



Cape Cod Bird Club

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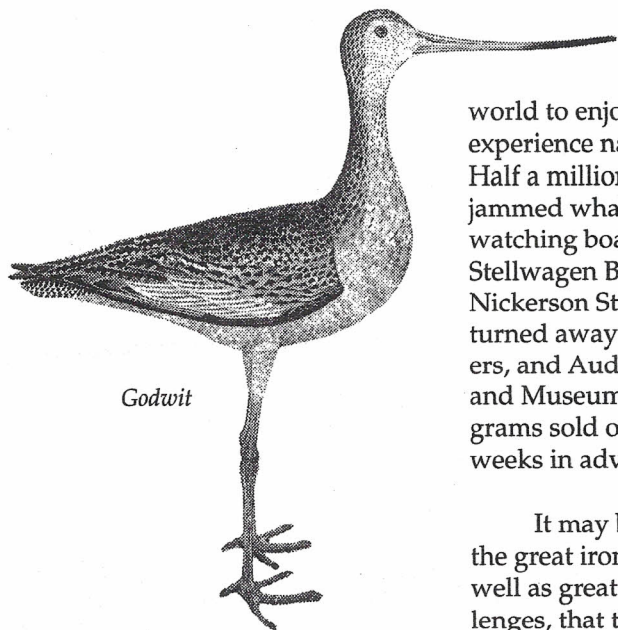
ISSUE 6

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Richard D. Hall

As days shorten and migrant passerines dwindle to a trickle, the year does indeed seem to be entering the November of its soul. But leaden skies and chill winds cannot obscure the beautiful Summer and Fall, which graced all of us this past year.

Looking back, I am once again struck by the sheer number of people, who visit our area from all parts of the



Godwit

world to enjoy or experience nature. Half a million people jammed whale watching boats on Stellwagen Bank, Nickerson State Park turned away campers, and Audubon and Museum programs sold out weeks in advance.

It may be one of the great ironies, as well as great challenges, that the close of the Twentieth

Century is marked by this yearning for nature. And it is in those very societies, whose successful economies and technologies insulate their citizenry from the vagaries of nature, where this drive seems strongest. A certain degree of affluence may be the necessary precursor to environmental responsibility.

This is a hopeful sign. I suspect that throughout the developed world ordinary citizens are often ahead of their leaders on environmental issues. The worldwide revulsion at President Jacques Chirac's nuclear policy is one example. The ongoing battle in Washington over clean water, clean air, and endangered species is another. How deliciously ironic that we now must cherish and protect those resources which we so recently plundered. Unfortunately, most of the world's people don't live in developed nations, and the plunder continues at increasingly unsustainable rates. Preventing this will be the great environmental challenge of the future.

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1994-1995 FEEDER SURVEY

Data Collected by John Redfern

Text by Jim Talin

Lack of snow cover and prevalence of mild weather may explain last year's decline in bird numbers on the Club's feeder census. A total of 50 species were seen at feeders last year, below the 15 year average of 52.5 species. The number of birds per feeder per month was 58.1 which also represents a drop below the average of 59.4. Given these totals, it is not surprising then, that the counts on most individual birds were down too, but even then, most birds were close to their historic average. The following birds were down significantly: Blue Jay at 2.84 birds (4.12 average), Red-winged Blackbird at .95 birds (1.78 average), Bobwhite at .51 birds (2.04 average), Cowbird at .26 birds (.44 average), Red-breasted Nuthatch at .22 birds (.52 average), and Tree Sparrow at .06 birds (.22 average). The decline of the Blue Jay is particularly significant, because the bird was seen at 75% of the feeders. The decline of the Bobwhite is worrisome. It was seen at only 8% of feeders. On the positive side, the Yellow-rumped Warbler equaled its 15 year average, and some birds did better than average. Up just slightly were Goldfinch, Tufted Titmouse, and Hairy Woodpecker. Up more significantly were Crow at 2.50 (1.76 average), White-throated Sparrow at 1.65 (1.04 average), Cedar Waxwing at 1.18 (.22 average), and Carolina Wren at .47 (.16 average). The rise of the Cedar Waxwing is probably due to the flocking habit of the bird, since it was seen at only 9% of feeders.

