

THE BIRDS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N.Y.

A REFERENCE GUIDE

RALPH T. WATERMAN BIRD CLUB
FOUNDED 1958

Created by Stan DeOrsey (jsmd@att.net) – 8th edition, October 2025

GUIDE	FINELING

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	Regularly Occurring Species Bar Graphs 2	People Reflected in Bird Names
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	Crossbill7					,
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	Gnatcatcher 6					
Creeper 6	Godwit 10	Kingbird 5,11	Owl 5	Scaup 3	Towhee 8	

All have been reported since 2015 except Pine Grosbeak (2009).

- **ABUNDANT**: widespread and easily found in proper habitat in large numbers.
- **COMMON**: widespread and easily found in proper habitat in smaller numbers.
- —— **UNCOMMON**: widespread in very small numbers or common only in very limited habitat.
- · · · · IRREGULAR: not reported every year or very small numbers in very limited habitat.
 - Common migrant in unexpected month, 1 to 3 sightings since 2000.
- V Variable or erratic winter abundance, many some years, few or none other years. See page 9.

 N Nocturnal, usually *heard* or active at night or dusk; also crepuscular, active in twilight.
- Identification usually requires hearing song or call. See page 13.
- Species of greatest conservation need (NYS State Wildlife Action Plan, 2025 draft).

Double lines (==) separate Orders, single lines (--) separate Families, left margin lines (|) group Genus. Sequence and names follow eBird as of August 2025, eBird follows AOS and other organizations.

Shading bounds earliest date of first egg to latest date of last fledged including multiple broods. Confirmed at least once since 2020. Shading design indicates *usual* location of nest:

mid to high in trees

bushes or low in trees tree cavity or nest box

manmade structures

on or near ground, marsh vegetation, or burrow

Sporadic - breeds at intervals, sometimes of many years.

- Colonial nesting nest in dense or loose colonies in Dutchess County.
 - **Double broods** common in N.Y. (others may if eggs lost; other passerines sometimes).
 - Precocial young leave nest soon after hatching (all others are altricial, stay in nest 10+ days).

BREEDING

Hab. identifies **habitats** in which the species is *most likely* to occur in Dutchess County.

L	LAKES, ponds, or creeks	F	FORESTS, wood lots, orchards, or groves
Н	primarily on HUDSON River	Fc	primarily CONIFEROUS growth
S	SHORES of lakes and creeks, or mud flats	Fd	primarily DECIDUOUS growth
М	MARSHES, bogs, or swamps	_	usually high in forest trees
0	OPEN fields, pastures, or meadows	▼	usually low in trees or on the ground
В	BRUSHY fields, forest edges, or thickets		no high / low symbol, at any height
R	RESIDENTIAL areas, towns, or feeders	Α	AERIAL, often seen high overhead

Diet identifies the primary food for the species when in Dutchess County. Closely related to habitat.

В	Birds and their eggs	G	Grasses and their seeds, leaves plus aquatic plants
F	Fish	s	Seeds, grain, nuts, also buds and roots (hard / dry)
Α	Amphibians & reptiles - frogs, salamanders, snakes	N	Nectar, fruits, berries, and sap (soft / moist)
С	Crustaceans - shellfish, crayfish, snails plus mollusks	0	Omnivore - almost everything
	Food types in italic found in or near water.	Sp	ecies with Diet s and Habitat R often come to feeders.

M Mammals - mice, voles, squirrels, rabbits, also carrion 1 Insects plus spiders, worms, and aquatic insects

Species within Order or Family migrate *mainly* by day ★, at night ▶, or both ▶* at times continuously. MIGRATION The Neotropical Migrants which migrate between N.Y. and Central / South America usually follow:

- ¹ Atlantic Ocean direct (in fall),
- ² West Indies and Caribbean Sea by Florida,
- ³ trans-Gulf of Mexico chiefly by Yucatan, ⁴ circum-Gulf of Mexico by land.

For those species which migrate through or winter in New York State, most individuals nest in:

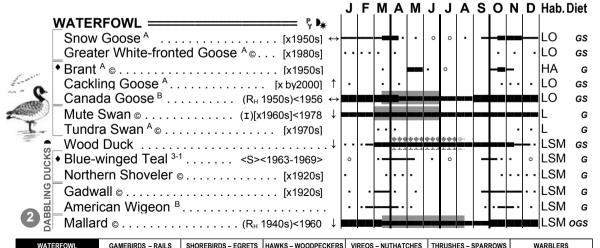
- ^B Boreal (Taiga) forests and lakes. ^A – Arctic tundra,
- © indicates circumpolar or Holarctic species, those also native to northern parts of Europe or Asia

