

BIRD SURVEY

Keyes Parker Conservation Area and Sucker Brook Wildlife Conservation Easement Pepperell, MA

by
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Satellite photos are courtesy of Google.

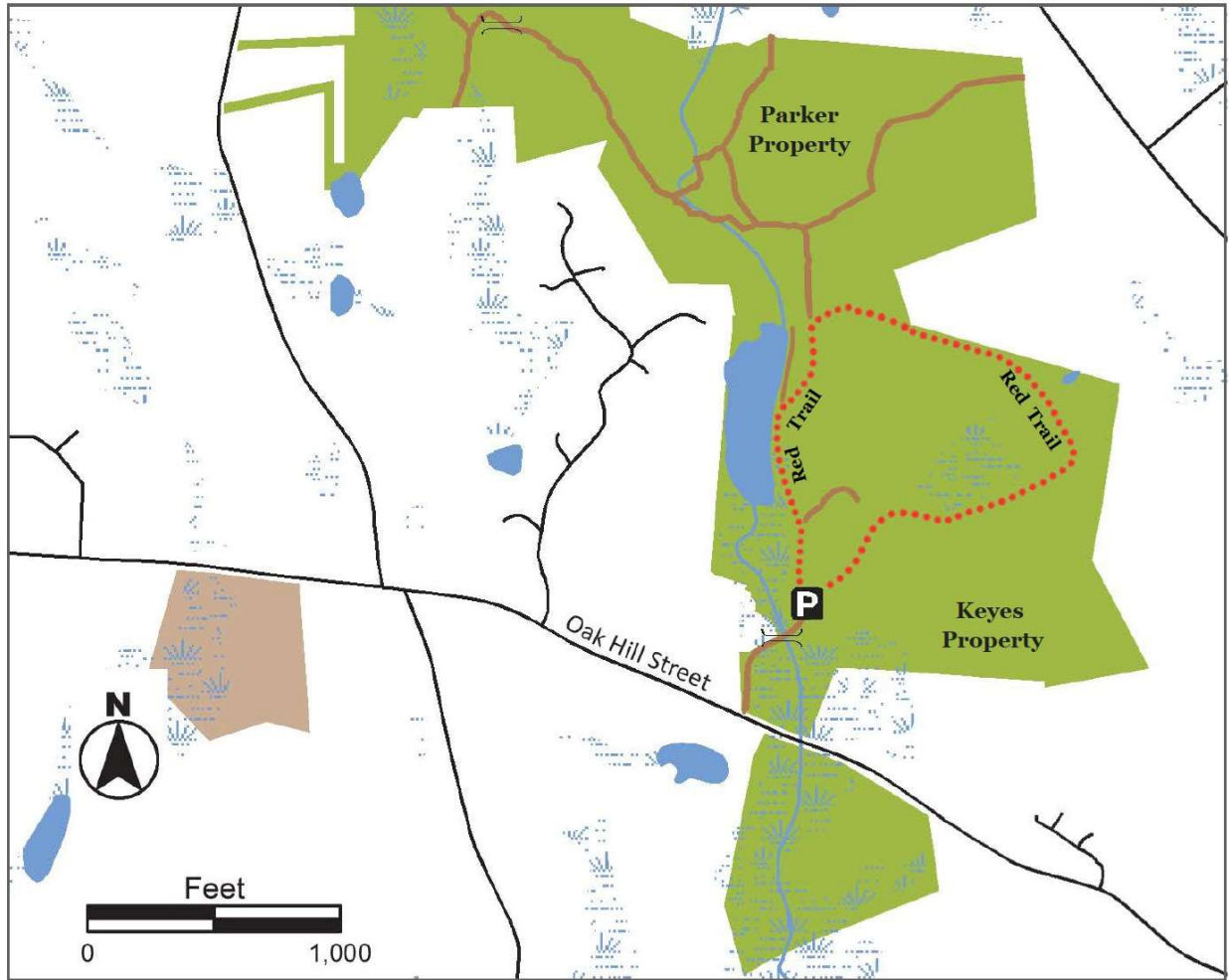


Figure 1: Site Map

History

The Keyes Parker Conservation Areas consists of 70 acres of open fields, woodlands, a pond, wetlands, and a vernal pool. It's located on Oak Hill Street in Pepperell MA. Nashoba Valley Hunt Club purchased the initial 50-acre parcel in 1964 from the Ross Estate. The terrain of rolling fields and groves, a trout stream and 150 square miles of hunting country all around it was considered to be very suitable for mounted hunting with fox hounds. A professional kennel huntsman from Ireland was hired to live in the residence on the property where he established a training and breeding program for English fox hounds. The Town of Pepperell purchased the 50-acre Keyes parcel in 1982 from Nashoba Valley Hunt, Inc. with Massachusetts Self-Help funds, a state fund designated for the preservation of open space for recreation and conservation purposes. The parcel was named after George and Lucy Keyes who were dedicated to protecting conservation land in Pepperell.

The sales agreement contained a twenty-year lease arrangement which allowed the Hunt Club to continue to use a caretaker's house and dog kennel on the property along with one acre of land. The remaining land was to be managed by the Pepperell Conservation Commission as open space for the general public. When the lease ended, the Conservation Commission had the building removed and expanded the field habitat for nesting birds.

In 2011, Richard Parker, a Pepperell resident, donated 19.8 acres of his land abutting the Keyes property to the Conservation Commission. This land included a hemlock forest and frontage on Sucker Brook which provides protection for the brook watershed. It connects with protected land to the south forming a wildlife corridor of protected open space beginning on Oak Hill Street and continuing to Sucker Brook's confluence with the Nissitissit River in the state's Wildlife Management Area on Brookline Street.

