President's Message

Sylvia and I just returned from Trinidad and Tobago — our first tropical birding trip together, and all I can say is WOW!!! Little did we fully realize the terrific time we would have as we left the airport in Port of Spain, Trinidad and walked into a wall of heat and humidity!

Our birding began with a three day stay at the Asa Wright Nature Center in Trinidad, a place we had been reading about and would come to love immediately. We were told to expect at least 30 Life Birds on our first morning and we saw at least that many! From the veranda looking down at the MANY feeders, we were awestruck by the sheer quantity and variety of beautiful birds everywhere! Lucky for us the Nature Center provided a number of experts on tropical birds, not to mention that several of our companion birders had birded the tropics before and were very helpful.

That first day reminded us what new birders go through here at home too — as we were overwhemed by all the fantastic birds, hardly recognizing any we could identify. By Day Two we were feeling a little more knowledgeable; however, on Day Three we realized how far we still had to go!!

Our group consisted of ten other birders and natural history professionals from all around the U.S. We had a wonderful time getting to know them all as we explored both Trinidad and Tobago together. The Cuffie River Lodge on Tobago proved to be a very special place, too ... since many of the the birds on Tobago are not found on Trinidad.

We birded every day from 7AM till 9PM, and our group ended up seeing 151 species. We saw 120 of those — of which 110 were Life Birds for us! Busy days but filled with many special memories and adventures!

A personal favorite memory for me was going for an early evening swim with two other guys at a spectacular waterfall/grotto nearby. A great way to beat the heat!

If you ever get the chance to go to Trinidad and Tobago ..... GO FOR IT!

I must say it is great to be back home here on the Cape. The weather is a “little” cooler and we know at least some of the birds! I look forward to seeing you all on our walks as we transition into Fall and Winter birding!

Dick Jurkowski

CCBC PROGRAMS: NOV 8th and DEC 13th

Birds in Winter: Strategies for Survival — Wayne R. Petersen

Winter is one of the most stressful seasons of the year for many bird species. The combination of cold weather, snow cover, and the icing of bodies of water combine in various ways to annually require birds to adapt to these severe variations.

On NOVEMBER 8th, Wayne Petersen will describe the evolution of a number of avian winter survival strategies, along with examples of how different Massachusetts bird species use them.

Wayne is the Community Leader for the Swarovski Birding Community in North America, prior to which he served as Field Ornithologist for the Massachusetts Audubon Society for 15 years. Throughout his career he has led trips and tours, lectured, and conducted birding workshops across North America. Wayne is past VP of the American Birding Association, Chairs the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee, is a New England Regional Editor for North American Birds magazine, and serves on the Advisory Committee for the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program. His literary efforts include writing the National Audubon Society's Pocket Guide to Songbirds and Familiar Backyard Birds (East), co-authoring Birds of Massachusetts (with Richard Veit) and Birds of New England (with Roger Burrows), and co-editing the Massachusetts Breeding Bird

(Cont'd on page 2)
Atlas (with Roger Meservey), and contributing to The Audubon Society Master Guide to Birding and The Sibley Guide to Bird Life and Behavior. Wayne regularly leads birding tours for Massachusetts Audubon and Field Guides, Inc., where his trip leading experiences have taken him from arctic Canada to South America, Antarctica, New Zealand, Iceland, Africa, and Madagascar.

DEC 13th - MEMBER'S NIGHT
Visitors & Non-members ARE welcome, too!

This is a time when members can display photographs or other artwork, or brief presentations of favorite slides, videos, poetry, ......

To participate, call Mary Keleher at 508-477-1473.

FAVORITE SLIDES VIDEOS DOOR PRIZES SILENT AUCTION BAKED GOODS EMM ITEMS FOR SALE

JOIN US FOR MEMBER'S NIGHT ON DEC. 13TH!

Books for Auction at November Meeting:
Birds of New England (2 copies) by Wayne Peterson List price $19.95
Birdwatcher's Companion by Chris Leahy List price $39.50
Hawks and Owls of Eastern North America by Donald Heintzelman List price $29.95
The Race to Save the Lord God Bird (Ivory-billed Woodpecker) by Phillip Hoose List price $20

Looking for a creative someone with computer experience who would like to work with Sylvia on "The Kingfisher." Call 508-428-8494 or send email to capekingfisher@yahoo.com.

