



The Crane

Alachua Audubon Society

Volume 43 Number 3 ♦ December 2001

Field Trip

Sat. Dec. 8, 8:30 a.m.

NOTE TIME CHANGE

Hamilton County
phosphate mines

Meet at the tag agency on NW 34th Street just south of US-441 (across from the old ABC Liquors); or, if it's more convenient, meet our trip leader, Jerry Krummrich, of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, at 10:00 at McDonald's at the White Springs exit (CR-136) just off I-75. These flooded phosphate mines attract water birds of every description, including at least 24 species of waterfowl over the years, herons and egrets, rails, shorebirds, Horned and Eared Grebes, raptors, and, in the brush along the waterfront, a good variety of passerines. A couple years ago we found several very cooperative LeConte's Sparrows and some Golden-crowned Kinglets, and the year after that a Yellow-headed Blackbird and a White-winged Scoter. We cannot access some of the prime waterfowl areas on this trip until late morning, so bring a lunch and plan on staying into the afternoon. This is the perfect trip for those of you who don't like to get up at the crack of dawn.

Sun., Dec. 16, All Day
Christmas Bird Count

Teams of experienced birders cover the County. Results will be in next month's *Crane*.

Around the County...

by Mike Manetz

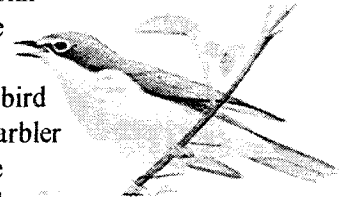


For the third year in a row, local participants in the Fall North American Migration Count had to contend with weather conditions that would easily discourage the merely average birder. This

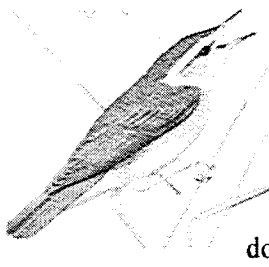
year, a tropical storm, rain, and high winds severely hampered efforts during the first critical hours of daylight; however, some forty intrepid Alachua "Countians" hung on long enough to rack up twenty-five warbler species, plus a bonanza of terns and gulls and a few other surprises. At Newnans Lake, Judy Bryan, Rex Rowan, and Lee Gordon nailed down an amazing total of seven species of terns, including 6 Sootys, 2 Sandwich, and 1 each of Royal, Least, and Common. Mary Landsman's team at Lake Wauberg made it an even eight species of terns by tallying 3 Caspians. Needless to say, several of these species fit in the rare to extremely rare category in Alachua County; for instance, Sandwich Terns had been recorded here only once previously. The warbler count was helped by a Cerulean found by Andy Kratter, a Louisiana Waterthrush picked up by Bryant Roberts, and a Cape May Warbler spotted by Judy Bryan. We had good numbers of several species, including 63 Northern Waterthrushes, 151 Ovenbirds, and 6 Kentucky Warblers. Several teams managed to find Black-bellied Whistling Ducks, giving us a total of 38 on the day. Several territories recorded extraordinary numbers of Common Nighthawks, with a total of 91 tallied by all teams. Other unexpected birds on count day included a Least Flycatcher found by Howard Adam's team on the east side of the Prairie, and a very early Chipping Sparrow spotted by John Hintermister's team at the extreme north end of the county.

The week following the count was fairly slow for bird reports, but was highlighted by a Canada Warbler observed September 23 by Adam Kent along the Cottontail Loop of the new access to the north end of San Felasco Hammock.

A cold front came through a few days later and brought fresh birds and refreshed birders. A flurry of reports told of Indigo Buntings by the dozen, at least 2 Painted Buntings, and the fall's first recordings of Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Black-throated Green Warbler. That weekend, at least a dozen birders scoured Bolen Bluff and found a total of 17 warbler species, including a



Around.... continued from first page



Swainson's Warbler picked out by Bob Simons. Not to neglect Palm Point, Ron Robinson found a Wilson's Warbler there the same week-end; however, into early October, Bolen Bluff remained the hot spot, with nearly every group of birders doing the loop recording at least 15 warbler species several days in a row. Relatively high concentrations of some species such as Redstarts, Chestnut-sided, and Magnolia Warblers were noted. An Alachua Audubon field trip October 13 led by Rex Rowan added Gray-cheeked Thrush and a locally rare Black-billed Cuckoo.

