

Delaware Valley Birds

A Publication of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club

www.dvoc.org

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Version 1.0
November 21, 2002
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Delaware Valley Ornithological Club
Delaware Valley Birds

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
			___ Yellow-headed Blackbird										
	___ Rusty Blackbird												.....
B B B B B	___ Brewer's Blackbird												.....
B	___ Common Grackle												.....
B	___ Boat-tailed Grackle *												.....
B B B B B	___ Brown-headed Cowbird												.....
B B B B B	___ Orchard Oriole												.....
B B B B B	___ Bullock's Oriole	...											.....
B B B B B	___ Baltimore Oriole												.....
	___ Brambling												.....
	___ Pine Grosbeak												.....
B B B B B	___ Purple Finch *												.....
	___ House Finch												.....
b b	___ Red Crossbill												.....

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat. Refer to Page 3 for a complete explanation of all keys.

Excellent 99%	Good 99-50%	Fair 50-10%	Poor 10-1%	Casual	Accidental
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Yellow-headed Blackbird - Usually with large flocks of blackbirds in winter. Annual in Salem County, NJ blackbird flocks.

Rusty Blackbird - Wet wooded areas and along wooded stream edges. Generally winters south on costal plain.

Brewer's Blackbird - Very localized farmyards and pastures containing cows or horses. Leipzig, DE, and Salem County, NJ.

Common Grackle - Common throughout area. Nests more often in conifers especially Norway Spruce. Millions winter on coastal plain and tidal marshes south of the Commodore Barry Bridge. Sporadic northward in winter.

Boat-tailed Grackle - Salt marshes and vicinity. Delaware Bay from about Salem, NJ and Woodland Beach, DE southward.

Brown-headed Cowbird - In most habitats throughout area. Hundreds of thousands winter on coastal plain and tidal marshes south of the Commodore Barry Bridge. Sporadic northward in winter.

Orchard Oriole - Open woods and woodland edges.

Bullock's Oriole - One record: Blue Marsh Lake, Berks County, PA 1994.

Baltimore Oriole - Open woods and woodland edges.

Brambling - One record: Hunterdon County, NJ 1952.

Pine Grosbeak - Woodlands and hedgerows with fruiting plants. Irruptive.

Purple Finch - Regular winter visitor to deciduous woods and feeders. Frequently feeds on seeds of White Ash and Tulip Poplar trees.

House Finch - Common visitor to feeder.

Red Crossbill - Infrequent winter visitor. Feeds on seeds of coniferous trees. Irruptive.

The DVOC Collection.

An extensive collection of birds of Pennsylvania and New Jersey with their nests and eggs was started by the club in 1891 and displayed in the museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences. In addition the club maintained a very fine collection of skins which were kept separate from the Academy's collection and used extensively by members to illustrate talks or for study. This collection was always on hand for meetings that were held until early 1970s when the bird department moved to new quarters and it became necessary to incorporate the DVOC collection with that of the ornithology department for space considerations. Although the skins are used less as a consequence of the reorganization, they are available for DVOC use and are generously augmented by the Academy's broader collection on occasion.

Conservation

Members of the Club were active in conservation from the earliest of times but the first formal committee devoted to Conservation was formed in 1931 in response to the slaughter of hawks taking place at Cape May and on Pennsylvania Ridges. This committee had the purpose of pursuing the matter of hawks at Cape May in particular and for keeping members posted as to legislative bills aiding or harming conservation. It remains active to this day. The histories of the wildlife refuges around the New Jersey shore and Eastern Pennsylvania are replete with the names of DVOC members, past and present, and the work of conservation goes on.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS, LINES, SYMBOLS AND GRAPHS

Geographic Limits

The geographic area includes the entire state of Delaware, then north from the Lancaster/Chester County line at the Maryland Border to Pottsville. Then northeast to Lake Wallenpuapack and east to The Delaware River, south along the river to the Delaware Water Gap and southeast to Sandy Hook. The 200 mile limit provides the eastern boundary.