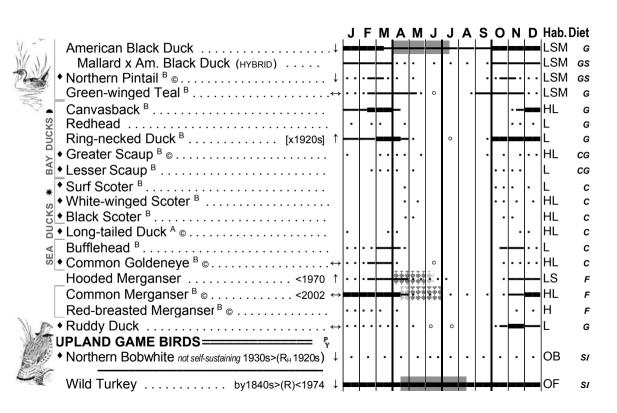
WATERFOWL

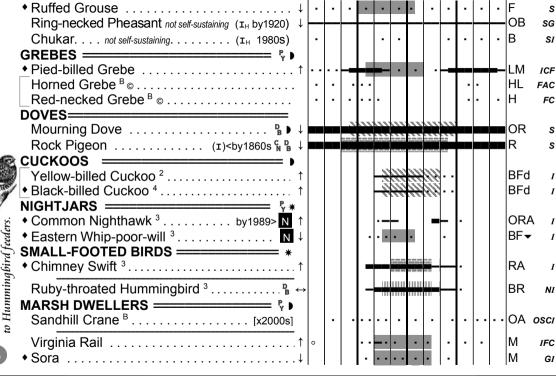
Changes in Dutchess County status since 1840, but may have been present in the Colonial period: [x DECADE] eXpanded to county during DECADE, occurred regularly often much later. <YEAR First YEAR known to have regularly bred. YEAR Last YEAR known to have bred. (I) Introduced by man, non-native. (R) Released or Re-established native. IH RH for hunting. Arrow shows trend of reports only from the May Census and Christmas / Waterfowl Counts since 2015 vs. prior ten vears: ↑ increasing. ↓ decreasing. ↔ stable (usually <20% change)

WHEN TO EXPECT REGULARLY OCCURRING SPECIES

Sketches by Chester A. Reed from North American Birds Eggs, 1904.







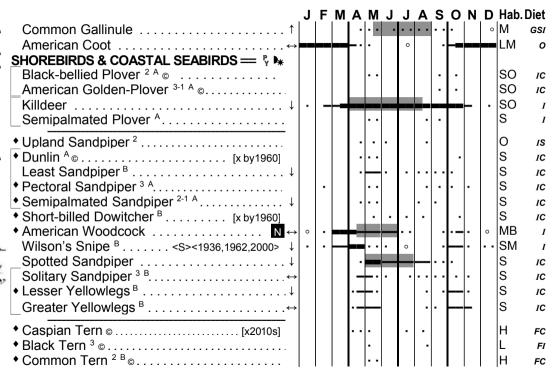
Avoid adding red dye

WATERFOWL

GAMEBIRDS - RAILS

SHOREBIRDS - EGRETS HAWKS - WOODPECKERS VIREOS - NUTHATCHES

THRUSHES - SPARROWS



Double-crested Cormorant [x1960s] ↑

WATERFOWL

Great Blue Herons can search for food

GAMEBIRDS - RAILS

SHOREBIRDS - EGRETS HAWKS - WOODPECKERS VIREOS - NUTHATCHES

THRUSHES - SPARROWS

Hawks generally first soar after 10AM when

Snowy Owl ^A ©												<u> </u>	<u> </u>	O F	MB MBA
◆ Long-eared Owl ⊚ 1974>			٠.			•	-				١	ļ	٠.	FO	М
◆ Short-eared Owl ^B ⊚	Ν													0	М
Northern Saw-whet Owl		-	٠.	٠.	ŀ							•	-	Fc	М
KINGFISHERS ======															
Belted Kingfisher	. ↓	_		_=	┢╸	_	_				-		_	S	FC
CLIMBING BIRDS =======	=					87.9		~~~	100*1						
◆ Red-headed Woodpecker		٠ -				• 34	000		ф:	-	١.		٠.	Fd	IS
Red-bellied Woodpecker [x1960s]<1973				-	8.0	888		: 						FR	ISN
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker B <1994				_	_	111	111	111				_	_	F	NS
Downy Woodpecker		i			23	YYY	777						_	FR	IS
Hairy Woodpecker					99	999	999	***			Ľ			FR	IS
Northern Flicker				_	8.0	000	000	000			_		┰	BFR	
Pileated Woodpecker by1890><1940					2.3	**	222							-	IS
FALCONS ————————————————————————————————————				l _	XX 3	222	223	~ ~ ~						ОВ	īМ
American Kestrel	↓	Γ.	Γ.	Γ.			0000	***		Γ.	Γ.	Γ.	Γ.	OA	IIVI B
◆ Peregrine Falcon ⊚ 1933>(R)<199			_	Ĺ							Ĺ		Ĺ	HA	В
PERCHING BIRDS =========	_													" `	_
Tyrant Flycatchers ————	_														
Great Crested Flycatcher ³					١.	9.9	999	000	_					F▲	ī
Eastern Kingbird 3					١.	80.0		***	Ш	L.				В	I
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WATERFOWL