For the second time this year White-winged Doves were seen in the County. Ron Robinson reported three of them hanging around a birdbath near Alachua September 30, and the trio lingered at least into early November. White-wings have been seen with increasing frequency over the past few years, and are a good candidate for the County's next new breeding species. Another species that may soon be seen here with more frequency is the Whooping Crane. With the success of the crane project in central Florida, coupled with attempts to guide a small northern flock to winter in Citrus County, it would not be surprising to have a wandering Whooper show up here among our large wintering flocks of Sandhills. One was reported in Marion County September 1 by Tom Staley, who spotted it in a field along Hwy. 441 north of Macintosh. That bird remained at least into October.

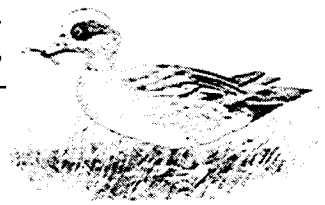
Late October and early November is prime-time for finding stray western species that normally winter in Mexico. This year was no exception. Chuck Graham reported a Western Kingbird near Alachua on October 28. Linda Hensley and Barbara Mollison located two more Western Kingbirds along the Rail Trail and at Alachua Sink on October 30. Also at Alachua Sink, Lloyd Davis had a look at a *myiarchus*-species flycatcher that was later identified as an Ash-throated Flycatcher. If you recall, this is where an Ash-throated spent the better part of winter last year. The Hague Dairy produced a couple of interesting stray birds. John Hintermister was surveying the several-thousand-strong flock of Brown-headed Cowbirds that typically gathers there in early November and picked out a Shiny Cowbird. This was the first report of a free-flying Shiny ever in the County. The only other report was an individual caught last year in a cowbird trap near Micanopy. The following day, November 4, Rex Rowan, Adam Kent, and I took up the hunt for the Shiny. After a couple of eye-numbing hours fruitlessly picking through the Brown-heads, we were rewarded with a male Bronzed Cowbird. This was only the fifth report of that

bird in the County.

November is also the best month for stray hummingbirds. Judy Bryan was excited to report a young male Black-chinned hummer, sporting several purple feathers, visiting fire-spike plants in her backyard on November 4. There are very few winter reports of this western species here, but when they show up they have a tendency to stay the entire winter. Bryant Roberts formerly kept a close eye on hummingbirds at Kanapaha Gardens this time of year and usually had a *selasphorus* or two to report, but alas, he is down in the Everglades leaving us relatively Rufousless.

As we phase into winter, good places to check for sparrows include LaChua Trail, the far end of Cone's Dike near the junction with Camp Canal, and the fields around the Hague Dairy. Another place that might be worth a look is the new system of trails opened up at the north end of San Felasco Hammock. While conceived as bike and horse trails, there are plenty of old fields that look good for sparrows. In fact, John Hintermister and Lloyd Davis birded one of the loops September 30 and found a very early Grasshopper Sparrow. Access to the trails is from Hwy. 441 just south of Alachua, behind the Progress Center. While this is a great new place to see birds, please be aware that it is primarily a bike trail and can have quite heavy traffic at times.

If it's ducks you want to see, try Chapman's Pond off Tower Road behind Veteran's Park. In late November, teal can number in the hundreds, and one can also find a smattering of other puddle ducks such as Gadwall and Wigeon. Newnans Lake may prove very interesting for waterfowl as well. With all the emerging vegetation, it could be duck-tacular. It already may be the rail capital of north Florida. John Hintermister and Howard Adams took a canoe tour of the lake in late fall and estimated one-hundred Soras.



Thanks to those who shared their sightings through November 12, 2001.



The Crane is published bimonthly throughout the year. Content of *The Crane* is the sole responsibility of the editor and fulfills stated objectives and goals of Alachua Audubon Society. Annual subscription to *The Crane* is included in AA S dues. Non-Audubon members may subscribe to *The Crane* for \$8 annually. All checks for subscriptions or changes of address should be mailed to Paul Moler, Membership Chairman; see back page for address. Submissions to *The Crane* are welcomed. Please limit each article to no more than two pages.

The Crane is printed on recycled paper.

Next Field Trip:

The first field trip of 2002 will be early in the month; make plans to attend this very popular trip.

Saturday-Sunday, January 5-6, 8:00 a.m.