Species	birds/feeder/month	% of Feeders
1. Mourning Dove	5.51	78
2. House Finch	5.47	84
3. Chickadee	5.34	98
4. Goldfinch	4.41	74
5. Starling	3.50	20
6. House Sparrow	3.46	49
7. Blue Jay	2.84	75
8. Crow	2.50	61
9. Robin	2.32	38
10. Cardinal	1.96	78.4
11. Common Grackle	1.91	16
12. Tufted Titmouse	1.88	77
13. Junco	1.70	37
14. White-throated Sparrow	1.65	39
15. Downy Woodpecker	1.62	81
16. Cedar Waxwing	1.18	9

Continued on Page 4

EDITORIAL

Jim Talin

I've never known what to make of the Bird Club Feeder Census. It may not be prudent for the Editor of the Newsletter to admit doubt and to wonder what it proves to look out a window two days a month to check the feeder area for birds and record the results. I bet, however, that I am not alone. After all, of the 350 or so Club Members, only 38 people take the time to record what they see at their feeders every month, and I suspect that the 300 or so members, who are not a part of the survey, probably also wonder just what the survey proves. Since everybody's got the same birds in the winter, it doesn't tell us about anything we can't see in our front yard. And then, turn your back for one moment, and who knows what might fly by?

If you've begun to guess that I've had a change of heart, you are right. This year John Redfern sent me an envelope full of more data than could fit in three or four newsletters, and I found myself wanting more information. If all these neat and interesting birds can be seen by just 38 people looking out their windows, what would it be like if all 380 members looked out their windows? What rarities would we identify then? And what about the trends, such as the decline of the Purple Finch. More common in 1981 than the Carolina Wren today, it has virtually disappeared from the survey. And what about the rise of the Carolina Wren? Unheard of until 1984-85 on the survey, yet today it can be found in almost every yard.

I do still question the validity of the survey's numbers, since they come from a relatively small group of observers. What if the reason that the Evening Grosbeak population fell after 1983-84 was simply that the person whose yard they frequented moved? With only 38 observers, small changes can make a disproportionate difference. That is why more club members should take a few minutes on the first weekend of the month and should observe the birds around their feeders and in their yard. We will never know what is out there on any given day if we don't look. Chances are that we will be surprised with the result of our effort.



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ANNOUNCEMENTS

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Bessie Tirrell is collecting used stamps to help raise funds for the Florida Bald Eagle Project. Simply tear off the envelope corners that contain the commemorative stamps; bring them to the next meeting, or mail them to the Club. Individuals and Bird Clubs across the country participate in this campaign.

SEA CALL FARM VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Tish Noyes has asked for volunteers who are willing to stock bird feeders at Sea Call Farm on Town Cove in Orleans on a rotating basis through the feeding season. Thirty minutes or less twice a week and a willingness to stick to a schedule are the only commitments required to make this project a success. Feeding begins on November 1st. Call Tish for details at 255-9810.

WINGS OVER WING ISLAND

Starting in November and continuing through the end of March, Club members staff this popular program every Saturday morning from 10:00 am to 12:00 noon in the Marsh Room at the Museum of Natural History. This program is a fun way to introduce Museum visitors to the joys of birding and to the Bird Club at the same time. If you would like to staff the program once or on a monthly basis, call Ruth Connaughton at 432-1580.

LETTERS

Dear Members:

I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to the Cape Cod Bird Club and the Museum of Natural History for sponsoring the program Wings Over Wing Island. Each week the members gave generously of their time and knowledge. I was a novice when I started attending the Saturday morning program but ended with a fruitful experience. I hope the program is continued next year. I would like to suggest that it would be a wonderful program for the physically handicapped, as I am, who might not have the opportunity to enjoy bird watching in the conventional manner. Perhaps thought could be given to reach out to this population.

Sincerely yours,

Kathleen Spruyt
Brewster, MA

BIRD SIGHTINGS

Jackie Sones

August and September 1995

Seabirds. The big seabird story came from the Great South Channel, east of Chatham, aboard the Dolphin Fleet's all-day trips on Sundays. For example, on 6 August, the following seabirds were counted by Sally Clifton and other observers: 200-250 Sooty Shearwaters, 60-70 Cory's Shearwaters, 350-400 Greater Shearwaters, 3 Manx Shearwaters, 4,000 Wilson's Storm-Petrels, 40 Leach's Storm-Petrels, 3 Parasitic Jaegers, and 40+ phalaropes! Nevermind the 50 Humpback Whales, 40 Fin Whales, and 20 Minke Whales!

