

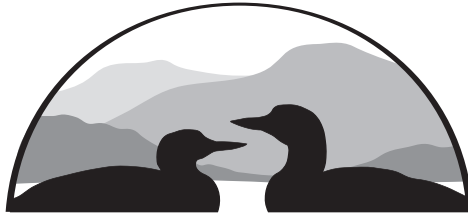
# New Hampshire Bird Records



**Summer 2011**

**Vol. 30, No. 2**

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## New Hampshire Bird Records

### Volume 30, Number 2

### Summer 2011

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*Cover Photo: Northern Parula by Jason Lambert. We chose this species for the cover because it was Rozzie Holt's (see Memorial on page 1) favorite.*

*New Hampshire Bird Records is published quarterly by New Hampshire Audubon's Conservation Department. Thank you to the many observers who submit their sightings to NH eBird ([www.ebird.org/nh](http://www.ebird.org/nh)), the source of data for this publication. Records are selected for publication and not all species reported will appear in the issue. The published sightings typically represent the highlights of the season. All records are subject to review by the NH Rare Birds Committee and publication of reports here does not imply future acceptance by the Committee. Please contact the Managing Editor if you would like to report your sightings but are unable to use NH eBird.*

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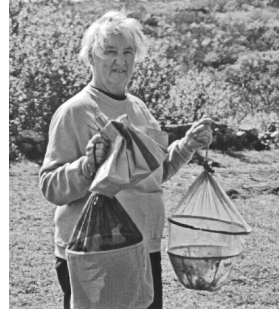
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**IN HONOR OF  
Rosalind S. Holt**

**T**his issue of *New Hampshire Bird Records*, with its color cover, is dedicated to “Rozzie” Holt in appreciation of her legacy gift to New Hampshire Audubon. Rozzie’s bird reports came primarily from Star Island where she spent a great deal of time. She became a stalwart volunteer at the bird banding station on Appledore Island where her favorite bird was the Northern Parula, featured on the cover of this issue.



*Rozzie Holt carrying bags of birds to the banding station on Appledore Island.  
Photo by Sara Morris.*

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## From the Editor

# New Hampshire Bird Records Endowment Fund Established

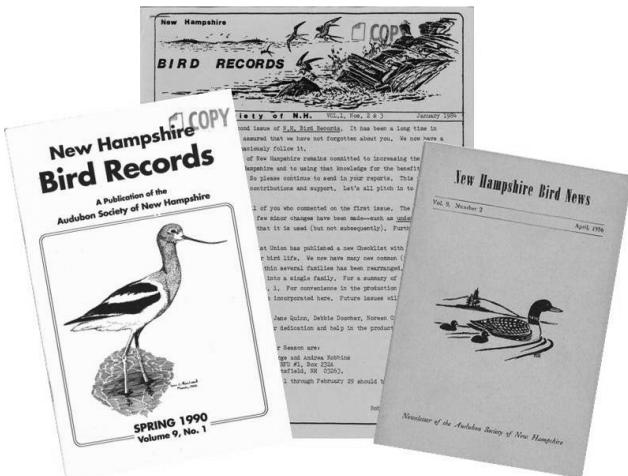
by Rebecca Suomala

The New Hampshire Audubon Board of Trustees voted to approve the establishment of a new endowment fund for *New Hampshire Bird Records*.

The primary purpose of the *New Hampshire Bird Records* Endowment Fund is to provide long-term support for the collection, organization, quality control, distribution, dissemination, publication, promotion, preservation and storage of New Hampshire bird sighting information. *New Hampshire Bird Records* is the current vehicle and umbrella for these functions and the initial focus of the fund is on supporting all facets of *New Hampshire Bird Records* (both the publication and data aspects).

We know that the form and functions of *New Hampshire Bird Records* could change dramatically in time and the fund has the flexibility to respond to these changes. Should the need for *New Hampshire Bird Records* support be met or no longer be necessary, other projects may be considered that fall under a larger goal of contributing to the knowledge and conservation of birds in New Hampshire through bird data collection, birding, and sharing of bird information.

Two generous donors have provided initial funds to establish this permanent endowment and we hope that other donors will help it grow. We will be sending out a brochure with contribution information as soon as it is completed. If you would like to receive the full description of the fund or are interested in making a leadership gift to this endowment, please contact me directly (see the inside cover for my phone and e-mail).



**Help maintain a 90 year tradition!**

*Help secure a tradition of gathering and sharing New Hampshire bird sighting data and information.*

## Photo Quiz



### Can You Identify This Bird?

Answer on page 47  
Photos by Len Medlock.

## Summer 2011

### June 1 through July 31, 2011



by Tony Vazzano

The summer season started with hot weather but cooled off for the middle of June. The only heavy rain for most areas was in late June. July was simply hot and dry with some of the hottest temperatures recorded in over a decade. There were several thousand (about 20%) fewer reports submitted this summer than last. Perhaps the hot weather kept both birds and birders from venturing out at times. Sifting through those records was still a formidable task and in keeping with the precedent begun in this past winter's issue, we are publishing fewer reports of some species that occur in the same areas in similar numbers year after year. (You can see all the records on-line using eBird or the Avian Knowledge Network.) Of course, all of the records submitted are still important, as trends for nesting and migrating birds are monitored through eBird and breeding bird surveys.

An interesting aspect of this summer was the number of reports of species from areas south of where they are typically seen at this season. These included Fox Sparrows seen and photographed on territory in Dixville. Other birds reported south of their usual haunts were not as well documented.

The rarest bird report of the summer was a group of five **Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks**. This could become a first state record, if accepted by the NH Rare Birds Committee. **Mississippi Kites** returned to nest in Newmarket as they have for the past several years. One of the most perplexing sightings of the summer was two inland **American Oystercatchers** in Rochester. Other rare birds reported this season included a **King Eider**, a **Long-tailed Jaeger**, a few Cory's Shearwaters, a **Clapper Rail**, a **Marbled Godwit**, an inland Red Phalarope, a **Sedge Wren**, and Clay-colored Sparrow.



*Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks by Geoff Williams, 06/28/11, Salem, NH.*

## Waterfowl through Grouse

**Five Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks** were photographed on a golf course in Salem. They are extremely rare in the region but other groups of five were reported at several locations in the Northeast this spring and summer. Two reports were from Massachusetts in late April and early May and two other reports of five were from near the New York/New Jersey border in late May and in Maryland in early June. While all of these were probably not the same birds, it is possible that our birds were one of these groups of five that had been seen elsewhere. If the record is accepted by the NH Rare Birds Committee, it will be a first for the state. Since they are sometimes kept in captivity, the question of whether they could be escapees may need to be considered. They are common on the coast of Mexico and in this country typically breed only in parts of Arizona, Texas, and Florida, although it is a rare and local breeder in Arkansas and South Carolina. Their breeding range expanded considerably in the past 30 years and population numbers have increased. They are known to wander great distances, as evidenced by the reports across the Northeast this year, so their appearance here is perhaps not completely unexpected. See Steve Mirick's article on page 29 for a summary of Black-bellied Whistling-Duck reports from the region.



*Ring-necked Duck by Len Medlock, 06/03/11, Eel Pond, Rye, NH.*

A Fulvous Whistling-Duck was described by two observers in Sutton. Unfortunately, it was not photographed and some details were lacking; the report is in the hands of the NH Rare Birds Committee. It is also a bird of the far southern reaches of the country and is known to wander northward on occasion. This summer's out-of-season waterfowl reports included Blue-winged Teal in Nottingham, Ring-necked Duck in Rye, a lingering King Eider on the coast, Common Goldeneye in Rochester, and single Ruddy Ducks in Exeter and Rochester.

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Black-bellied Whistling-Duck</b>				
06/28	5	Salem	Campbell's Scottish Highlands Golf Course	M. Campbell, L. Delong, G. Williams, et al.
<b>Brant</b>				
06/11	3	Rye	Rye Ledge	S. Mirick
<b>Blue-winged Teal</b>				
06/25	1	Nottingham	Gile Rd. marsh	C. Schlotterbeck

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Green-winged Teal</b>				
06/04	1	Dover	Bellamy Preserve	G. Tillman, D. Hubbard
06/23	1	Rochester	Rochester WTP	D. Hubbard
<b>Ring-necked Duck</b>				
06/02	1	Rye	Eel Pond	S. Mirick
06/03	1	Rye	Eel Pond	L. Medlock
06/04	2	Errol	Wentworth Location	R. Hunt
07/23	1	Errol	Umbagog NWR, Sweat Meadow	P. Hunt
<b>King Eider</b>				
06/11	1	Rye	Seal Rocks	S. Mirick
06/15	1	Rye	Odiorne Point SP	J. Scott, B. Crowley
<b>Surf Scoter</b>				
06/02	15	Rye	Rye Harbor SP	S. Mirick
06/11	9	Rye	Rye Ledge	S. Mirick
06/18	3	Rye	Jeness Beach	S. Mirick
<b>White-winged Scoter</b>				
06/02	5	Rye	Rye Harbor SP	S. Mirick
06/11	7	Rye	Rye Ledge	S. Mirick
06/18	6	Rye	Jeness Beach	S. Mirick
07/03	2	Hampton	Off Great Boar's Head	S. Mirick
07/30	1	Rye	Foss Beach	S. Mirick
07/31	5	Hampton	Great Boar's Head	S. Mirick
<b>Black Scoter</b>				
06/02	5	Rye	Rye Harbor SP	S. Mirick
06/11	6	Rye	Rye Ledge	S. Mirick
06/18	2	Rye	Jeness Beach	S. Mirick
<b>Common Goldeneye</b>				
07/08	1	Rochester	Rochester WTP	D. Hubbard
07/12	1	Rochester	Rochester WTP	D. Hubbard
<b>Red-breasted Merganser</b>				
06/04	2	Rye	Odiorne Point SP	S. Mirick
06/11	5	Rye	Rye Ledge	S. Mirick
06/18	2	Rye	Rye Ledge	S. Mirick, J. O'Shaughnessy, J. Woolf
<b>Ruddy Duck</b>				
06/12	1	Exeter	Exeter WTP	L. Medlock
07/22	1	Exeter	Exeter WTP	S. Mirick
07/27	1	Rochester	Rochester WTP	D. Hubbard
<b>Spruce Grouse</b>				
06/21	2	Beans Purchase	Carter Dome	J. Halibozek
06/21	2	Jefferson	WMNF, Mt. Starr King Trail	J. Atkins
07/02	1	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
07/10	1	Lincoln	Pemigewasset Wilderness	A. Muniz



## Loons through Vultures

**C**ommon Loon had a good year in the state overall, with the number of adult loons close to the long term averages but with productivity up a little resulting in a record number of surviving chicks. Problems persist with loons on some of the big lakes in the state. According to Loon Preservation Committee biologist John Cooley, Lake Umbagog's 13 pairs had only one chick survive unlike last year when seven chicks survived. On Lake Winnepesaukee this summer, there were 28 pairs with seven surviving chicks while Squam Lake had 15 pairs with five chicks surviving the season.



*Common Loon with chick by Len Medlock, 07/03/11, First Connecticut Lake, Pittsburg, NH.*

Most seabirds were reported in typical numbers this summer although the two Northern Fulmars seen in June were somewhat unusual for the season. They are more typical in spring and fall. Cory's Shearwater was seen for the fourth consecutive summer. This is a species that formerly stayed just south of New Hampshire waters in most years but perhaps it is expanding its summer range northward. In nearby New Brunswick, the first provincial record was just last year (2010) and at least one was seen again this summer. A Black-crowned Night-Heron in Bethlehem was notable for being so far north. They are more typical near the coast, but even inland reports are almost exclusively from the southern half of the state.

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Red-throated Loon</b>				
06/11	1	N. Hampton	Little Boars Head	S. Mirick
<b>Pied-billed Grebe</b>				
06/06	1	Brentwood	Brentwood Mitigation Area	D. Skillman
07/02	4	Exeter		Y. Romaine-Elkhadi
07/18	1	Pittsburg	Big Brook Bog	G. Billingham
<b>Northern Fulmar</b>				
06/11	1	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	S. Mirick, J. Mirick, J. Woolf
06/20	1	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	Z. Cornell
<b>Cory's Shearwater</b>				
07/18	1	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	B. Griffith, J. Lambert, L. Kras
07/23	3	Rye	Isles of Shoals	D. Hubbard, L. Medlock
<b>Great Shearwater</b>				
06/11	1	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	S. Mirick, J. Mirick, J. Woolf
06/16	7	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	L. Kras
07/04	45	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	J. Lambert, L. Kras, B. Griffith
07/10	55	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	E. Masterson
07/30	12	Offshore Waters		P. Thut

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
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**Sooty Shearwater**

06/16	5	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	L. Kras
07/10	25	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	E. Masterson
07/16	9	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	B. Griffith, J. Lambert, L. Kras



*Manx Shearwater by Len Medlock, 07/23/11, Jeffreys Ledge, NH.*

**Manx Shearwater**

07/04	1	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	B. Griffith, J. Lambert, L. Kras
07/10	8	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	E. Masterson
07/18	8	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	B. Griffith, J. Lambert
07/23	4	Rye	Isles of Shoals	D. Hubbard, L. Medlock

**Wilson's Storm-Petrel**

06/11	290	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	S. Mirick, J. Mirick, J. Woolf
06/16	250	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	L. Kras
06/18	44		NH coast	S. Mirick
07/18	250	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	B. Griffith, J. Lambert, L. Kras
07/23	200	Rye	Isles of Shoals	L. Medlock, D. Hubbard

**Northern Gannet**

06/11	13	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	S. Mirick, J. Mirick, J. Woolf
06/24	1	Rye	Square Rock, Isles of Shoals	R. Kenney
07/16	8	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	L. Kras, J. Lambert, B. Griffith
07/23	11	Rye	Isles of Shoals	L. Medlock, D. Hubbard
07/23	12	Rye	Isles of Shoals	S. Mirick
07/29	6	Rye	Jeness Beach	F. Murphy
07/30	15		NH coast	S. Mirick
07/31	7	Seabrook	Seabrook Beach	S. Mirick

**American Bittern**

06/10	1	Bethlehem	Trudeau Rd.	D. Hubbard
06/12	2	Cornish	Cornish Flat	A. Jones
06/14	1	Concord	Warner Rd. field	R. Quinn, R. Woodward
06/16	1	Danbury	Danbury Bog	R. Quinn
07/01	1	Whitefield	Airport Marsh	A. Robbins
07/04	1	Hampton	Hampton salt marsh	S. Mirick
07/30	1	Lempster	Mountain Rd.	P. Hunt

**Great Egret**

07/03	16		NH coast	S. Mirick
07/26	6	Pittsfield	Tilton Hill Rd. /Suncook River	A. Robbins
07/27	5	Rochester	Pickering Ponds	D. Hubbard
07/30	2	Hancock	Powder Mill Pond	P. Brown
07/31	1	Concord	Turkey Pond	R. Woodward

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Snowy Egret</b>				
06/04	10		NH coast	S. Mirick
07/27	3	Rochester	Pickering Ponds	D. Hubbard
07/30	20	Rye	Rye salt marshes	S. Mirick
<b>Black-crowned Night-Heron</b>				
06/08	1	Bethlehem	Trudeau Rd.	E. Masterson
07/03	1		Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
07/14	1	Newington	Woodbury Ave.	B. Griffith, L. Kras
07/15	1	Hancock	Antrim Rd.	E. Masterson

## Raptors

Ospreys continued to expand their presence in New Hampshire and had a successful nesting season overall. Bald Eagles had their best post-DDT era season since nesting began again in the state in 1989. There were record numbers of territorial pairs (27), successful nests (16) and fledged birds (25). **Mississippi Kites** were present and nesting again in Newmarket. This is the fourth year that nesting has been confirmed. While two nests have been seen in the past, there was only one reported this summer. American Kestrel was reported in slightly higher numbers this year and the reports were widespread across the state, while reports of Merlin were down a bit. Peregrine Falcons had a banner year. According to New Hampshire Audubon raptor biologist Chris Martin, the 20 territorial pairs were two more than the previous record in 2007 and 26 birds fledged.



