

# Bucks County Bird Status: 1997 Review of Species of Concern

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*"Fifty years ago... many species of birds, now rare and only occasionally seen within our border, were observed in great abundance."*

Dr. J. Thomas, 1876

*"...since Dr. Thomas' time, not only some species, then common, now rare or occasional, but others have abandoned the county to be replaced with species new within our borders, and at least one species has become extinct."*

G. MacReynolds, 1937

## Background

Bucks County is fortunate to have a variety of habitats as it stretches across three geologic regions. There is the coastal plain along the Delaware River, which has tidewater up to Morrisville; then the moderately elevated rolling hills of the Piedmont plateau; and finally the higher ridges of the Reading prong at the northern portion of the county.

This diversity has attracted a variety of species of birds. Of course, some habitats have changed over the past 120 years. In 1876, Dr. J. Thomas wrote, "...a considerable tract of county, especially in the upper end..., being still wooded and comparatively little changed from its primitive conditions." Then, in 1937, G. MacReynolds wrote, "But all this primitive forest has been swept away by the portable sawmill.... Over much of the cleared territory has sprung up a second growth of timber. Some of it a scrub-like character..." He then went on to point out that a number of man-made lakes were being created — Warner company's dredging "excavated the most extensive lakes within the county [Van Sciver Lakes, Morrisville Lake and Manor Lake], plus Silver Lake, Lake Lenape, and Lake Warren"

were being created or expanded. Since then, Churchville Reservoir, Lake Luxembourg, Pine Run Lake, Lake Galena and Lake Towhee also have been added.

The county, like all others in this area, has been attractive to human development. It was 1937 before the population had grown to about 100,000. By 1954, the population was near 150,000 and "still rural in character (L. Thomas)." Today it has grown to more than 576,000. Currently, the developed areas (residential, commercial and transportation) amount to about 31 percent of the area of the county. The remainder is undeveloped or agriculture. It is estimated that another 13 percent will become developed over the next thirty years. The resulting impact on species due to the loss of habitat is a concern and a reason for reviewing past trends, documenting where we are today and maintaining an inventory of bird species for future monitoring.

## Current Status

To begin, we gathered all the information we could about birds in the county. The data available for reports within the county can be summarized as follows:

## Bucks County Bird Status

- National Audubon Society Christmas Birds Counts: Upper, Central and Southern Bucks, 30 years' data
- *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania*: Bucks County data, 1983 to 1989
- Peace Valley Nature Center bird records, records of weekly sightings, 1980 to 1997
- Bucks County birdathon data, 1987 to 1997
- *Pennsylvania Birds Bucks County* quarterly reports, 1987 to 1997.
- North American Migratory Count, Bucks County, 1993 to 1997.

With this information, we updated the current status for each species, both seasonally (spring, summer, fall and winter) and overall (e.g., common resident, uncommon summer breeder, etc.). Two things help this process. First, we have defined the terms as much as possible (e.g., a Rare Breeder is a species that is probable or confirmed in only ten (14 percent) or fewer of the seventy-two county blocks). Second, the data were sorted several ways to review them for consistency.

The overall picture of the bird species in Bucks County in 1996 can be summarized as follows:  
**Total species recorded:** 331 (not counting four subspecies and eleven exotics)  
**Extinct:** 1 (Passenger Pigeon)  
**Accidental:** 78 (19 of these had been seen more frequently) than in the past  
**Seen with some frequency:** 252

### A Common Language

We had four prior reviews of the status of bird species in the county: Dr. J. Thomas, 1876; G. MacReynolds, 1937; L. Thomas, 1954; and R. Maly, 1984. These are anecdotal summaries for each species based on the information available at the time. With our current review, this provided coverage of 120 years of data. Comparisons should be useful as long as the terms have the same meaning. The first quest was to find the current name for the sometimes obscure earlier name. (For example, the species referred to as

“Wood Wren” is now House Wren.) Then the terms had to be reviewed to see that they fit today's usage.

The J. Thomas 1876 review used the term Frequent. On making comparisons and reviewing the species involved, it would appear that this is most like the current term Uncommon.