Shorebirds. Four Piping Plovers were reported from the Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary on 6 August by Art King. At least 24 Lesser Golden-Plovers were observed on South Monomoy Island in early September. Buff-breasted Sandpipers and Baird's Sandpipers put in fairly good appearances this year. Sightings came in from North Monomoy Island and South Monomoy Island in Chatham. Maximum counts included two Buff-breasted Sandpipers and three Baird's Sandpipers from South Monomoy in early September. At least four Wilson's Phalaropes were spotted this year; individuals were seen in Nauset Marsh in Eastham, the Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, South Monomoy Island and North Monomoy Island. High shorebird counts on North Monomoy Island and South Beach in Chatham included 75 White-rumped Sandpipers, 160 Hudsonian Godwits, and 105 American Oystercatchers (numbers provided by Blair Nikula).

Gulls. A Franklin's Gull was seen for a couple of days in late August, first on South Monomoy Island on 28 August by Wayne Petersen and then on South Beach by various observers. A few Lesser Black-backed Gulls were found during the last week of August and mid-September. They were seen in Nauset Marsh in Eastham, on Morris Island in Chatham, and off South Beach in Chatham. A Sabine's Gull was spotted on Stellwagen Bank on 29 August by Wayne Petersen.

Atlantic Puffin. On 6 August one individual was spotted from a Hyannis whalewatching boat by Peter Trimble.

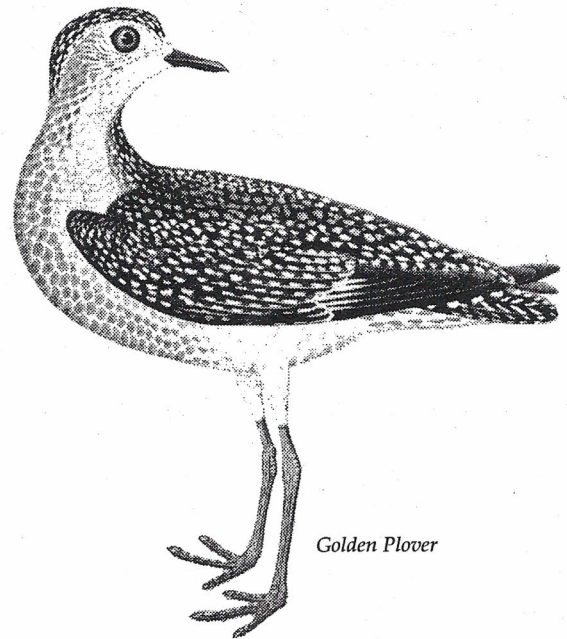
Falcons. Blair Nikula spotted a Peregrine Falcon on South Monomoy Island in Chatham on 29 August, an early date considering most Peregrine Falcons appear between mid-September and early November. Individual Merlin sightings came from the Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, South Monomoy Island, Morris Island, and North Truro.

Common Barn-Owl. Wallace Bailey and Carl Goodrich found this individual being mobbed by chickadees on Morris Island in Chatham on 11 September.

Western Kingbird. One individual stayed at Fort Hill in Eastham for one day on 31 August. The Evills were lucky enough to have seen it.

Northern Wheatear. Peter Trimble found this bird at Fort Hill in Eastham on 16 September. The last wheatear at Fort Hill appeared on 16 September 1992! This year, the bird (apparently an adult male) stayed until at least 20 September and was seen by many people.

Warblers and vireos. Most birders reported a very poor fall migration across the Cape. A few warblers and vireos appeared in Chatham, Mashpee, and Falmouth. Highlights included the following: three Philadelphia Vireos on Morris Island on 11 September by Mark Tuttle; one Yellow-throated Vireo on Stage Island on 16 September by Peter Trimble; one Worm-eating Warbler and one Connecticut Warbler on Morris Island on 11 September by Wallace Bailey; and one Yellow-breasted Chat in Hatchville on 10 September by Jeffrey Eddy & Barry Good.



Golden Plover

Yellow-headed Blackbird. An immature male was spotted on South Beach in Chatham on 27 August.

Sparrows. Stauffer Miller found a Lark Sparrow at the Barnstable County Farm on 16 September. A few Clay-colored Sparrows appeared in mid-September, including two at the Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, one on South Monomoy Island in Chatham, and one in North Truro.

Thanks to everyone who reported sightings! To do so in the future, please call Jackie or Blair at 508-432-6348.