In 2006, the Town of Pepperell purchased 11.96 acres of land from Anthony (Tony) Beattie of Pepperell, MA, with the assistance of the MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife who hold a Conservation Restriction on the property. The land was once farmed by Tony's grandfather. Sucker Brook WCE consists of 3 acres of hayfields, 7 acres of open water and wetlands and 1.96 acres of forest. The forestland includes red maple, white pine, red oak, and quaking aspen. This parcel, which abuts the Keyes Parker Conservation Area, was a high priority for conservation protection as it consisted of riparian habitat and wetlands with 1700 feet of frontage on Sucker Brook.

Description of Property

Keyes Parker Conservation Area protects Sucker Brook, a cold-water stream that is an important tributary of the Nissitissit River, one of the highest quality rivers in eastern Massachusetts. It's located south of the State's 365-acre Nissitissit River Wildlife Management Area and east of 260 acres of the Pepperell Springs Conservation Area owned by the Town of Pepperell Conservation Commission with a Conservation Restriction held by MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

The access for Keyes Parker Conservation Area is a gravel driveway located off Oak Hill Street which crosses a culvert over Sucker Brook and borders wetlands. Sucker Brook flows along the western edge of the property line. A shallow 2 ½ acre pond was formed by a dam constructed between 1936 and 1938 out of field stones, possibly to provide a source for ice or a pond for fishing. There are a variety of fruit bearing shrubs and herbaceous plants growing along Sucker Brook including silky dogwood, gray stemmed dogwood, cattails, speckled alder and sphagnum moss. About 60% of the parcel is forested mostly with white pine and eastern hemlock with some American elm, red maple, black willow, shagbark hickories, aspen, black oak and Northern red oak trees in the southeastern section. The remaining areas are mainly hayed fields with early stages of reforestation along the edges of the fields. There are old apple trees growing along one section.