*Mississippi Kite by Ben Griffith, 05/29/11, Newmarket, NH.*

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Mississippi Kite</b>				
06/09	1	Newmarket	Piscassic-Loiselle CA	P. Brown
06/25	1	Newmarket	Gonet Dr.	C. Schlotterbeck
07/15	2	Newmarket	Gonet Dr.	T. Vazzano
<b>Northern Harrier</b>				
06/03	1	Pittsburg	Scott Bog Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/19	1	Pittsburg	East Inlet	K. Klapper, C. Seifer
07/01	1	Whitefield	Airport Marsh	A. Robbins
07/07	1	Hanover	Goodfellow Rd.	A. Wagner
07/09	1	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	B. Griffith, T. Wesolowski
07/18	1	Pittsburg	Big Brook Bog	G. Billingham
<b>American Kestrel</b>				
06/03	1	Ossipee	Ossipee Mountain Hwy. Rt. 25	J. Mullen
06/03	1	Pittsfield	Tilton Hill Rd. /Suncook River	A. Robbins
06/14	1	Conway	East Conway fields	B. Crowley

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>American Kestrel—continued</b>				
06/16	1	Westmoreland	Hatt Rd.	G. Seymour
06/18	2	Concord	Mountain Rd.	R. Woodward
06/18	1	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	S. Mohammadi
06/21	1	Portsmouth	Pease International Tradeport	J. Kelly
06/23	1	Dover	Strafford County Farm	D. Hubbard
06/26	1	Pittsburg	Back Lake	A. MacLeod, J. Carroll
06/28	1	Chatham	Brickett Falls	D. Beattie
06/29	1	Danbury	Eastern District Rd.	R. Quinn
07/01	1	Sandwich	Whiteface Intervale	T. Vazzano
07/01	1	Webster	Little Hill Rd.	R. Quinn
07/07	1	Lee	Old Mill Rd. WMA	S. Young
07/16	1	Westmoreland	Goodrums Crossroad/ Depot Rd. fields	A. Burnett
07/19	2	Newington	Great Bay NWR	J. Kelly
07/28	1	Henniker		P. Brown
<b>Merlin</b>				
06/15	1	Greenland	Great Bay Discovery Center	J. Kelly
07/09	1	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	B. Griffith, T. Wesolowski
07/10	1	Marlborough		L. Davis
07/12	1	Woodstock		E. Pilotte
07/13	5	Hanover	Occom Ridge	N. Pace
07/23	3	Bartlett	Intervale, Hill 'n Vale	L. Route
07/30	3	Jefferson	Santa's Village	S. Santino
<b>Peregrine Falcon</b>				
06/15	1	Hampton	Church St. water tower parking lot	L. Medlock
06/19	1	Hampton	Little Jack's restaurant, Rt. 1A	B. Crowley

## Rails though Alcids



*Baird's Sandpiper by Steve Mirick, 07/23/11, Hampton Harbor, Hampton, NH.*

**A Clapper Rail** found in May stayed into July in the Hampton Marsh. Two were reported in May but no more than one at a time was seen or heard during summer. A rail of southern coastal marshes, it rarely comes this far north. The secretive nature of rails is probably why there were only two reports of Virginia Rail this summer. If the New Hampshire Audubon Birdathon was held in early June, I suspect birders would locate many more of them!

An **American Oystercatcher** seen in Rye was unusual, but two birds in Rochester were unprecedented for their inland location since this is strictly a coastal species. July 30 was a very late date for a recently hatched Spotted Sandpiper seen along the Merrimack River. A **Marbled Godwit**, a fairly rare migrant, was seen in Hampton Harbor on the last day of the season. Baird's Sandpiper is uncommon in fall in the state. Adults

migrate earlier and are even rarer since most of them migrate through the central part of the continent, so an adult seen in late July in Rye was exceptional. Purple Sandpiper is often thought of as a winter bird here but sometimes they linger into early summer as one did in Rye in early June. The close encounter with a beautiful Red Phalarope in mid-July by a couple of kayakers on a pond well inland in Grafton was an amazing sighting because inland records have all been in spring or very early summer and in fall. In New Hampshire, it is usually an offshore migrant but rarely reported in summer.

The only unusual gulls of the season were a couple of immature Iceland Gulls. One seen in Seabrook stayed the whole season while another was seen for only a day in Rochester. They are rare in New England in summer. One or two Black Terns have been seen in summer recently and this year's was at Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge in Jefferson. They breed in Maine, Vermont, and Quebec but not in New Hampshire. There were 2,811 pairs of Common Terns nesting on White and Seavey Islands at the Isle of Shoals, compared to last year's count of 2,615 nesting pairs, according to tern biologist Dan Hayward. The 50 pairs of Roseate Terns and the six pairs of Arctic Terns were similar to last year's numbers. A first summer Long-tailed Jaeger was reported offshore in July. This pelagic species is rare in New Hampshire and until a couple of years ago the few records in the state were all inland.

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Clapper Rail</b>				
06/03	1	Hampton	Little Jack's restaurant, Rt. 1A	B. Crowley, J. Scott, T. Vazzano
06/28	1	Hampton	Little Jack's restaurant, Rt. 1A	J. Kelly
07/06	1	Hampton	Church St. water tower parking lot	J. Swanson
<b>Virginia Rail</b>				
06/07	2	Portsmouth	Pease International Tradeport	D. Hubbard, B. Crowley, J. Scott
06/11	2	Raymond	Cassier Memorial Forest	S. Young
<b>Sora</b>				
06/06	1	Greenland	Great Bay Discovery Center	P. Thut
06/27		Lee	Old Mill Rd. WMA	S. Young
06/28	1	Greenland	Great Bay Discovery Center	J. Kelly
<b>Black-bellied Plover</b>				
06/04	11	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
06/18	1	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick, L. Medlock
07/03	1		Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
07/31	10	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
<b>Semipalmated Plover</b>				
06/02	1	Seabrook	Seabrook Beach	S. Mirick
06/15	1	Stratham	Chapmans Landing	J. Kelly
07/13	2	N. Hampton	Little River saltmarsh	S. Mirick
07/29	8	Hancock	Powder Mill Pond	E. Masterson
07/30	38	Hampton	Henrys Pool, Rt. 101E	S. Mirick
07/31	47	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
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*Piping Plover by Len Medlock,  
06/02/11, Seabrook, NH.*

### **Piping Plover**

06/03	5	Seabrook	Seabrook Beach, Haverhill St.	T. Vazzano, B. Crowley, J. Scott
07/24	1	Seabrook	Hampton Harbor, Yankee Fisherman's Coop	L. Medlock
07/31	3	Seabrook	Seabrook Beach	S. Mirick

### **American Oystercatcher**

06/17	2	Rochester	Rochester WTP	D. Hubbard, A. Kimball
06/18	1	Rye	Rye Ledge	S. Mirick, J. O'Shaugnessy, J. Woolf

### **Spotted Sandpiper**

06/03	4	Rochester	Rochester WTP	D. Hubbard
06/05	1	Pittsburg	Big Brook Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/05	2	Sandwich	end of Diamond Ledge Rd.	T. Vazzano
06/17	2	Farmington	Sycabut floodplain forest	S. Young
06/19	2	Pittsburg	East Inlet	K. Klapper, C. Seifer
06/25	6	Westmoreland	Westmoreland boat launch	A. Burnett
06/30	3	Derry	Derry WTP	S. Mirick
07/12	10	Rochester	Rochester WTP	D. Hubbard
07/30	16	Boscawen	Merrimack River to Penacook	R. Quinn

### **Solitary Sandpiper**

07/13	1	Rochester	Pickering Ponds	D. Hubbard
07/28	5	Hancock	Powder Mill Pond	P. Brown

### **Greater Yellowlegs**

06/10	1	N. Hampton	Little River saltmarsh	P. Brown
07/02	1	Hampton	Little Jack's restaurant, Rt. 1A	E. Pilotte
07/24	6	Hampton	Little Jack's restaurant, Rt. 1A	J. Kelly

### **Willet**

06/19	14	Hampton	Little Jack's restaurant, Rt. 1A	B. Crowley
07/03	27		NH coast	S. Mirick

### **Lesser Yellowlegs**

07/09	1	Hampton	Little Jacks restaurant, Rt. 1A	S. Mirick
07/30	14	Rye	Rye salt marshes	S. Mirick

### **Upland Sandpiper**

06/07	2	Portsmouth	Pease International Tradeport	D. Hubbard, J. Scott, B. Crowley
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### **Whimbrel**

07/24	2	Seabrook	Hampton Harbor, Yankee Fisherman's Coop	L. Medlock
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<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Marbled Godwit</b>				
07/31	1	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
<b>Ruddy Turnstone</b>				
07/30	2	Rye	Rye Ledge	S. Mirick
07/31	3	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
<b>Sanderling</b>				
06/02	17	Seabrook	Seabrook Beach	S. Mirick
07/18	8	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	B. Griffith, J. Lambert
07/31	30	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
<b>Semipalmated Sandpiper</b>				
06/14	2	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
07/23	175		Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
07/29	4	Hancock	Powder Mill Pond	E. Masterson
07/31	450	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
<b>Least Sandpiper</b>				
07/03	1		NH coast	S. Mirick
07/19	24	Amherst	Ponemah Bog	C. Sheridan
07/29	25	Rye	Proposal Rocks	L. McKillop, A. Winters, J. Pietrzak
07/29	10	Hancock	Powder Mill Pond	E. Masterson
<b>Baird's Sandpiper</b>				
07/23	1		NH coast	S. Mirick
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper</b>				
07/23	2		NH coast	S. Mirick
07/30	1	Rye	Rye salt marshes	S. Mirick
<b>Purple Sandpiper</b>				
06/03	1	Rye	Seal Rocks	T. Vazzano, B. Crowley, J. Scott
<b>Short-billed Dowitcher</b>				
06/02	7	Rye	Rye Harbor	S. Mirick
07/03	6		NH coast	S. Mirick
07/23	52		NH coast	S. Mirick
<b>Wilson's Snipe</b>				
06/03	1	Pittsburg	Day Rd., Perry Stream	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/04	1	Webster	Couch Pond	R. Quinn, V. Quinn
06/08	3	Surry	Joslin Rd. gravel pit	K. Benton
06/16	3	Danbury	Danbury Bog	R. Quinn
07/09	3	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	B. Griffith, T. Wesolowski
07/23	2	Errol	Umbagog NWR, Sweat Meadow	P. Hunt
<b>American Woodcock</b>				
06/06	1	Westmoreland	Woodward Rd.	A. Burnett
06/28	1	Ossipee	Red Baron Rd., Windsock Village	R. Suomala, J. Koliias, et al.
07/07	1	Hanover	Goodfellow Rd.	A. Wagner
07/09	1	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	B. Griffith, T. Wesolowski
07/24	2	Pembroke	Pembroke Sand & Gravel	R. Suomala
07/27	1	Rochester	Ten Rod Rd. residence	D. Hubbard
07/30	1	Fitzwilliam	Laurel Lake	S. Young

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Red-necked Phalarope</b>				
07/23	3	Rye	Isles of Shoals	L. Medlock, D. Hubbard
<b>Red Phalarope</b>				
07/17	1	Grafton	Grafton Pond	C. Rimmer
<b>Bonaparte's Gull</b>				
06/11	12		NH coast	S. Mirick
07/17	8	Hampton	Plaice Cove	S. Mirick
07/23	23		NH coast	S. Mirick
<b>Laughing Gull</b>				
06/11	1	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	S. Mirick, J. Mirick, J. Woolf
07/03	3		NH coast	S. Mirick
07/24	1	Rye	Wallis Sands State Beach	J. Kelly
<b>Iceland Gull</b>				
06/14	1	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
06/17	1	Rochester	Rochester WTP	D. Hubbard, A. Kimball
07/15	1	Seabrook	Hampton Harbor, Yankee Fisherman's Coop	T. Vazzano
07/31	1	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
<b>Least Tern</b>				
07/26	1	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
<b>Black Tern</b>				
06/13	1	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	D. Hubbard
<b>Roseate Tern</b>				
06/14	2	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
06/18	11	Hampton	Hampton Harbor inlet jetty	S. Mirick
07/31	12	Hampton	Hampton Harbor	S. Mirick
<b>Common Tern</b>				
07/29	1	Hancock	Powder Mill Pond	E. Masterson
<b>Pomarine Jaeger</b>				
07/10	1		off Isles of Shoals	C. Sheridan
<b>Parasitic Jaeger</b>				
07/18	1	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	B. Griffith, J. Lambert
07/23	1	Rye	Isles of Shoals	S. Mirick, L. Medlock, D. Hubbard



*Long-tailed Jaeger by Ben Griffith, 07/16/11,  
Jeffreys Ledge, NH.*

<b>Long-tailed Jaeger</b>				
07/16	1	Offshore Waters	Jeffreys Ledge	B. Griffith, L. Kras, J. Lambert
<b>Black Guillemot</b>				
06/11	3	Rye	inside of Isles of Shoals	S. Mirick
06/11	1	Rye	Rye Ledge	S. Mirick



<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
06/20	7	Rye	Isles of Shoals, White and Seavey islands	A. Moser

**Atlantic Puffin**

06/27	2	Rye	Isles of Shoals	R. Kenney
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## Cuckoos through Corvids

In May, a **White-winged Dove** hitched a ride offshore on a whalewatch boat and sailed into Rye Harbor (see the article in the Spring 2011 issue). So, it was interesting that at Appledore Island, on the Maine side of the Isles of Shoals, one was photographed in early June. As was the case last year, numbers of both species of cuckoos were rather modest this season. This summer's only Eastern Screech-Owl was heard in Ossipee by a Project Nighthawk volunteer. This is about as far north as it has ever been reported in the state. New Hampshire Audubon's Project Nighthawk reported three confirmed Common Nighthawk nests in the state (see the Photo Gallery on page 38), one in Ossipee and two in Concord as well as a probable nest in Pembroke and another in Madison. Last year, there was only one confirmed nest in the state. Unfortunately, all but the Ossipee nest failed. The total number of nighthawks in Concord increased from seven to ten with the discovery of a new activity area outside the downtown area. Keene appeared to remain stable at four birds during the breeding season.

Red-bellied Woodpecker was confirmed breeding in Sandwich when an adult was seen feeding a juvenile. It was the only report of this species north of Concord, but reports were widespread across southern parts of the state. Two Philadelphia Vireos reported at a low elevation in Moultonborough in mid-July were in a very unusual location for the date. This vireo is normally found in summer only in the White Mountains and in northern New Hampshire, so the report will be reviewed by the New Hampshire Rare Bird Committee.