In the G. MacReynolds 1937 review, there seemed to be an imbalance in the number of species that were Common (120), Uncommon (27) and Occasional (0). In a number of instances, the author's description used a qualifier with the term Common — e.g., fairly common or rather common. Today, these would be expressed as Uncommon.

A further clue to this was in the author's following descriptions: “Black-billed Cuckoo — Fairly common SR [summer resident], not as plentiful as the Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Yellow-billed Cuckoo — Common SR.” That left the question about the species labeled Uncommon. Since the author did not use the term Occasional, it would seem that his use of Uncommon would be more like the current term Occasional.

No change was made in the next two reviews. The L. Thomas 1954 review included twenty species marked Fairly Common, which seemed to be somewhere between Common and Uncommon. The R. Maly 1984 review did not use the designation Occasional and, therefore, distributed more species into the Uncommon or Rare status. Although no changes were made, this should be noted when looking at trends.

Finally, the current term Accidental was not used in prior years. Instead, earlier authors used Rare or Irregular. These were changed where it mattered (for trend) and where the information indicated that it was actually accidental — i.e., “one record.”

The above changes were applied to the reports by species. The goal was not to change what the authors had reported but to preserve their observations by putting them into the terms comparable to those used today.

## Bucks County Bird Status

### ADJUSTED SPECIES SUMMARY BY STATUS

	A	C	U	O	R/I	T
JT 1876	8	37	73	69	19	206
GM 1937	17	92	28	27	37	201
LT 1954	8	102*	63	26	40	239
RM 1984	7	85	117	-	42	251
KK 1996	9	52	71	89	31	252

### 19 ADDITIONAL SPECIES NOT REPORTED TODAY

	A	C	U	O	R/I	T
JM 1876	1		2	11	1	15
GM 1937			2	2	2	6
LT 1954			4	3	5	12
RM 1984			5	-	6	11

\*includes 20 Fairly Common

## Trends

The total number of species reported increased over the 120 years — 72 are included now that were missing on one or more prior reports. Conversely, there are nineteen (including one extinct) that were included in earlier reports and not in 1996. Among the 252 species reported now, the trend is increasing for forty-nine and decreasing for twelve. (A change in trend is defined as a change of at least two status groups; e.g., Occasional to Common.)

Among the nineteen species not reported frequently today but reported frequently in the past, the largest decrease was among the visitors and transients. These groups lost 18 species (one became extinct), but they were replaced by 47 species reported today that were missing in one or more of the prior reports. The Upland Sandpiper was the only breeding species that is no longer reported with any frequency. Of the 125 current breeding species, the trend has increased for twenty-one and decreased for ten.

With the addition of a number of lakes, it is not surprising that more than half of the increase was found among species that use a wet habitat (excluding a marsh). The species that use a marsh habitat have had proportionately the greatest decline: Of twelve species, four are no longer reported and two of the remaining species have been declining. The species in the other habitats are relatively stable,

with increases generally offsetting declines, in spite of the habitat changes indicated by GM in 1937.

## Species of Concern

In 1990, the Bucks County Audubon Society (BCAS) prepared information about the bird species of special concern within the county. This material was published by the Bucks County Planning Commission as part of a series that it was doing on flora and fauna in the county.

Using the recent data, we reviewed the breeding species to update this species-of-concern listing. Several other references were also used for state and regional trends in Christmas Birds Counts and Breeding Bird Surveys and for U.S. and Pennsylvania species-of-concern status. For those species with a U.S. or Pennsylvania status, the same status was used for the county (including those not breeding here). The one exception was substituting Extirpated where the species was recorded to have bred here in the past. The species of concern within the county were then grouped by their attributes in order to be as consistent as possible. In summary, the list includes:

Endangered	4
Threatened	4
Extirpated	4
Special Concern	9
Declining, Rare Breeder	4
Rare Breeder	33
Uncertain	8

A write-up was then prepared for each species on the list as in the following sample:

### AMERICAN BITTERN

Wet marsh areas (with tall grasses/cattails for breeding). Rare at Quakertown Swamp, Revere, Peace Valley, New Hope and Silver Lake (1 to 5 reports in 5 of past 10 years). Seen mainly in migration; no breeding known. Declining in Eastern Region BBS. Less common in Bucks than it once was. PA: Threatened.