2: Dam Removal and Culvert Replacement at Sucker Brook

The stone dam on Sucker Brook was removed in October 2021 and the undersized culvert crossing the Brook was removed and replaced in November 2021 in order to restore stream continuity, address stream resiliency to prevent future flooding and mitigate climate change impacts. The Town of Pepperell has partnered with the Squan-a-Tissit chapter of Trout Unlimited, MA Division of Ecological Restoration and Nashoba Conservation Trust to complete the Sucker Brook Continuity Restoration Project. This project will enhance the ecological conditions of Sucker Brook and benefit native endangered species of mussels and wood turtles as well as native brook trout. Paula Terrasi, Conservation Agent for the Town of Pepperell, thought that conducting bird surveys would be an excellent opportunity to focus on bird populations prior to the dam removal and culvert replacement and see what affect, if any, this would have on the bird community.

Trail Description

There are several trails throughout the Keyes Parker Conservation Area, only one of which is marked with red T.O.P trail markers. The Red Trail forms a loop around the property through various habitats. Heading north from the parking area, you pass through a steel gate and follow the trail along Sucker Brook for about 1/10 of a mile. The trail bears slightly right as you walk uphill into a pine and hemlock forest. The trail leads to an open field. Turn right and walk along the edge of the woods. There are bluebird boxes located on edges of the field. The trail follows an old cart path through a woodland with a vernal pool on the right. It opens up to a field bordering the parking area with beautiful views of wetlands, forest and farmland. There is a bench on the hill on the left side of the field. Turn right and follow the field perimeter down to the parking area.

There is an unmarked trail which starts out on the Red Trail. This trail follows along Sucker Brook and continues to the location where the dam was removed in October 2021. Once you pass this area, the trail winds along the brook as you leave the Keyes Parker Conservation area and enter state conservation land. It's quite lovely and peaceful walking alongside the babbling brook. Most people, including dog walkers, stay on the marked trail.

The Sucker Brook Wildlife Conservation Easement is located across Oak Hill Street from Keyes Parker. You can get to it by walking back down the access road to Oak Hill Street. Turn left and walk past wetlands on both sides of the road. You'll need to cross the road and enter the conservation land located right after the wetlands. It's marked with a sign. There are no trails but you can walk along the edge of the field which is usually hayed in August and once again in late September. There are thickets of bushes along the right side of the field and several white pine trees before you enter the second field.

Bird Survey

I conducted bird surveys during twenty-two field trips to this conservation area between November 2020 and November 2021 usually accompanied by Jim Franklin. The majority of my trips were carried out in the morning. I typically spent about 2 hours during each visit and walked approximately two miles. During the course of this past year, I observed a total of 80 species of birds. All of these sightings were entered into eBird.

Keyes Parker Conservation Area is one of 397 birding hotspots located in Middlesex County which are identified in eBird. However, only sixteen birders have submitted checklists for this conservation area over the past eight years going back as far as June 2013. A total of 180 checklists have been submitted including my own. According to eBird, 112 species of birds have been observed. In order to provide a complete report of the bird species observed by myself and others, I've included phenology histograms for all 112 species. However, I will only be discussing details of my own observations as far as specific locations and what time of year you are likely to see or hear various bird species.

A. Bird Observations

All of the data recorded between June 2013 and November 2021 of bird observations are included in the histograms shown at the end of this report. The histograms display the species, the month and week within that month, and how often the species was seen. The frequency of each species is shown visually as a green bar which varies in height. A taller bar indicates more frequent observations of that particular species during that week. A gray bar indicates that a species was not observed.

In reviewing the checklists submitted prior to this past year, the majority of them involved observations made during the spring and fall seasons.

B. Specific Birding Locations

There are specific locations and areas within the two conservations areas where you are very likely to observe and/or hear birds.

Keyes Parker Conservation Area

- A. Area around the parking lot where the kiosk is located, including the row of old apple trees and vines, the grassy hill with the bluebird boxes, and small trees and bushes bordering Sucker Brook
- B. Marked portion of trail along Sucker Brook bordered by trees and thickets
- C. Red Trail through forest of white pine and hemlock
- D. Edges of forest and fields
- E. Woodland and vernal pool area
- F. Area along access road between Oak Hill Street and parking lot, and wetlands on both sides of culvert



Figure 3: Specific Birding Locations

Sucker Brook Wildlife Conservation Easement Area

- G. Wetlands on Oak Hill Street
- H. Trees and thickets of bushes with berries along sides of fields
- I. Crabapple trees between the two fields
- J. Snags in wetland areas surrounding two sides of fields

C. Results of the Bird Survey

After analyzing the timing of my bird sightings, I've made separate lists of bird species according to which season or seasons they were observed.