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
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**Yellow-billed Cuckoo**

06/01	2	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld, D. Grunzel
06/10	1	Durham	Fogg Drive	K. Dorsey
07/01	1	Newbury	Ramblewood Residence	P. Newbern
07/04	1	Strafford	Parker Mt /Evans Mt./ Strafford Town Forest	S. Young
07/06	1	Webster	Call Rd.	R. Quinn
07/07	1	Hanover	Goodfellow Rd.	A. Wagner

**Black-billed Cuckoo**

06/09	1	Ashland	Sanborn Rd.	I. MacLeod
06/13	1	Hopkinton	Elm Brook Park	R. Quinn
07/05	1	Rochester	Pickering Ponds	J. Kelly
07/05	1	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld
07/09	2	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	B. Griffith, T. Wesolowski
07/14	1	Pittsfield	Tilton Hill Rd. /Suncook River	A. Robbins

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
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**Black-billed Cuckoo—continued**

07/24	2	Stoddard	Hubbard Hill	P.& J. Brown
07/28	1	Dover	Strafford County Farm	D. Hubbard
07/30	1	Lyme	River Rd.	S. Hardy, G. Clark, C. Crawford
07/30	1	Lyme	River Rd./North Thetford Rd.	B. Allison
07/31	1	Strafford	Spruce Pond Bog	S. Young

**Eastern Screech-Owl**

06/28	1	Ossipee	Red Baron Rd., Windsock Village	J. Koliias
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**Northern Saw-whet Owl**

06/05	1	Greenfield/Temple	Wapack NWR	P.& J. Brown
06/12	1	Carroll	Bretton Woods	L. Bergum

**Common Nighthawk**

06/09	2	Keene	Walgreens, West St.	M. Wright
06/09	2	Madison	West Branch Pine Barrens	J. Mullen
06/10	2	Keene	Hannaford Plaza	K. Klapper
06/15	6	Concord		R. Suomala
06/15	3	Ossipee	Red Baron Rd., Windsock Village	P. Hunt
06/15	3	Pembroke	Pembroke Sand & Gravel	J. Koliias, D. Howe, R. Suomala
06/16	3	Concord	Industrial Park Drive	Z. Cornell
06/28	5	Ossipee	Red Baron Rd., Windsock Village	R. Suomala, J. Koliias, et al.
07/11	4	Pembroke	Pembroke Sand & Gravel	R. Suomala
07/28	3	Lebanon	Mascoma River, rail trail	S. Brown
07/31	2	Lempster	Duck Pond nature trail	P. Hunt

**Eastern Whip-poor-will**

06/09	3	Concord	Mast Yard SF east	P. Hunt
06/10	2	Swanzy	Whitcombs Mill Rd.	K. Klapper
06/10	1	Webster		R. Quinn
06/12	16	Freedom	Freedom Town Forest, airstrip	P. Hunt
07/14	15	Freedom	Freedom Town Forest, airstrip	P. Hunt
07/27	5	Hopkinton	Mast Yard SF	P. Hunt

**Chimney Swift**

06/03	26	Pittsfield	Tilton Hill Rd. /Suncook River	A. Robbins
06/05	30	Conway	Kennett Middle School, Rt. 16	J. Mullen
06/09	20	Newmarket		P. Brown
06/10	175	Concord	Durgin Block Parking Garage	R. Quinn

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**

06/08	5	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld
07/01	8	Webster	Little Hill Rd.	R. Quinn
07/04	5	Barnstead	Suncook Lake	E. Pilotte
07/10	5	Croydon	Penny Royal Hill	L. Lee



*Black-backed Woodpecker by Erik Nielsen, 06/03/11, Smith Brook Rd., Pittsburg, NH.*

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Black-backed Woodpecker</b>				
06/03	2	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/05	1	Millsfield	Mount Kelsey	K. Horton
06/05	1	T&M Purchase	WMNF, Caps Ridge Trail	R. & M. Suomala
06/07	1	Pittsburg	East Inlet	L. Medlock
06/08	1	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
06/18	1	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	S. Mohammadi
07/02	2	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
07/10	1	Lancaster	Near Grange Rd.	L. Kras, B. Griffith
<b>Olive-sided Flycatcher</b>				
06/06	1	Effingham	Huntress Bridge Rd.	T. Vazzano, et al.
06/07	2	Pittsburg	East Inlet	L. Medlock
06/08	2	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
<b>Eastern Wood-Pewee</b>				
06/05	7	Concord	Turkey Pond	R. Woodward
06/13	5	Chesterfield	Madame Sherri Forest	K. Klapper
07/04	5	Barnstead	Suncook Lake	E. Pilote
<b>Yellow-bellied Flycatcher</b>				
06/03	2	Pittsburg	Scott Bog Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/05	5	Millsfield	Mount Kelsey	K. Horton
06/05	8	Pittsburg	East Inlet Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/05	7	T&M Purchase	WMNF, Caps Ridge Trail	R. & M. Suomala
06/09	10	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
06/10	2	Lincoln	Franconia Notch SP, Liberty Peak	D. Gochfeld, R. Trimbath
06/12	3	Bethlehem	Trudeau Rd.	D. Hubbard
06/16	7	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
<b>Willow Flycatcher</b>				
06/02	1	Conway	East Conway fields	B. Crowley
06/05	5	Rochester	Pickering Ponds	D. Hubbard
06/08	5	Surry	Joslin Rd. gravel pit	K. Benton
07/20	4	Dover	Strafford County Farm	D. Hubbard
<b>Least Flycatcher</b>				
06/07	5	Pittsburg	East Inlet	L. Medlock
06/10	6	Lincoln	Franconia Notch SP, Liberty Peak	D. Gochfeld, R. Trimbath
06/13	3	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	D. Hubbard
06/27	4	Croydon	Rocky Bound Pond	L. Lee
<b>Yellow-throated Vireo</b>				
06/25	2	Nottingham/Deerfield	Pawtuckaway SP	C. Schlotterbeck
06/26	1	Sandwich	end of Diamond Ledge Rd.	T. Vazzano, R. Ridgely
07/01	1	Concord	Turkey Pond	P. Hunt
07/07	1	Newbury	Bowles Rd.	C. Caldwell
07/08	3	Westmoreland	Warwick Preserve	A. Burnett
<b>Blue-headed Vireo</b>				
06/04	3	Franconia	Garfield Trail	T. Pirro
06/07	4	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/13	3	Chesterfield	Madame Sherri Forest	K. Klapper
06/26	3	Sandwich	Guinea Pond Trail	T. Vazzano, R. Ridgely
07/02	6	Concord	Oak Hill	R. Woodward
07/08	4	Westmoreland	Warwick Preserve	A. Burnett

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Blue-headed Vireo—continued</b>				
07/09	4	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	B. Griffith, T. Wesolowski
07/10	5	Albany	Champney Brook & Piper Trails, Mt. Chocorua	A. Burnett, et al.
07/31	10	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld
<b>Philadelphia Vireo</b>				
06/03	1	Pittsburg	Scott Bog Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/27	2	Pittsburg	Scott Bog	A. MacLeod, J. Carroll
07/05	2	Pittsburg	East Inlet	S. Mesick
<b>Red-eyed Vireo</b>				
06/05	31	Concord	Turkey Pond	R. Woodward
06/07	17	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/08	40	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld
<b>Gray Jay</b>				
06/03	9	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/15	4	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
06/19	3	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
06/25	2	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	J. Boback
06/25	5	T&M Purchase	WMNF, Caps Ridge Trail	J. Boback, R. Woodward
<b>Fish Crow</b>				
06/19	2	Concord	Turkey Pond	R. Woodward
06/30	2	Salem	Walmart parking lot	K. Brown
07/08	4	Concord	Concord Airport	P. Hunt
07/20	2	Ossipee	jct. of Rt. 16 & Rt. 25	T. Vazzano
07/29	1	Portsmouth	Urban Forestry Center	R. Bernal, L. McKillop, J. Pietrzak

## Horned Lark through Waxwings



*Bank Swallow by Siobhan Basile, Epping, NH, 2011.*

The only Horned Larks reported were at the Concord Airport, one of only a handful of breeding sites in the state. Observers are encouraged to look and listen for this declining species at other airports where they probably still occur in small numbers. In this era of declining avian insectivores, the New Hampshire Swallow Colony Registry (Swallow CORE) is a program recently started at New Hampshire Audubon to keep track of colony nesting swallows such as Cliff and Bank Swallows. Volunteers canoeing the Merrimack River just north of Concord in late

July found Bank Swallow colonies of about 15 active nests each in three locations on the river bank. Carolina Wren reports continue to be sparse for the third consecutive summer, even though the coast had a statewide record of 18 in the Christmas Bird Count about six months earlier. The ensuing snowy winter in southern New Hampshire was probably a factor since deep snow covers much of their food supply. A **Sedge Wren** was reportedly heard from a wet field in Danbury in late June. It is a very rare bird anywhere in New England but is occasionally found in proper habitat. Unfortunately, this bird was not seen or heard again. Blue-gray Gnatcatchers are not often seen in high numbers but a total of only four reports this summer was especially low.

Northern Mockingbird is rare north of central New Hampshire, so one seen all the way up north in Pittsburg was exceptional. Numbers of Cedar Waxwings are sometimes variable from year to year and it was interesting to note that John Merrill, a bird bander in Center Harbor, captured 153 this summer, approximately double his counts of the three previous summers.

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Northern Rough-winged Swallow</b>				
06/03	9	Pittsfield	Tilton Hill Rd. /Suncook River	A. Robbins
06/17	8	Farmington	Sycabut floodplain forest	S. Young
07/04	6	Concord	Curtisville Rd.	R. Woodward
07/09	5	Westmoreland	Westmoreland boat launch	A. Burnett
07/26	10	Westmoreland	Westmoreland boat launch	A. Burnett
<b>Purple Martin</b>				
06/06	4	Freedom	Rt. 153	T. Vazzano, B. Crowley, J. Scott
07/12	23	Laconia	Funspot	P. Hunt
07/19	3	Conway	Center Conway	T. Pirro
07/29	1	Pittsfield	Tilton Hill Rd. /Suncook River	A. Robbins
<b>Bank Swallow</b>				
06/23	40	Rochester	Rochester WTP	D. Hubbard
07/01	20	Hopkinton	Green Hill Rd.	H. Chapman
07/20	30	Boscawen	Merrimack River, by Rt. 4 bridge	R. Vallieres, B. Mann
07/20	45	Canterbury	Merrimack River, n. of Riverlands CA	R. Vallieres, B. Mann
07/20	30	Canterbury	Merrimack River, n. of the Big Bend	R. Vallieres, B. Mann
07/21	120	Rochester	Rochester WTP	D. Hubbard
07/24	30	Pembroke	Pembroke Sand & Gravel	R. Suomala
07/25	45	Hopkinton	Green Hill Rd.	H. Chapman
<b>Cliff Swallow</b>				
06/04	8	Pittsburg	Metallak Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/06	20	Pittsburg	Tabor Rd.	E. Nielsen

*Cliff Swallow by Siobhan Basile, 07/14/11,  
New Castle, NH.*



<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Cliff Swallow—continued</b>				
06/07	4	Meredith	Moulton Farm	J. Merrill
06/26	30	Milan	Bridge St.	B. Griffith
07/03	27	New Castle	Fort Constitution/Portsmouth Harbor Light	R. & M. Suomala
07/06	4	Tuftsboro	Cheney Farm	D. Duxbury-Fox
<b>Boreal Chickadee</b>				
06/04	4	Pittsburg	Scott Bog Rd.	E. Nielsen
06/07	5	Pittsburg	East Inlet	L. Medlock
06/08	6	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. McFarland, C. Rimmer
07/10	3	Lincoln	Pemigewasset Wilderness	A. Muniz
07/22	14	Pittsburg	The Falls in the River Trail	G. Billingham
07/31	6	T&M Purchase	WMNF, Caps Ridge Trail	A. Burnett, et al.
07/31	4	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld
<b>Carolina Wren</b>				
06/09	1	Newmarket		P. Brown
06/15	1	Manchester		E. Pilote
06/28	1	Concord	Penacook survey route	P. Hunt
07/01	1	Londonderry	Rolling Meadows condos	M. Pitcher
07/07	1	Sandwich	Diamond Ledge	T. Vazzano
07/25	1	Nashua		R. Dolgan
07/30	1	Concord	Penacook survey route	P. Hunt
<b>Winter Wren</b>				
06/05	2	Greenfield/Temple	Wapack NWR	P. & J. Brown
06/08	2	Kensington	Drinkwater Rd.	G. Gavutis Jr.
06/09	10	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
06/11	6	Bethlehem	Trudeau Rd.	D. Hubbard
06/25	10	T&M Purchase	WMNF, Caps Ridge Trail	R. Woodward
06/26	3	Sandwich	Guinea Pond Trail	T. Vazzano, R. Ridgely
06/30	1	Bennington	Gillis Hill	P. Eppig
07/03	8	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	P. Ross
07/05	13	Pittsburg	East Inlet	S. Mesick
07/05	10	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld
07/09	1	Antrim	Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	P. Brown, et al.
<b>Sedge Wren</b>				
06/28	1	Danbury	North Rd.	P. Newbern
<b>Marsh Wren</b>				
06/02	1	Exeter	Exeter WTP	J. Carroll
06/06	2	Stratham	Chapmans Landing	L. Medlock
06/07	2	Portsmouth	Pease International Tradeport	J. Scott, B. Crowley, D. Hubbard
<b>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher</b>				
06/03	1	Westmoreland	Hatt Rd.	G. Seymour
06/28	3	Concord	Morrill's Farm, Penacook	P. Hunt
07/11	1	Dover	Strafford County Farm	D. Hubbard
07/21	1	Durham	Smith Sisters WS	P. Brown
<b>Golden-crowned Kinglet</b>				
06/05	14	Greenfield/Temple	Wapack NWR	P. & J. Brown
06/18	10	Lyme	Smarts Mountain trails	S. Eisenhauer

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
07/12	5	T&M Purchase	WMNF, Caps Ridge Trail	E. Pilotte
07/20	10	Pittsburg	Indian Stream Canyon	G. Billingham
07/31	18	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld

**Ruby-crowned Kinglet**

06/03	4	Pittsburg	Scott Bog Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/05	5	Millsfield	Mount Kelsey	K. Horton
06/15	3	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
07/05	9	Pittsburg	East Inlet	S. Mesick

**Veery**

06/05	25	Concord	Turkey Pond	R. Woodward
07/01	12	Webster	Little Hill Rd.	R. Quinn
07/04	10	Barnstead	Suncook Lake	E. Pilotte
07/10	37	Concord	Turkey Pond	R. Woodward

**Bicknell's Thrush**

06/01	10	T&M Purchase	Mt. Washington	F. Oliver, J. Katanic, J. Rowoth, L. West
06/05	9	Millsfield	Mount Kelsey	K. Horton
06/08	8	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton, C. Rimmer, K. McFarland
06/19	3	Franconia	Cannon Mt.	S. Mohammadi
07/10	5	Jefferson	WMNF, Mt. Starr King Trail	S. Mirick



*Swainson's Thrush*  
by Len Medlock, 07/06/11,  
East Inlet, Pittsburg, NH.