FEEDER CENSUS

FIFTEEN YEARS OF FEEDER SURVEYS

Compiled by John Redfern

Text by Jim Talin

Last summer, I wrote to John Redfern and asked him what he would think about doing a retrospective of the Bird Club's Feeder Census. John dutifully forwarded a mass of data that I've tried to put into meaningful and interesting form. There have been surprising few changes over the 15 years, but there are some worthy of note. Birds that have declined over that time are Bobwhites, Mourning Doves, Evening Grosbeaks and Purple Finches. In 1980-81, the first year of the survey, there were 7.39 Mourning Doves per feeder per month. In 1994-95, there were 5.51, and the decline over the years was pretty steady. In the case of Bobwhites, the decline is even more remarkable, from 4.85 birds in 1980-81 to 0.51 in 1994-95. Purple Finches and Evening Grosbeaks have virtually disappeared from the survey over the years. Two birds showing steady rises in the survey are Goldfinches, increasing from 3.22 birds in 1980-81 to 4.41 in 1994-95; and Carolina Wrens, at 0.00 birds in 1980-81 to 0.47 in 1994-95. Sharp-shinned Hawks have also increased at a much slower pace, up from 0.01 birds in 1980-81 to 0.07 in 1993-94.

And then there are the steady birds, showing little ups and downs, but remaining basically constant over time. Luckily for us, most of the birds surveyed fall into this category. Here are the results.

Year	Birds/feeder/month	# Species	# Reports
1980-81	62.64	47	28
1981-82	58.42	49	36
1982-83	44.74	44	28
1983-84	60.03	57	26
1984-85	59.98	52	31
1985-86	62.59	55	46
1986-87	59.40	48	39
1987-88	55.86	58	40
1988-89	64.90	52	43
1989-90	60.66	57	42
1990-91	56.48	60	44
1991-92	52.32	52	38
1992-93	65.89	56	37
1993-94	53.30	50	40
1994-95	54.21	50	38
average	58.1	52.5	37.7
median	59.4	52	38

OCCASIONAL BIRDS

Over the years of the feeder census, a variety of birds have been seen at feeders on an occasional basis. They are not numerous enough to register in the count itself, but despite their sporadic visits, they add much interest to the count. 66 species of birds have been seen, some more frequently than others.

The following birds have been seen on only one survey: Mute Swan, Woodcock, Northern Goshawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Bald Eagle, Wild Turkey, Ringed Turtledove, Red-headed Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Winter Wren, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Eastern Bluebird, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Ovenbird, Caspian Longspur, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Brewer's Blackbird, Orchard Oriole, and Summer Tanager.

The following birds have been seen two or three times: Mallard, Black Duck, Canada Goose, Harrier, Peregrine Falcon, Red-shoulder Hawk, Phoebe, Tree Swallow, House Wren, Orange-crowned Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo and Painted Buntings, "Oregon" Junco, Savannah Sparrow, Meadowlark and Snow Bunting.

The more frequent visitors over the 15 years of the survey follow (with the number of years they were sighted in parenthesis): Cooper's Hawk (9), Red-tailed Hawk (10), Kestrel (8), Merlin (7), Ruffed Grouse (4), Pheasant (7), Great-horned Owl (4), Screech Owl (5), Kingfisher (5), Red-bellied Woodpecker (9), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (4), Hermit Thrush (12), Catbird (4), Brown Thrasher (4), Palm Warbler (8), White-crowned Sparrow (4), Fox Sparrow (12), Swamp Sparrow (5), Dickcissel (4), Rusty Blackbird (5), Northern Oriole (12), & Red Poll (8).

Over the course of the 15 year survey, only two occasional birds have been seen every year: the Field and Chipping Sparrows.

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Species	birds/feeder/month	% of Feeders
17. Red-winged Blackbird	.95	18
18. White-breasted Nuthatch	.92	59
19. Song Sparrow	.98	45
20. Yellow-rumped Warbler	.79	34
21. Hairy Woodpecker	.63	44
22. Bobwhite	.51	8
23. Flicker	.49	38
24. Carolina Wren	.47	32
25. Cowbird	.26	8
26. Mockingbird	.23	21
27. Red-breasted Nuthatch	.22	15
28. Tree Sparrow	.06	3

WHAT IN THE WORLD IS A MEDIAN?