***Bucks: Threatened***

## Inventory Use

**B**CAS provides a checklist of the bird species of Bucks County using this data. The Species of Concern list has been used by the county and local municipalities. In 1997, Bucks County approved a \$59 million open-space bond. A countywide biological survey is expected to be part of that project. This information, in greater detail, should be a help as part of that survey.

Much of this information should also be available for other areas. Begin by taking inventory of the data available and from that, develop an inventory of the bird species in your area. If groups or individuals would undertake similar projects in their area, think of the picture that we could put together and monitor for the state or region.

As the quotes at the beginning of this article indicate, it is not unusual to think that the prior era had more birds than the current one. However, we'll never know, unless we maintain a reasonable inventory of bird species over longer periods of time.

## Species Accounts

### AMERICAN BITTERN

Wet marsh areas (with tall grasses/cattails for breeding). Rare transient at Quakertown Swamp, Revere, Peace Valley, New Hope and Silver Lake (1 to 5 reports in 6 of past 10 years). Seen mainly in migration; no breeding known. Less common in Bucks than it once was. PA: Threatened.

*Bucks: Threatened*

### LEAST BITTERN

Wet marsh areas. Rare at Quakertown Swamp, Peace Valley, Bowman's Hill and Churchville (1 or 2 reports in 5 of past 10 years). Less common in Bucks than it once was. BBA: Rare Breeder in Bucks (1 confirmed). PA: Threatened.

*Bucks: Threatened*

### GREAT BLUE HERON

Wet areas, stream and lake banks; nests in a colony in trees over a marsh/wet area. Common resident in Bucks, increasing in PA and Eastern Region BBS. BBA: No breeding in Bucks; however, since publication of atlas, 1 nest at Pine Run for 2 years, then at Quakertown Swamp 1994-98 (up to 48 nests). Only nesting colony in southeastern PA.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

### BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON

Streams and lake banks; nests in a colony in trees. An Uncommon visitor for most of the year, Occasional in winter. Rare in 1876, then Common by 1937. Increasing in PA but declining in Eastern Region BBS. BBA: 1 Probable and no Confirmed in Bucks; formerly bred here.

*Bucks: Extirpated*

### AMERICAN BLACK DUCK

Streams and lakes. Uncommon Resident. Decreasing on Bucks and national CBCs due in part to competition and interbreeding with Mallard. BBA: 3 confirmed, 1 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

### COMMON MERGANSER

Wooded lakes and rivers. Common resident in Bucks. The Bucks CBCs have fluctuated greatly, from 6 to more than 5,000. It is increasing in PA and Eastern Region BBS. BBA: No Confirmed or Probable in Bucks, but several Confirmed breeding along the Delaware in the past few years.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

### BLACK VULTURE

Edge, open country, urban areas; roosts along Delaware near New Hope. Now an Uncommon Resident in Bucks. Increasing and expanding in PA, it is a recent arrival in Bucks (1980s). BBA: 2 Probable and no Confirmed. (First Confirmed nestings were in Solebury in 1996; also in 1997 and 1998).

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

## Bucks County Bird Status

### TURKEY VULTURE

Edge, open country, urban areas. Common resident. Nests on open ground, stump cavity or cliff; may be more common nester than records show. BBA: 2 Confirmed, 6 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*



All illustrations by K. Kitson

### OSPREY

Lakes and rivers. Uncommon summer resident. Nests in trees and on poles. Increasing in Eastern Region BBS. First recent nesting recorded in Bucks in 1997. U.S. and PA: Endangered.

*Bucks: Endangered*

### BALD EAGLE

Lakes and rivers. Occasional year-round visitor. Increasing in recent years in Eastern Region BBS. BBA: No nesting in Bucks. U.S. Recently lowered to Threatened.