Bird Species observed all four seasons

- Wild Turkey
- Mourning Dove
- Bald Eagle
- Red-tailed Hawk
- Barred Owl
- Red-bellied Woodpecker
- Downy Woodpecker
- Hairy Woodpecker
- Pileated Woodpecker
- Northern Flicker
- Blue Jay
- American Crow
- Common Raven
- Black-capped Chickadee
- Tufted Titmouse
- Golden-crowned Kinglet
- White-breasted Nuthatch
- Brown Creeper
- Carolina Wren
- European Starling
- Northern Mockingbird
- Eastern Bluebird
- American Robin
- Cedar Waxwing
- House Finch
- American Goldfinch
- White-throated Sparrow

- Song Sparrow
- Common Grackle
- Northern Cardinal

Over the past year, I observed 30 species of birds that were present all four seasons. It is reasonable to assume that a birder could observe any of these permanent residents throughout the year.

Bird species observed only during Spring or Fall Migration

- Common Nighthawk
- Chimney Swift
- Solitary Sandpiper
- Broad-winged Hawk
- Blue-headed Vireo
- Warbling Vireo
- Cliff Swallow
- Savannah Sparrow
- Eastern Towhee
- Bobolink
- Brown-headed Cowbird
- Rusty Blackbird
- Louisiana Waterthrush
- Black and White Warbler
- Yellow Warbler
- Palm Warbler
- Pine Warbler
- Black-throated Green Warbler
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak

Nineteen bird species were observed only during Spring or Fall Migration. Species including Common Nighthawk, Solitary Sandpiper, Cliff Swallow, Rusty Blackbird, and Palm Warbler stopped temporarily for food and shelter as they were migrating to either their breeding or wintering territories. The remaining species do breed in this region, but were not seen breeding at this site.

Bird species observed only during breeding season (spring to fall)

- Canada Goose
- Wood Duck
- Mallard
- Hooded Merganser

- Ruby-throated Hummingbird
- Virginia Rail
- Great Blue Heron
- Turkey Vulture
- Red-shouldered Hawk
- Belted Kingfisher
- Eastern Wood-Pee-wee
- Eastern Phoebe
- Eastern Kingbird
- Red-Eyed Vireo
- Tree Swallow
- Barn Swallow
- House Wren
- Gray Catbird
- Brown Thrasher
- Veery
- Hermit Thrush
- Wood Thrush
- House Sparrow
- Chipping Sparrow
- Field Sparrow
- Swamp Sparrow
- Baltimore Oriole
- Red-winged Blackbird
- Ovenbird
- Common Yellowthroat
- Yellow-rumped Warbler

In addition to the permanent residents, thirty-one bird species were observed during breeding season. In early spring, many male Red-winged Blackbirds were observed showing territorial behavior, calling incessantly before the females arrived. Many pairs were nesting in the reeds. Baltimore Orioles nested in a tree on the access road. A pair of Brown Creepers were nesting in a tree near the stone dam. Belted Kingfishers were nesting near the shallow pond created by the dam. Ovenbirds and Wood Thrushes were nesting in the white pine and hemlock forest. A female Hooded Merganser was observed with her ducklings just beyond the culvert in the wetlands. Northern Mockingbirds were nesting near the brook. Eastern Bluebirds and Tree Swallows were nesting in the bluebird boxes scattered throughout the fields. Eastern Kingbirds were

nesting in a tree on the edge of the wetlands. Northern Cardinals and Gray Catbirds were nesting in thick bushes along the brook.

Bird species observed only during fall and winter seasons

- Red-breasted Nuthatch
- Purple Finch
- American Tree Sparrow
- Dark-eyed Junco

These four species spend their winter here and will return to their northern breeding grounds in the spring.