GAMEBIRDS - RAILS

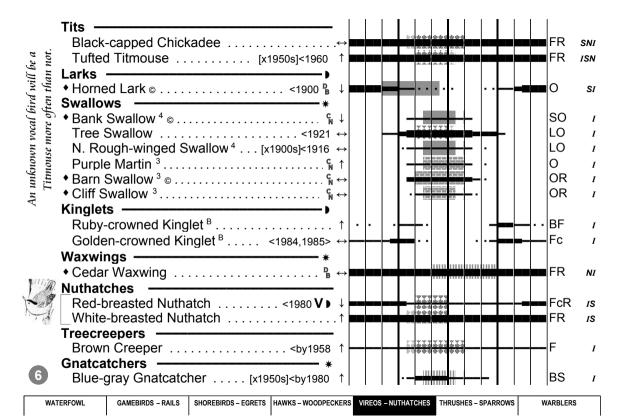
SHOREBIRDS - EGRETS

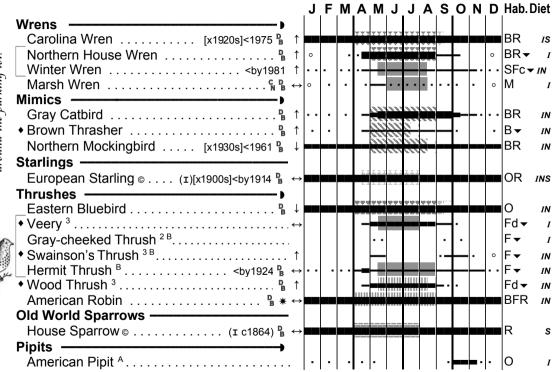
HAWKS - WOODPECKERS

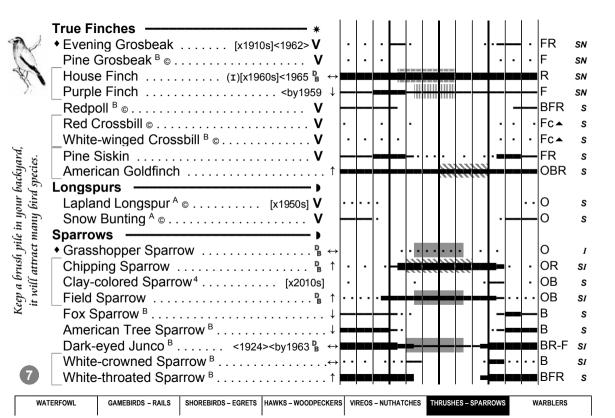
VIREOS - NUTHATCHES

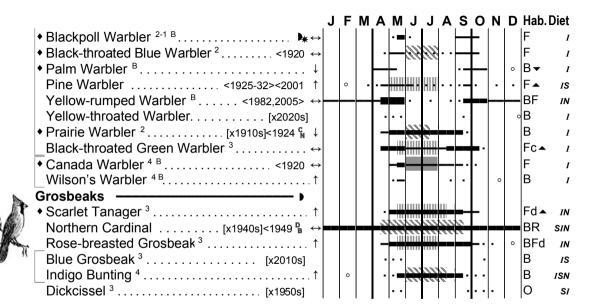
THRUSHES - SPARROWS

J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | Hab. Diet Olive-sided Flycatcher ^{4 B}.....↔ MF Acadian Flycatcher 4 by1920><1973 ↑ Fd Alder Flycatcher ^{4 B} 1931><1980 ↑ MR ♪ Willow Flycatcher 4..... [x1940s]
by1959 ↑ Least Flycatcher ^{4 B}..... ↑ FdR SR Vireos ----В Fd▲ Yellow-throated Vireo ³ ↑ Blue-headed Vireo <1922 ↑ Philadelphia Vireo ^{3 B}.... Fd.▲ Eastern Warbling-Vireo ³..... ↑ Fd ▲ FR 🔺 Shrikes Northern Shrike B @ V - - OB **▲** IMB Jays and Crows ----* American Crow OFR OIA ♪ Fish Crow [x by1900]
by1989 OINS Common Raven © [x1980s]<1996









IRRUPTIVE SPECIES IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

In a winter with extreme cold or low food supply, large numbers of certain northern birds migrate well south of their normal winter range. Some are in flocks, others solitary, and they seldom remain in one area.