*Bucks: Threatened*

### SHARP-SHINNED HAWK

Forest interior — woodlands, mixed open and brush areas. Uncommon resident in Bucks. Increasing in Eastern Region BBS. BBA: 2 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

### COOPER'S HAWK

Forest interior — woodlands, mixed open and brush areas. Occasional resident in Bucks. The long-term trend in Bucks has been mixed. It is increasing in Eastern Region BBS. BBA: 2 Confirmed in Bucks.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

### RED-SHOULDERED HAWK

Forest interior — woodlands and wetland areas. Occasional resident in Bucks. Not much apparent change in its status. BBA: 1 Confirmed, 2 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

### BROAD-WINGED HAWK

Forest interior — woodlands. Uncommon summer resident in Bucks. Not much apparent change in its status. Increasing in Eastern Region BBS. BBA: 7 Confirmed in Bucks.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

### PEREGRINE FALCON

Open habitat near cliffs and urban areas. Occasional resident in Bucks. Nests on high cliffs, buildings and bridges. Successful breeding was reported at the Pennsylvania Turnpike bridge in 1992, '93, '94 and '95. Endangered in U.S. and PA.

*Bucks: Endangered*

### RUFFED GROUSE

Woodlands, especially spruce and hemlocks. Rare resident in Bucks, once common. BBA: 3 Confirmed, 1 Probable.

*Bucks: Declining Rare Breeder*

### NORTHERN BOBWHITE

Grasslands — fields and brush areas. Occasional resident in Bucks, once common. BBS: decreasing in PA and Eastern Region. BBA: 4 Confirmed, 3 Probable in Bucks. PA is toward the northern edge of breeding range.

*Bucks: Declining Rare Breeder*

### VIRGINIA RAIL

Marshes with tall grass. Rare summer resident in Bucks, once more common. BBS: Declining in Eastern Region. BBA: 3 Probable in Bucks (+1 Confirmed at Silver Lake 1996) PA is toward the southern edge of breeding range.

*Bucks: Special Concern*

## SORA

Marshes and swampy areas. Rare summer resident in Bucks, once more common. BBS: Declining in Eastern Region. BBA: 2 Probable (Quakertown Swamp). PA is toward the southern edge of the breeding range.

**Bucks: Special Concern**

## SPOTTED SANDPIPER

Lake and stream edges in open areas. Common summer resident in Bucks. BBA: 2 Confirmed, 5 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## COMMON SNIPE

Marsh and wet grassy areas. Occasional year-round, not much change in relative frequency here. BBA: None in Bucks. Threatened in PA.

**Bucks: Threatened**



## AMERICAN WOODCOCK

Shrub, brushy fields and wet, open woodlands. Occasional summer resident, once frequent in Bucks. Declining in Eastern Region BBS. BBA: 3 Confirmed, 7 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Special Concern**



## BLACK TERN

Rivers, lakes and marshes. Occasional transient in Bucks. Endangered in PA, nesting only in northwestern part of state.

**Bucks: Endangered**

## BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO

Forest edges — open woodlands and thickets. Occasional summer resident, once common in Bucks. BBA: 5 Confirmed, 5 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Special Concern**

## BARN OWL

Grassland — open areas. Occasional resident in Bucks. The long-term trend is mixed, going from occasional to common, back to occasional. BBA: 8 Confirmed, 3 Probable in Bucks (fewer sites in recent years). Listed as at risk in PA.

**Bucks: Special Concern**

## BARRED OWL

Forest interior — woodland areas. Occasional year-round in Bucks, never very common. BBS: Increasing in the Eastern Region. BBA: Bucks none. Thought to have bred here.

**Bucks: Extirpated**

## SHORT-EARED OWL

Grassland — open areas. Rare winter visitor. BBA: Not known to have bred in Bucks. Endangered in PA.

