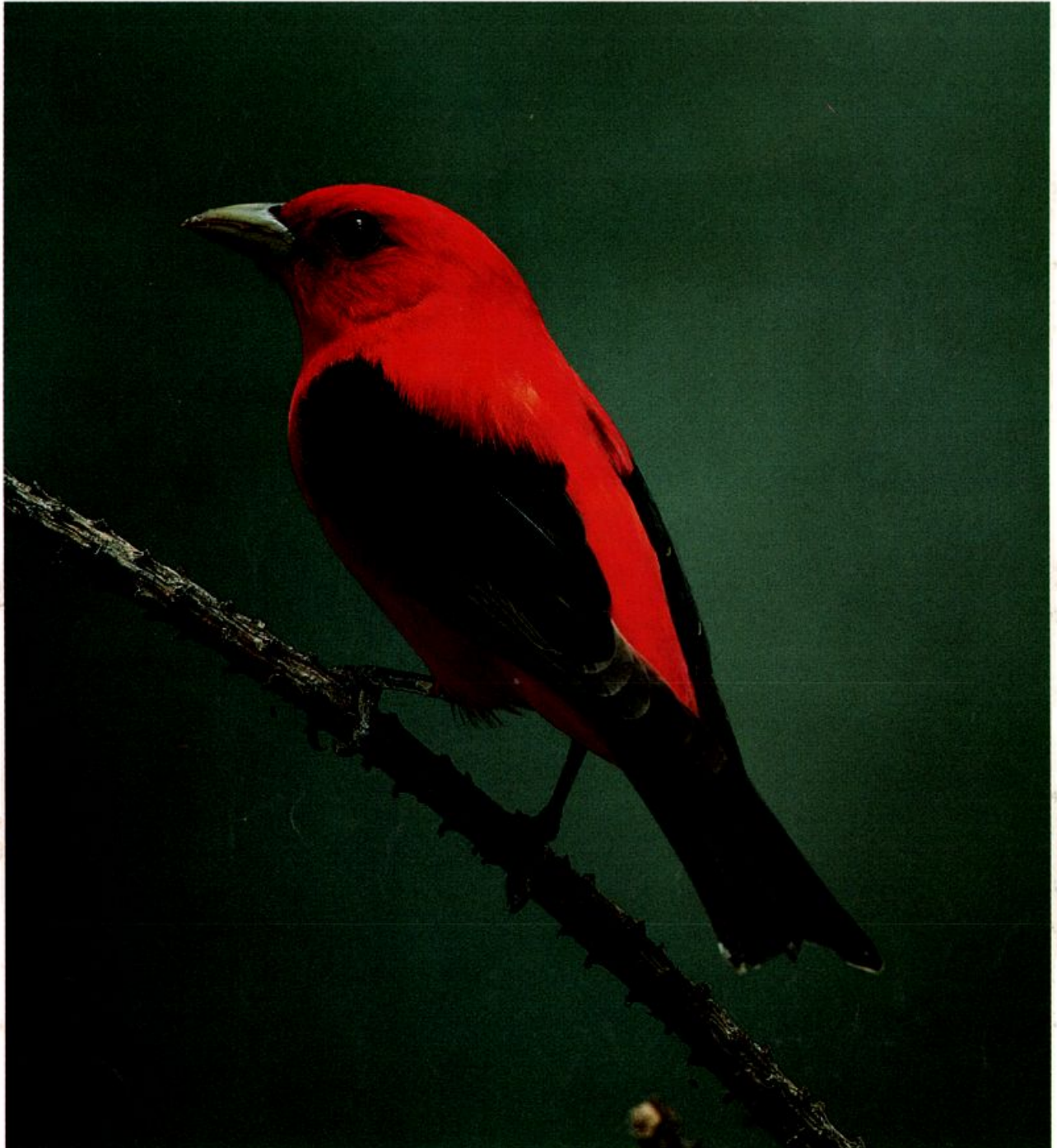


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Summer 1995 Vol. 49 No. 2

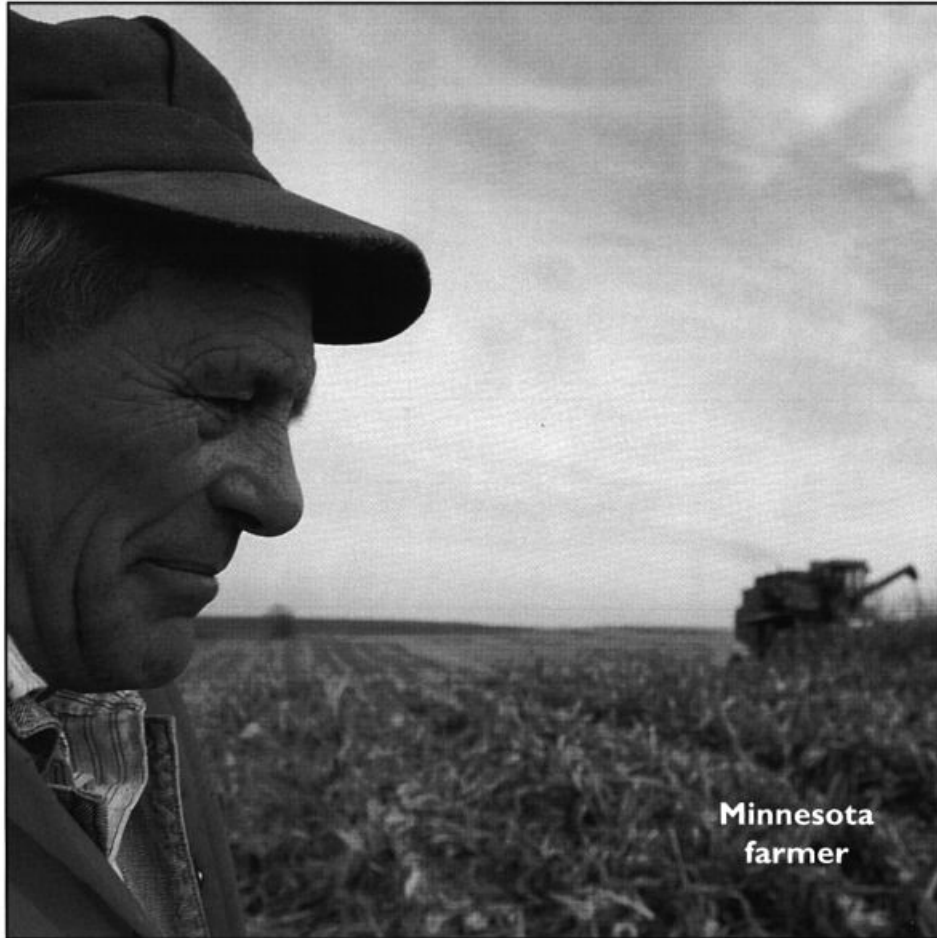
FieldNotes



National Audubon Society



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From the Editor

This past spring, the Board of Directors of the National Audubon Society unanimously elected John Flicker to succeed Peter A. A. Berle as the Society's President and Chief Executive Officer. Since July 1, he has assumed his presidential responsibilities here in New York.

John comes to us with a rich and varied background in conservation. Most recently, he served as head of the Florida state office of The Nature Conservancy, the organization with which he has been connected for the past 20 years. In Washington, D.C., Flicker was The Nature Conservancy's Chief Legal Officer, Executive Vice-President, and Chief Operating Officer for national and international operations. As TNC's Director of



Protection Programs, he managed the organization's largest and most complicated conservation efforts, primarily in the western United States. One of his first major accomplishments with the Conservancy was establishment of strong land protection programs in 12 midwestern states, including acquisition of land along the Platte River and assistance in setting up Nebraska's 52,000-acre Niobrara Valley Preserve. Later, as Director of the Florida state office, one of John's brightest innovations was a project called Preservation 2000. This enterprising and carefully guided grassroots campaign was designed to raise \$300 million per year through state government, county, city, mitigation, and private sources. Flicker was extremely successful in partnering with government agencies and lobbying efforts statewide. In 1990, Florida passed enabling legislation and, to date, about \$2 billion has been raised through Preservation 2000. This aggressive campaign has resulted in Florida having the largest land acquisition program in the country.

In a recent editorial John Flicker wrote:

"Audubon's ultimate goal is to protect the biological diversity of the