Bird species observed prior to my research

- American Wigeon
- American Black Duck
- Common Merganser
- Ring-necked Pheasant
- Spotted Sandpiper
- Green Heron
- American Kestrel
- Willow Flycatcher
- Least Flycatcher
- Great-crested Flycatcher
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
- Winter Wren
- Fox Sparrow
- Lincoln's Sparrow
- Northern Waterthrush
- Blue-winged Warbler
- Mourning Warbler
- American Redstart
- Black-throated Blue Warbler
- Prairie Warbler
- Scarlet Tanager

Twenty-two bird species were observed between 2013 and 2019 by other birders, and were not observed by me during the past two years. Most of these species were observed during fall or spring migration by other birders and likely only remained on

the site temporarily. This could account for the reason I did not observe these species during my field trips.

Conclusion

The stone dam at Keyes-Parker Conservation Area was removed on October 20, 2021. Sucker Brook is now flowing unencumbered, and the pond that used to be behind the dam is now gone. In November construction was begun to remove the undersized culvert on the access road to the Conservation Area and replace it with a 20' wide box culvert designed to meet MA stream crossing standards. The culvert replacement has now been completed and site restoration will take place next Spring.

I've completed three checklists since the dam was removed and one checklist since the culvert was replaced. After analyzing the checklists submitted last November 2020 to the checklists submitted this past November 2021, there doesn't seem to be a change in the bird species population at this time. More bird surveys will need to be done to determine what effect, if any, the dam removal and culvert replacement will have on the bird community. Now that the stream flow has been restored, the habitat will change as the old pond re-vegetates. This may change the bird species seen at this site. I will continue to visit this area over the next year and will submit checklists into eBird. It will be interesting to see what happens to the bird community next year as the landscape continues to change.

In addition to documenting bird species, I have seen on my field trips, I have also observed other wildlife including beaver, Northern water snake, garter snakes, painted turtles, spring peepers, wood frogs, mussels, beavers, coyote, a woodchuck, porcupine, white-tailed deer, chipmunks, red and gray squirrels, various butterflies, dragonflies and other insects.

I will meet with Paula Terrasi and provide her with a copy of this report. She has been very supportive of my BCP project. When my husband and I observed a male Bobolink showing signs of breeding and territorial behavior at the Sucker Brook Wildlife Conservation Area, I contacted Paula to let her know. She made sure that haying at the field was delayed until August. Haying of the fields at Keyes-Parker was also delayed until August to protect potential nesting of grassland bird species.

Although Keyes-Parker Conservation Area is considered a birding hotspot, not many birders have actually visited this beautiful conservation land. It has become one of my favorite conservation areas to visit. I will make copies of an eBird field checklist and leave them at the kiosk located in front of the parking lot to encourage visitors to observe birds and wildlife as they walk on the trails. I will assist with covering this conservation area for the Groton Oxbow Christmas Bird Count this year. I hope to lead a bird trip here for local Pepperell residents.



Figure 4: Photos taken at Keyes Parker Conservation Area



Figure 5: Birds you might see at Keyes Parker Conservation Area¹

¹ Barred Owl, American Robin, Hooded Merganser with ducklings, Red-winged Blackbird, Northern Cardinal, Red-shouldered Hawk, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Carolina Wren.