□ bird(s) for one to a few days ■ bird(s) for many days ■ widespread for a month or more

DESIGNATIONS IN LAST 10 VEADS

Species	INDIVIDUALS	IKI	KUF	'IIC	NS.	IN	LA	51	10	YEA	AKS	COMMENT
OFECIES	PER SIGHTING	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	SOMIMEN I
Glaucous Gull	1											most sightings are at Beacon
Rough-legged Hawk	1			-			=	•				one or two in county most winters
Snowy Owl	1											nearly always found for one day
Northern Shrike	1									=		expected most years
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1 to 3								=	=		some resident, 30+ county wide in irruption
Evening Grosbeak	1 to 20								=			often wide spread
Pine Grosbeak	4 to 10											last Feb. 2009, now usually further north
Redpoll	1 to 50+				•		•					erratic, often in large flocks
Red Crossbill	2 to 30											wanders more than others
White-winged Crossbill	1 to 3											wanders more than others
Pine Siskin	1 to 75	=			•		•			-		erratic, often with American Goldfinch
Lapland Longspur	1, occ. 2-3						=				=	a few expected most years
Snow Bunting	1 to 200		•	•	•	=	•	•	=	=	•	flocks 500+ uncommon; last, Feb. 2025

These irruptive casual species have not been reported for many years, they usually stay further north: Black-backed Woodpecker, Gyrfalcon, Canada Jay, Boreal Chickadee, Bohemian Waxwing.

One winter season is from October of the year shown to April of the next year. Some isolated sightings are omitted.

CASUAL AND ACCIDENTAL SPECIES

CASUAL - out of range yet expected again:
 ① breeds in region including spring overshoots and post-breeding dispersal,
 ② winters in region or occasional invader.
 ③ migration route variances.

ACCIDENTAL - far out of range and not expected:

- 4 known to wander, often great distances,
- **9** disrupted by storms, **6** errant migrant.

E - EXTIRPATED, † formerly occurred regularly.

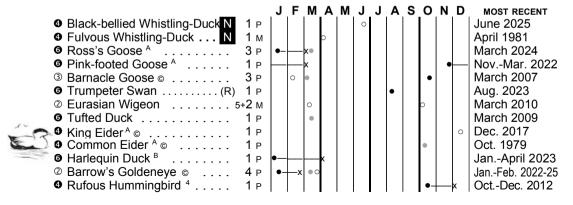
Number of sightings, *not individuals*, since 1975; small digit - sightings pre-1975, not on graph.

Species confirmed at least once via:

- s specimen (s_L or P_L if lost)
- P photo (in online Birds of Dutchess County)
- \mathbf{m} identified by more than three people
- N NYSARC acceptance

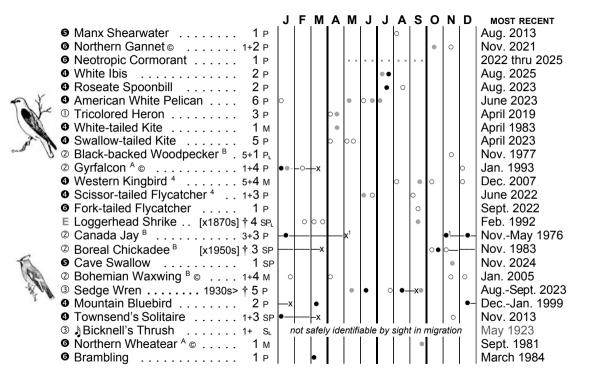
Date of most recent sighting.

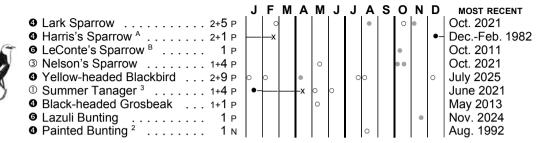
○ 1 day ● 2 to 7 days ● over 7 days —x over 30 days, even if sporadic. Longer shown if overlap.





	J	F	М	Α	М	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D	MOST RECENT
③ 身King Rail † 5 м					0•								May 1990
6 Clapper Rail 1 s								0					Aug. 2004
3 Yellow Rail B N 1 N									0				Sept. 1992
• • American Avocet 4 P							0	00					Aug. 2024
3 Whimbrel ^{2-1 A} 5 P					0		0	0 0					May 2025
3 Hudsonian Godwit 4-1 A 3 P								0			• •		Nov. 2016
Marbled Godwit 1 P						•							June 1979
③ Ruddy Turnstone ^A ⊚ 3+3 P					0				•				May 2025
③ Red Knot ^{1A} ⊚ 2+1 P					0								May 2025
3 Stilt Sandpiper 3 A 1+2 P								•					Aug. 2022
③ Sanderling ^A ⊚ 8+4 P					0			00	0				May 2025
3 Baird's Sandpiper 4 A 4+3 SP					•			()				Sept. 2022
③ White-rumped Sandpiper ³⁻¹ A . 1+3 P					•	0			0				June 2025
3 Buff-breasted Sandpiper 3 A . 2+1 P									•				Sept. 2015
③ Willet 2+2 M					0					0			Oct. 1990
3 Wilson's Phalarope 1+3 M						0							June 1989
3 Red Phalarope A © 4 P					0					0			Oct. 2016
• Sooty Tern 2 P								0	•				Aug. 2020
• Arctic Tern 1 P					•								May 2022
① Forster's Tern 7 P					• 0		0	0	0				July 2024
3 Black-legged Kittiwake A © 3+4 P	0				•	•					0		June 2023
3 Little Gull 3 P	L			00	0								May 2025
- Harrian Country Country	0												Jan. 2022
Slaty-backed Gull 1 P Clause winged Gull	0												Jan. 2012
Glaucous-winged Gull 1 P	•	l						J	I				Jan. 2024