planet. With such a lofty goal, we will be ineffective without an understandable point of entry and a coherent set of strategies. For Audubon, birds provide that point of entry, a way to understand the ecosystems that sustain all life.....We [National Audubon Society] will also work to foster an

understanding and appreciation of birds, other wildlife, and their habitats, because people only value what they understand and will only protect what they value. Our agenda is to safeguard our children's natural inheritance."

Let us all welcome John Flicker as he travels throughout the nation spreading and effecting the mission of Audubon. He is a birder, a friend to birds, and an environmental leader of whom we can all be proud.

Stay tuned!!!



John Flicker

During 1995, our nation will observe the 50th anniversary of Franklin Roosevelt's death. You are invited to plant a tree grown from seeds hand-picked from the trees that grow at Franklin Delano Roosevelt's home. In your own yard, you can plant a white oak from Hyde Park, New York, or a red-bud or southern magnolia from Warn Springs, Georgia. The small trees are the direct offspring of FDR's own trees and are guaranteed to grow. Each small tree comes in a complete planting kit with a special certificate issued in observance of the 50th anniversary of FDR's death.

As Governor of New York during the Great Depression, Franklin

Roosevelt arranged for thousands of unemployed people to work on reforestation projects and as president he made the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) a centerpiece of his strategy for putting people back to work. Thus the tree symbolizes FDR's effort to rebuild the country and his faith in the future.

To mark the 50th anniversary of his death, the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and AMERICAN FORESTS are sponsoring this commemorative tree-planting program and you are encouraged to join us. Place a toll-free call to 800-320-TREE and receive information at no cost.

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How to Read the Regional Reports

Birds have no respect for range maps. Bird distribution in North America is constantly changing, as birds expand their ranges into new areas, disappear from former strongholds, or alter their patterns of migration.