St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge

Meet leader John Hintermeister at the refuge visitor center at 8:00 on Saturday morning (going west on US-98, turn left onto CR-59 at Newport and continue to the pay station and the visitor center just beyond it). This trip is always one of the highlights of the year. In winter the refuge's impoundments provide food and shelter to a great number of ducks (10-15 species) and other water birds. We'll also look for a variety of sparrows and wrens and whatever else shows up. On the second day of this trip we usually focus on tracking down good birds in the Panhandle that have been seen outside the refuge, so we don't know exactly where we will be. If you're staying over, an inexpensive motel is the Oaks in Panacea (850-984-5370).



Thank You!

While we are in the season of giving thanks, I (and I'm sure most members would join me) would like to give a big "thank you" to all of the fine leaders of our field trips. I know we are

fortunate to have the many fine birders in our chapter who so generously donate their time, patience and expertise to lead the numerous field trips. I have not been an Audubon Society member in any other areas, so I can't compare our trip leaders with others. However, I have been told by good birders that our leaders are quite expert. My own personal experiences have always been both fun and educational, and I appreciate the fact that leaders are always patient with the varying levels of birding experience. No one is criticized for calling out "Tanager!" when it turns out to be a Cardinal, or for mistaking one warbler's song for another's. In addition, the group efforts to make sure everyone sees a special bird, the sharing of views through members' scopes, and the comparing of notes and identifying features in different bird books, always provide a strong sense of community to these trips.

Thanks - I feel lucky to be a member of the AAS!

- Karen Brown

**For year-round 24/7 AAS information
on programs and field trips:**

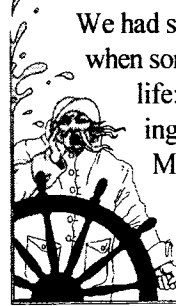
**Call SunDial Bird Line: 335-3500,
ext. BIRD (2473).**

Visit AAS Web Site:

<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/aud>

Birding Where America's Day Begins

by Dana & Nancy Griffin



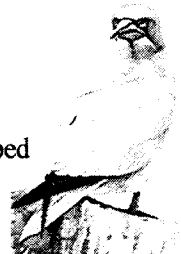
We had scarcely settled into our observation deck seats when somewhere on board a loud speaker crackled to life: "Good morning! This is Captain Jim speaking to you from the bridge of the Friendship V, Maine's fastest whale and bird watching vessel.

Now, folks, I need to tell you it's going to be a bit rough out there today. The Coast Guard is reporting 4-6 foot seas topped off by a moderate to brisk wind. Anyone who'd like to rebook can exit the boat now without penalty, but once we've left the dock we're not turning back." We looked at each other and shrugged. It was October. The season was about to close. We had no time to rebook, so we elected to stay put and hope for the best. It was a good decision. Before the trip was over we would see several thousand pelagic birds, adding seven species to our life list. Others may have regretted their decision. Squeamish stomachs spent much of the voyage at the rail or in the bathroom turning various shades of green.

Our destination on this quick trip from Gainesville was Mt. Desert Rock, a low-lying outcrop some 26 miles seaward of Bar Harbor, Friendship V's point of embarkation. It is here that the morning sun first touches U.S. soil - make that rock. The lighthouse anchored to the rock had a keeper at one time, but now the facility is pilotless. The only residents on this isolated and disconnected bit to Maine are gray and harbor seals plus the odd sea gull.

We had just lost sight of the coast on the outward-bound leg when the first birds of note came into view. Off our starboard a flock of Common Eiders stirred as the boat approached. There were at least 150 birds here, mainly drakes, and as we closed the distance between us, they took off in a black and white whirl of feathers. Not five minutes later another birder shouted, "Gannet! 9 o'clock!" We quickly turned our glasses to port. It took a minute to locate the bird which had been half hidden in a trough between swells. But then we had it in view as it rose with a few flaps of its long wings. This magnificent creature might remind some of a B-1 bomber - huge, stealthy, supremely equipped for its mission (in this case prosecuting a life at sea). Over the course of the morning we would spot several more Northern Gannets, always keeping their distance from the boat.