HISTORICAL SPECIES - last sighting before 1975, over 50 years ago												
E Passenger Pigeon EXTINCT † M	Fall 1885	6 Townsend's Warbler ⁴ 1 м	April 1965									
⑤ Thick-billed Murre ^A © 2 s _L	Dec. 1897	E Henslow's Sparrow 1940s> † M	Oct. 1965									
⑤ Long-tailedJaeger ^{1 A} © 1 s _L	Sept. 1929	⊙ Chestnut-collaredLongspur 1 N	Nov. 1968									
		6 Lark Bunting 1 м										
6 ∌ Western Meadowlark <1962> 1 s	June 1962	③ Red-necked Phalarope ^{1 A} ⊚ 2 PL	Aug. 1970									
③ Åtlantic Puffin ⊚ 1 sp	Sept. 1963	3 Eared Grebe⊚ 2 м	April 1972									

Hypothetical and exotic species are omitted. Be aware that escaped domestic or hunt club fowl, plus exotic pet birds, are increasingly encountered.

This Guide is based on records collected continuously since 1885 plus censuses each May from 1919 and most Decembers from 1901. For details see *The Birds of Dutchess County* by DeOrsey and Butler, plus *Addendum*, on club website - **WatermanBirdClub.org**.

256 species occur regularly 84 are casual, accidental, or historical 135 have bred since 2020

SUBSPECIES – LUMPING AND SPLITTING (selected changes)

S	Northern Horned Lark	found in winter in county, one of many subspecies of Horned Lark
쁭	Prairie Horned Lark	irregular resident has bred in county, subspecies of Horned Lark
PECIE		dSparrow 2 records May 2017 & May 2025 photos, western subspecies
BS	Purple Grackle	regularly breeding in county, subspecies of Common Grackle
SU	Bronze Grackle	regularly migrate through county, may breed, subspecies of Common Grackle
⋖	Yellow Palm Warbler	regularly occurring in county, subspecies of Palm Warbler
_	Western Palm Warbler	occur during spring and fall migration, subspecies of Palm Warbler
"	Eurasian Teal	1 rec. Mar-Apr 2019 photo, Green-winged Teal is subspecies of Eurasian Teal
CIES	Thayer's Gull	2 records, Jan. 2021 & Dec. 2024, photos, subspecies of Iceland Gull
PE	Yellow-shafted Flicker	combined with Red-shafted Flicker to form Northern Flicker
A	Slate-colored Junco	combined with four western Junco species to form Dark-eyed Junco
WAS	Oregon Junco	4 confirmed records, last Dec-Apr 2014 photo, subspecies of Dark-eyed Junco
′≥	Myrtle Warbler	combined with Audubon's Warbler to form Yellow-rumped Warbler
<i>(</i> 0 -	Audubon's Warbler	1 record, Feb. 5-9, 1976, photo, subspecies of Yellow-rumped Warbler
CIES	Cackling Goose	formed by four subspecies split from Canada Goose
出	Herring Gull, Cattle Egr	et, Barn Owl, Northern Goshawk - American species split from Eurasian specie
SUBS	Willow + Alder Flycatche	ers Traill's Flycatcher split to form these two species
S	Eastern Warbling-Vireo	Warbling Vireo split to form Eastern and Western Warbling-Vireos
SA	Northern House Wren	House Wren split to form Northern House Wren and six Caribbean species
۸	Eastern Towhee	Rufous-sided Towhee split to form Eastern Towhee and Spotted Towhee
~	Blue Goose	previously a species, now morph (phase) of Snow Goose, occasionally seen
HE	Canada Jay	Gray Jay renamed when it became Canada's national bird
O	Hoary Redpoll	combined with Common Redpoll to form one conspecific species, Redpoll
	•	

SUBSPECIES "ALWAYS"
AS A SPECIES A SUBSPECI

S A SUBSPECIES W

BIRD CLASSIFICATION (SIMPLIFIED)

Each classification level groups species with similar characteristics, the oldest first. Ongoing DNA analysis is changing our understanding of origins and relationships. The sequence of bird names will continue to evolve.