Field Trips – Nov & Dec

All are welcome to join our field trips which are free. A call or e-mail to the leader is appreciated. Please check www.massbird.org/CCBC for additions or changes.

Nov 4 - Thurs - 8 AM Bourne Meet at the Gray Gables Food Market in Bourne (find the Bourne rotary and take the exit after the police station. You will immediately pass a convenience store on the right. Go straight and in about a mile, watch for Gray Gables on left.) We will make the usual loop through Bourne, Monument Beach, Pocasset and N. Falmouth, returning to Gray Gables no later than 1PM. Leader Stauffer Miller 362-3384 or Stauffer@seepub.com

Nov 12 - Fri - 8:30AM Mid Cape waterfowl and late fall specialties. Meet at Corporation Beach in Dennis to visit several beautiful ocean and lake overlooks. Leader: Mark Tuttle 362-3015

Nov 14 - Sun - 8AM Mashpee River Woodlands. Check out the birds in one of Mary's favorite places, one of the few mature, forested woodlands on Cape Cod! Meet at the parking lot on Quinnsisset Ave. in Mashpee. (from Mashpee Rotary, take Rte 28 East toward Hyannis. At first right, turn onto Quinsisset Ave) Leader: Mary Keleher 477-1473.


Nov 20 - Sat - 7:30AM Upper Cape bridge straddle. Yes, even over the bridge! Meet at Christies Market Rte 6A in Sandwich. We will tour Sandy Neck, the canal, Scusset State Park, Nyes Pond, Navigation Rd and surrounding areas. If there is a rare bird around, we will chase it. All of this and return by noon! Leader: Dan Furbish Barnowl@verizon.net

Nov 23 - Tues - 8:30AM Wellfleet to P'town. Meet at the Wellfleet Town Pier (from Rte 6 at the light, follow signs for the harbor). We will search out the wintering waterfowl and scour the seas for alcids. If we are lucky, a rarity or two may be wintering in the bushes! Leader: Ginie Page 349-6810 or vgpage@juno.com

DECEMBER WALKS

Dec 1 – Wed - 9 AM Orleans and Chatham for Winter Arrivals. Meet at the Friendly’s on Canal St., off the Orleans Rotary, in Orleans to caravans to Orleans and Chatham "hot-spots." Bring lunch. or we can stop at a local restaurant, as we’ll be out for several hours. RSVP to Diane and Michael at 508-398-9484.

Dec 4 & 5 Sat/Sun 22nd Annual Cape Cod Lake and Pond Waterfowl Survey. This survey covers all of the ponds and lakes on the Cape. Call Michael Dettrey or Diane Silverstein to volunteer in your favorite area. 508-398-9484

Dec 14 – Tue - 8 AM E. Sandwich Game Farm. Meet at Amari’s Restaurant on 6A near Sandy Neck Rd. We’ll look for winter residents. Dick Jurkowski 508-428-8494.

Christmas Bird Count

Looking for volunteers!

Buzzards Bay – Date TBA – Contact TBA

Cape Cod – Dec 19 (Sun) - Contact Blair Nikula at 508-432-6348

Mid-Cape – Date TBA – Contact Peter Trimble at 508-477-3847

Truro – Dec 27 (Mon) – Contact Ginie Page 349-6810 or vgpage@juno.com
Mid-Cape Birding (Cont'd from page 5)
Follow East Bay Rd. to the end and go straight across Main St. to Old Mill Rd. Follow Old Mill Rd., staying to the left, to the end and take a right onto Bumps River Rd. There are two areas on the left side of Bumps River Road that have open water even on the coldest winter days. Check them both for Gadwall, American Black Duck, Green-winged Teal, Ring-necked Duck and Hooded Merganser.

Continue on Bumps River Rd., staying to the right, to the end. Take a left and another immediate left onto Old Stage Rd. Follow Old Stage Rd. to the intersection at Rt. 28. Continue straight across Rt. 28 and take the second right onto Shootflying Hill Rd. Go through the four way stop and follow Shootflying Hill Rd. to Wequaket Lake on the right. Park in the parking area and look for Pied-billed Grebe, Canvasback, Ring-necked Duck, Scap, Hooded Merganser and Common Merganser. Great Cormorant and Coot are also possible. Carefully scan any flocks of Canada Geese. In January this year, there was a Blue (or dark morph) Snow Goose resting with them. Continue on Shootflying Hill Rd and take a left at the end which will take you back to back to Route 6.