**Bucks: Endangered**

## NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL

Forest interior — conifer and mixed conifer woods. Occasional resident in Bucks, never very common. BBA: 2 Confirmed in Bucks. PA is toward the southern edge of the breeding range.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**



## COMMON NIGHTHAWK

Open and urban areas. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, formerly common. BBA: 1 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Declining Rare Breeder**



### WHIP-POOR-WILL

Wooded areas with openings. Rare summer breeder in Bucks. BBS: Declining in PA and Eastern Region. BBA: 1 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**



### RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

Open woodlands; favors beech and oak. Rare resident in Bucks, formerly common. BBS: Declining in Eastern Region. BBA: 2 Confirmed, 1 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Special Concern**

### PILEATED WOODPECKER

Forest interior and open woodlands. Occasional resident in Bucks. BBS: Increasing in PA and Eastern Region. BBA: 3 Confirmed, 3 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

### YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER

Conifer thickets and woodlands, nesting in bogs at higher elevations. Rare transient in Bucks, formerly more common. BBS: Increasing in Eastern Region. Threatened in PA.

**Bucks: Extirpated**

### ACADIAN FLYCATCHER

Forest interior and woodlands, often near water. Occasional summer resident. BBS: Increasing in PA, spreading northward over past 30 to 50 years. BBA: 2 Confirmed, 2 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

### LEAST FLYCATCHER

Open woods, orchards. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, formerly more common. Decreasing in Eastern Region BBS. BBA: None in Bucks, but 1 Confirmed at Peace Valley in 1992. In PA, breeds mostly in the northern half and the southwest.

**Bucks: Declining Rare Breeder**

### PURPLE MARTIN

Open and urban areas, often near water. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, formerly more common. BBS: Decreasing in PA.

**Bucks: Special Concern**

### BANK SWALLOW

Streams and ponds, nests in banks at quarries, sandbanks and creeks. Occasional summer resident in Bucks; trend is mixed. Increasing in PA BBS. BBA: 6 Confirmed, 2 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

### FISH CROW

Woodlands near rivers and creeks, plus farms and towns. Occasional resident in Bucks. Increasing on national CBC. BBA: 1 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

### BROWN CREEPER

Forest interior — open woodlands with mature trees, swamps. Uncommon resident in Bucks. The long-term trend is mixed. BBA: 1 Confirmed, 1 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

### MARSH WREN

Marshes with tall vegetation. Rare summer resident in Bucks, formerly more common. Increasing on national CBC. Decreasing in PA and Eastern Region BBS. BBA: 2 Probable in Bucks. Listed as Rare in PA.

**Bucks: Special Concern**

## YELLOW-THROATED VIREO

Forest interior — mixed open woodland. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, listed as uncommon. Increasing in PA BBS. BBA: 1 Confirmed, 5 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## NORTHERN PARULA

Forest interior — woodlands, tall trees (e.g., sycamores) for nesting. Uncommon summer resident in Bucks. BBS: Increasing in PA. BBA: 2 Confirmed, 2 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER

Open woodlands, bushy areas. Uncommon summer breeder in Bucks. BBA: 4 Probable in Bucks. PA is southern part of breeding range.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**



## YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER

Sycamores along streams. Occasional summer resident in Bucks. Near the northern limit of its breeding range. BBA: 2 Confirmed, 2 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## PINE WARBLER

Forest interior — pine woodlands. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, the long-term trend is mixed. Increasing on national CBC but decreasing in PA BBS. BBA: 1 Confirmed in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## PRAIRIE WARBLER

Shrub — brushy areas, old fields, young pine and cedar areas. Uncommon summer resident in Bucks. Spreading northward. BBS: Decreasing in Eastern Region. BBA: 1 Confirmed, 5 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## CERULEAN WARBLER

Forest interior — mature deciduous trees, especially near water. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, which is near the eastern part of the breeding range. BBS: Decreasing in Eastern Region. BBA: 1 Confirmed, 3 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER

Forest interior — deciduous and mixed woodlands. Common summer resident in Bucks. Decreasing in PA BBS. BBA: 4 Confirmed, 4 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## PROTHONOTARY WARBLER

Wooded swamps. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, which is at the northern edge of the breeding range. BBA: 3 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## WORM-EATING WARBLER

Forest interior — wooded hillsides and ravines. Occasional summer resident in Bucks. Decreasing in PA BBS. BBA: 7 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## HOODED WARBLER

Forest interior — moist woods with dense undergrowth. Occasional summer resident in Bucks. BBA: 2 Confirmed, 1 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

## BLUE GROSBEAK

Shrub — open areas with some brush. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, which is on the northern edge of the breeding range. BBA: 1 Confirmed, 2 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Rare Breeder**

### VESPER SPARROW

Grassland — dry, weedy, grassy fields. Occasional transient in Bucks, formerly more frequent and a breeder, although no records of breeding since 1981. Declining in PA BBS and Eastern Region BBS.