**Swainson's Thrush**

06/05	15	Millsfield	Mount Kelsey	K. Horton
06/05	12	Pittsburg	East Inlet Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/05	1	Greenfield/Temple	Wapack NWR	P. & J. Brown
06/05	12	T&M Purchase	WMNF, Caps Ridge Trail	R. & M. Suomala
06/06	21	Pittsburg	Magalloway Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/20	18	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
06/26	5	Sandwich	Guinea Pond Trail	T. Vazzano, R. Ridgely
06/28	1	Alexandria	Mt. Cardigan Rd.	P. Newbern
07/05	25	Pittsburg	East Inlet	S. Mesick
07/10	34	Jefferson	WMNF, Mt. Starr King Trail	S. Mirick

**Northern Mockingbird**

06/04	1	Pittsburg	Golden Eagle Rd.	E. Nielsen
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**Brown Thrasher**

06/07	2	Portsmouth	Pease International Tradeport	B. Crowley, J. Scott, D. Hubbard
06/18	2	Concord	Concord Airport	R. Woodward
06/28	4	Rochester	Pickering Ponds	D. Hubbard
07/01	1	Jefferson	Israels River Rd.	A. Robbins

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Brown Thrasher—continued</b>				
07/04	2	Rochester	Fowler Farm	D. Hubbard
07/23	1	Bartlett	Intervale, Hill 'n Vale	L. Route
<b>American Pipit</b>				
06/01	2	T&M Purchase	Mt. Washington	F. Oliver, J. Katanic, J. Rowoth, L. West
07/05	2	Sargents Purchase	Upper Crawford Path, WMNF	B. Tweit
07/31	2	T&M Purchase	WMNF, Caps Ridge Trail	A. Burnett, et al.
<b>Cedar Waxwing</b>				
06/01	36	Pittsfield	Tilton Hill Rd. /Suncook River	A. Robbins
06/01	52	Surry	Village Rd. trail extension	K. Klapper
06/06	45	Surry	Joslin Rd. gravel pit	K. Benton
06/10	60	Barrington	Warren Farm	S. Young
06/13	40	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	D. Hubbard
06/20	50	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
06/25	40	Hopkinton	Green Hill Rd.	H. Chapman
07/01	21	Center Harbor	Coe Hill Rd.	J. Merrill
07/30	26	Boscawen	Merrimack River to Penacook	R. Quinn

## Warblers through Finches

There were reports of a couple of Cape May Warblers and a Wilson's Warbler in central and southern sections of the state. Because these species are typically only seen in northern New Hampshire or the White Mountains in summer, the reports will be reviewed by the New Hampshire Rare Bird Committee. Cerulean Warbler went unreported this season even though at least a couple of birders made an extensive search at Pawtuckaway State Park where it is usually found. One was reported in spring in Hinsdale, but not in summer. Palm Warbler is a rare and local breeder of late in central New Hampshire where it has expanded its range southward in recent years. A pair was seen in Effingham where they have been for the past several summers. The Blackpoll Warblers seen south of the mountains in the first part of June were late migrants.



*Fox Sparrow by Kyle Horton, 6/16/11, Dixville Peak, NH.*

The only Vesper and Grasshopper Sparrow reports were from Concord. Birders are encouraged to report not only grassland sparrows, but grassland species in general because nearly all of them have declining populations. Three Clay-colored Sparrows were seen at Pease International Tradeport. Two males were seen singing while a third bird, presumably a female, was seen calling near one of them but breeding could not be confirmed. They have been seen in the state every summer for the past four years and confirmation of breeding is only a matter of time. Fox Sparrows were found



on Dixville Peak by a Bicknell's Thrush researcher. There were at least two territorial males singing and the observer wasn't certain whether there were one or two more in the same area. This was the first summer researchers were at that location so it may be that the sparrows were there in previous years but were undetected. The last report of Fox Sparrow in summer was in Pittsburg in 1997 when a male was seen carrying food to a hidden location, providing evidence of breeding. Another report of a Fox Sparrow, at Pondicherry National Wildlife Refuge, was equally intriguing.

Eastern Meadowlark is another declining grassland species. Its range in New Hampshire has been shrinking southward, so one seen in the far north in Pittsburg was unusual. Rusty Blackbird is also in decline and they are not usually reported south of the White Mountains in summer, so it was good to see a couple of reports from southern Grafton County. They were both found during bird surveys.

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
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### **Louisiana Waterthrush**

06/03	2	Strafford	Isinglass River Conservation Reserve	S. Young
06/06	2	Westmoreland	Woodward Rd.	A. Burnett
06/07	1	Exeter	Newfields Rd. residence	P. Chamberlin
06/13	1	Chesterfield	Madame Sherri Forest	K. Klapper
07/04	1	Barnstead	Suncook Lake	E. Pilotte
07/28	1	Concord	Contoocook River Park/ Island Shores Estates, Penacook	P. Hunt

### **Northern Waterthrush**

06/03	6	Strafford	Isinglass River Conservation Reserve	S. Young
06/04	5	Farmington	Scruton Rd. area	S. Young
06/06	2	Effingham	Huntress Bridge Rd.	T. Vazzano, B. Crowley, J. Scott
06/14	2	Bradford	Melvin Brook	M. Davidson
06/18	2	Concord	Penacook survey route	P. Hunt
06/18	1	Fitzwilliam	Sip Pond Area	T. Pirro
06/21	2	Walpole	River Road	A. Burnett
07/04	1	Barnstead	Suncook Lake	E. Pilotte
07/07	2	Antrim	Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	P. Brown
07/09	2	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	B. Griffith, T. Wesolowski

### **Blue-winged Warbler**

06/01	1	Surry	Village Rd. trail extension	K. Klapper
06/03	1	Westmoreland	Hatt Rd.	G. Seymour
06/04	1	Dover	Bellamy Preserve	D. Hubbard, G. Tillman
06/18	1	Concord	White Farm	R. Woodward
06/18	2	Durham	Fogg Drive	K. Dorsey
06/28	2	Rochester	Pickering Ponds	D. Hubbard

*Tennessee Warbler*  
by Erik Nielsen, 06/04/11,  
Scott Bog Rd., Pittsburg, NH.



### **Tennessee Warbler**

06/03	3	Pittsburg	Scott Bog Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/04	1	Northumberland	Northside Rd.	R. Hunt

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Tennessee Warbler—continued</b>				
06/06	1	Pittsburg	Magalloway Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/06	2	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/07	2	Pittsburg	East Inlet	L. Medlock
<b>Nashville Warbler</b>				
06/04	4	Farmington	Scruton Rd. area	S. Young
06/05	14	Pittsburg	East Inlet Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/06	17	Pittsburg	Magalloway Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/10	6	Bethlehem	Trudeau Rd.	D. Hubbard
07/03	6	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	P. Ross
<b>Mourning Warbler</b>				
06/03	1	Pittsburg	Day Rd., Perry Stream	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/04	3	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/06	6	Pittsburg	Magalloway Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/07	15	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/08	1	Benton	Long Pond	J. Williams
06/08	1	Dixville	Dixville Mountain	K. McFarland, C. Rimmer
06/20	2	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
07/30	1	Bethlehem	WMNF, Zealand Trail	P. LaBelle
<b>Cape May Warbler</b>				
06/07	2	Pittsburg	East Inlet	L. Medlock
06/15	1	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
06/17	1	Pittsfield	Tilton Hill Rd. /Suncook River	A. Robbins
<b>Northern Parula</b>				
06/06	2	Effingham	Huntress Bridge Rd.	T. Vazzano, B. Crowley, J. Scott
06/07	7	Pittsburg	East Inlet	L. Medlock
06/13	4	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	D. Hubbard
06/19	5	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
07/05	11	Pittsburg	East Inlet	S. Mesick
07/07	1	Hanover	Pipers Lane	A. Wagner
07/12	2	Center Harbor	Chamberlain-Reynolds Memorial Forest	J. Swanson
<b>Magnolia Warbler</b>				
06/05	1	Greenfield/Temple	Wapack NWR	P.& J. Brown
06/06	1	Westmoreland	Woodward Rd.	A. Burnett
06/07	27	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/16	1	Westmoreland	Hatt Rd.	G. Seymour
06/26	2	Sandwich	Guinea Pond Trail	T. Vazzano, R. Ridgely
07/03	2	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	P. Ross
07/08	2	Westmoreland	Warwick Preserve	A. Burnett
07/09	1	Antrim	Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	P. Brown, et al.
07/13	1	Moultonborough	Buoniello Drive	J. Swanson
07/31	15	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld
<b>Bay-breasted Warbler</b>				
06/05	10	Pittsburg	East Inlet Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/07	4	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
07/02	2	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Blackburnian Warbler</b>				
06/04	8	Franconia	Garfield Trail	T. Pirro
06/04	5	Pittsburg	Scott Bog Rd.	E. Nielsen
06/05	12	Greenfield/Temple	Wapack NWR	P.& J. Brown
06/08	10	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld
06/18	5	Lyme	Smarts Mountain trails	S. Eisenhauer
06/20	5	Center Harbor	Squam Lake	W. Batsford
06/20	3	Croydon	Rocky Bound Pond	L. Lee
07/04	8	Barnstead	Suncook Lake	E. Pilotte
07/09	6	Antrim	Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	P. Brown, et al.



*Blackburnian Warbler by Len Medlock, 07/06/11, East Inlet, Pittsburg, NH.*



*Chestnut-sided Warbler by Len Medlock, 07/06/11, East Inlet, Pittsburg, NH.*

### **Chestnut-sided Warbler**

06/02	6	Keene	Krif Rd.	K. Benton
06/04	10	Concord	Garvin Falls Rd. loop	D. Howe
06/06	8	Pittsburg	Magalloway Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/07	16	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/20	15	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
06/26	5	Sandwich	Guinea Pond Trail	T. Vazzano, R. Ridgely
07/03	8	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	P. Ross

### **Blackpoll Warbler**

06/08	18	Dixville	Dixville Mountain	K. McFarland, C. Rimmer
06/10	20	Lincoln	Franconia Notch SP, Liberty Peak	D. Gochfeld, R. Trimbath
06/25	15	T&M Purchase	WMNF, Caps Ridge Trail	R. Woodward
06/28	20	Low & Burbanks	Castle Trail to Mt. Jefferson	T. Pirro
07/10	16	Jefferson	WMNF, Mt. Starr King Trail	S. Mirick

### **Black-throated Blue Warbler**

06/04	12	Franconia	Garfield Trail	T. Pirro
06/06	6	Pittsburg	Magalloway Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/08	18	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld
06/10	8	Lincoln	Franconia Notch SP, Liberty Peak	D. Gochfeld, R. Trimbath
06/18	13	Lyme	Smarts Mountain trails	S. Eisenhauer
06/26	6	Sandwich	Guinea Pond Trail	T. Vazzano, R. Ridgely
06/28	6	Low & Burbanks	Castle Trail to Mt. Jefferson	T. Pirro
07/02	6	Concord	Oak Hill	R. Woodward
07/10	12	Jefferson	WMNF, Mt. Starr King Trail	S. Mirick

### **Palm Warbler**

06/06	2	Effingham	Huntress Bridge Rd.	T. Vazzano, B. Crowley, J. Scott
06/13	1	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	D. Hubbard

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Palm Warbler—continued</b>				
06/15	2	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
06/16	7	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
06/18	3	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
07/03	2	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	P. Ross
07/05	2	Pittsburg	East Inlet	S. Mesick
<b>Prairie Warbler</b>				
06/04	6	Concord	Garvin Falls Rd. loop	D. Howe
06/06	2	Freedom	Freedom Town Forest	J. Scott
06/08	6	Surry	Joslin Rd. gravel pit	K. Benton
06/09	1	Winchester	Pisgah SP, Reservoir Trail	K. Klapper
06/15	1	Hinsdale	Riverside Dr. trail	H. Breder
06/18	12	Concord	Concord Airport	R. Woodward
07/01	3	Madison	West Branch Pine Barrens	J. Mullen
07/08	1	Newbury	The Fells	C. Caldwell
<b>Canada Warbler</b>				
06/04	1	Nottingham/Deerfield	Pawtuckaway SP	L. Medlock
06/07	8	Pittsburg	East Inlet	L. Medlock
06/19	7	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
07/03	4	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	P. Ross
07/04	3	Barnstead	Suncook Lake	E. Pilotte
07/15	3	Bethlehem	Trudeau Rd.	D. Gochfeld
<b>Wilson's Warbler</b>				
06/04	2	Pittsburg	Scott Bog Rd.	E. Nielsen
06/05	1	Pittsburg	East Inlet Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/16	2	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
<b>Clay-colored Sparrow</b>				
06/07	1	Newington	Pease International Tradeport	J. Scott, B. Crowley, D. Hubbard
07/04	3	Newington	Arboretum Dr., Pease Airport	L. Kras, B. Griffith
<b>Field Sparrow</b>				
06/04	4	Concord	Garvins Falls Rd. loop	D. Howe
06/18	9	Concord	Concord Airport	R. Woodward
06/25	2	Nottingham/Deerfield	Pawtuckaway SP	C. Schlotterbeck
07/04	4	Newington	Arboretum Dr., Pease Airport	B. Griffith, L. Kras
07/16	5	Lee	Old Mill Rd. WMA	S. Young
07/25	3	Bow	Bow Bog	S. Schmitt
<b>Vesper Sparrow</b>				
06/03	3	Concord	Concord Airport	P. Hunt
06/28	1	Concord	Morrill's Farm, Penacook	P. Hunt
07/08	2	Concord	Concord Airport	P. Hunt

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Grasshopper Sparrow</b>				
06/03	4	Concord	Concord Airport	P. Hunt
06/21	6	Concord	Concord Airport	P. Hunt, K. Gunther
07/08	5	Concord	Concord Airport	P. Hunt
<b>Nelson's Sparrow</b>				
06/06	2	Stratham	Chapmans Landing	L. Medlock
06/18	2	Rye	Rye salt marshes	S. Mirick
07/30	2	Rye	Rye salt marshes	S. Mirick
<b>Saltmarsh Sparrow</b>				
06/04	6	Hampton	Hampton salt marsh	S. Mirick
06/06	5	Stratham	Chapmans Landing	L. Medlock
06/18	10	Hampton	Hampton salt marsh	S. Mirick
07/15	6	Hampton	Little Jack's restaurant, Rt. 1A	T. Vazzano
<b>Fox Sparrow</b>				
06/09	2	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
06/20	1	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
06/25	1	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	G. Quigley
07/02	1	Dixville	Dixville Peak	K. Horton
<b>Lincoln's Sparrow</b>				
06/03	1	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/04	1	Woodstock	Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest	D. Gochfeld
06/05	2	Pittsburg	East Inlet Rd.	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
06/07	7	Pittsburg	Smarts Mountain trails	E. Nielsen, S. Sweet
<b>Scarlet Tanager</b>				
06/19	4	Webster	Call Rd.	R. Quinn
06/26	5	Concord	Turkey Pond	R. Woodward
06/26	3	Sandwich	Guinea Pond Trail	T. Vazzano, R. Ridgely
07/04	10	Barnstead	Suncook Lake	E. Pilotte
07/08	3	Westmoreland	Warwick Preserve	A. Burnett
07/09	4	Antrim	Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	P. Brown, et al.
<b>Bobolink</b>				
06/04	10	Dover	Bellamy Preserve	G. Tillman, D. Hubbard
06/05	19	Sandwich	end of Diamond Ledge Rd.	T. Vazzano
06/14	11	Concord	Warner Rd. field	R. Quinn
06/22	10	Rochester	Fowler Farm	D. Hubbard
06/28	25	Kensington	Beaver Dam Rd.	G. Gavutis Jr.
07/11	18	Dover	Stafford County Farm	D. Hubbard
07/13	50	Dover	Bellamy River WMA	J. Cook, J. Schadler
<b>Eastern Meadowlark</b>				
06/02	1	Dover	Stafford County Farm	D. Hubbard
06/10	3	Portsmouth	Pease International Tradeport	P. Brown
06/19	1	Pittsburg	Rt. 3	C. Seifer, K. Klapper
06/21	3	Concord	Concord Airport	P. Hunt, K. Gunther
06/23	3	Dover	Stafford County Farm	D. Hubbard
07/04	3	Rochester	Fowler Farm	D. Hubbard