***************NEW MEMBERS - WELCOME***************
Christine Anderson - Cotuit, MA
Joel Berler - Pocasset, MA
James & Judith Ervin - Monument Beach, MA
Marge Generazzo - Lynnfield, MA
Alvan & Leslie Ramler - Pocasset, MA
Deborah Stewart - New York, NY
Tom & Ann Stone - E. Falmouth, MA

CCBC Programs in 2005

Jan 10: Norman Smith - “Snowy Owls to Saw-whet Owls”

Feb 14: Harry Vogel - “Loons: Natural History, Challenges & Success”

Mar 14: Andrew Farnsworth - “While You Were Sleeping - The Birds We Miss at Night”

April 11: Shawn Carey - Multi-image Slide Presentations and Videos

May 9: John Kricher - “A Bird’s View of Migration”
On January 18, 2004, I co-led a morning trip CCBC to some of my favorite winter birding spots in Barnstable. A participant suggested I do a write-up of the trip for the CCBC newsletter. I decided to take her up on her suggestion and share these spots—some well known, some not—with other birders.

The following spots are my favorites for two reasons. The first reason being that these were some of the first places I birded when I became more involved in birding a few years ago. The second reason is that there are several good birds to be found at these spots.

I begin at Loop Beach in the Village of Cotuit. From Rt. 28 take Main St. Follow Main St. through Cotuit Center. Take a left onto Ocean View Ave and follow down to Loop Beach on the left. The water here is very calm making it great for easy viewing. There are no waves to contend with when searching through the Common Goldeneye for a Barrow's Goldeneye, which has been reported here for the past few winters and usually isn't far from the shore.

Scan the water for Loon, Horned Grebe, Common Eider, Bufflehead and Red-breasted Merganser. Keep an eye out for unusual sightings as there was a Black guillemot that spent a week here last December. Not normally found on the Nantucket Sound side of the Cape, I believe this bird was a victim of a December snowstorm that had wind-blown Dovekies popping up in all sorts of odd places throughout the Cape area. Check the sand spit across the water for an occasional Northern Harrier, Shorebirds and Gulls. Recently a Black-headed Gull was reported here. Check the thicket and across the street from the beach for Carolina Wren, Yellow-rumped Warbler and Song Sparrows.

Continue on Ocean View Ave. back to Main St. Take a left onto Main St. and follow it down to the end at Oregon Beach. I usually take a quick scan here for Common Goldeneye, maybe a Barrow's Goldeneye, Common Eider, Bufflehead, Red-breasted Merganser and Shorebirds, then turn around and head back down Main St. On the right-hand side near Lowell Rd., which is on the left, there's a Town of Barnstable Land Trust just before Rushy Marsh Pond. Go slow here or pull off the road for a quick look. You may find Downy and Hairy Woodpecker, Brown Creeper, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Pine Warbler, and Song Sparrow. Rushy Marsh Pond may be worth checking for ducks if it's not iced over.

Continue back on Main St. to Cotuit Center. Just past the Cotuit Grocery Store, which is on the left, take a right onto Putnam Ave. Watch the open field on the left for Eastern Bluebird as you round the corner. Take a left into Mosswood Cemetery. Here the bird-houses scattered throughout the cemetery can be just as interesting as the birds. Again watch for Eastern Bluebird as you make your way towards the back left corner of the cemetery. Here you will find piles of stumps, brush and dirt. This is a great sparrow spot. Look for Chipping Sparrow, Song Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, and Dark-eyed Junco. Also look for Red-breasted Nuthatch as well as Red-tailed Hawk.

