common Merganser	Northern 3-toed Wdpkr.	Savannah Sparrow
Red-breasted Merganser	Horned Lark	Slate-coloured Junco
Goshawk	Gray Jay	Tree Sparrow
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Blue Jay	White-throated Sparrow
Red-tailed Hawk	Common Raven	Fox Sparrow
Rough-legged Hawk	Common Crow	Swamp Sparrow
Bald Eagle	Black-capped Chickadee	Song Sparrow
Pigeon Hawk	Boreal Chickadee	Lapland Longspur
Sparrow Hawk	White-breasted Nuthatch	Snow Bunting
Spruce Grouse	Red-breasted Nuthatch	Species Not Listed
Ruffed Grouse	Brown Creeper
Ring-necked Pheasant	Winter Wren
Gray Partridge	Mockingbird
Purple Sandpiper	Brown Thrasher	Seen in area in count period
Glaucous Gull	Robin	but not on count day.
Iceland Gull	Hermit Thrush
Great Black-backed Gull	Golden-crowned Kinglet
Herring Gull	Ruby-crowned Kinglet

List all observers on reverse side
 (Please submit details concerning unusual observations)