We were now within 5 miles of Mt. Desert Rock, and birds began showing up in all quadrants. Red Phalaropes, in fall plumage, raced across our bow. Rafts of this species could be



(Birding Where America's Day Begins - continued)

seen that stretched for a quarter of a mile – literally thousands of individuals all around us. Greater Shearwaters sailed past, inches above the surface. Occasionally, we spotted a Sooty Shearwater, slightly smaller than its larger cousin and with a dark breast.

As the captain approached the rocky island, he cut back on the engines. The boat eased into a slick patch produced by the breakwater of the rocks. Immediately we found ourselves surrounded by birds, many resting on the surface, others taking to wing. Wilson's Storm-Petrels danced among Greater Shearwaters. Northern Fulmars bobbed like corks. These were light-colored morphs and bore a resemblance to gulls, but our onboard naturalist explained that the Fulmar is more closely allied with the Shearwaters. And then, as if to prove her point, a Fulmar took off, giving a perfect imitation of a Shearwater glide.

Alas, all too soon, it was over. Time had come to return to Bar Harbor. The twin hull Friendship V, powered by a pair of jets, revved up and headed back, moving her passengers along at a bracing 40 knots. Soon enough the outline of Maine's rocky coast reappeared and then the dock was due ahead. Again, Captain Jim spoke to us: "Sorry, folks, that we couldn't find those whales today. The company will gladly refund half your ticket price – and do come back on a nicer day!" Among the birders on board there were only smiles. For us it had been a perfect trip, well worth the drive and the cost.

To check out schedules, prices and other trip details, contact the Bar Harbor Whale Watch Company at 1-800-WHALES.

AUDUBON ADVENTURES

Thanks to all this year's sponsors of *Audubon Adventures*! Through your generosity we are able to place this educational program in 69 classrooms in Alachua and Putnam counties.

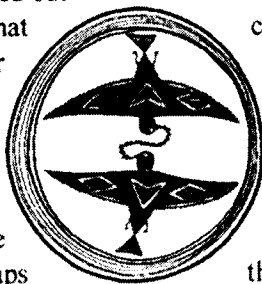
The *Audubon Adventures* program is aimed at Third, Fourth, and Fifth Grade classrooms. Each sponsored class receives 4 sets of newsletters for each student with information and activities. Also, there is a video and a teacher manual. Sponsors include:

Alice Tyler	Marjorie Laitinen
Jane Brockmann	Mary Louise Brey
Evelyn Perry	Margaret Green
Mary Clench	Karen Johnson
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Paul Moler	Mary Guy
Catherine Lee	Ike Fromberg
Thomas Carr	Mary Landsman
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Henry Stone	David Chiappini
Putnam County Environmental Council	

A New Place to Find Swifts

"These high-flying birds were believed to be the guides that led the spirit up and through the "sky window" or "sipapu" of the sky created when a bowl's bottom was punched out bowls illustrate the swift. Notice the wavy line that is believed to have symbolized voice, song or

According to the authors, The Mimbres people southern New Mexico. What makes them remarkable images on their pottery. Although these bowls over the face of the deceased and buried with the sherds from the "kill holes" are never found. Perhaps than fifty illustrations of Mimbres art can be seen in this birds and various insects, reptiles, and mammals.



during the burial ceremony. Many examples of Mimbres connects the two birds at the mouth. This wavy line communication." *From Kokopelli's Cook Book - Carol Cunkle, kokopelliskitchen.com* lived between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1280 in able is that they painted beautiful figurative were used in everyday life, they also were placed dead. Many bowls have been recovered, but the they were kept by the families of the dead. More delightful cook book, including turkeys, cranes, humming-

- Submitted by Karen Brown



AAS Board Meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month.
The December meeting will be held at the home of Scott Flamand.
For directions, call 331-0035.

Resident Aliens

by Rex Rowan

Since 1996 I've been compiling a book on the birds of Alachua County. Ferreting around in old scientific journals, newsletters, and graduate papers, I've been repeatedly surprised by the changes a single century has witnessed in our bird life. There have been extinctions, of course: the Ivory-billed Woodpecker, Passenger Pigeon, and Carolina Parakeet were recorded in Alachua County in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. At least three birds that used to nest here no longer do—the White-breasted Nuthatch withdrew from the area at some time during the 1950s, while the Florida Scrub-Jay and the Red-cockaded Woodpecker were extirpated as breeding species in the 1970s. Presently the Hairy Woodpecker and the Yellow-crowned Night-Heron seem to be on their way out, and the population of Bachman's Sparrow is dwindling.