Exit left out of the cemetery and continue on Putnam Ave. On the right is the Mary Barton Land Trust. Carefully park to the side and look for Eastern Bluebird, American Robin, Cedar Waxwing and Chipping Sparrow. Follow Putnam Ave. to Rt. 28. Take a right onto Rt. 28 and a left onto Rt. 149 where the well-known Mill Pond is located here in the village of Marstons Mills. In early December Pied-billed Grebe, Wood Duck, Gadwall, Eurasian Wigeon, American Wigeon, American Black Duck, Blue-winged Teal, Northern Shoveler, Northern Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Ring-necked Duck, Bufflehead, Hooded Merganser and Common Merganser are all possibilities here. The number of species will decrease come January with only the hardiest winter ducks remaining. Listen for Belted Kingfisher, Golden-crowned Kinglet and Red-bellied Woodpecker.

Continue straight on Rt. 149 to the four-way intersection. Bear to the right onto Main St. and follow that back around to Rt. 28. Cross over Rt. 28 onto South County Rd. Follow South County Rd. and look for a boulder on the right that is engraved with the street name “Smoke Valley Road.” There's a “Private Residents Only” sign here but from past experiences I've found the residents to be birder-friendly. On the right-hand side of the road there's an overlook to the water. This is usually where the Eurasian Wigeon can be found when not at Mill Pond. American Wigeon, Gadwall and American Black Duck are among the other common sightings here with a possible Great Blue Heron or King Fisher. Mute Swans congregate here when smaller fresh water locations are frozen. I've recorded as many as sixty of them. Check the thicket below and the trees along the street for Woodpeckers, Chickadee, Titmouse, Brown Creeper, Carolina Wren, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Song Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Northern Cardinal and American Goldfinch.

Continue on Smoke Valley Rd. It circles back around to South County Rd. Take a right onto South County Road which turns into Main St. heading towards the village of Osterville. When approaching Osterville Center, go right onto Parker Road. Go straight through the four way stop and follow to the end. Take a left onto Seaview Ave. On the left across from house number 347, between two telephone poles, is a thicket that can be very productive. It's where I saw my first Yellow-breasted Chat two years ago! The best time to check it is on a sunny day between late morning (when the sun hits it) and early afternoon. Some of the more common sight-
Curious Bird Names & a Few Suggested “Improvements”  

Isn’t it handy when common bird names help observers identify species? Too bad it isn’t always the case.

Let’s start with a most glaring example: Red-bellied Woodpecker. I’ve seen hundreds of them but only one has ever displayed a red belly. Ladderback would be a perfect replacement, but it is already in use and would be just as suitable for several other woodpeckers.

Purple Sandpiper and Yellow-crowned Night Heron. Those colors are seen only by psychedelic drug users. Last century Cape hunters called right herons Quawks after the sound they make. Seems appropriate to me.

Red Knot. First, they are not red like a Cardinal; they are salmon-pink like the fish, and that color is present only while they are breeding. Knot? When I think of knots, I think Boy Scouts. Maybe we should reconsider the Cape gunners’ choice over 140 years ago of “Robbin [sic] Snape.”

Green Heron. Few people see its back as other than just dark. It color is to be the descriptor, how about Rufous-necked Heron. Or, one could use its almost unique trick of floating food tidbits on the water surface to attract minnows that are then gulped down: we could call it the Bait-fisher Heron.

It is true that Yellowthroat Warbler is descriptive, but lots of birds have yellow throats, including another warbler that is called Yellow-throated. Considering the Yellowthroat’s very distinctive mask, wouldn’t Banditbird be more appropriate; or, we could use what it calls itself: Witches — as we often do anyway.

Fledermaus (flying mouse) is clever and almost appropriate for bats, which are mammals that can fly. But Titmouse is doubly mammalian, and thus totally inappropriate for a bird. Considering this enduranc singer’s favorite monotonous vocalization, how about Johnny One-note as a better name.

Catbird is another mammal/bird mixup and thus could be confusing (cat food might be more appropriate). But clearly its name is based on its meow call so why not continue to use it.

I often see Cowbirds standing on sheep! Oxpeckers land on giraffes and rhinos. But when they can’t find their namesake landing spot, it’s any rump in a storm.

I went to Connecticut and saw only Nashville and Kentucky Warblers. Seeing a Cape May Warbler on Cape May is very rare. Certainly, geographical names are not helpful in field identifications. Incidentally, on the same trip I heard a Vesper Sparrow singing in the early morning.