<i>date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>location</i>	<i>observer(s)</i>
<b>Rusty Blackbird</b>				
06/02	1		Mascoma River	K. Klapper
06/03	2	Dorchester		K. Klapper
06/04	1	Berlin	Pipeline Rd. Swamp	R. & M. Suomala
06/04	3	Pittsburg	Scott Bog Rd.	E. Nielsen
06/15	3	Errol	Umbagog NWR Mollidgewock Brook survey	G. Gavutis Jr., S. Flint
06/19	4	Pittsburg	East Inlet	C. Seifer, K. Klapper
07/05	7	Pittsburg	Magalloway Rd.	L. Medlock
<b>Orchard Oriole</b>				
06/10	1	Barrington	Warren Farm	S. Young
06/10	1	Concord	residence	J. Nadeau
06/10	1	Dover	Bellamy River WMA	P. Brown
06/15	1	Greenfield	Ravenwood Farm	T. Shiel
06/28	2	Rochester	Pickering Ponds	D. Hubbard
07/01	1	Dover	Stafford County Farm	D. Hubbard
07/02	3	Westmoreland	Westmoreland boat launch	A. Burnett
07/19	3	Rochester	Pickering Ponds	D. Hubbard
<b>Purple Finch</b>				
06/04	5	Pittsburg	Scott Bog Rd.	E. Nielsen
06/15	6	Rochester	Fowler Farm	D. Hubbard
07/09	8	Jefferson	Pondicherry Wildlife Refuge	B. Griffith, T. Wesolowski
<b>Red Crossbill</b>				
06/04	2	Pittsburg	Golden Eagle Rd.	E. Nielsen
07/01	2	Sandwich	Emerson Easement	T. Vazzano
<b>Pine Siskin</b>				
06/02	4	Madison	Pit Rd., Silver Lake	J. Mullen
06/03	2	Westmoreland	Hatt Rd.	G. Seymour
06/22	1	Madison	Pit Rd., Silver Lake	J. Mullen
07/15	1	Marlborough	Meetinghouse Pond	L. Davis
<b>Evening Grosbeak</b>				
06/02	2	Chatham	Green Hill Rd.	B. Crowley
06/02	2	Swanzy	Talbot Hill Rd.	G. Lilly
06/06	16	Pittsburg	Tabor Rd.	E. Nielsen
06/13	4	Greenfield	Ravenwood Farm	T. Shiel
06/15	2	Henniker	Old Hillsboro Rd.	A. Moser
06/18	2	Lyme	Smarts Mountain trails	S. Eisenhauer
06/23	2	Marlborough	residence	J. Atwood
06/25	2	Hopkinton	Green Hill Rd.	H. Chapman
07/01	1	Sandwich	Diamond Ledge	T. Vazzano
07/02	2	Gilmanton	Currier Hill Rd.	J. Stockwell
07/11	5	Northwood	Old Mountain Rd.	S. Young
07/30	1	Tuftonboro	Beech Pond	D. Duxbury-Fox

# Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks in New Hampshire

## Five Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks in New Hampshire?! Ridiculous! Or is it?

by Stephen R. Mirick

When I started birding in the 1980s, the *Peterson Field Guide to Eastern Birds* (1980) was the definitive guide to birding. You have to look in the back of the book under “Accidentals from the Tropics” to find the Black-bellied Whistling-Duck. Even my *Sibley Guide to Birds* (2000) shows the range of this species as barely reaching Texas and Arizona with some scattered “accidental” dots reaching Pennsylvania and Michigan. Unfortunately, the dynamics of bird distribution sometimes outpace the range distribution maps of field guides, and this is the case for Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks. Many resources have now documented their increasing breeding population in the south and southwest as well as the increase in vagrant records north of their breeding range.

The new eBird (3rd edition) has improved nationwide searching of records so researching sightings is even easier. I used eBird to research a few (but likely not all) Black-bellied Whistling-Duck records from 2008 through 2011 in the northeastern United States and maritime Canada (Table 1). You can see from Table 1 that there are now two or three records for Massachusetts and one for Maine. The species also often occurs in small groups, with a remarkable number of groups of 5, and with most sightings between May and August. In addition, many of the sightings are only for one day.

The sighting of five Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks on the Campbell’s Scottish Highlands Golf Course in Salem, New Hampshire for one day on June 28, 2011 fits in very well with the wandering and ephemeral nature of their vagrancy. Keep your eyes open and your camera handy for the next sighting that will surely come.

**Table 1.** Black-bellied Whistling-Duck reports in northeastern United States and maritime Canada from 2008 through 2011. Data from eBird ([www.ebird.org](http://www.ebird.org)) except as noted.

Date(s)	Number	Location	Comments
May 24 - June 4, 2008*	9	Country Harbour, Nova Scotia	
June 6, 2008	9	Ipswich, MA	Gone the next day. Identified by photos as same birds seen in Nova Scotia.
August 20, 2008	1	Thousand Acre Marsh, DE	
Sep. - Oct., 2008	1	Linesville, PA	
November 2008 through early August 2009	1	Rehoboth, DE	
May 26, 2009	4	Cape May, NJ	
July 25, 2009	1	Cape May, NJ	
May 30, 2010	5	Dauphin, PA	On golf course
May 31, 2010	5	Onondaga (upstate), NY	
June 12-19, 2010	10	Luzerne, PA	
June 27, 2010	1	Chester, PA	
June 30 to at least July 5, 2010	5	Baltimore, MD	
July 18 to at least September 19, 2010	3-4	Cape May, NJ	
July 24, 2010**	5	Sanford, ME	Gone the next day.

July 31 to at least August 2, 2010	1	Jamaica Bay National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), NY	
August 11, 2010	1	Wreck Pond, NJ	
August 14, 2010	1	Franklin, PA	
August 23, 2010	1	Genesee, NY (lakes area)	
April 29, 2011	5	Duxbury, MA	Apparently gone the next day.
May 3-4, 2011	5	Concord, MA	Evening of 3rd and morning of 4th only. Gone after that.
May 23-26, 2011	5	Walkill NWR, NY	
June 3-9, 2011	5	Baltimore, Maryland	
<b>June 28, 2011</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Salem, NH</b>	<b>On golf course. Gone the next day.</b>
July 3 to July 5, 2011	1	Cape May, NJ	
July 25 to at least August 4, 2011	5	E. B. Forsythe, NWR, NJ	
August 24-25, 2011	1	Conewango Swamp Wildlife Management Area , NY (lakes area)	

\* From Massachusetts Avian Records Committee web site, <http://www.maavianrecords.com/> accessed Nov. 2011.

\*\*From "Maine birds" e-mail list.

## New Hampshire's 2011 Breeding Bald Eagles

by *Chris Martin*

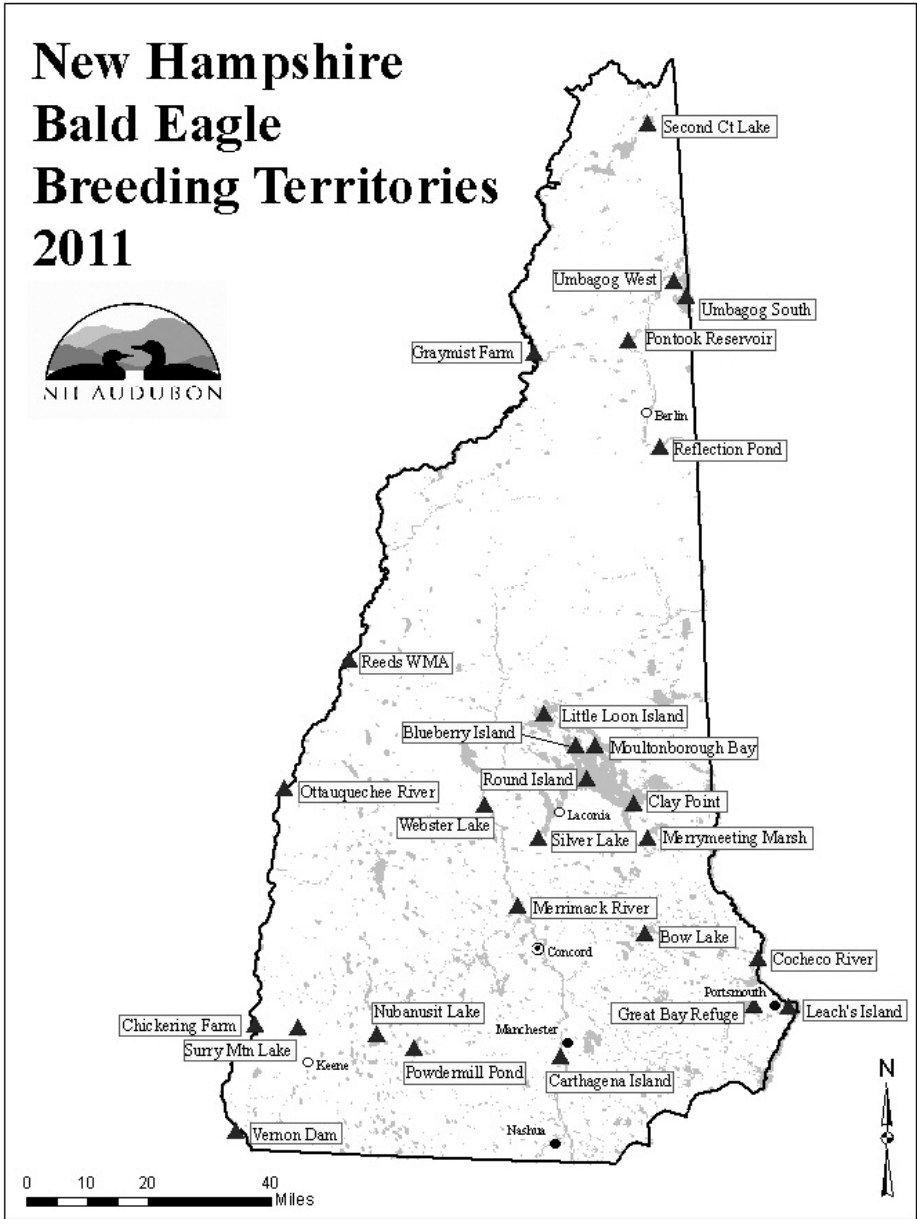


*Bald Eagle by Len Medlock, 07/04/11, East Inlet, Pittsburg, NH.*

**T**here were a record 27 Bald Eagle breeding territories documented in New Hampshire during the 2011 breeding season. This is a one-year increase of more than 20% from the 22 territories documented in 2010. New nests confirmed in 2011 include sites along the Connecticut River in Walpole, on a developed shoreline of Lake Winnepesaukee, and on an island in the Piscataqua River in New Castle.



The map below shows the location of all the 2011 territories. They include four New Hampshire sites where eagle pairs were in residence, but where an actual nest had not yet been found. It does not show an additional six “border pairs” where the nest is located just across state lines in Maine, Massachusetts, or Vermont.



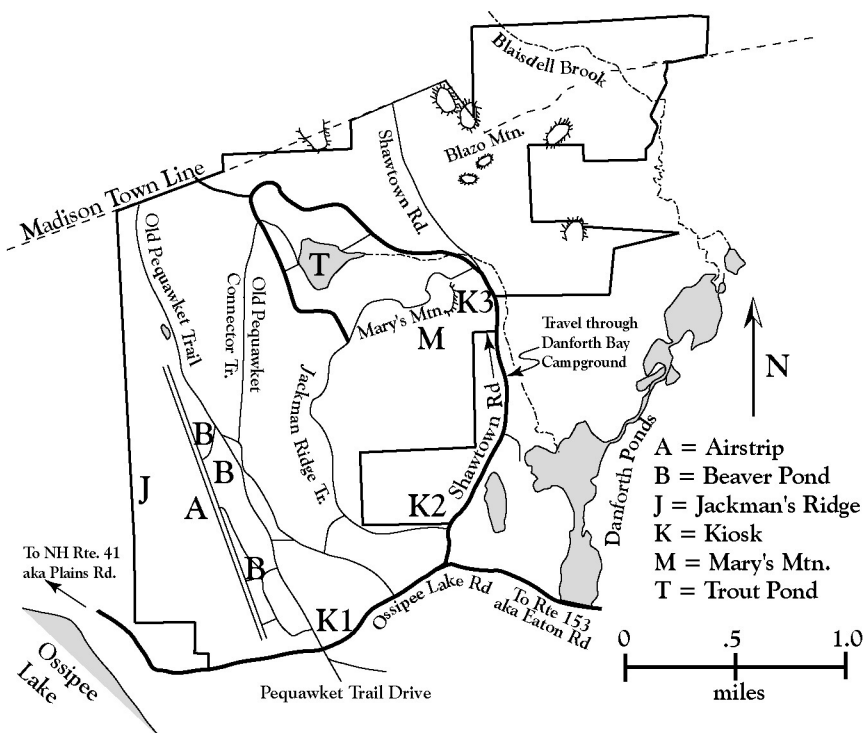
# Where to Bird

## Birding Freedom Town Forest

by Andrea and George Robbins

If you would like to experience an interesting place to go birding in Carroll County, try the Freedom Town Forest. This 2,661-acre tract in the Ossipee Region of east-central New Hampshire is located off Ossipee Lake Road and Shawtown Road in the towns of Freedom and Madison. The property is criss-crossed by a system of trails and includes many diverse habitat types. Trail maps and parking can be accessed at three kiosks. One kiosk (K1 on the map) is located on the north side of Ossipee Lake Road across from Pequawket Trail Drive. The other two kiosks (K2 and K3) are on the west side of Shawtown Road. The Freedom Town Forest can be accessed from Route 16 in West Ossipee. From Route 16 go north on Route 41, then turn right onto Ossipee Lake Road. After three miles, look for a small parking lot on the left across from Pequawket Trail Drive (K1). If you wish to access the kiosks on Shawtown Road, continue another mile on Ossipee Lake Road then turn left onto Shawtown Road.