But on the other hand the number of birds that have established breeding populations in Alachua County is double that of the vanished and vanishing. I thought it might be interesting to list these "new kids on the block." None of them except (probably) the Rock Dove nested here when Frank M. Chapman published the first list of the county's birds in 1888. I've given them here in chronological order, with the presumed year of arrival in parentheses after the name.

ROCK DOVE (19th C.?): The downtown pigeon nests on rocky cliffs in its native Europe, thus the name and thus the preference for tall buildings. Likely it came with the first settlers as a domestic fowl. It seems to have been regarded as such by the early writers on the county's bird life, all of whom ignored it as they would have a chicken (it wasn't included on any Christmas Bird Count from 1951 to 1973).

The earliest record of its occurrence in Alachua County is an entry in UF ornithologist Pierce Brodkorb's catalog, noting that he collected three of them here in 1954.

HOUSE SPARROW (1896): Native to Eurasia. Formerly known as the English Sparrow, this bird was introduced to New York City in 1850 in the misguided hope that it would help to control insect pests. It had spread to Florida by 1882 and to Alachua County by 1896, when T. Gilbert Pearson reported, "I shot a male *P. domesticus* at Archer on July 1. I can find no record of it having been recorded from the section before, and a number of persons to whom I showed the specimen said they had never seen one there before." By 1913, Oscar Baynard was referring to it as "a pernicious nuisance."

MOTTLED DUCK (1906): Apparently a range expansion from central Florida. After extensive exploration and

collecting in the area from November 1886 to May 1887, Frank Chapman wrote, "The Florida Black Duck was not found, and was unknown to local sportsmen, even as a summer resident." Twenty-five years later, Oscar Baynard noted that this species was, "Unknown in this county to all the old duck hunters until 1906 when it appeared on Paines Prairie and other similar places and began to nest."

GLOSSY IBIS (1909): Exotic, poorly-known, and mainly West Indian in the early years of this century. Oscar Baynard wrote, "I first found this rare and beautiful bird breeding here in 1909 on Bird Island in Orange Lake." His published observations provided our first glimpse of its natural history in the United States.

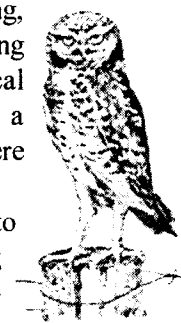
EUROPEAN STARLING (1946): Native, as you might suppose, to Europe. Introduced to New York City in 1890, it was first seen in Florida in 1918. Although it spread southward along both coasts and the St. Johns River during the 1930s, and was recorded as far south as Sarasota in 1934, it didn't reach Gainesville until October 1946, when J. C. Dickinson collected one three miles west of Gainesville along Archer Road.

CATTLE EGRET (1953): Native to Africa, this bird colonized South America in the late 19th century and made it to Florida in 1941 or 1942. The first nest in North America was discovered at Lake Okeechobee in May 1953. Six months later, a single Cattle Egret was spotted on a roadside near Paynes Prairie, and the following spring three pairs nested at Lake Alice. By 1960 that population had boomed to 300 pairs, and by 1973 a survey showed 5,500 pairs nesting in Alachua County.

INDIGO BUNTING (1956?): Chapman's *Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America* (1939) gave central Georgia as its southern nesting limit, but even then its range was expanding, and by the late 1940s it was breeding throughout the Panhandle. Two males that Dennis Paulson found near Gainesville in July 1956 were probably resident—but it was still big news when four summered near Paynes Prairie in 1964.

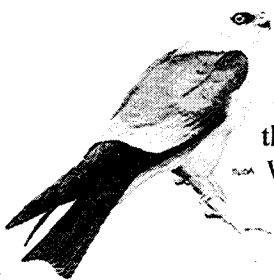
BLUE GROSBEAK (1964): This species moved south arm-in-arm, well okay wing-in-wing, with the Indigo Bunting. Two males singing in June 1964 gave the first evidence of local nesting, and in July 1966 a female with a "pronounced brood patch" was collected here by UF ornithologist David Johnston.

BURROWING OWL (1967): Native to South Florida, this bird moved north along the dry central ridge as forest gave way to pastureland. Wilfrid Neill recorded its



presence west of Ocala in 1952, but it wasn't known to occur in Alachua County until June 1967, when James E. Brogden found a nest with three young in it seven miles west of Gainesville.