Naming birds after famous ornithologists (Townsend’s Warbler, Ross’s Gull) conveys no diagnostic information to modern birders. While this convention has probably stopped, we still may get a Sibley’s Somekindofbird in the future. Asides: the opposite is also done:

Mid-Cape Birding (Cont’d from page 4)

ings are Chickadee, Titmouse, Cardinal, Song Sparrow, House Finch and American Goldfinch but I have also seen Carolina Wren, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Hermit Thrush, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Eastern Towhee, Fox Sparrow and White-throated Sparrow.

Continue along Seaview Ave., which will curve sharply to the left and become Wianno Ave. Before going left park on the right and check the water here. I call this my Brant spot. They are usually seen in close feeding along the rock jetties. Scan out to Nantucket Sound for the usual sea ducks with the possibility of Long-tailed Duck. Also look for shorebirds here.

Continue on Wianno Ave. and take the first right onto East Bay Rd. (There’s a tree in front of the street sign making it difficult to see.) Take the first right off of East Bay Rd. and follow it down to Dowes Beach. Here there’s another good view of Nantucket Sound. I drive to the end of the parking lot and look out over the channel for Horned Grebes, Loons, Bufflehead, Common Goldeneye, Scoter and Common Eider. I saw some Greater Scup here earlier (Jan 2004). Be sure to look for shorebirds especially Ruddy Turnstone. Also check the gulls as I’ve seen Lesser Black-backed and Black-headed Gulls here.

Return to East Bay Rd. and go right.

(Cont’d on page 3)

people are named after birds as was my niece, Robin.

But the strangest of all is an entire nation whose people named themselves after a bird: New Zealanders call each other Kiwis. It is a strange choice: the bird is nocturnal and so secretive that few residents have even seen one and it is not the least bit handsome. It has atrophied wings and no tail, its feathers look like dried seaweed, it is shaped like a light bulb, has a Pinocchio nose, and at certain times one fourth of a female is just egg!

Oystercatcher. Birds, and everyone else, do not have to chase down and catch glacially moving clams or sessile mussels and oysters. A name change to Oyster Crackers would suggest both food and how the bird prepares to dine.

Black Scoter. Poor choice: the males of all three scoters are black. Returning to the old Cape Cod gunners’ name, “Butter-nose,” would clearly individualize this one. Changing Oystercatcher to Carrot Nose would also be a colorful substitute.

Snowy Plovers live on sand beaches! I wonder if there’s such a thing as a Sand Bunting?

Chickadee is fully appropriate: the bird calls out is its name. But our mnemonic, fee-bee, for remembering its other vocalization—the clear whistle it bounces around the forest—should not be used. Fee-bee is the gruff call and other vocalization—theclearwhistleit

It is true that Yellowthroat Warbler is descriptive, but lots of birds have yellow throats, including another warbler that is called Yellow-throated. Considering the Yellowthroat’s very distinctive mask, wouldn’t Banditbird be more appropriate; or, we could use what it calls itself: Witches — as we often do anyway.

Fledermaus (flying mouse) is clever and almost appropriate for bats, which are mammals that can fly. But Titmouse is doubly mammalian, and thus totally inappropriate for a bird. Considering this enduranc singer’s favorite monotonous vocalization, how about Johnny One-note as a better name.

Catbird is another mammal/bird mixup and thus could be confusing (cat food might be more appropriate). But clearly its name is based on its meow call so why not continue to use it.

I often see Cowbirds standing on sheep! Oxpeckers land on giraffes and rhinos. But when they can’t find their namesake landing spot, it’s any rump in a storm.

I went to Connecticut and saw only Nashville and Kentucky Warblers. Seeing a Cape May Warbler on Cape May is very rare. Certainly, geographical names are not helpful in field identifications. Incidentally, on the same trip I heard a Vesper Sparrow singing in the early morning.

Naming birds after famous ornithologists (Townsend’s Warbler, Ross’s Gull) conveys no diagnostic information to modern birders. While this convention has probably stopped, we still may get a Sibley’s Somekindofbird in the future. Asides: the opposite is also done:

Mid-Cape Birding (Cont’d from page 4)

ings are Chickadee, Titmouse, Cardinal, Song Sparrow, House Finch and American Goldfinch but I have also seen Carolina Wren, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Hermit Thrush, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Eastern Towhee, Fox Sparrow and White-throated Sparrow.