Histograms of Bird Sightings from eBird 2013 – 2021



			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Red-tailed Hawk	9	✓	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Barred Owl	9	✓		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			█
Belted Kingfisher	9	✓		█		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Red-bellied Woodpecker	9	✓	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Downy Woodpecker	9	✓	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Hairy Woodpecker	9	✓		█	█	█				█	█	█	█	█
Pileated Woodpecker	9	✓	█	█		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Northern Flicker	9	✓	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
woodpecker sp.	9	✓		█	█	█				█	█			█
American Kestrel	9	✓		█		█				█	█			█
Eastern Wood-Pewee	9	✓		█			█	█	█	█	█			█
Willow Flycatcher	9	✓		█			█	█	█	█	█			█
Alder/Willow Flycatcher (Traill's Flycatcher)	9	✓		█			█	█		█	█			█
Least Flycatcher	9	✓		█			█	█	█	█	█			█
Empidonax sp.	9	✓		█			█	█		█	█			█
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Eastern Phoebe	9	✓		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Great Crested Flycatcher	9	✓		█			█	█	█	█	█			█
Eastern Kingbird	9	✓		█			█	█	█	█	█			█
flycatcher sp. (Tyrannidae sp.)	9	✓		█				█	█	█	█			█
Blue-headed Vireo	9	✓		█		█	█	█		█	█			█
Warbling Vireo	9	✓		█		█	█	█		█	█			█
Red-eyed Vireo	9	✓		█			█	█	█	█	█	█		█
Blue Jay	9	✓	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
American Crow	9	✓	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
crow sp.	9	✓		█		█				█	█			█
Common Raven	9	✓	█	█	█	█	█	█		█	█	█	█	█
Black-capped Chickadee	9	✓	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Tufted Titmouse	9	✓	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	9	✓		█				█		█	█			█
Tree Swallow	9	✓		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			█

			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Barn Swallow														
Cliff Swallow														
Ruby-crowned Kinglet														
Golden-crowned Kinglet														
Red-breasted Nuthatch														
White-breasted Nuthatch														
Brown Creeper														
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher														
House Wren														
Winter Wren														
Carolina Wren														
European Starling														
Gray Catbird														
Brown Thrasher														
Northern Mockingbird														
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Eastern Bluebird														
Veery														
Hermit Thrush														
Catharus sp.														
Wood Thrush														
American Robin														
Cedar Waxwing														
House Sparrow														
House Finch														
Purple Finch														
American Goldfinch														
finch sp.														
Chipping Sparrow														
Field Sparrow														
American Tree Sparrow														

			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fox Sparrow														
Dark-eyed Junco														
White-throated Sparrow														
Savannah Sparrow														
Song Sparrow														
Lincoln's Sparrow														
Swamp Sparrow														
Eastern Towhee														
Bobolink														
Baltimore Oriole														
Red-winged Blackbird														
Brown-headed Cowbird														
Rusty Blackbird														
Common Grackle														
blackbird sp.														
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ovenbird														
Louisiana Waterthrush														
Northern Waterthrush														
Louisiana/Northern Waterthrush														
Blue-winged Warbler														
Black-and-white Warbler														
Mourning Warbler														
Common Yellowthroat														
American Redstart														
Yellow Warbler														
Black-throated Blue Warbler														
Palm Warbler														
Pine Warbler														
Yellow-rumped Warbler														
Prairie Warbler														

			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Black-throated Green Warbler														
warbler sp. (Parulidae sp.)														
Scarlet Tanager														
Northern Cardinal														
Rose-breasted Grosbeak														
Indigo Bunting														

eBird Checklist for Keyes Parker Conservation Area

eBird Field Checklist

Keyes-Parker Conservation Area

Middlesex, Massachusetts, US

ebird.org/hotspot/L4552073

112 species (+15 other taxa) - Year-round, All years

Date: _____
Start time: _____
Duration: _____
Distance: _____
Party size: _____
Notes: _____

This checklist is generated with data from eBird (ebird.org), a global database of bird sightings from birders like you. If you enjoy this checklist, please consider contributing your sightings to eBird. It is 100% free to take part, and your observations will help support birders, researchers, and conservationists worldwide.

Go to ebird.org to learn more!

___ Empidonax sp.
___ Eastern Phoebe
___ Great Crested Flycatcher
___ Eastern Kingbird
___ flycatcher sp. (Tyrannidae sp.)