- **Kingdom**: *Animalia* animals; not plants, bacteria, etc. The first basic animals appeared about 550 million years ago, while basic plants appeared over 1 billion years ago.
- **Phylum**: *Chordate*; subphylum: *Vertebrata* animals with a backbone and a nervous system; not insects, mollusks, worms, etc. The first were fish, they flourished 400 million years ago.
- **Class**: *Aves* birds, have feathers; not amphibians, reptiles (includes dinosaurs), or mammals. Birds began to appear about 160 million years ago, evolving from varieties of dinosaurs. The first modern birds were aquatic and generally appeared about 80 million years ago.
 - Divided into Orders, each Order evolved from a different species. The number of Orders shifts between 20+ to nearly 50. There are about 250 Families for about 11,000 living bird species.
- Using the Eastern Bluebird (Sialia sialis) as an example:
- Order (===): Passeriformes perching birds, songbirds, the youngest of the living Orders. They appeared about 30 million years ago in Australia, evolving many species in the last 5 million years.
- **Family (——)**: *Turdidae* thrushes, occurs worldwide, often excellent singers, living on or near the ground and eating insects, worms and some fruit.
- **Genus** (|): Sialia bluebirds. There are about 22 genera in the family of thrushes. Hybridization generally occurs between species in the same genus.
- **Species**: sialis Eastern Bluebird (Sialia sialis). Western and Mountain Bluebirds are also in this genus.
- **Subspecies**: *sialis* found in the East, others are in south Florida and Mexico to Nicaragua. Subspecies interbreed where breeding range overlaps.

PEOPLE REFLECTED IN BIRD NAMES

Audubon, John J. (1785-1851) painted and published the *Birds of America*.

Baird, Spencer F. (1823-1887) secretary of Smithsonian Institution, revolutionized bird classification.

Barrow, John (1764-1848) cofounder of Royal Geographical Society, promoter of Arctic exploration.

Bicknell, Eugene (1859-1925) cofounder of the American Ornithologists Union.

Blackburn, Anna (1740-1793) a patron of ornithology with a museum in England.

Bonaparte, Charles (1803-1857) naturalist, published updates to Wilson's work.

Brewster, William (1851-1919) life long ornithologist and founder of Boston's Nuttall Ornithological Club Cooper, William (1798-1864) cofounder of the NY Lyceum of Natural History.

Forster, Johann R. (1729-1798) accompanied Captain Cook and studied Hudson's Bay birds.

Franklin, John (1786-1847) British arctic explorer.

Gambel, William (1819-1849) early California ornithologist

Harris, Edward (1799-1863) accompanied Audubon through Missouri.

Henslow, John S. (1796-1861) an English botanist.

Lawrence, George (1806-1895) worked with Baird and Cassin on western surveys.

LeConte, John L. (1825-1883) a leading American entomologist.

Lincoln, Thomas (1812-1883) accompanied Audubon on his Labrador trip.

Nelson, Edward (1855-1934) a government naturalist working in Alaska and Mexico.

Ross, Bernard R. (1827-1874) an agent for the Hudson's Bay Co.

Swainson, William (1789-1855) a widely traveled and versatile naturalist plus prolific author.

Thayer, John Eliot (1862-1933) patron of ornithology, his specimen and book collections are at Harvard.

Townsend, John (1809-1851) explored the West collecting birds.

Traill, Thomas S. (1781-1862) professor in Edinburgh and supporter of Audubon.

Wilson, Alexander (1766-1813) "Father of American Ornithology" published observations in 9 volumes.

Above only for Dutchess County species. There is an effort to replace bird names based on people.

SELECTED BIRD SONG MNEMONICS

♪ Should hear to identify. Most birds have multiple songs or calls. Not all mnemonics work for everyone

Yellow-billed Cuckoo - kulp, kulp, kulp; gutteral, hard Black-billed Cuckoo - cu. cu. cu. cu. Red-shouldered Hawk - keeya, keeya; clear and loud Great Horned Owl - hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo Barred Owl - who cooks for you, who cooks for you-all Song Sparrow - three whistles then a trill Great Crested Flycatcher - weep Olive-sided Flycatcher - quick, three beers Acadian Flycatcher - PIZZA. loud Alder Flycatcher - fee-BEE-o (end up) [A points up] ♪ Willow Flycatcher - FITZ-bew (end down) [W down] Least Flycatcher - che-BEK, che-BEK Yellow-throated Vireo - three-eight, repeated Blue-headed Vireo - like Red-eyed but with pauses Eastern Warbling-Vireo - when I see you I will squeeze Yellow Warbler - sweet, sweet, oh so sweet you and I'll squeeze you till you squirt Red-eved Vireo - here I am, over here, at the top,

look up; repeated continually ♪ Fish Crow - uh uh and nasal car; not caw Tufted Titmouse - peter, peter, peter; one of many Brown Thrasher - repeats each phrase twice

Veery - like a spinning penny slowing down; call *veer*

American Goldfinch - per-chik-o-ree, a flight call Field Sparrow - a ball bouncing, each bounce guicker White-throated Sparrow - old Sam Peabody. Peabody. Peabody

Eastern Towhee - drink your teeee: chewink Rusty Blackbird - like a squeaky rusty hinge Ovenbird - teacher, Teacher, TEACHER Golden-winged Warbler - bee buzz buzz buzz