The average is the sum of a series of quantities divided by total number of individual entries in the series, thus if five persons have wages of \$10,000, \$20,000, \$30,000, \$70,000 and \$200,000, the average wage is \$66,000. The median designates a point in a series where half of the individuals are on one side of it while half are on the other. To use the wage example, the median wage is \$30,000. There are two wage earners below \$30,000 and two above \$30,000. In the case of bird populations, the median tells you the odds of actually encountering a bird at your feeder. Take

the example of Evening Grosbeak in the feeder survey. Evening Grosbeaks occurred in great enough number in only two years, 1980-81 and 1983-84, to make it seem as if they were more common than Flickers, Hairy Woodpeckers or Red-breasted Nuthatches, if you rely upon the average number of the birds over 15 years. However on the median list, Evening Grosbeaks are lower down on the list, showing the actual chance you would have of seeing one at your feeder over the 15 year period.

1980-1995 Average Number of Individual Birds of a Species

Average		Median	
6.27	Mourning Dove	6.66	Mourning Dove
5.75	House Finch	5.47	House Finch
5.35	Chickadee	5.28	Chickadee
4.12	Blue Jay	4.27	Goldfinch
4.10	Goldfinch	4.14	House Sparrow
3.89	House Sparrow	4.06	Blue Jay
3.27	Starling	3.50	Starling
3.01	Grackle	2.38	Grackle
2.13	Cardinal	2.15	Crow
2.04	Bobwhite	1.96	Cardinal
1.92	Junco	1.94	Bob White
1.83	Tufted Titmouse	1.92	Junco
1.78	Red Winged Blackbird	1.81	Titmouse
1.76	Crow	1.64	Red Winged Blackbird
1.43	Downy Woodpecker	1.46	Downy Woodpecker
1.21	Robin	1.06	Robin
1.04	White-throated Sparrow	0.98	Song Sparrow
0.99	Song Sparrow	0.91	W. B. Nuthatch
0.94	W. B. Nuthatch	0.81	White Throated Sparrow
0.79	Yellow-Rump Warbler	0.69	Yellow-Rump Warbler
0.64	Evening Grosbeak	0.53	Flicker
0.52	Flicker	0.52	Hairy Woodpecker
0.52	R. B. Nuthatch	0.34	R. B. Nuthatch
0.50	Hairy Woodpecker	0.28	Cowbird
0.44	Cowbird	0.24	Mockingbird
0.25	Pine Siskin	0.24	Tree Sparrow
0.24	Mockingbird	0.13	Brown Creeper
0.22	Cedar Waxwing	0.12	Cedar Waxwing
0.22	Tree Sparrow	0.11	Evening Grosbeak
0.21	Purple Finch	0.08	Purple Finch
0.16	Carolina Wren	0.06	Sharp Shinned
0.13	Brown Creeper	0.06	Pine Warbler
0.07	Pine Warbler	0.05	Golden Crowned Kinglet
0.05	Sharp Shinned Hawk	0.04	Towhee
0.05	Golden Crowned Kinglet	0.03	Pine Siskin
0.05	Towhee	0.03	Carolina Wren
0.01	Ruby Crowned Kinglet	0.01	Ruby Crowned Kinglet

THE FREQUENCY AT WHICH BIRDS OCCURRED AT THE FEEDERS

Bird	%of Feeders
Chickadee	98
House Finch	84
Downy Woodpecker	81
Cardinal	78.4
Mourning Dove	78
Titmouse	77
Blue Jay	75
Goldfinch	74
Crow	61
White-breasted Nuthatch	59
House Sparrow	49
Song Sparrow	45
Hairy Woodpecker	44
White-throated Sparrow	39
Robin	38
Flicker	38
Junco	37
Yellow-rumped Warbler	34
Carolina Wren	32
Mockingbird	21
Starling	20
Red-winged Blackbird	18
Grackle	16
Red-breasted Nuthatch	15
Cedar Waxwing	9
Cowbird	8
Bobwhite	8
Tree Sparrow	3