Vireos

___ Blue-headed Vireo
___ Warbling Vireo
___ Red-eyed Vireo

Jays, Magpies, Crows, and Ravens

___ Blue Jay
___ American Crow
___ crow sp.
___ Common Raven

Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice

___ Black-capped Chickadee
___ Tufted Titmouse

Martins and Swallows

___ Northern Rough-winged Swallow
___ Tree Swallow
___ Barn Swallow
___ Cliff Swallow

Kinglets

___ Ruby-crowned Kinglet
___ Golden-crowned Kinglet

Nuthatches

___ Red-breasted Nuthatch
___ White-breasted Nuthatch

Treecreepers

___ Brown Creeper

Waterfowl

___ Canada Goose
___ Wood Duck
___ American Wigeon
___ Mallard
___ American Black Duck
___ Hooded Merganser
___ Common Merganser
___ duck sp.

Grouse, Quail, and Allies

___ Wild Turkey
___ Ring-necked Pheasant

Pigeons and Doves

___ Mourning Dove

Nightjars

___ Common Nighthawk

Swifts

___ Chimney Swift

Hummingbirds

___ Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Rails, Gallinules, and Allies

___ Virginia Rail

Shorebirds

___ peep sp.
___ Spotted Sandpiper
___ Solitary Sandpiper

Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers

___ Herring Gull

Hérons, Ibis, and Allies

___ Great Blue Heron

Gnatcatchers

___ Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

Wrens

___ House Wren
___ Winter Wren
___ Carolina Wren

Starlings and Mynas

___ European Starling

Catbirds, Mockingbirds, and Thrashers

___ Gray Catbird
___ Brown Thrasher
___ Northern Mockingbird

Thrushes

___ Eastern Bluebird
___ Veery
___ Hermit Thrush
___ Catharus sp.
___ Wood Thrush
___ American Robin

Waxwings

___ Cedar Waxwing

Old World Sparrows

___ House Sparrow

Finches, Euphonias, and Allies

___ House Finch
___ Purple Finch
___ American Goldfinch
___ finch sp.

New World Sparrows

___ Chipping Sparrow

___ Green Heron

Vultures, Hawks, and Allies

___ Turkey Vulture
___ Osprey
___ Sharp-shinned Hawk
___ Cooper's Hawk
___ Sharp-shinned/Cooper's Hawk
___ Accipiter sp.
___ Bald Eagle
___ Red-shouldered Hawk
___ Broad-winged Hawk
___ Red-tailed Hawk

Owls

___ Barred Owl

Kingfishers

___ Belted Kingfisher

Woodpeckers

___ Red-bellied Woodpecker
___ Downy Woodpecker
___ Hairy Woodpecker
___ Pileated Woodpecker
___ Northern Flicker
___ woodpecker sp.

Falcons and Caracaras

___ American Kestrel

Tyrant Flycatchers: Pewees, Kingbirds, and Allies

___ Eastern Wood-Pewee
___ Willow Flycatcher
___ Alder/Willow Flycatcher (Trail's Flycatcher)
___ Least Flycatcher

___ Field Sparrow
___ American Tree Sparrow
___ Fox Sparrow
___ Dark-eyed Junco
___ White-throated Sparrow
___ Savannah Sparrow
___ Song Sparrow
___ Lincoln's Sparrow
___ Swamp Sparrow
___ Eastern Towhee

Blackbirds

___ Bobolink
___ Baltimore Oriole
___ Red-winged Blackbird
___ Brown-headed Cowbird
___ Rusty Blackbird
___ Common Grackle
___ blackbird sp.

Wood-Warblers

___ Ovenbird
___ Louisiana Waterthrush
___ Northern Waterthrush
___ Louisiana/Northern Waterthrush
___ Blue-winged Warbler
___ Black-and-white Warbler
___ Mourning Warbler
___ Common Yellowthroat
___ American Redstart
___ Yellow Warbler
___ Black-throated Blue Warbler

- Palm Warbler
- Pine Warbler
- Yellow-rumped Warbler
- Prairie Warbler
- Black-throated Green Warbler
- warbler sp. (Parulidae sp.)

Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Allies

- Scarlet Tanager
- Northern Cardinal
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak
- Indigo Bunting