In the early 2000s, the property was slated to become a luxury vacation home development. When the developer ran into financial trouble, the Town of Freedom bought the property using both public and private funds. In 2005, Freedom joined with



conservation groups including the Trust for Public Land, the Green Mountain Conservation Group, the Friends of Trout Pond, the State of New Hampshire, and the Town of Madison to create a town forest, which became the largest single piece of undeveloped land in Freedom. As part of the Ossipee watershed, the property includes the pristine, 21 acre Trout Pond, a portion of Jackman's Ridge and Mary's Mountain, and sits above the Saco-Ossipee Aquifer, which is the state's largest stratified drift aquifer. The parcel links a number of adjacent conserved properties, including The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) West Branch Pine Barrens Preserve and the Madison Town Forest, forming a block of protected land totaling more than 5,000 acres. The Freedom Town Forest is rich in history, with connections to Native Americans and colonial settlements, and particularly the historic village of Shawtown, where remnants of this settlement are still visible today. Today the land is protected under a conservation easement that permits forestry and wildlife management, and recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, winter sports and, of course, birding. This project is supported by funds from the sale of the Conservation License Plates (Moose Plates) under the NH State Conservation Committee Grant Program. It is a great place to take either a short stroll or a 10-mile hike.

Approximately 220 acres of the Freedom Town Forest consist of the TNC-designated globally rare pitch pine/scrub oak forest type. Once thought to cover nearly 6,000 acres, only 2,000 acres of pitch pine/scrub oak barrens remain in the Ossipee region. The pitch pine/scrub oak barrens forest type is part of a natural community referred to as "The Pine Barrens," where pitch pine, scrub oak, and other plants grow in soil that is sandy, gravelly, and frequently acidic. The pitch pine/scrub oak barrens forest type is found within the Freedom Town Forest primarily in the area of the airstrip. This forest type provides habitat for a wide variety of rare moths, butterflies, songbirds, and wildlife. Breeding bird species in this habitat within the Freedom Town Forest include Eastern Whip-poor-will, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Towhee, Prairie Warbler and Field Sparrow, among others.

Bordering the pitch pine/scrub oak barrens forest is an upland ridge of hardwoods, which acts as a buffer to this endangered habitat type. Tree species in this area include beech, maples, birches, aspen, red oak, white oak, and white pine. Through logging,



*Ruffed Grouse by Len Medlock.*

this forest is being managed to promote American Woodcock and Ruffed Grouse habitat. The upland forest attracts Barred Owl, Broad-winged Hawk, accipiters, Wild Turkey, Hermit Thrush, Red-eyed Vireo, and several nesting warbler species such as Northern Parula, Black-throated Blue, Black-throated Green, Chestnut-sided, Nashville and Magnolia Warblers. Because it is the most widespread forest type within the Freedom Town Forest, the upland hardwoods forest habitat can be easily accessed via trails from any of the three kiosks.

A high elevation point in the Freedom Town Forest is Mary's Mountain which was named after Mary Shaw, a member of the Shaw family which settled in the area in the mid-1800s. The mountain is about 940 feet in elevation, with an exposed ledge outcrop at the summit allowing views of the surrounding mountains and hills. The trail to the top of Mary's Mountain is a moderate 0.4 miles in length. The summit may provide a productive hawk-watching location, but this has yet to be documented. The unnamed trail to Mary's Mountain departs from the Shawtown Road kiosk (K3 on the map). Take the left-hand trail as it leaves the kiosk.

Central to the Town Forest is the lovely 21 acre Trout Pond, which is classified as a "Great Pond" (water bodies over 10 acres in size, thus falling under the jurisdiction of the State of New Hampshire) and a designated trout pond by the State of New Hampshire. The NH Fish and Game Department stocks the pond with Eastern Brook Trout. The pond is located on a hilly plateau at about 700 feet in elevation and is fed by springs and seasonal runoff. Its dense, shoreline shrub community is comprised mainly of highbush blueberry and mountain holly. The pond provides wetland and waterfowl habitat for species such as Wood Duck, Mallard, Hooded Merganser, Belted Kingfisher, and Great Blue Heron. Yellow-throated Vireo may nest here. Trout Pond can be reached via several trails varying in length from one to three miles. There are many trails to Trout Pond but the shortest hike is via the un-named center trail which leaves the Shawtown Road kiosk (K3 on the map). In the past, Trout Pond was accessible by car, but to enforce the policy of "no wheeled vehicles" in the Town Forest, that option may no longer be available.

Waterfowl can also be viewed in any of the several beaver ponds scattered along trails throughout the Town Forest. The areas around these ponds are great places for viewing nesting species, as well as migrants that have stopped to rest, get a drink, catch fish, or feed on plentiful insects. Up to two acres in size, these ponds attract flycatchers including Alder, Least, Yellow-bellied (migrant), Great Crested, Olive-sided (migrant), and Eastern Kingbird, and swallows. In addition, Cedar Waxwings, warblers of several species, ducks (Wood Duck, Mallard, Hooded and Common Merganser), Great Blue Heron, Double-crested Cormorant, and Spotted and Solitary (migration) Sandpipers may be found here. Visit the beaver ponds early in the morning before the dog walkers flush the wetland-dependent birds. Many people walk their dogs off leash throughout the forest, so please use some caution. The beaver ponds, indicated as B on the map, can be accessed from the Ossipee Lake Road kiosk (K1 on the map). After leaving the kiosk, take trails to the left and walk north along the airstrip. The trails in this area are un-marked and can be confusing, so please be aware of landmarks or take a compass.

The most productive area for birds in the Freedom Town Forest is the 6,500 foot-long, unfinished, sand airstrip that runs in a north-south direction parallel to Jackman's Ridge. The airstrip is a variable, 25 to 100 yard wide strip of open area that bisects the other habitat types and runs past the beaver ponds, while providing great edge effect for migrants, and plenty of open sky views of birds flying over. To reach the airstrip, park at the Ossipee Lake Road kiosk (K1 on the map). After leaving the kiosk, take trails to the left which will connect with or parallel the airstrip.

Our first introduction to the Town Forest came in the dark of night when we helped Dr. Pam Hunt conduct a New Hampshire Audubon-sponsored Whip-poor-will survey

along the airstrip. In summers since then, we have tallied up to 19 whip-poor-wills singing from the woods bordering the airstrip. Take a walk along the airstrip on a summer evening after 8:30 pm, and enjoy hearing whip-poor-wills all around you. If you are lucky, perhaps a Common Nighthawk, American Woodcock, or Barred Owl, all of which breed in the surrounding Pine Barrens habitat, will be calling too. On the airstrip, lowbush blueberry and other shrubs create a mosaic of patchy, shrubland cover, a declining habitat type in New Hampshire. Other significant breeding species along the airstrip that depend upon this pitch pine/scrub oak barrens habitat type are Brown Thrasher, Prairie Warbler, Eastern Towhee and Field Sparrow. In favorable wind conditions, namely, winds from the northwest in fall and the southwest in spring, the airstrip is a great place to see migrants including over 20 warbler species, four vireo species, eight flycatcher species, six woodpecker species, and nearly 10 species of sparrows. After northwest winds in late August and early September, this is a reliable spot for viewing Tennessee and Cape May Warblers, and dozens of Palm Warblers, as well as annual Philadelphia Vireo and Olive-sided Flycatcher, which can be difficult to find in other locations. In addition to migrants stopping to rest and feed, flyovers are possible at any time, including Common Loon (which breeds nearby), a Great Egret seen once flying over with Great Blue Herons, over 10 species of raptors, Fish Crow (potential breeding population nearby), Horned Lark (migration), American Pipit (migration), White-winged Crossbill (local Pine Barrens breeder), and Snow Bunting (migration).

While visiting the Town Forest be watchful for foxes, coyote, bobcat, and black bear. We've seen plenty of tracks of these mammals, in addition to white-tailed deer and moose tracks. The soft sand of the airstrip and trails provides a fantastic opportunity to study a variety of animal and bird tracks.

Since 2007, we have recorded 138 species of birds in the Freedom Town Forest during the months of May through October. If you are looking for a nice place to take a walk and maybe see some exciting species of birds in a variety of habitats, the Freedom Town Forest is a great site to visit.

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*After meeting in an Ornithology class at the University of New Hampshire, Andrea and George Robbins have been married and birding in New Hampshire for 35 years. Andrea was a past Winter Season Editor for New Hampshire Bird Records (for 11 years), and Andrea and George have both served on the NH Rare Bird Committee. They vacation in the Freedom area.*

## Summer 2011 Field Notes

compiled by Robert A. Quinn

*A note from the compiler: We hope that you enjoy these Field Notes and encourage anyone to submit an interesting story, behavioral tidbit, or photograph that is noteworthy enough to comment on but that does not easily fit into the format of the rest of the publication. RAQ*

### A Roseate Tern Banded in the United Kingdom Visits New Hampshire

compiled by Robert A. Quinn

On July 28, 2011, tern biologist Dan Hayward spotted a banded Roseate Tern at the Isles of Shoals tern colony. What made this observation unusual is that the bird had been banded on July 1, 2009 (as a chick) in Rockabill near Dublin, Ireland! This extraordinary sighting is only the second recorded crossing of the Atlantic Ocean by a banded Roseate. As a two year old bird, it was still in the “teenage wandering” stage of its life and who knows, maybe it found a suitable mate and they will come back to nest at the Isles of Shoals in 2012.

Almost all Roseate Terns spend the winter on the same side of the Atlantic Ocean on which they breed. “Our” birds go to Trinidad and off the coast of Brazil while the European birds spend their winter along the western coast of Africa. According to the European *Migration Atlas* the cross-Atlantic movement of this banded bird is “extraordinarily rare” and it is all the more amazing because of the rarity of Roseate Terns in New England.

*Thanks to Dan Hayward for his diligence in studying the banded bird which led him to the British Trust for Ornithology and its banding team (“ringing” as they call it on that side of the pond). Thanks also to our own Irish import, Eric Masterson, for bringing this story to our attention.*



*The “runt” male Peregrine Falcon by Jim Diaz, 5-25-11, Lawrence, MA. Photo courtesy of David and Ursula Goodine.*

### The “Runt” of the Litter Proves His Genes are Strong

by Chris Martin

This photo is of an adult Peregrine Falcon taken on May 25, 2011 at a mill building in Lawrence, MA. Massachusetts Wildlife peregrine volunteers David and Ursula Goodine snapped this shot of the local adult male Peregrine Falcon (black/green \*6/\*4) during the effort to band young at this nest. This bird has been breeding at this site for eight years.

This falcon was once known as “The Runt” when he was part of the first brood of Peregrine Falcon chicks produced in Manchester, NH, back in 2001. At that time, he was the last to hatch, was much smaller than his siblings, and fledged five or six days later than all his nest mates. Of the four, however, he is the only one that New Hampshire Audubon has documented as having survived to breed. This fellow is now a 10-yr old bird and has been a successful contributor to the regional peregrine breeding population. Hopefully, he will continue to inhabit this territory for a number of years yet to come!

*Thanks to David and Ursula for sharing the photo!*

## **An American Kestrel Banded in Maryland Nests in Manchester**

*by Iain MacLeod*

On May 8, 2011, Lee Hansche of Goffstown posted a report and photos to the NHBird e-mail list about American Kestrels nesting in the brick wall of the Waumbec Mill on Commercial Street in Manchester, NH. What was most interesting to me was that one of the photos showed that the female kestrel was banded. The band was not a typical band, but a two-color plastic/vinyl band with an alpha-numeric code. Being a “raptorholic,” and knowing a couple of researchers who band kestrels, I was eager to find out the origin of this bird.



*The “Maryland” American Kestrel peers out of its nest site in Manchester, NH on 5-8-11. Photo by Lee Hansche.*

I contacted Laurie Goodrich at Hawk Mountain in Pennsylvania and Larry Fischer in Connecticut, both people who have been banding nesting American Kestrels for many years. Neither Larry nor Laurie, however, recognized the band. I then contacted the US Geological Survey Bird Banding Lab at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Laurel, MD and reported the sighting. Rose DeComo asked for a copy of the band photo and got to work tracking it down. Eventually, I received an e-mail from Rose on

July 21, 2011 informing me that she had tracked down the details on the bird. This American Kestrel (band # MD10) was banded at the Baltimore-Washington International Airport on March 25, 2008 and then relocated and released on the same day at Sandy Point State Park in Maryland. This is part of a program to trap and relocate raptors away from this airport. Staff biologist Laurence Schafer reports that at least 62 American Kestrels have been struck at the airport since 2004.

*To report a banded bird, go to <http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbl/> or call 1-800-327-BAND (2263).*

## Photo Gallery

### Common Nighthawk Nests in 2011

by Rebecca Suomala and Jane Kolas

**C**ommon Nighthawks nest on the ground and their nests are very difficult to locate, especially in natural settings. They do not build a nest but lay their eggs directly on the ground (or a gravel rooftop) where both the eggs and young are well camouflaged. New Hampshire Audubon's Project Nighthawk volunteers have only located one nest each year in the Concord area and there have been only two other confirmed nests in the state since 2007 (in Lempster and Grantham). Part of this is a reflection of their declining population in the state, and part is due to the difficulty of locating their nests.

In 2011, Project Nighthawk was excited to report three confirmed nests – one on a rooftop and two on the ground. They included the first confirmation of nesting in the Ossipee pine barrens in many years and the discovery of a new nighthawk hotspot in the Broken Ground area of east Concord.



Can you find the one Common Nighthawk egg in this nest at Broken Ground? Photo taken by Rebecca Suomala, 7/22/11, Concord, NH.



The Broken Ground nighthawk nest was in a much smaller opening in the trees than expected. Photo by Rebecca Suomala, 7/22/11, Concord, NH.

#### Broken Ground, Concord NH

Rob Woodward discovered this late nest in July:

*“While hiking the trails of the Broken Ground area in Concord this summer, I was very surprised to hear a Common Nighthawk call from nearby. I walked off the trail into the woods to investigate and eventually the male nighthawk flew low and landed nearby. I had never seen a nighthawk on the ground in the woods before! Moments later a female flew up from the ground 10 feet away. I knew there had to be a nest in this*



*general area despite the unlikely habitat. A preliminary search turned up nothing. Several visits later and after a careful search, I located the female on the nest. I waited until dusk and watched her take off for her evening feeding flight. With the coast clear, I went up to the nest and there, on the bare ground, was a single egg!"*

A nest with one egg, instead of the usual two, indicates a re-nest after an unsuccessful earlier attempt. Later observations indicate that the nest probably failed in mid-August. Rob heard three different nighthawks calling in the area! Despite the many surveys in Concord for Project Nighthawk, we had not suspected nighthawk activity in this area before this year.

### **Ossipee Pine Barrens**

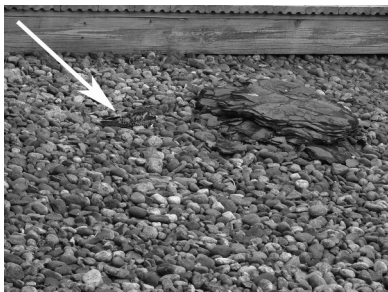
NH Audubon's whip-poor-will field crew discovered this nest on the ground in a clearing. The Ossipee Pine Barrens is one of the few known natural nesting areas for nighthawks in the state but it has been many years since a nest was confirmed here. The female was observed incubating two eggs and we believe the nest was successful. During a coordinated watch at this site least five males were seen displaying in the area.