MUSCOVY DUCK (1960s?): In 1967 the Game and Fish Commission sponsored the capture of 97 Muscovies in Venezuela, which it then released at five locations across the state, the idea being to provide hunters with "a valuable game bird whose presence in the field will be an economic benefit, and, on the table, a gourmet's delight." However the Muscovy was also popular among bird fanciers; for instance, Arnold Landsman presented two to the museum in 1957, ten years before the Venezuelan birds were released. So the origin of our local birds is uncertain, though their habits and often bizarre appearance suggest escaped captives.



MISSISSIPPI KITE (1969): This species, which according to Arthur H. Howell's *Florida Bird Life* (1932) nested in the Panhandle as far east as Tallahassee, began extending its range eastward during the 1950s and 1960s. In 1969, Bob Wallace wrote in *The Florida Naturalist* that "a pair was present all summer in northwest Gainesville," and the first nest was found in the same part of town in June 1971.

HOODED WARBLER (1970): Howell's *Florida Bird Life* showed the Hooded Warbler breeding as far south as the mouth of the Suwannee River. However none were recorded in Alachua County during the nesting season until 1970; thereafter, annual summer bird counts conducted by the Alachua Audubon Society found them in increasing numbers.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (1985?): A common breeding bird throughout the eastern United States (including the Florida panhandle), but not recorded in Alachua County until 1961, when one was found in February (!) in a mammal trap (!) on Paynes Prairie. Although a summer bird count found a singing male at the Prairie in June 1972, chats were not suspected to nest locally until one spent May 1985 in the vicinity of the Prairie observation tower. Singing birds were present on the Prairie during the three years following, and annually from 1995 to the present.

EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE (1992): Native to western Asia. Our collared-doves are all descended from 50 or so that escaped from a private collection in the Bahamas during a burglary in December 1974. By 1980 they had established themselves in extreme south Florida, whence they expanded rapidly up both coasts, arriving in Cedar Key in about 1987. John Hintermister saw the county's first standing in the middle of CR-235 in downtown Alachua in March 1992.

HOUSE FINCH (1992): Native to the western United States, a large number of so-called "Hollywood finches" were released by New York City pet dealers when their sale was declared illegal in 1940. They established themselves and began an expansion that has covered the eastern United States. According to Stevenson and Anderson's *The Birdlife of Florida* (1994) the state's first sighting was near Pensacola in 1983 (though there was a probable sighting in Gainesville in 1981), and they "invaded Tallahassee in force" in the winter of 1987-88. Our knowledge of their arrival in Gainesville was confused by the escape of three from the USDA wildlife research center on East University Avenue in March 1992, but five birds present at a feeder near the Oaks Mall from April to June of that year were probably unrelated to that escape, as was a flock of eight a few miles east of Archer the following December. The first nest was found in 1995.



BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK (1998): Several western birds migrate east around the Gulf of Mexico to winter in South Florida—Scissor-tailed Flycatchers, Western Kingbirds, and Swainson's Hawks, among others. Stevenson and Anderson's *The Birdlife of Florida* assumes that this was the case with the Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, which is native to Latin American from South Texas to Argentina. Eleven birds that arrived in Sarasota in 1981 were the first, and by the early 1990s the species appeared to be established in south-central Florida. A flock of seven spent one day at a pond in southwest Gainesville in May 1997 (perhaps on their way home to Texas) and they liked it so well that they returned for good the following summer. The first confirmed nesting was at Chapmans Pond in August 2000, and in summer 2001 at least five pairs were seen with freshly-hatched ducklings.

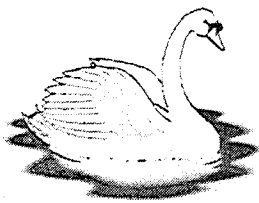
There will be no Program Meeting in December.
Plan ahead and attend the Program on Saturday, January 12 from 2-3 p.m. at the Tower Road Library.
Bob Simons will speak on the Ecosystems of Florida.
Details will be in the January issue of *The Crane*.

Hate to Discard Nice Postage Stamps?

From Martha King comes this reminder: Send your used foreign postage stamps and U.S. commemoratives to the Audubon National Center for Birds of Prey, 1101 Audubon Way, Maitland, Florida 32751.