Our knowledge of bird distribution is also changing constantly, as discoveries continue to come in. Keeping up with all these developments is a challenge for ornithologists, conservationists, and birders.

The Regional Reports, published four times a year, contain a wealth of information about our dynamic birdlife. To those seeing the reports for the first time, they might appear difficult or technical, but they are not; anyone with any birding experience will find the reports easy to understand. We invite you to read the report from your area of the continent; we predict that the information there will alternately surprise you and confirm your ideas about birdlife in your region. To help you get started, here are answers to some questions that may occur to first-time readers.

What kind of information is included, and do the Regional Editors report everything that's reported to them?

Regional Editors do not report every sighting of every bird. Such a list would be huge, unwieldy, and not very useful. Instead, they solicit reports from as many observers as possible, screen the records for accuracy, choose those that are most significant, look for trends and patterns of occurrence, connect scattered bits of information, and ultimately come up with a concise, readable summary of the real bird news—the important avian events and trends of the season throughout their region.

Why are there abbreviations in the text?

We abbreviate some frequently used words and phrases to save space. Most are easy to understand and remember. (See the following list of abbreviations.) In addition, some Regional Editors use shortened versions of the names of birding hot spots; they list these local abbreviations in a separate paragraph, just after the introductory comments and just before their main species accounts.

What do the initials in parentheses mean?

Most records published in each report will be followed by initials, to indicate the source, the person(s) who found or reported the bird(s) mentioned. The initials may be followed by *et al.* (short for *et alia*, meaning “and others”), or preceded by *fide* (literally, “by the faith of”—meaning that this is a second-hand report, and the person cited is the one who passed it to the Regional Editor).

There are good reasons for giving credit to the observers involved. Readers may be reassured about the accuracy of surprising sightings if they know who the observers were; researchers who want to know more about a certain record may be able to contact the observers directly.

Who sends in their sightings?

All observers are invited to send in notes to their Regional Editors: details on rare sightings, species that were scarcer or more numerous than usual during the season, unusual concentrations on migration, and so on. Reading the reports for your region for a few seasons is the best way to find out what kinds of information are desired. Although the Regional Editors cannot cite every record that they receive, every contributor helps them to produce a more thorough and accurate summary.

Why are some bird names in heavier type?

We use boldface type to draw attention to outstanding records of rare birds. General categories of birds that the Regional Editors would place in boldface would include: any species that has been recorded fewer than 10 times previously in a given state or province; any new breeding record for a state or province; or any bird totally outside established patterns of seasonal occurrence. (For the most part, records are not boldfaced unless they are backed up with solid details or photographs.) Birders who like to know about rare birds (and most of us do) can get a complete rundown of the season's outstanding rarities by scanning all the Regional Reports for those boldfaced birds.

What are the sections marked “S.A.”?

“S.A.” stands for “Special Attention” (and, by coincidence, is pronounced “essay”). The purpose of the essays is to draw attention to noteworthy phenomena or trends.

Likely topics include new population trends or new patterns of bird distribution, unusual invasions or migration events, field research projects that have yielded new data, specific conservation problems that have an impact on birdlife, or detailed discussion of some outstanding (or perplexing) rare bird record. Experienced readers make it a point to flip through all the reports and read all the S.A.s, even in regions where they do not read the rest of the text.

Standard Abbreviations used in the Regional Reports

Abbreviations used in place names:

In most regions, place names given in italic type are counties. Other abbreviations:

Cr.	Creek
Ft.	Fort
Hwy	Highway
I.	Island or Isle
Is.	Islands or Isles
Jct.	Junction
km	kilometer(s)
L.	Lake
mi	mile(s)
Mt.	Mountain or Mount
Mts.	Mountains
N.F.	National Forest
N.M.	National Monument
N.P.	National Park
N.W.R.	National Wildlife Refuge
P.P.	Provincial Park
Pen.	Peninsula
Pt.	Point (not Port)
R.	River
Ref.	Refuge
Res.	Reservoir (not Reservation)
S.P.	State Park
W.M.A.	Wildlife Management Area

Abbreviations used in the names of birds:

Am.	American
Com.	Common
E.	Eastern
Eur.	European or Eurasian
Mt.	Mountain
N.	Northern
S.	Southern
W.	Western

Other abbreviations and symbols referring to birds:

ad.	adult
imm.	immature
juv.	juvenile or juvenile
sp.	species
v.t.	videotaped
†	means that written details were submitted for a sighting
*	means that a specimen was collected
♂	male
♀	female
CBC	Christmas Bird Count





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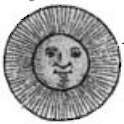
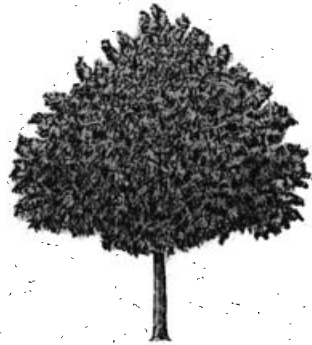
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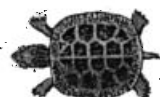
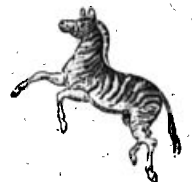


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