*Common Nighthawk female (left) and the two eggs she was incubating (right) in the Ossipee Pine Barrens. Photos by Pam Hunt, 6/15/11, Ossipee, NH.*

### **Rooftop nest in Concord, NH**

After a homeowner in downtown Concord reported bird activity on his stone rooftop, NH Audubon staff and volunteers confirmed a nesting pair of Common Nighthawks. The male was observed displaying over the rooftop during the evening and the female was incubating two eggs. Sadly the nest was predated shortly after the eggs were laid.



*Common Nighthawk female incubating one egg on a rooftop in Concord, NH. Photos by Rebecca Suomala, 6/30/11.*

## Research and Volunteer Opportunities

### Gulls, Gulls, Gulls ... They're Everywhere

by L. William Clark

All photos were taken by the author except as noted.

**G**ulls are plentiful and visible. They are delightful and annoying. They have personalities as unique as individual New Hampshireites. Some are good parents, some 'just can't seem to get it'. In spite of the ubiquitous presence of gulls, however, much is unknown about the birds and much is to be learned about the 'artists of the air currents'.

Did you know that a hatch year Great Black-backed Gull (GBBG) was banded with a green field-readable band on June 14, 2011 at Nova Scotia's Sable Island and, by August 18, had already traveled over 530 miles westward to be seen on Appledore Island at Shoals Marine Laboratory by Ben Griffith and David Holmes? How about the 'Famous' Lesser Black-backed Gull (LBBG) documented breeding since 2007 with Herring Gull (HERG) mates on Appledore Island. The male LBBG banded with F05 is a dedicated parent and has raised a chick this year that was banded as F07. F05 has been photographed in the Daytona Beach area of Florida for several winters and offspring have also been sighted in Florida. Now that gull knows how to live; summers in New England and winters in Florida!



The "famous" Appledore Island breeding Lesser Black-backed Gull F05 (left) and its 2009 Herring Gull mate F01.



Protective Conscientious Parent. LBBG F05, watching over his 2011 hybrid chick, F07 at the nest site on Appledore Island, August 13, 2011. This LBBG (F05) has nested on Appledore Island since 2005, each year with a Herring Gull mate. Photo by Lauren Kras.

Now how does this involve you? Since 2004, Dr. Julie Ellis of Tufts Veterinary School has conned a group of 'motley' gull wranglers into banding over 2000 Great Black-backed Gulls and Herring Gulls on Appledore Island forming the base for multiple gull study projects and research efforts. Dr. Ellis supervises the research projects which are operated by Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine, the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, University of New Hampshire, Cornell University, Shoals Marine Laboratory and students from several other universities. The common key is the individually identifiable gull—the "field-readable banded gull."

Shoals Marine Laboratory on Appledore Island is located in a noisy gull nesting colony. Each May, a team of ‘gull wranglers’ gather at Shoals to band adult Herring Gulls and Great Black-backed Gulls. The incubation urge is very strong with gulls and both parents alternate the incubation duty. This allows the safe capture of both parents for banding by setting a trap over the nest. The incubating gull enters the trap to resume incubation and the trap is sprung. The gull is removed from the trap by the “wranglers,” placed in a cloth sleeve, banded with both US Geological Survey (USGS) and field-readable bands, measured, and samples for DNA analysis are taken. The gull is quickly released and returns to incubation.

In July on Appledore Island, the gull wranglers spend a week capturing young gulls about ready to fly. Since the legs develop to adult size before the wings, the young gulls can be ‘run down’, banded, measured, and sampled as the adult gulls were in May. The ‘Full House’ of the banding effort is to have both parents as well as three ‘chicks’ from the same nest banded. Gulls and wranglers, however, cannot always agree on goals and a few adults or chicks always evade the process.

If you ever attempted to read a USGS band on a live bird, you know why the field-readable bands are used. The tiny metal USGS band requires extreme patience, superb optics, and the utmost in cooperation from the gull to decipher the tiny nine digits, thus the success rate is abysmal. The large field-readable band attracts attention and allows the public to contribute to understanding of movement and survival rates of gulls by reading and reporting the band.

You can help by reporting EVERY sighting of a field-readable banded gull. Even sightings two days in a row are of value. What do the bands look like? The Great Black-backed Gulls have black bands with white letters and the Herring Gulls sport green bands with white letters. See the photos below for examples. Bands may be reported directly to Julie Ellis at [julie.ellis@tufts.edu](mailto:julie.ellis@tufts.edu), through the Shoals Marine Laboratory web site [http://www.sml.cornell.edu/sml\\_research\\_gull\\_program.html](http://www.sml.cornell.edu/sml_research_gull_program.html), or to the USGS Bird Banding Laboratory at <http://www.reportband.gov/>.



*Great Black-backed Gull with a black field-readable band (left) and Herring Gull with a green band. Both have white letters.*

Other banding and research programs are in operation and sighting of banded birds may be reported on the USGS web site. For example, the banding program at Sable Island, Nova Scotia bands and marks both Herring Gulls and Great Black-backed Gulls. Sable Island Great Black-backed Gulls have green field-readable bands. Sable Island Herring Gulls have pink field-readable bands or wing tags. See: <http://sableislandgulls.wordpress.com/>

Wherever you go this fall, keep ‘looking at the chicks’ and ‘checking the legs’ of the GBBGs and HERGs for those field-readable bands. Meanwhile, go to: [http://www.sml.cornell.edu/sml\\_research\\_gull\\_program.html](http://www.sml.cornell.edu/sml_research_gull_program.html) and <http://gullsofappledore.wordpress.com/> for more information on the fascinating, handsome, and personable Gulls of Appledore. Photos are always most welcome.

Think you would like to help with gull banding on delightful Appledore Island? Well, if you don’t mind being attacked, defecated upon, cold, sore, screamed at and are willing to pay your own expenses (some funding is often available for students), then contact Dr. Ellis and say; “I want to join that wonderful group of gull wranglers on Appledore.” Then, as the engineer from Baltimore who took a leave from work without pay and paid her own expenses, you’ll truly fall in love with the feisty Great Black-backs of Appledore.

Also, the Appledore Gull Project is seeking funding for satellite monitoring of several gulls to answer some serious questions about where they feed and the role of the birds in the natural and human environment.

*The writer, Bill Clark, has been assisting with the gull banding project on Appledore Island since 2005. Bill enjoys birding in the Americas and Australia although he has neither the eye nor ear of an outstanding birder. Being from inland Pennsylvania and with limited contact with seabirds, Bill foolishly responded in 2005 to an item requesting help with gull banding at Shoals Marine Laboratory. He was quickly entrapped by the mystique of the Appledore Gulls. You may contact him at [lwc1@ptd.net](mailto:lwc1@ptd.net).*

## NHBirds E-mail List

by Stephen R. Mirick

**F**or the most up to date information on birds and birding events, you can subscribe to a popular e-mail list known as “NHBirds”. The list has been around since the fall of 1999, but the “host” computer system recently changed from the University of New Hampshire to Google Groups.

NHBirds was created as an e-mail forum to discuss birds and birding in New Hampshire including recent sightings of rare or not-so-rare birds, conservation issues, upcoming field trips, or any other topic which may be of interest to birders in New Hampshire.

As of November in 2011 the list has over 400 internet subscribers who are tuning in and sharing their experiences with other New Hampshire birders. You don’t need to

be a subscriber to follow the postings (see web links below), but you must be subscribed in order to send an e-mail post.

Examples of e-mails to the list include:

- Rare bird sightings
- Weekly Rare Bird Alerts from New Hampshire Audubon
- Summaries of New Hampshire Christmas Bird Counts
- Reports of migration, winter irruptives, and other bird highlights
- Sightings from recent field trips

Anyone who has access to e-mail or the internet can join, and best of all, it's FREE! To receive e-mails with a simple subscription, send an empty e-mail (no text in subject or body) to this address:

[nhbirds+subscribe@googlegroups.com](mailto:nhbirds+subscribe@googlegroups.com)

For more advanced e-mail options, you must create a Google account. For more information about the list, including searching through recent and archived posts as well as instructions on how to post a message or create a Google account, visit the Google Groups web page at:

<http://groups.google.com/group/nhbirds/about?hl=en>

Up to date postings of recent e-mails from the NHBirds list can also be found on the following web site:

<http://birdingonthe.net/maillinglists/NHBD.html>

## A Shrub Full of Warblers and Other Taxonomic Stories

by *Pamela Hunt*

It's been a while since I've written an article for *New Hampshire Bird Records (NHBR)* on taxonomic changes (it was in 2003, to be exact), and in the interim the American Ornithologists' Union's (AOU) Checklist Committee has been far from idle. As a result, the names, both common and scientific, of many New Hampshire birds have changed, as has the taxonomic order in which they appear in *NHBR* (for the basics on taxonomic classification see "The Order of Things" in *NHBR* Fall 2005, Vol. 24, #3). While it is usually the name changes that catch our attention first, the taxonomy changes are often more significant in a scientific sense. To cover both bases, this article will provide an overview of some of the changes to the AOU Checklist since my last article on the subject in 2003.

But before I fill you in on things like the return of the Common Gallinule, allow me to expound on what we call "higher order taxonomy," which generally deals with orders, families, and the order of genera within them. The taxonomy of a large group of birds that includes pelicans, cormorants, herons, storks, vultures, and hawks has traditionally been something of a mess. DNA hybridization studies in the late 1990s (see *NHBR* Winter 1998, Vol. 17, #4) suggested that all these birds were a single order, instead of the three orders usually recognized (pelicans, herons, hawks), because of their similarities. However, the AOU is in something of a "splitting" phase (warblers

not withstanding, see below), and lumping all these birds into a single order isn't necessarily useful in conveying species relationships. So, the AOU has now split and rearranged them in new and exciting ways.

It wasn't all that long ago that New World Vultures were lumped with storks (*NHBR* Winter 1998, Vol. 17, #4), and in 2007 the AOU moved them back, citing a bit of hastiness on their own part. Then, in 2010, all heck broke loose in the pelican-heron-hawk group, as follows:

- Herons and ibises were taken out of the order containing storks
- The order including pelicans, gannets, and cormorants was broken into three separate orders
- Herons and ibises were moved to the same order as pelicans
- Falcons were removed from the hawks and eagles

Follow all that? The new orders and their contents are as follows:

- *Phaethontiformes* = Tropicbirds (was in *Pelicaniformes*)
- *Ciconiiformes* = Storks (and only storks, none in New Hampshire)
- *Suliformes* = Gannets, Cormorants, and Frigatebirds
- *Pelicaniformes* = Pelicans, Herons, and Ibises
- *Accipitriformes* = Vultures, Hawks, and Eagles
- *Falconiformes* = Falcons (which may be closer to parrots, but that's another story)

On a smaller scale, a similar thing happened between 2006 and 2008 with shorebirds, gulls, and terns. In the case of our larger long-legged shorebirds (e.g., yellowlegs and Willet), Willet got merged into the genus *Tringa* and everything got rearranged a little on the basis of new genetic data. For gulls and terns, we not only rearranged species but also split the existing genera *Larus* (most gulls) and *Sterna* (terns) into multiple genera. Rather than dwelling on all this, I suggest you check any field guide published since 2009 for the new scientific names. Along the same lines, redpolls, siskins, and goldfinches got new genera, having been split from the Old World genus *Carduelis* in 2009.

One level down is a handful of new species resulting from splits. Cackling Goose has been around the longest (since 2004) and is thus familiar (at least in name) to New Hampshire birders. More recent are four more splits that are a little less familiar because they don't really influence how we bird in New Hampshire, or even what we call the birds we see. In a nutshell, these are:

- Black Scoter is split from the Eurasian form (named Common Scoter, which could potentially occur in the Northeast)
- The Common Moorhens of the Western Hemisphere are split from those of the Old World and renamed Common Gallinule (which some people probably never stopped calling them!)
- Whip-poor-will is split into Eastern and Mexican Whip-poor-will, the latter restricted to the southwest
- Winter Wren is split three ways, into Eurasian, eastern, and western species. Ours retains the name "Winter Wren," while if you're in the west you'll be dealing with "Pacific Wrens."

And that brings us to another traditional “mess” that rivals that of pelicans-herons-hawks. This is a large group of songbirds that ornithologists call the “New World nine-primaried oscines.” Most readers know these better as sparrows, warblers, cardinals, tanagers, and blackbirds, with each of those traditionally having a family all its own. But if you thought that the pelican stuff was confusing, you haven’t taken a close look at the nine-primaried oscines. This is a recently evolved group as far as songbirds goes, and as a result genetic differences are often relatively small, or data on these are inconsistent. As a result, it’s not always clear where one family ends and another begins, and species have been shifted back and forth between them for years (or placed in the dreaded “*genera incertae sedis*” category, “position uncertain” for those of you not fluent in Latin). Thus, not all that long ago, our North American *Piranga* tanagers (e.g., Scarlet and Summer Tanagers) were determined to actually be related to cardinals, and all sorts of tropical species such as saltators were similarly uprooted and placed in new homes. More recent excitement on this front involved a whole new family, the *Calcariidae*, for longspurs and Snow Buntings, and lots of genus-level rearranging of sparrows and towhees. But the change generating the most buzz recently has dealt with the wood warblers in the family *Parulidae*.

Let’s face it, we like our warblers. We revel in their songs and colors in spring and complain about their confusing fall incarnations. Most people probably couldn’t care less about the order of species or what genus something is in. For those of us who *do* care, however, our world has been rocked by changes made by the AOU in 2010-11. Without going into the painful details, several genera have either lost species or disappeared entirely (Figure 1). Gone are *Dendroica*, *Parula*, and *Wilsonia*, while *Vermivora*, *Seiurus* and *Oporornis* are much reduced. A new genus, *Oreothlypis*, picks up some of the losses from *Parula* and *Vermivora*, while *Setophaga*, formerly restricted to the American Redstart, now contains ALL the species formerly included in *Dendroica*. If that’s not mind-boggling enough, consider that both Northern Parula and Hooded Warbler are now also “redstarts” in this sense. Perhaps a little less confusing is the merger of Mourning Warbler into *Geothlypis* (the yellowthroats). After all, these are all skulky ground loving warblers. The *classic* ground-loving skulker, however, the Connecticut Warbler, remains in *Oporornis*, and in fact is now the only member of that genus. Confused? Don’t worry, not all people who follow taxonomy closely are necessarily pleased by this new arrangement, and even the AOU opted not to follow *all* the proposed taxonomic changes for various reasons. The bottom line is that warblers, as a recently-evolved group, appear to have a family tree that is more like a bush. Rather than clear branches at regular intervals, they show a rapid diversification at the point of origin, with a whole bunch of species and genera appearing at the same time. This makes sorting out relationships difficult, and I’m willing to guess we haven’t gotten, or will ever get, a “final” answer. As for Yellow-breasted Chat, long the odd-child out in the *Parulidae*, we still don’t know where it belongs, so more fun is surely in store for taxonomy watchers (including the potential return of the Myrtle Warbler)!

For readers who can’t get enough of all this taxonomy stuff, I recommend the AOU Checklist Committee’s web site: <http://www.aou.org/committees/nacc/>. Not only can you see the most current version of the list (<http://www.aou.org/checklist/north/>), but you get a sneak preview of new proposals to the committee and read their discussion and decisions. You may be pleasantly surprised by committee members’ senses of humor!

**Figure 1.** Relationships among New Hampshire warbler species based on new genetic analysis. Different line styles correspond to species in the same new genus. Shorter horizontal lines connect species or groups of species that are more closely related. For example, in this tree, waterthrushes are now considered more closely related to the “winged warblers” than to the Ovenbird, in whose genus they used to be classified. Tree based on Lovette et al. 2010.