Their volunteers sort and prepare the stamps for selling to stamp collector companies. Funds earned help to support the Birds of Prey Center.





Crane Swan Song

This issue of *The Crane* is my final issue as Editor.

The first issue in which my name appeared as editor was Volume 34, Number 4, November 1992. Back then, we put out ten issues of *The Crane* each year, taking only June and July off. (Chapter annual recertification from National requires only six per year.) In 1999 we cut back slightly, reducing the number to 9, and then 8 the next year. This year we'll cut back a little more. So looking at the whole time span, I've edited 87 regular issues plus three or four special issues for festivals. I didn't bother to count number of pages and certainly don't know how many millions of words were processed and hundreds of graphics used. But I know it's time for someone else to step in.

I hope you, *The Crane* readers, have gotten some enjoyment from this publication during my tenure as editor. I've enjoyed very much being editor and with each issue have gotten a lot of satisfaction seeing it through to completion. As a regular practice, each month when it arrived in my mailbox, I would read it as though I'd never seen it before, even though I may have agonized for hours trying to get the design to suit me or squeezing or expanding the material to fit the pages or had an equipment breakdown that delayed and frustrated me. Over the years, technology has changed so much. It's far easier now to design newsletters than it was when I first started out, and I'm thankful for the challenges and for having some reason to make myself learn new things.

I'm also thankful for having all the great AAS members and others who have freely given of their time and talents to write and contribute so many wonderful articles. You know who they (you) are. This newsletter is one of the best in the country only because we have such top-notch writers always willing to submit interesting and informative articles.

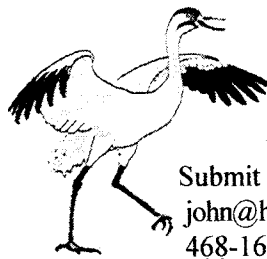
Thanks also to the circulation crew (see names on last page) who affix mailing labels (prepared by Paul Moler) on the 1,000 printed newsletters each month and get them post haste to the bulk mail facility!

Your new editor is John Winn. I have high regard for John's creativity and his ability to produce fine quality newsletters. There's no one I'd rather be turning over the reins to than John. I'm looking forward to getting the January issue from my mailbox and reading it...and, for a pleasant change, I won't have read it before.

- Evelyn Perry, Editor, *The Crane*
November 1992 - December 2001



**Deadline for articles for the
January issue of
The Crane is:
December 21.**



Submit articles via e-mail to John Winn at
john@homeagainfarm.com Telephone
468-1669.

New AAS Members - Welcome!

Billie Abrams	Laura Baum
Hilda Bellot	Shana Bistrne
Karl Bullock	Paula Burt
C I Butler	Philip Calvert
RM Christenson	Simonne Clark
Erin Condon	Diane Cross
Ester Dejong	Amanda Devi
Sid Dobrin	Gabrielle Fellenz
Deanna Geist	Robin Hallbourg
J A Hamilton	Jane Hansen
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T. White	Carla Wieser
Julia Wilson	Suzanne Zweizig
Lillian Zylinski	



*Though you can't always see the bird
singing, if you listen with your heart
you can always hear his song.*

FALL NAMC RESULTS
SEPT. 15, 2001

Pied-billed Grebe	54
Db.Cr. Comorant	42
Anhinga	20
American Bittern	1
Great Blue Heron	45
Great Egret	67
Snowy Egret	53
Little Blue Heron	122
Tricolored Heron	14
Cattle Egret	1460
Green Heron	21
Bl.Cr. Night-Heron	3
White Ibis	266
Glossy Ibis	4
Wood Stork	8
Bl.Bel. Whist. Duck	38
Wood Duck	13
Mottled Duck	10
Bl.Winged Teal	94
Black Vulture	165
Turkey Vulture	214
Osprey	38
N. Harrier	1
Bald Eagle	18
Coopers Hawk	6
Red Shouldered Hawk	50
Red-tailed Hawk	18
American Kestrel	11
Merlin	3
Wild Turkey	34
N. Bobwhite	2
Sora	2
Common Moorhen	45
Sandhill Crane	10
Killdeer	22
Least Sandpiper	3
Solitary S.P.	5
Spotted S.P.	7
Common Snipe	1
Laughing Gull	1
Ring-billed Gull	1
Caspian Tern	3
Royal Tern	1
Sandwich Tern	2
Common Tern	1
Forster's Tern	10
Least Tern	1
Sooty Tern	6
Black Tern	41
Rock Dove	224