BIRDS PER FEEDER PER MONTH 1980-1995

	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Ave.	Median
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0.01	0.04	0.006	0.07	0.05	0.12		0.03	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07			0.05	0.06
Bobwhite	4.85	3.13	2.32	3.16	1.94	3.17	2.34	2.04	0.69	1.40	1.64	0.61	1.58	1.15	0.51	2.04	1.94
Mourning Dove	7.39	6.82	6.43	7.56	7.15	7.97	5.70	6.61	6.93	6.66	6.83	3.92	3.61	4.89	5.51	6.27	6.66
Flicker	0.32	0.49	0.34	0.45	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.64	0.51	0.61	0.58	0.67	0.56	0.49	0.52	0.53
Hairy Woodpecker	0.36	0.52	0.29	0.51	0.33	0.56	0.54	0.50	0.47	0.58	0.52	0.53	0.56	0.55	0.63	0.50	0.52
Downy Woodpecker	1.24	1.46	1.03	1.16	1.08	1.25	1.11	1.37	1.53	1.82	1.62	1.81	1.78	1.62	1.62	1.43	1.46
Blue Jay	5.32	4.72	4.39	4.25	4.06	5.35	6.01	3.11	5.26	3.93	3.31	2.11	4.00	3.13	2.84	4.12	4.06
Crow	0.16	0.58	0.73	1.16	0.95	2.37	2.19	2.23	2.29	2.15	2.05	2.61	2.00	2.40	2.50	1.76	2.15
Titmouse	1.56	1.84	1.45	1.66	1.69	1.74	1.71	1.69	2.14	2.17	2.13	1.83	1.81	2.18	1.88	1.83	1.81
Chickadee	6.27	6.30	4.76	6.52	5.32	5.30	5.50	5.21	5.21	5.28	5.17	4.67	4.19	5.23	5.34	5.35	5.28
Brown Creeper	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.22	0.08	0.21		0.10	0.17	0.00	0.19		0.15	0.06		0.13	0.13
White-breasted Nuthatch	0.65	0.82	0.74	0.95	0.72	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.85	1.02	0.98	1.19	0.83	1.06	1.65	0.94	0.91
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0.28	1.09	0.05	0.47	0.00	0.79	0.36	0.08	0.30	0.81	0.34	0.08	0.28	0.61	2.22	0.52	0.34
Carolina Wren	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.32	0.27	0.53	0.53	0.47	0.16	0.03
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.06		0.14	0.06	0.09	0.1		0.05			0.05	0.05
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.006	0.04		0.07	0.01	0.01	0		0.01			0.01	0.01
Robin	0.58	0.67	0.52	0.37	1.99	0.51	1.81	1.76	1.88	0.80	1.06	1.64	1.19	1.03	2.32	1.21	1.06
Mockingbird	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.22	0.17	0.26	0.21	0.30	0.33	0.25	0.26	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.24
Cedar Waxwing	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.15	0.54	0.42	0.03	0.20	0.10	0.18	0.17	0.08	0.00	0.12	1.18	0.22	0.12
Starling	2.87	4.06	3.77	4.25	3.88	4.08	1.90	3.59	2.59	2.77	3.19	2.28	3.64	2.63	3.50	3.27	3.50
Yellow-Rumped Warbler	0.39	0.44	0.28	0.69	1.03	0.81	0.67	0.82	0.62	0.68	0.66	1.36	1.67	0.95	0.79	0.79	0.69
Pine Warbler	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.005	0.02	0.22		0.14	0.1	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.08			0.07	0.06
Cardinal	2.37	1.85	1.51	1.67	1.70	1.91	1.66	1.83	2.62	2.58	2.67	2.11	2.44	3.02	1.96	2.13	1.96
Towhee	0.02	0.07	0.006	0.06	0	0.02		0.04	0.12	0.07	0.01		0.09			0.05	0.04
Junco	1.15	1.74	2.03	2.56	1.42	2.11	1.38	1.57	1.87	2.64	2.05	2.19	2.53	1.92	1.70	1.92	1.92
Tree Sparrow	0.27	0.50	0.13	0.28	0.19	0.24	0.35	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.17	0.06	0.22	0.24
White-throated Sparrow	1.22	1.02	1.03	0.61	0.81	0.67	0.66	0.72	1.25	1.37	0.70	0.81	2.25	0.76	1.65	1.04	0.81
Song Sparrow	0.81	0.93	0.60	0.88	0.91	0.98	1.07	1.00	1.14	1.20	0.86	1.17	1.36	1.14	0.81	0.99	0.98
Red-winged Blackbird	2.28	1.34	1.39	1.93	2.09	1.64	1.76	1.68	1.15	1.32	1.64	2.86	4.00	0.64	0.95	1.78	1.64
Cowbird	0.20	0.14	0.04	0.14	0.36	0.28	0.27	0.38	0.51	0.23	0.60	1.28	1.31	0.54	0.26	0.44	0.28
Grackle	2.42	2.33	1.11	2.01	1.69	3.52	3.22	1.99	2.38	2.85	2.67	7.42	8.78	1.78	0.91	3.01	2.38
House Sparrow	5.13	4.87	2.92	3.01	5.70	4.14	4.13	4.20	4.53	4.74	4.25	2.92	1.97	2.37	3.46	3.89	4.14
Pine Siskin	0.49	0.23	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.90		0.03	0.01	0.01	0.07	1.33	0.00		0.00	0.25	0.03
Goldfinch	3.22	3.07	2.13	4.13	3.42	3.81	3.33	4.45	5.00	5.39	4.27	4.50	5.67	4.69	4.41	4.10	4.27
Purple Finch	0.86	0.68	0.35	0.27	0.08	0.16		0.08	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01			0.21	0.08
House Finch	5.49	4.77	3.41	4.01	9.36	4.50	5.98	4.73	9.37	5.34	4.60	6.78	6.69	5.70	5.47	5.75	5.47
Evening Grosbeak	3.01	0.55	0.18	3.16	0.01	0.47		0.32	0.00	0.03	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.64	0.11