**References**

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## Answer to the Photo Quiz

by David B. Donsker

This issue's Photo Quiz features an obvious long-legged wader. With its long, straight, heavy bill and its fairly large size (note the size of the bird in relation to the deck chair on which it is roosting), this can only be a member of the heron and egret family, *Ardeidae*. The bird is much too large to be any shorebird. Besides, although some of our shorebirds are speckled, scaled or spotted, none are streaked or striped. This bird certainly is striped. New Hampshire doesn't have many long-legged waders, so our choices are limited to begin with. Ibises and Sandhill Cranes certainly aren't striped. In addition, the former have a decurved bill and the latter, in flight, holds its neck out straight. It can be seen by the flight image that this bird is holding its neck in the classic "S" shaped configuration that is characteristic of herons and egrets.

So, if this is a heron, then which one is it? The only striped member of the heron family found in New Hampshire is American Bittern. So, this is a bittern, right? Actually, it's not. American Bittern has a long, saber-like, yellow bill. This bird's bill is black. Like this bird, the bittern is streaked on its neck and underparts. American Bittern, however, has a distinct black malar stripe that runs from the base of the bill to the side of the neck. That malar stripe contrasts with a clear, pale throat. Immature bitterns have a gray malar stripe. It is less distinct than in adults, but still noticeable. This bird lacks that field mark and it has a faintly streaked, not clear, throat. In addition, the streaking on the neck of American Bittern is composed of parallel, bold, brown and white stripes that are long and equally thick. This individual has white streaks that are fine and of variable length; some are quite short and slanted. Rather than appearing like equally bold dark and white stripes, the effect is that of fine white streaks against a dark field. American Bittern has smudgy wing markings. This bird's wing coverts are distinctly spotted. Also, it can be seen that the tips of the wings of the featured bird are slightly rounded. This can be appreciated in both the flight and roosting images. The tips of the wings of American Bittern are more sharply pointed. In flight, American Bittern demonstrates very dark, nearly black flight feathers that contrast with paler wing coverts. This bird's flight feathers are grayer, but not blacker, than the spotted underwing coverts on the leading underside of the wing. Finally, the posture and carriage of this bird is wrong for American Bittern. American Bittern is a skulking reed-dweller. It is rarely seen away from dense reed beds (one of the reasons that this species is so hard to actually see). Finding it roosting on a deck chair would be an amazing encounter. Also, the bittern rarely holds its bill horizontally. Rather, it extends its neck and holds its bill vertically which accentuates its camouflage and allows it to better mimic the tall reeds in which it lives.

Where does that leave us? Although we tend to learn and know birds in adult, and typically male, plumage, when trying to identify any bird, plumage variations due to age and sex have to be considered. Most of our long-legged waders show no sexual differences. A few, such as Little Blue Heron, have immature or juvenile plumages that can differ significantly from adults. This is true for night-herons. The juveniles of both night-heron species (Black-crowned and Yellow-crowned) differ considerably

from their snappy parents. Both juvenile night-herons have streaky plumages. As a result, many beginning birders make the error of identifying juvenile night-herons as American Bitterns. Even though night-herons are crepuscular (active in the predawn and dusk) and even nocturnal, they are much more readily seen than the incredibly skulking bittern. So, it's more likely than not that a beginning birder will see a juvenile night-heron well before his or her first bittern. Without prior exposure, it's an easy trap in which to fall.

Unlike American Bittern, young night-herons lack the malar stripe. They have rounded, rather than slightly pointed wing tips. The coverts of their wings are distinctly spotted, not vaguely marked. Both species lack the all-yellow bill of the bittern. In flight, both lack the dark, nearly black, primary and secondary wing feathers.

The trick when encountering a juvenile night-heron is to determine which of the two species it is. Both North American species occur in New Hampshire. Black-crowned Night-Heron is relatively common on the coast and uncommon to rare inland. Yellow-crowned Night-Heron a relatively rare vagrant.



*Black-crowned Night-Heron by Scott Young*

Although they are fairly similar, the two species do have distinctive characteristics. Our featured bird is a juvenile Yellow-crowned Night-Heron. Compare its two images in the front of this issue to those of a juvenile Black-crowned Night-Heron above. Yellow-crowned Night-Heron is a longer and thinner necked, longer legged species. In contrast, Black-crowned Night-Heron has a rather thick, short, bull neck. Although Yellow-crowned Night-Heron can retract its neck, its neck much more frequently appears longer and thinner. The shorter legs of Black-crowned Night-Heron accentuate its dumpy appearance. Yellow-crowned Night-Heron is longer legged and often looks more "elegant." The differences in leg length can be best appreciated in flight. The long legs of Yellow-crowned Night-Heron extend well beyond the tail. This gives the bird a flight profile similar to the larger herons and egrets. As can be seen in the accompanying photograph, the short legs of Black-crowned Night-Heron barely extend beyond the tail. Only the tips of the feet are exposed.

The bills of the two species are different. Both species have heavier looking bills than other members of the family. The bill of the Black-crowned Night-Heron, however, is proportionally longer and thinner than the thick, stout bill of the Yellow-

crowned Night-Heron. In Black-crowned Night-Herons, the upper mandible is ever so slightly curved which accentuates its sharpness. In Yellow-crowned Night-Herons, the upper mandible is straight and equal in length to the lower mandible. As a result, its shape is reminiscent of a Roman short sword. The bill of juvenile Yellow-crowned Night-Herons is solid black. In young Black-crowned Night-Herons, the lower mandible is always yellow or horn-colored at its base and, in many birds, the lower mandible can be extensively pale.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron is more strictly nocturnal than Black-crowned Night-Heron. As such, the eyes of the Yellow-crowned Night-Heron are quite large. Compare the size of the eyes in these two species. The difference is quite marked. The streaks on the neck and underparts of Yellow-crowned Night-Herons are much thinner and more sharply defined than the thicker, smudgier streaks of Black-crowned Night-Herons.

Another plumage feature that separates these two species is the difference in the patterning of the wing coverts. The spots on the wing coverts of juvenile Yellow-crowned Night-Herons are smaller, more punctate (having tiny spots or points) and typically less distinctive than the larger, bolder and blotchier spots of its cousin. Another subtle difference can be easily seen in these paired photographs. Notice the greater coverts on the folded wing of both birds. The greater coverts are those abutting the exposed flight feathers. In Yellow-crowned Night-Herons, these feathers are narrowly edged in white. The feathers of the greater coverts in juvenile Black-crowned Night-Herons lack the white edges.

The juvenile Yellow-crowned Night-Heron was photographed by Len Medlock at the Hampton Marina on August 4, 2010. The images of the juvenile Black-crowned Night-Heron were taken by Scott Young at Pickering Ponds in Rochester on September 4, 2009.

Black-crowned Night-Heron is a regular but uncommon spring and fall migrant in New Hampshire that is increasingly common in summer. Its stronghold, if it can be called that, is on the New Hampshire seacoast where formerly it was regularly seen in coastal marshes, estuaries and river mouths as birds dispersed from colonies in Rye, New Castle, and Hampton and on Appledore Island, Maine (Gavutis & Borrer, 1994). It has been less often encountered in recent years after a general national decline in the late twentieth century and after the Appledore Island rookery collapsed. It is much less commonly encountered as a migrant inland. Many fall and late summer records may be attributed to post-breeding dispersal, particularly of juveniles, from colonies just across the state line in Salisbury, Massachusetts and on Plum Island and from others further to our south.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron is generally found in the southeastern United States. In recent decades, it has expanded its range northward and now breeds as far north as southern New England. It is a rare but expected vagrant in spring, summer and fall to our state. Most birds have been seen in late summer and early fall. This has been attributed to post-breeding dispersal. Virtually all of the records for this species are from the seacoast and Great Bay estuary since this species prefers coastal mudflats, where they can feed on their preferred diet of crabs and other crustaceans, to inland lakes and waterways. The flats in Seabrook and Hampton, where this individual was photographed, are good sites to search for this elusive species.

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- Masterson, E. 2003. Spotlight on Yellow-crowned Night-Heron. *New Hampshire Bird Records*. 22(2):46-49.
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## Corrections

The following corrections were found after the issue was published. Minor typos are not included. Please let us know of any inaccuracies you find in any issue so we can correct the computerized data file of sighting records.

### Fall 2003 (Other corrections from this issue are in Vol. 24 #3)

- p. ii Cover photo by Phil Brown was taken on August 10, 2003 not September.

### Winter 2007-08

- p. 20 The Bohemian Waxwings on 02-24 were seen on Stevenson Hill Rd. not Diamond Ledge Rd.

### Spring 2008

- p. 14 Grouse through Cranes summary, top line of last paragraph should read "lone Sandhill Cranes in Rochester and Sandwich" not Dover.
- p. 18 Sandhill Crane on 03-14 was seen in Rochester at the wastewater treatment plant not on Washington St. in Dover.

### Summer 2008

- p. 22 2 Bicknell's Thrush on 06-08 were seen in Thompson & Meserves Purchase not Gorham.
- p. 26 170 Blackpoll Warblers on 06-04 through 06-25 on the Appalachian Trail were seen by S. McCumber not J. Romer.

### Fall 2008

- p. 36 The second sighting of the Cape May Warbler seen in Rye on 10-5 is a duplicate.
- p. 50 The last paragraph, next to last sentence should read "with a new daily record of 1,523 for the 2003 to 2008 time period set on September 17. (Historic

counts at Little Round Top date back 40 years, and include several daily counts of over 4,000 Broad-winged Hawks.)”

### Winter 2008-2009

- p. 16 In the summary, second paragraph, the third line regarding Red-bellied Woodpecker reports should end with “they are not listed, except for the most northerly reports”.
- p. 37 In the Sandwich section, the Red-tailed Hawk should be listed as new count high not new to count.
- p. 66 The Snowy Owl photos were taken by Larry Master not Larry Masters.

### Spring 2009

- p. 9 In Table 1, it should read three trips, not three surveys.
- p. 23 The Thick-billed Murre listed on 05-02 in Rye was found dead and desiccated; it was dead for a long time so was not indicative of a May record.
- p. 24 In the summary, second paragraph, it should read Yellow-bellied Sapsucker in Surry not Yellow-bellied Flycatcher in Surrey.
- p. 27 A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker not a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher was seen on 05-04 in Surry.
- p. 42 The following sighting was inadvertently omitted from the listing – it is part of the five total Orchard Orioles at Horseshoe Pond mentioned in the summary on page 38:

Two Orchard Orioles on 05-23 in Concord at Horseshoe Pond by R. Woodward

### Summer 2009

- p. 10 The Cattle Egret mentioned in the summaries was inadvertently omitted from the listings: Cattle Egret, 7/12/09, Chichester, D. Marshall
- p. 15 In the summary, second line, the Whimbrel at Lake Umbagog was withdrawn by the observer and does not appear in the listings.
- p. 18 The Caspian Tern mentioned in the summaries was inadvertently omitted from the listings: Caspian Tern, 7/9/09, Hampton Harbor, L. Tanino, K. Cox
- p. 28 The Boreal Chickadee photo on the right was taken on 06-30-09 on Caps Ridge Trail not 06-01-09 in Pittsburg.
- p. 34 The Nelson’s Sparrow photo was taken at the Philbrick Marsh in North Hampton not at Chapman’s Landing in Stratham.
- p. 68 In the Spring 2008 accepted records, the Summer Tanager in Moultonborough is singular; in the Historical accepted records, for the April 24, 2007 Mississippi Kite listing it should read “Reconsideration of prior non-acceptance”.

### Fall 2009

Observers listed throughout the publication as L. & J. Medlock should be J. Mirick and L. Medlock.

- p. 12 The two Great Cormorants on 08-15 were at Square Rock, Isles of Shoals, Rye, not Jeffrey’s Ledge.
- p. 30 The Yellow-throated Vireos listed for dates 09-26 through 10-27 are actually Blue-headed Vireos.

- p. 34 The American Pipit listings for 09-26 are the same flock of birds seen at the same location.
- p. 43 The Red Crossbills on 09-10 were seen in Sandwich not Tamworth.
- p. 48 In Figure 2 the end of the last sentence should read “but there were no records prior to 1968 not 1969”.

### Winter 2009-10

- p. 17 Blue Jays not Gray Jays were seen in Carroll on 01-03.
- p. 19 The Gray Catbird report of 02-06 is no longer in eBird and was apparently retracted.
- p. 21 The Fox Sparrow on 12-11 in Barrington was the western type bird and should have been listed under Fox Sparrow-western type.

### Spring 2010

- p. 11 Summary, last sentence – a Merlin not a Kestrel was an overwintering bird in Nashua.
- p. 33 The Hermit Thrush counts on 05-01 in Hampton of 15 at Island Path and 15 at the church parking lot are included in the count of 41 at the NH coast on the same date.
- p. 34 Note: In Warblers through Finches, the Yellow-throated Warbler seen in Conway was not accepted by the NH Rare Birds Committee and is not in the listings.

### Summer 2010

- p.19 The White-eyed Vireo photo was taken in Fall 2008 not 06-15-10, and there was no record of this species at Odiorne Point State Park in Summer 2010.
- p. 29 The Blackpoll Warbler on 06-21 was seen in Wilmot not New London.

### Fall 2010

- p. 60 In the first paragraph, fifth line, it should read “The 15 records from New Hampton.” not 13.
- p. 68 Under Summer 2007, p.33, the American Tree Sparrow should be removed from the sentence.

### Winter 2010-11

- p. 23 The Snow Buntings on 01-23 in Rye were observed by P. Hunt, R. Suomala, P. Myers and S. Cairns.
- p. 37 In the first paragraph, second line, it should read “to almost the Merrimack River in Londonderry”.
- p.44 Second paragraph, last line, should read “recorded its third Peregrine Falcon, not first.
- p. 47 Pittsburg First count record of Gull species – note that Herring and Ring-billed Gulls have been recorded on that count.
- Back cover The Hooded Warbler photo date should be 12-05-10, not 2011.

## Abbreviations Used

BBC	Brookline Bird Club	R.	River
BBS	Breeding Bird Survey	Rd.	Road
CA	Conservation Area	Rt.	Route
CC	Country Club	SF	State Forest
CFT	NH Audubon Chapter Field Trip	SP	State Park
FT	Field Trip	SPNHF	Society for the Protection of NH Forests, Concord
IBA	Important Bird Area	T&M	Thompson & Meserves (Purchase)
L.	Lake	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
LPC	Loon Preservation Committee	WMA	Wildlife Management Area
NA	Natural Area	WMNF	White Mountain National Forest
NHA	New Hampshire Audubon	WS	NHA Wildlife Sanctuary
NHBR	New Hampshire Bird Records	~	approximately
NHRBC	NH Rare Birds Committee	WTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge		
PO	Post Office		

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## Summer 2011 Highlights



*Female Eastern Whip-poor-will on a nest at the Mast Yard research site in Hopkinton, 2011.  
Photo by researcher, Pamela Hunt.*



*Orchard Oriole by Scott Young, 06/10/11,  
Warren Farm, Barrington NH.*



*Red Phalarope by Chris Rimmer, 07/17/11,  
Grafton Pond, NH.*



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