Eur. Collared Dove	49
Mourning Dove	280
Com. Ground Dove	9
E Screech Owl	2
Gr Horned Owl	1
Barred Owl	19
Com Night Hawk	91
Chuck-wills-Widow	1
Chimney Swift	211
R. T. Hummingbird	25
B. Kingfisher	21
Red-headed W.P	34
Red-bellied W.P.	180
YelBel Sapsucker	2
Downy W.P.	132
N Flicker	12
Pileated W.P.	51
E Wood Pewee	12
Acadian F.C.	64
Least F.C.	1
<i>empidonax sp</i>	13
Gr. Crested F.C.	10
E. Kingbird	39
Purple Martin	2
Tree Swallow	1
N. Rwinged Swallow	6
Bank Swallow	12
Barn Swallow	629
Blue Jay	237
Am. Crow	313
Fish Crow	4
<i>Crow Sp</i>	85
Car. Chickadee	98
T. Titmouse	321
Carolina Wren	318
B.G. Gnatcatcher	311
E. Bluebird	49
Veery	101
Swainson's Thrush	7
Gray Catbird	1
N. Mockingbird	174
Brown Thrasher	36
L. Shrike	20
Eur. Starling	212
White-eyed Vireo	227
Yel. Thr. Vireo	13
Red-eyed Vireo	410
Bl Winged Warb.	14
G. Winged Warb.	1
Tennessee Warb.	4
Northern Parula	188
Yellow Warbler	37
Chest-sided Warb.	11

Magnolia Warbler	2
Cape May Warbler	1
Blk Thr Blue Warbler	6
Blackburnian Warbler	3
Yellow Thr Warbler	43
Pine Warbler	48
Prairie Warbler	106
Palm Warbler	31
Cerulean Warbler	1
B&W Warbler	34
Am. Redstart	81
Protonotary Warbler	22
Worm-eating Warbler	17
Ovenbird	151
N. Waterthrush	63
La. Waterthrush	1
Kentucky Warbler	6
Com. Yellowthroat	107
Hooded Warbler	13
Summer Tanager	52
Scarlet Tanager	1
N. Cardinal	587
Blue Grosbeak	5
Indigo Bunting	7
Eastern Towhee	59
Chipping Sparrow	1
Red-winged Blackbird	1103
Bobolink	18
Boat-tailed Grackle	378
Common Grackle	274
Br-headed Cowbird	92
Baltimore Oriole	7
House Finch	78
House Sparrow	92

Participants:

Howard Adams, Dave Beatty, Ed Bonahue, Judy Bryan, Sam Cole, Lloyd Davis, Alice Farkash, Linda Fitzgerald, Lee Gordon, Chuck Graham, Mary Hart, Linda Hensley, John Hintermister, Tom Hootor, Jared Hutcherson, Karen Johnson, Marcie Jones, Grace Kiltie, Andy Kratter, Mary Landsman, Mike Manetz, John Martin, Michael Meisenburg, Don Morrow, Barbara Muschlitz, Patty Orr, Dotty Robbin, Bryant Roberts, Maralee Romfh, Rex Rowan, Lenny Santisteban, Katie Sieving, Bob Simons, Paul Sindalar, David Steadman, Terry Taylor, Linda Terry, David Wahl, Tom Webber, John Winn, Mary Lou Winn

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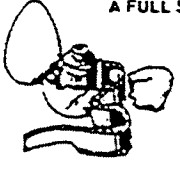
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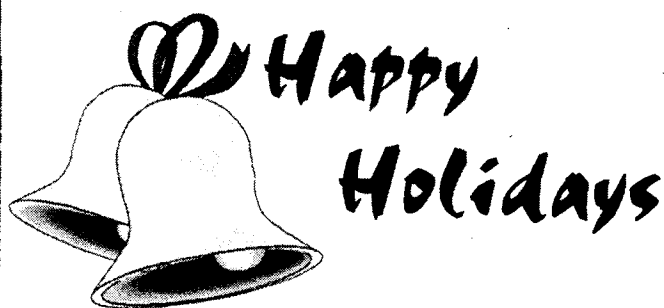
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The Crane

December 2001



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