*Bucks: Extirpated*

### SAVANNAH SPARROW

Grassland — tall grasses and marsh areas. Uncommon resident in Bucks, which is the southern part of its breeding range and northern edge of its wintering range. Declining in PA BBS. BBA: 1 Confirmed, 2 Probable in Bucks

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

### GRASSHOPPER SPARROW

Grassland — dry, weedy fields. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, formerly more common. BBS: Decreasing in Eastern Region. BBA: 1 Confirmed, 5 Probable in Bucks. Listed as being of special concern in PA.

*Bucks: Special Concern*

### SWAMP SPARROW

Marsh, wetlands with tall grass. Uncommon resident in Bucks. Long-term trend is relatively stable. BBA: 3 Confirmed, 6 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

### BOBOLINK

Grassland and large hayfields. Uncommon summer resident in Bucks. (PA is at the southern part of breeding range.) BBA: 5 Confirmed, 2 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

### PURPLE FINCH

Conifers — woodlands, edges, towns, feeders. Uncommon resident in Bucks. Decreasing on Bucks CBC. BBA: 2 Probable in Bucks. Breeding in PA is mostly in the north and west.

*Bucks: Rare Breeder*

The Bucks status is Uncertain for the following species:

### RING-NECKED PHEASANT

Grasslands — fields and brush areas. Uncommon resident in Bucks. Introduced in 1915. By the '30s, according to MacReynolds, Bucks was "the greatest pheasant county in the state." Species declined 96 percent on Bucks CBC since 1970, also declining on national CBC. BBS: Declining in PA and the Eastern Region.

*Bucks: Uncertain*

### YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO

Open woods, thickets, wet areas. Uncommon summer resident in Bucks. BBA: 3 Confirmed, 10 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Uncertain*

### VEERY

Forest interior — moist woods with dense undergrowth. Uncommon summer resident in Bucks. BBA: 7 Confirmed, 7 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Uncertain*

### WARBLING VIREO

Woods and thickets. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, formerly more common. Increasing in PA BBS. BBA: 7 Confirmed, 8 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Uncertain*

### KENTUCKY WARBLER

Forest interior — moist woods. Occasional summer resident in Bucks. Lower half of PA is the northern portion of its range. BBA: 3 Confirmed, 8 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Uncertain*

### YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT

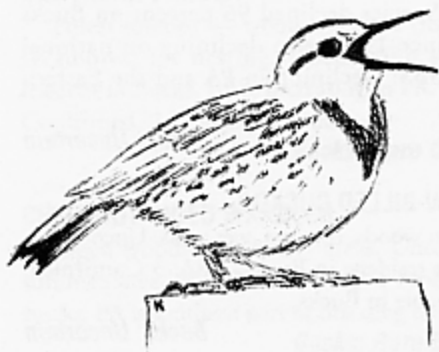
Shrubs — thickets and brushy areas. Occasional summer resident in Bucks. BBS: Decreasing in PA. BBA: 2 Confirmed, 11 Probable in Bucks.

*Bucks: Uncertain*

## EASTERN MEADOWLARK

Grassland and meadows. Uncommon resident in Bucks. Declining in Bucks and national CBC. Declining in PA and Eastern Region BBS. BBA: 4 Confirmed, 15 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Uncertain**



## ORCHARD ORIOLE

Open woods, orchards, shrubs. Occasional summer resident in Bucks, formerly more common. BBA: 10 Confirmed, 7 Probable in Bucks.

**Bucks: Uncertain**

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### Abbreviations Used in Text:

BBA — Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas Project

BBS — U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Breeding Bird Survey

CBC — National Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count

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