PROGRAMS/ MEETINGS

Ruth Connaughton

On Monday evening **November 14th** at 7:45 pm at the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History on Route 6A in Brewster, Professor William (Ted) Davis will give a lecture entitled "*Ludlow Griscom, Dean of American Birders.*" Mr. Davis is the author of a critically acclaimed biography of Griscom that was published last year by the Smithsonian Press. The author will have copies of his book for sale and signing after the meeting.

On Monday evening **December 11th** at 7:45 pm at the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History on Route 6A in Brewster, Richard Wheeler, naturalist and educator, will present a slide lecture entitled "*The Haunted Cry of a Long Gone Bird.*" Using the extinction of the flightless Great Auk, as a metaphor for the plight of endangered species, Richard Wheeler retraces by kayak the Auk's 1500 mile migration swim from Newfoundland to Cape Cod Bay. This odyssey was the subject of a nationally televised Nova documentary on PBS.

SHARE A RIDE PROGRAM

There are a number of members who would like to attend monthly meetings, but cannot because of lack of transportation, or difficulty driving after dark. The Club would like to know who these members are. We will be developing a list of drivers willing to bring a member who lives near them. If you need a ride or can offer one, please get in touch with Margot Fitsch at 896-5292.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Continued from Page 1

Maybe birds can play a part. They are a universal part of human life. Every society has some. Many cultures revere and worship them. Everywhere there are people who care for and love them. Birds are rightly admired as symbols of mobility, grace, beauty and freedom. And because they have wings, birds care not a whit about arbitrary national boundaries. The fate of Amazonian rain forests may determine whether or not that pair of Barn Swallows, who nested in your garage, return next May. Environmental policies in obscure and impoverished countries like Paraguay and Uruguay may hold the long term fate of scarce species such as Hudsonian Godwit and Buff-breasted Sandpiper in balance.

If this seems scary, it can also be a reason for hope. It provides justification for caring about what happens elsewhere. Equally important, the developed world can demonstrate through tourism and example that swallows and sandpipers, along with their habitats, are every bit as much a natural resource as oil, copper, and timber. In fact, the intelligent use of these often unrecognized resources may be the best near term hope for many Third World economies. An awful lot depends on this awareness. Fortunately, each of us can play a contributing part through effective stewardship, which will ensure the survival of avian symbols of beauty and grace.