Continue along Seaview Ave., which will curve sharply to the left and become Wianno Ave. Before going left park on the right and check the water here. I call this my Brant spot. They are usually seen in close feeding along the rock jetties. Scan out to Nantucket Sound for the usual sea ducks with the possibility of Long-tailed Duck. Also look for shorebirds here.

Continue on Wianno Ave. and take the first right onto East Bay Rd. (There’s a tree in front of the street sign making it difficult to see.) Take the first right off of East Bay Rd. and follow it down to Dowes Beach. Here there’s another good view of Nantucket Sound. I drive to the end of the parking lot and look out over the channel for Horned Grebes, Loons, Bufflehead, Common Goldeneye, Scoter and Common Eider. I saw some Greater Scup here earlier (Jan 2004). Be sure to look for shorebirds especially Ruddy Turnstone. Also check the gulls as I’ve seen Lesser Black-backed and Black-headed Gulls here.

Return to East Bay Rd. and go right.

(Cont’d on page 3)
Cape Cod Bird Club
2003-2004 Feeder Census

This report compiles observations made by Club members in response to the annual Feeder Census effort. The compiler thanks all those who submitted data. This year's data, based on reports from 21 observers, are broadly consistent with trends reported over the past 25 years. The birds are listed in descending order (last year's ranking in parentheses) of percentage of feeders reported (A), along with the median birds/feeder/month (B). The 5-year (C) and 25-year (D) medians are presented for comparison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Species</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Black-capped Chickadee (1)</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>5.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tufted Titmouse (4)</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Blue Jay (8)</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>3.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Northern Cardinal (3)</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Downy Woodpecker (2)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 American Goldfinch (6)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>4.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Mourning Dove (5)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>6.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Dark-eyed Junco (10)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 House Finch (12)</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>4.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 White-breasted Nuthatch (11)</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 American Crow (7)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Song Sparrow (14)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Carolina Wren (9)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Northern Flicker (16)</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Hairy Woodpecker (13)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Yellow-rumped Warbler (17)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 American Robin (15)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Red-breasted Nuthatch (22)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Red-bellied Woodpecker (18)</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 House Sparrow (20)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 White-throated Sparrow (21)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 European Starling (19)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>3.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Red-winged Blackbird (24)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Common Grackle (23)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Brown Creeper (NR)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Brown-headed Cowbird (26)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Sharp-shinned Hawk (27)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Cooper’s Hawk (29)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Pine Siskin (NR)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Northern Bobwhite (28)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 American Tree Sparrow (NR)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Cedar Waxwing (30)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Species Reported (Selected)

Red-tailed Hawk | 15% | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
Eastern Bluebird | 11% | 0.33 | 0.11 | 0.02 |
Chipping Sparrow | 9% | 0.21 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
Common Redpoll | 4% | 0.85 | 0.21 | 0.04 |

Given the small number of observers, these statistics should be used very cautiously, and only to indicate trends. For example, one could say that Carolina Wrens are probably increasing, and Bobwhites decreasing. The presence of Pine Siskin and Common Redpoll on the list is a mark of 2003-04 as an "irruption" year. For total numbers and a fuller breakdown, see the reverse side. Ron Ayotte, September 2004.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boids</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Boids/Per Month</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Boids</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 Birds</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 Boids</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Birds/1000</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Birds/1000</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Birds/1000</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boids/1000</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Boids/1000</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cape Cod Bird Club
Feeder Census Data 2003-04**
The Cape Cod Bird Club Inc.
Website: http://www.massbird.org/CCBC

is an organization whose members are interested in the protection and conservation of the bird life and natural resources of Cape Cod.

If you are interested in joining, please send a check for $10 single membership, $15 family membership to:

CCBC, Cape Cod Museum of Natural History
869 Rte 6A, Brewster, MA 02631
Website: http://www.massbird.org/CCBC

Officers
Dick Jurkowski President
Diane Silverstein Vice President
Ron Ayotte Secretary
Ellie Winslow Treasurer

Directors
Ginie Page Joanna Schurmann
Wil Sprauve Mike Dettrey
Greg Hirth Mary Keleher

Newsletter
Editor ~ Sylvia Jurkowski capekingfisher@yahoo.com
Circulation ~ Ron Ayotte

Nominating Committee Chair ~ Phil Kyle