Blue-winged Warbler - bee buzzzz Black-and-white Warbler - like a squeaky wheel Nashville Warbler - Chattanooga choo-choo-choo Common Yellowthroat - witchety, witchety, whichety

Chestnut-sided Warbler - pleased, pleased, t'meet-CHA Black-throated Blue Warbler - I am so lazeee: end up Prairie Warbler - rapidly ascending musical buzzes Black-throated Green Warbler - zoo-zee, zoo-zoo-zee

Scarlet Tanager - chick-burr, Robin with a cold Northern Cardinal - song: a boy calling his dog. call: metallic chink

Onomatopoeic: Bobwhite, Whip-poor-will, Killdeer, Pewee, Phoebe, Jay, Chickadee, Pipit, Dickcissel

WHERE TO BIRD IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

These birding areas are open to the public, hours vary. Some are privately owned or may charge an entry fee. Use the address noted for GPS, parking may be separate. For added detail and other sites see Where to Bird on club website or eBird Hotspots.

- Respect private property, do not trespass.
- Site conditions vary greatly use at your own risk.
- Avoid woods during deer hunting season, mid-November to mid-December.

highlights the best areas each season.

Map identifies location on map on back cover.

Acc. identifies the means of access to the site:

C area can be birded from a CAR

E area is suitable for an EASY walk

D area contains more DIFFICULT walks

Hab. identifies the **habitats** found at each site. See page 2 for a description of habitats.

	City / Town	Мар	Acc.	Hab.
Andrew Haight Road	Millbrook	1	CE	MOF
Bontecou Wildlife Preserve, 80 Shuman Rd	Stanfordville	1 _A	Ε	SOF
Berkshire Road	Dover Plains	2	С	OF
Bowdoin County Park, 85 Sheafe Road	Wappingers Falls	3	ED	HMOF
Bower Park, 3 Ravine Road	Pleasant Valley	4	Ε	SOF
র্মsp Buttercup Farm Audubon Sanctuary, east: 6862 NY-82, west: 241 Mountain Rd.	Stanfordville	5	Ε	SMOF
አፍ Cary Institute (CIES), 2917 Sharon Turnpike	Millbrook	6	CE	SOF
Clinton Nature Trail, 1215 Centre Road	Clinton	7	Ε	SOF
Cruger Island, 74 Cruger Island Road (road floods at high tide) .	Red Hook	8	Ε	HMF
Deep Hollow Road	Amenia	9	CE	SF
Deer Pond Farm (Audubon), 57 Wakeman Hill Rd., Sherman, Conn	Pawling	10	ED	MOBF
Dennings Point, Dennings Ave.	Beacon	11	Е	HF

City / Tow	n Map	Acc.	Hab.
Depot Hill MUA, 332 Depot Hill Road Poughquag	12	ED	SBF
Dover Stone Church Preserve, 3128 NY-22 Dover Plains	13	ED	BF
Dutchess Rail Trail (DRT) Poughkeepsie to Hopewell Jct	. 14	E	MOBF
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS (Val-Kill), 54 Val-Kill Park Road Hyde Park	15	E	LOBF
Ferncliff Forest, 68 Mount Rutsen Road Rhinebeck	16	ED	MF
Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS, 4097 Albany Post Road Hyde Park	17	E	HOF
Harlem Valley Rail Trail (HVRT), Wassaic to Columbia County . Amenia - Mill	erton 18	E	MOBF
Hopeland Area (Mills State Park), 110 Old Post Road Staatsburg	19	E	OBF
Innisfree Garden, 362 Tyrrel Road Millbrook	20	ED	LMOF
James Baird State Park, 280 Club House Road Pleasant Vall	ey 21	CED	LOF
Klara Sauer Trail & Long Dock Park, 23 Long Dock Road Beacon	22	E	HOB
Lafayetteville MUA, Wilbur Flats Road Milan	23	CE	LMOF
Lake Walton County Park, Cottage Drive East Fishkill	24	E	LOBF
Locust Grove, Morse Historic Site, 2683 South Road Poughkeepsi	e 25	E	HSOF
Mack Road Union Vale	26	CED	l -
Madam Brett Park, 560 South Ave Beacon	27	ED	SMBF
Millbrook School Road Millbrook	28	E	SMOF
(Ogden) Mills Memorial State Park, 9 Old Post Road Staatsburg	29	E	HMOF
Montgomery Place, 26 Gardener Way Red Hook	30	E	HSOF
Nellie Hill Preserve (Great Thicket NWR), 2968 NY-22 Dover Plains	31	D	OBF
া Norrie State Park, 256 Norrie Point Way Staatsburg	32	CE	HSOF
Nuclear Lake, 3144 Route 55 Pawling	33	ED	LMF
Pawling Nature Reserve, 37 Quaker Lake Road Pawling	34	CED	LMF