FIELD TRIPS

Jinks Keil

November

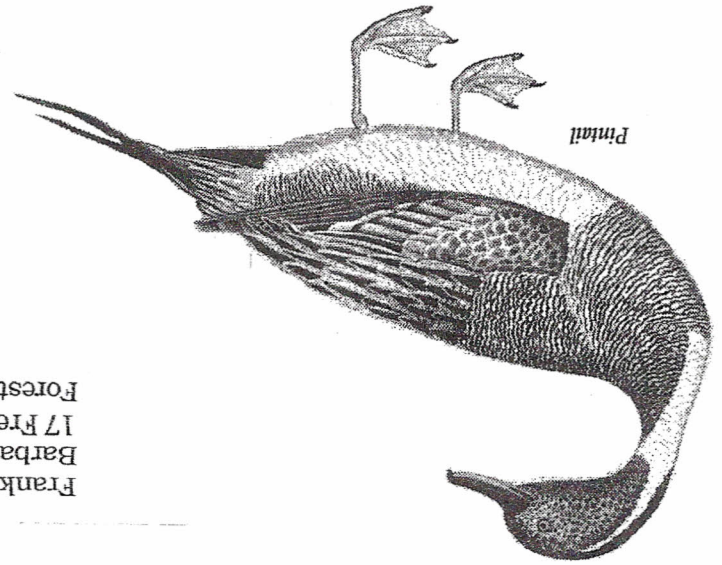
- Wednesday, **November 1st.** Falmouth. 9:00 AM. Meet behind Town Hall, Falmouth Center. Mary Ropes, 548-6086.
- Sunday, **November 5th.** Fort Hill, Eastham. 9:00 AM. Meet in the lower parking lot. Art King, 255-8919.
- Monday, **November 13th.** Falmouth. 9:00 AM. Meet at the Locust Street Parking Area of the Bicycle Path. Alison Robb, 540-2408.
- Sunday, **November 26th.** Orleans, Nauset Beach. 9:00 AM. Meet at the Parking Lot. Jim Talin, 896-7169.

December

- Saturday & Sunday, **December 2st & 3rd.** Annual Waterfowl Count. Sign up with Blair Nikula at the November Meeting, or call him at 432-6348.
- Wednesday, **December 6th.** Falmouth. 9:00 AM. Meet behind Town Hall, Falmouth Center. Mary Ropes, 548-6086.
- Saturday, **December 9th.** Marstons Mills. 9:00 AM. Meet at Glider Field Parking Lot ar Race Lane and Route 149. Stauffer Miller, 362-3384.
- Sunday, **December 10th.** Fort Hill, Eastham. 9:00 AM. Meet in the lower parking lot. Art King, 255-8919.
- Monday, **December 11th.** Falmouth. 9:00 AM. Meet at the Locust Street Parking Area of the Bicycle Path. Alison Robb, 540-2408.
- Sunday, **December 17th.** Cape Cod Christmas Bird Count. Sign up with Blair Nikula at the December meeting, or call him at 432-6348.
- Mid-Cape **Christmas Bird Count** at a date yet to be named. Sign up at the December meeting or call Peter Trimble at 477-3847.

TRINADAD-TOBAGO TRIP: MARCH 4-12

Richard Hall will be leading this trip for club members. There are still a couple of spaces open. These islands, lying just off the Venezuelan coast, offer an excellent introduction to South American birds at an extremely attractive price. In fact, because no overhead or profit are built in, the price of \$1195 per person plus approximately \$500 air fare is \$750 less than other organizations offer for this same trip. Call Richard Hall at 945-4882 for further details.



Pinnacled Grebe

Frank Caruso
Barbara Steller
17 Freedom Rd
Forestdale, MA 02644-1725



Cape Cod Bird Club
The Cape Cod Museum Of Natural History
PO BOX 1710, Brewster, MA 02631



DUES ARE DUE

The mailing list will be revised very shortly. If you have not paid 1995-1996 dues by the end of the year, this may be the last newsletter you receive. We do not like to lose members, but at the same time, we do not want to have a mailing list inflated with names of those no longer interested in CCBC. So please play promptly.

According to our records **your** dues for 1995-1996

- have been paid
- have not been paid

Dues are single \$10.00, family \$15.00.
Checks may be mailed to ...

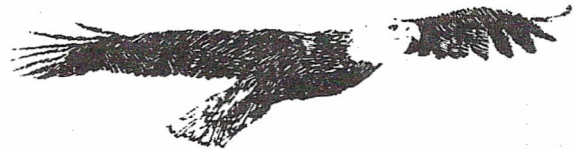
Cape Cod Bird Club
Mark Tuttle-Treasurer
PO Box 635, Barnstable, MA 02630



Massachusetts Audubon Society's

SEVENTH ANNUAL BIRDERS' MEETING

cosponsored with the South Shore Bird Club



Saturday November 18th, 1995
9 am to 6 pm
Stonehill College, North Easton

Evening Banquet
Pete Dunne, Featured Speaker

For a Registration Brochure
Call 617-259-9506 ext 7401