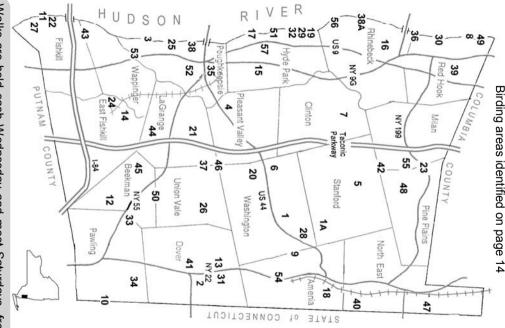
	City / Town	Мар	Acc.	Hab.
্ৰৈজ Peach Hill Park, 32 Edgewood Drive	Poughkeepsie	35	ED	OBF
Poets' Walk Park, 776 River Road	Red Hook	36	Е	HOF
Pond Gut, end of Pond Gut Road	LaGrange	37	ED	MF
Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, 342 South Ave.,	Poughkeepsie	38	CE	HLOF
Rhinecliff Landing Park, Hutton St	Rhinecliff	38 _A	CE	Н
☆w Rockefeller Lane / Pitcher Lane (Greig Farm)	Red Hook	39	CE	0
Sheffield Hill Road	Millerton	40		MOF
Slocum-Mostachetti Preserve, 3517 Pleasant Ridge Road	Wingdale	41	_	MOBF
Stissing Mountain MUA, 112 Hicks Hill Road	Stanfordville	42	_	SF
☆ Stony Kill Farm Education Center, 79 Farmstead Lane	Wappingers Falls	43	_	MOF
Stringham Park, 78 Stringham Road	LaGrange	44	_	LO
☆w Sylvan Lake, boat launch, 303 Sylvan Lake Road	Beekman	45	_	LOF
Taconic-Hereford MUA, 909 Tyrrel Road	Pleasant Valley	46	_	SF
Taconic State Park (Rudd Pond), 59 Rudd Drive	Millerton	47	_	LOF
☆su Thompson Pond Preserve, 335 Lake Road	Pine Plains	48		LMF
Tivoli Bays WMA, 215 Kidd Lane	Tivoli	49		HMBF
Tymor Forest Park, 8 Tymor Park Road	Union Vale	50	_	LMOF
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS, 119 Vanderbilt Park Road	Hyde Park	51	_	HSOF
☆ Vassar College Farm & Ecological Preserve, 51 Vassar Farm Ln.	Poughkeepsie	52	Е	LMOF
Wappinger Lake, 48 Liss Road also end of Spring Street	Wappingers Falls	53	_	L
Wassaic MUA, Tower Hill Road	Amenia	54	D	BF
Wilcox Park, 1639 Route 199	Milan	55	Е	LOF
Wilderstein Historic Site, 330 Morton Road	Rhinebeck	56		HMOF
Winnakee Nature Preserve, end of Terwilliger Road Extension	Hyde Park	57	Е	F

BIRDING PRINCIPLES & REPORTING SIGHTINGS (PEEPS)

- Keep well back from nests, roosts, display areas, and important feeding sites. Always avoid stressing or exposing birds to danger, particularly exercise restraint and caution during observation and photography.
- Avoid using flash photography and limit use of recordings **never** use recordings during nesting season, in heavily birded areas or for any species that is Threatened, Endangered, or rare in the area.
- When attracting birds to an area, ensure the birds are not exposed to predation by cats (keep indoors) and other animals, or dangers posed by artificial hazards like windows (ideally keep feeders 30 feet away).
- Regularly clean feeding dispensers and maintain nest boxes free of decay, cleaning after being used.
- Recognize that your behavior reflects on birding. Do not enter private property without permission.
 Share your knowledge and experience especially with new birders. Respect the interests, rights, and skills of fellow birders and non-birders. Report your sightings for others.
- PEEPS is the Waterman Bird Club electronic bird alert system started by Carena Pooth. Participants send and receive alerts via WhatsApp. Alerts should be brief, containing only the "4 Ws" What, Where,
- When, Who. For more information, visit <u>WatermanBirdClub.org/resources/rare-bird-alert</u>
 eBird's online database is used for monthly records summarized in *Wings over Dutchess*. eBird also
- tracks your sightings and helps find "good" or local birds. Get on board at ebird aist
- NYSARC (New York State Avian Records Committee) evaluates reports of state rare bird sightings and maintains the official NYS checklist. For instructions and historical reports, visit <a href="https://nybranch.nybra
- 1. Rare birds: Report immediately via PEEPS, then to eBird, later to NYSARC. A rare bird has a dot or no mark for the month on the bar graph. Try to get a photo especially if it is not listed in this Guide.
- 2. First of season, first of the year, unusual sightings: Report immediately via PEEPS, then to eBird.

3. All other sightings: Report to eBird.

WHERE TO BIRD IN DUTCHESS COUNTY



schedule, club membership, recent sightings, and more - visit and open Walks are held each Wednesday and most Saturdays, WWW.WATERMANBIRDCLUB.ORG to everyone. For a walk and monthly meeting free