Chart Dates

This checklist covers a vast geographic area. In northbound migration it must be expected that birds will appear in the southernmost part of this area before they appear in the northern areas. The reverse will be true during southbound migration. These charts express the midrange of occurrence in the area covered by this checklist.

Habitat Definitions

Tidal - Areas of salt or brackish water and areas immediately adjacent, including non-tidal and fresh water, artificial impoundments, and upland fields and forest. This habitat type extends north along the Delaware River to the Delaware Memorial Bridge.

Pine Barrens - Low nutrient, intensely acidic sandy or organic soil habitats of pine, oak, Atlantic White Cedar or Red Maple, plus associated blueberry and cranberry agricultural areas.

Coastal Plain - The remaining non-tidal, fresh water tidal and non-Pine Barrens coastal plain areas.

Piedmont - From the Fall Line to the Allegheny Plateau.

Mountains - Allegheny Plateau.

		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Tidal	Common Name												
Pine Barrens	___ Henslow's Sparrow *												
Coastal Plain	___ Le Conte's Sparrow												
Piedmont	___ Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow												
Mountain	___ Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow*												
	___ Seaside Sparrow *												
	___ Fox Sparrow												
	___ Song Sparrow												
	___ Lincoln's Sparrow												
	___ Swamp Sparrow												
	___ White-throated Sparrow *												
	___ Harris's Sparrow												
	___ White-crowned Sparrow												
	___ Golden-crowned Sparrow												
	___ Dark-eyed Junco *												
	___ Lapland Longspur												

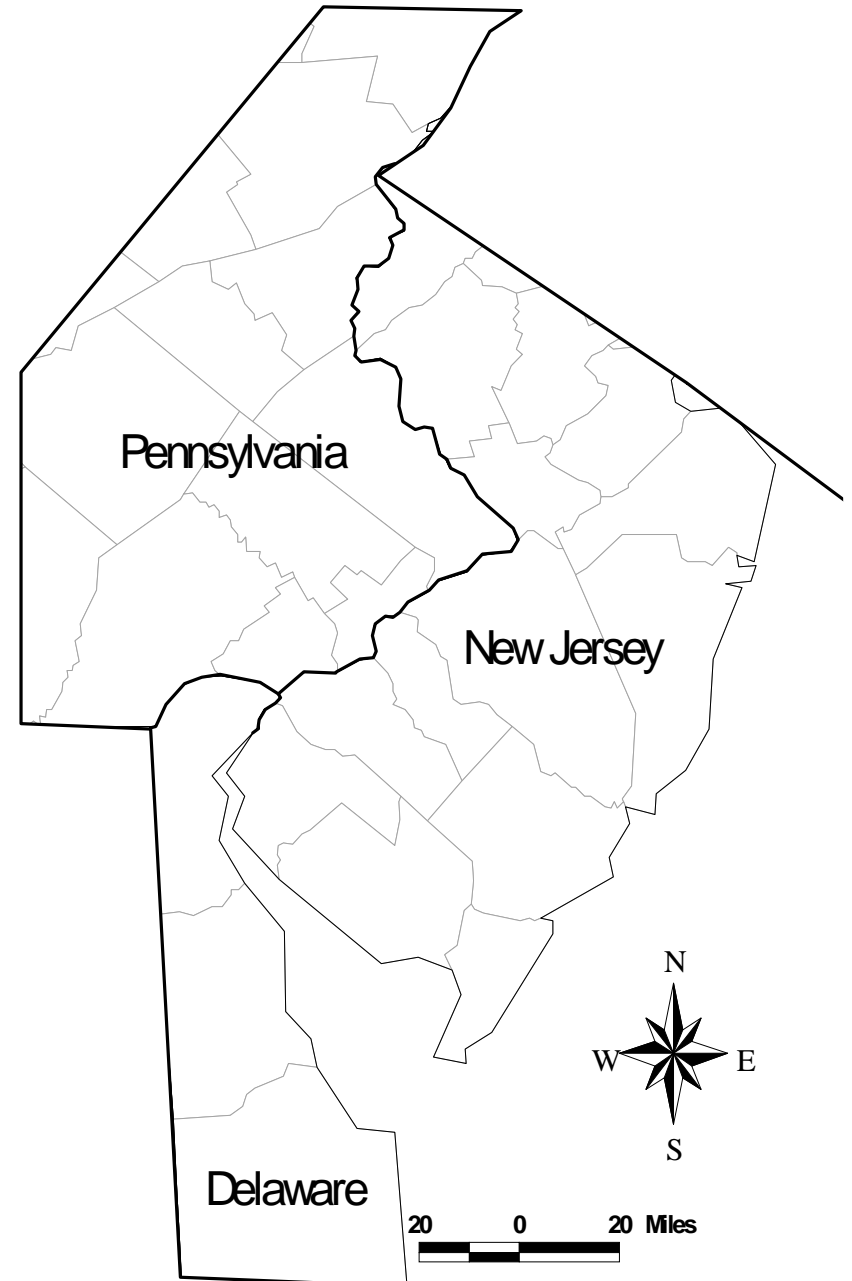
Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent 99% Good 99-50% Fair 50-10% Poor 10-1% Casual Accidental

Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

- Henslow's Sparrow** - Grassy fields with scattered brush and small trees. Probably extirpated as a breeder.
- Le Conte's Sparrow** - Grassy fields and wet meadows.
- Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow** - Very little information available since the split from Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow. Spartina marsh with scattered shrubs. Casual fall migrant inland in wet meadows.
- Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow** - Spartina marsh with scattered shrubs. Migration timing and overall status is unclear.
- Seaside Sparrow** - Salt and brackish marshes.
- Fox Sparrow** - Brushy edges and thickets. Often at feeders in winter. Poor in the piedmont and casual in the mountains in winter.
- Song Sparrow** - Brushy, often wet areas near water.
- Lincoln's Sparrow** - Brushy areas and thickets.
- Swamp Sparrow** - Wet areas. Marshes and scrubby fields.
- White-throated Sparrow** - Brushy fields, edges, woodlots, and feeders in winter. Local breeder in the Pocono Mountains.
- Harris's Sparrow** - Hedgerows, brushy fields with trees, feeders.
- White-crowned Sparrow** - Hedgerows and brushy fields with small trees.
- Golden-crowned Sparrow** - Five regional records.
- Dark-eyed Junco** - Feeders, woodlots, brushy edges, and fields.
- Lapland Longspur** - Open fields, particularly manured fields. Often with Horned Larks and Snow Buntings.

Study Area



Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
						b	b	b	B	__ Northern Waterthrush *	◆					[]	
	B	B	B	B	__ Louisiana Waterthrush *				[]								
		B	B		__ Kentucky Warbler *				[]								
					__ Connecticut Warbler					◆								
				b	__ Mourning Warbler					[]							
B	B	B	B	B	__ MacGillivray's Warbler	◆												.....
B	B	B	B	B	__ Common Yellowthroat				[]								
	B	B	B	B	__ Hooded Warbler *				[]								◆
		b	b	b	__ Wilson's Warbler													
		b	b	b	__ Canada Warbler *				[]								
B	B	B	B	b	__ Yellow-breasted Chat				[]								
B	B	B	b		__ Summer Tanager *				[]								
B	B	B	B	B	__ Scarlet Tanager *				[]								
					__ Western Tanager													

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent 99% Good 99-50% Fair 50-10% Poor 10-1% Casual Accidental

Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

- Northern Waterthrush** - Swampy woodlands and streams. Erratic breeder south of the mountains.
- Louisiana Waterthrush** - Swampy woodlands and streams. Local breeder on the piedmont and coastal plain.
- Kentucky Warbler** - Moist woodlands with dense undergrowth. Losing ground due to habitat loss. Very uncommon in migration. Deer impacted.
- Connecticut Warbler** - Fall migrant. Likes low brushy areas: particularly goldenrod and ragweed. Cape May, NJ and Palmyra, NJ are preferred locations.
- Mourning Warbler** - Seen spring and fall. Likes low brushy areas and goldenrod and ragweed. Cape May, NJ and Palmyra, NJ are preferred locations.
- MacGillivray's Warbler** - One record: Cape May, NJ 1997-98.
- Common Yellowthroat** - Low brushy areas, swamps, and marshes.
- Hooded Warbler** - Wet areas with dense undergrowth and moist deciduous woods, especially rhododendron and mountain laurel thickets. Deer impacted.
- Wilson's Warbler** - Low dense understory and deciduous woodlands.
- Canada Warbler** - Low scrubby areas, often in wet woods.
- Yellow-breasted Chat** - Low scrubby areas, hedgerows, and second growth powerline cuts. Declining in area.
- Summer Tanager** - Found in deciduous woods on migration. Breeds in open mature pine-oak woods in south.
- Scarlet Tanager** - Deciduous woods throughout area
- Western Tanager** - Usually with fall and winter robin flocks. Occurrence almost annual.

Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
											__ Greater Shearwater				[]		
					__ Buller's Shearwater													◆
					__ Sooty Shearwater				[]								
					__ Manx Shearwater													
					__ Audubon's Shearwater													
					__ Wilson's Storm-Petrel						[]						
					__ White-faced Storm-Petrel													.....
					__ Leach's Storm-Petrel													
					__ Band-rumped Storm-Petrel													.....
					__ White-tailed Tropicbird													◆
					__ Red-billed Tropicbird													◆
					__ Masked Booby													◆
					__ Brown Booby													◆
					__ Northern Gannet													◆
					__ American White Pelican													

- Greater Shearwater** - Pelagic.
- Buller's Shearwater** - Pelagic. 31 Miles east of Barnegat Inlet, NJ - the only North Atlantic record - 1984.
- Sooty Shearwater** - Pelagic.
- Manx Shearwater** - Pelagic. Cold water species.
- Audubon's Shearwater** - Pelagic. Warm water species.
- Wilson's Storm-Petrel** - Pelagic. Occasional in lower Delaware Bay.
- White-faced Storm-Petrel** - Pelagic. Warm water species.
- Leach's Storm-Petrel** - Pelagic. Cold water species.
- Band-rumped Storm-Petrel** - Pelagic. Warm water species.
- White-tailed Tropicbird** - Pelagic. Warm water species. One record - Barnegat Inlet, NJ 1985.
- Red-billed Tropicbird** - Pelagic. Warm water species. One record - Seaside Heights, NJ 1983.
- Masked Booby** - One record: off New Jersey 2001.
- Brown Booby** - Pelagic. Warm water species. All regional records from shore.
- Northern Gannet** - Ocean and lower Delaware Bay, often seen from land.
- American White Pelican** - Large protected bodies of water. On Delaware River to Philadelphia, PA.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Month											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
	Orange-crowned Warbler												
	Nashville Warbler												
	Virginia's Warbler												
	Northern Parula *												
	Yellow Warbler												
	Chestnut-sided Warbler												
	Magnolia Warbler												
	Cape May Warbler												
	Black-throated Blue Warbler *												
	Yellow-rumped Warbler *												
	Black-throated Gray Warbler												
	Black-throated Green Warbler *												
	Townsend's Warbler												
	Blackburnian Warbler *												

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Month											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
	Little Blue Heron												
	Tricolored Heron												
	Reddish Egret												
	Cattle Egret												
	Green Heron												
	Black-crowned Night-Heron												
	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron												
	White Ibis												
	Glossy Ibis												
	White-faced Ibis												
	Wood Stork												
	Black Vulture												
	Turkey Vulture												
	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck												

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent 99% Good 99-50% Fair 50-10% Poor 10-1% Casual Accidental

Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

- Orange-crowned Warbler** - Low brushy areas, particularly in goldenrod fields in fall. Primarily coastal.
- Nashville Warbler** - Brushy areas but can be high in trees during migration.
- Virginia's Warbler** - One record: Island Beach State Park, NJ 1962.
- Northern Parula** - Woodlots. Has a preference for sycamore trees. Increasing breeder.
- Yellow Warbler** - Low trees and shrubs. Near wet areas, often in willows.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** - Open woodlands, scrub areas, and recent clear cuts.
- Magnolia Warbler** - Woodlands, often low in trees, and shrubs.
- Cape May Warbler** - Woodlands. Prefers conifers.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** - Deciduous woodlands and rhododendron thickets, often low.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** - Woodland species in migration. Abundant in coastal bayberries in fall through spring, although numbers vary with the severity of the weather. Uncommonly winters inland.
- Black-throated Gray Warbler** - Mostly coastal in fall.
- Black-throated Green Warbler** - Woodlands during migration. Localized breeder in cedar swamps in the pine barrens.
- Townsend's Warbler** - Accidental.
- Blackburnian Warbler** - Woodlands, high in trees during migration. Often nests in hemlocks.

- Little Blue Heron** - Coastal, uncommon wanderer inland and rather common wanderer in tidal portions of the Delaware River in late summer. Marshes and shallow water. Freeze limited.
- Tricolored Heron** - Marshes and shallow water. Freeze limited.
- Reddish Egret** - Marshes and shallow water. Three records: Little Creek WMA, DE 1991, Ted Harvey Wildlife Area, DE 1993, and Brigantine, NJ 1998.
- Cattle Egret** - Drastically declining. Still common near Delaware City, DE and Salem County, NJ. Overshoots inland in late March and April.
- Green Heron** - Primarily fresh water streams, ponds, and swamps, although also found in marshes.
- Black-crowned Night-Heron** - Marshes, swamps, and shallow water. Freeze limited.
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** - Marshes, swamps, and shallow water.
- White Ibis** - Marshes, impoundments, and wet stubble fields.
- Glossy Ibis** - Marshes, impoundments, and wet fields. Much more common on Delaware coastal plain. Overshoots inland in March and April. Freeze limited.
- White-faced Ibis** - Marshes and impoundments. Increasingly reported.
- Wood Stork** - Marshes and swamps.
- Black Vulture** - Locally common and spreading rapidly. Concentrations in upper Bucks and Montgomery Counties, PA, along the Delaware from New Hope, NJ north, in southwest New Jersey and common in southern Delaware.
- Turkey Vulture** - The northern extent of winter range fluctuates in the piedmont section depending on the severity of winter.
- Black-bellied Whistling-Duck** - Marshes and impoundments. Lancaster County, PA 1993 and Oceanview, DE 2000.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Season											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
b B	— Sedge Wren *												
b B	— Marsh Wren *												
b B	— Golden-crowned Kinglet												
b B	— Ruby-crowned Kinglet												
B B B B B	— Blue-gray Gnatcatcher												
	— Northern Wheatear												
B B B B B	— Eastern Bluebird												
	— Mountain Bluebird												
	— Townsend's Solitaire												
b b B B	— Veery *												
	— Gray-cheeked Thrush												
	— Bicknell's Thrush												
	— Swainson's Thrush *												
B b b B	— Hermit Thrush *												

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent 99%
Good 99-50%
Fair 50-10%
Poor 10-1%
Casual
Accidental

Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

- Sedge Wren** - Short grass wetlands along tidal salt meadows. Wet inland meadows. Rare and sporadic nester.
- Marsh Wren** - Common in salt marshes and locally common in large inland emergent marshes. One of the few birds that breeds in giant reedgrass (*Phragmites australis*).
- Golden-crowned Kinglet** - Breeds in mature native spruce, Red Pine, and Norway Spruce plantations.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet** - Woodlands, weedy fields, and thickets.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** - Breeds throughout the region in large tracts of forest.
- Northern Wheatear** - Most records are coastal.
- Eastern Bluebird** - Prefers open agricultural land with scattered trees or hedgerows. Takes readily to artificial boxes.
- Mountain Bluebird** - Four records: Brigantine, NJ 1982, Beltzville State Park, PA 1984-85, 1985-86, and Higbee Beach, NJ 1988.
- Townsend's Solitaire** - Three records: Lehigh/Carbon County, PA 1986, Bucks County, PA 1993, and Schuylkill County, PA 1995.
- Veery** - Prefers moist deciduous forests with a well developed shrub layer.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush** - Forested areas.
- Bicknell's Thrush** - Forested areas. Thought to be more common along the coast in the southward migration but exact status unknown due to identification difficulties.
- Swainson's Thrush** - Forested areas. Breeds in conifer second growth and bogs.
- Hermit Thrush** - Common nester in the mountains, uncommon but regular in the pine barrens.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Season											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
B B B B B	— Wood Duck												
B b	— Gadwall *												
b	— Eurasian Wigeon												
B B B B B	— American Wigeon *												
B B B B B	— American Black Duck												
B B B B B	— Mallard												
B b b b b	— Blue-winged Teal *												
b	— Cinnamon Teal												
b	— Northern Shoveler *												
b	— Northern Pintail												
b	— Garganey												
b	— Green-winged Teal												
	— Canvasback												
	— Redhead												
	— Ring-necked Duck												

- Wood Duck** – Tree nester adjacent to freshwater streams, wetlands, and ponds. Freeze limited.
- Gadwall** – Impoundments, marshes, lakes, bays, and rivers. Freeze limited.
- Eurasian Wigeon** – Marshes, impoundments, and bays. Usually found where American Wigeon gather. Freeze limited.
- American Wigeon** – Marshes, bays, and impoundments. Freeze limited.
- American Black Duck** – Impoundments, marshes, swamps, lakes, ponds, and rivers. Freeze limited.
- Mallard** – Marshes, swamps, lakes, ponds, and rivers. Freeze limited.
- Blue-winged Teal** – Primarily freshwater marshes and impoundments. Declining breeder.
- Cinnamon Teal** – Marshes and impoundments.
- Northern Shoveler** – Freshwater impoundments. Also ponds and marshes. Freeze limited.
- Northern Pintail** – Impoundments and freshwater in upper Delaware Bay tributary marshes. Thousands gather in wild rice marshes along Oldman's and Raccoon Creeks, NJ from late January to early March. Largest gathering in east. Freeze limited.
- Garganey** – Freshwater marshes and impoundments.
- Green-winged Teal** – Primarily tidal marshes. Freeze limited.
- Canvasback** – Bays, lakes, and rivers.
- Redhead** – Bays, lakes, and rivers. Freeze limited.
- Ring-necked Duck** – Primarily freshwater. Lakes, ponds, and rivers. Freeze limited.

Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
								B	B	B							
					__ Pileated Woodpecker *												
					__ Olive-sided Flycatcher												
					__ Eastern Wood-Pewee *												
					__ Yellow-bellied Flycatcher *												
					__ Acadian Flycatcher *												
					__ Alder Flycatcher *												
					__ Willow Flycatcher												
					__ Least Flycatcher												
					__ Hammond's Flycatcher												◆
					__ Gray Flycatcher												.....
					__ Dusky Flycatcher	..											..
					__ Pacific-slope Flycatcher												◆
					__ Eastern Phoebe												
					__ Say's Phoebe	.....											.....

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat. Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

Excellent 99%	Good 99-50%	Fair 50-10%	Poor 10-1%	Casual	Accidental
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- Pileated Woodpecker** – Increasing permanent resident in large tracts of mature forest. Largely absent from southern New Jersey.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** – Hawks insects from dead branches at the tops of trees.
- Eastern Wood-Pewee** – Widespread forest breeder.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** – Primarily a migrant; possible breeder in isolated bogs in the Pocono Mountains.
- Acadian Flycatcher** – This mature forest breeder is expanding north, especially in ravines and wet woods. Deciduous swamps in pine barrens.
- Alder Flycatcher** – Breeds in bogs and beaver meadows in the mountains.
- Willow Flycatcher** – Expanding eastward. Preferred habitat is often drier and more open than the Alder Flycatcher.
- Least Flycatcher** – Breeds in forest edges and wood lots primarily north of the Kittatiny Ridge.
- Hammond's Flycatcher** – One record: Woodland Beach, DE 1986.
- Gray Flycatcher** – One record: Cape Henlopen, DE 1991.
- Dusky Flycatcher** – One record: Cedar Swamp WMA, DE 2002.
- Pacific-slope Flycatcher** – Two records: Lancaster County, PA 1990, 1991
- Eastern Phoebe** – Nests under bridges, eaves of buildings, and protected cliff faces. Generally found near water.
- Say's Phoebe** – Recent records at Hawk Mountain, PA, Cape May, NJ and Middle Creek WMA, PA.

Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
						B	b	B	B	B	__ Ring-necked Pheasant						
					__ Ruffed Grouse *												
					__ Wild Turkey												
					__ Northern Bobwhite												
					__ Yellow Rail												
					__ Black Rail *												
					__ Corn Crake												◆
					__ Clapper Rail *												
					__ King Rail *												
					__ Virginia Rail *												
					__ Sora *												
					__ Purple Gallinule												
					__ Common Moorhen *												

- Ring-necked Pheasant** – Old fields and agricultural lands. Population dropping precipitously from south to north. Locally extirpated.
- Ruffed Grouse** – Declining in extensive mature forests. More common northward.
- Wild Turkey** – Rapidly expanding throughout region in agricultural and forested areas, with indications of suburban invasion.
- Northern Bobwhite** – Old fields and agricultural lands. Declining. Frequently released by hunting groups.
- Yellow Rail** – A secretive marsh migrant, best located by its call at night. Also found in hay fields.
- Black Rail** – A secretive marsh rail, breeds in salt marsh grass (*Spartina patens*), the low fine grass that covers large areas of drier portions of tidal salt marshes. Best located at night by its call. More common in Delaware Bay marshes than coastal marshes.
- Corn Crake** – Last area report: NJ 1905.
- Clapper Rail** – Common salt marsh rail, more commonly heard than seen.
- King Rail** – Declining fresh water marsh counterpart of Clapper Rail. Interbreeds with Clapper Rails in Delaware Bay marshes.
- Virginia Rail** – Breeds primarily in fresh water marshes. Tidal, fresh, and brackish marshes during winter and migration. Best located at night by its call.
- Sora** – Breeds in extensive fresh water marshes. Tidal, fresh, and brackish marshes during winter and migration. Best located at night by its call.
- Purple Gallinule** – Marshes, celery farms, and ponds.
- Common Moorhen** – Fresh and brackish deep water marshes. Largest regional population at Mannington Marsh, NJ. Declining.

Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
						B	B	B	B		Barred Owl *						
					Great Gray Owl												◆
b	b	b	b		Long-eared Owl												
b		b	b		Short-eared Owl *												
					Boreal Owl												◆
	b	b		B	Northern Saw-whet Owl												
	B	B	b	b	Common Nighthawk												
	B	b	B		Chuck-will's-widow												
	B	B	B	B	Whip-poor-will												
	B	B	B	B	Chimney Swift												

Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	Common Name	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
											American Avocet						
					Greater Yellowlegs												
					Lesser Yellowlegs												
					Spotted Redshank												◆◆◆◆
					Solitary Sandpiper												
	B				Willet *												
	B	B	B	B	Spotted Sandpiper												
		B	B		Upland Sandpiper *												
					Whimbrel												
					Long-billed Curlew												
					Black-tailed Godwit												◆
					Hudsonian Godwit												◆
					Bar-tailed Godwit												◆
					Marbled Godwit												

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat. Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

Excellent 99%	Good 99-50%	Fair 50-10%	Poor 10-1%	Casual	Accidental
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- Barred Owl** – Prefers extensive forested wetlands, but also found in upland forests and tends to wander to a variety of forested habitats in winter.
- Great Gray Owl** – One found dead in Nockamixon State Park, PA 1979.
- Long-eared Owl** – Secretive, possibly overlooked owl that likes conifers located near large old fields for nesting and colonial roosting. Long term decline.
- Short-eared Owl** – Formerly a common nester along Delaware Bay. Now a very rare nester. Winter visitor to extensive salt marshes and, less commonly, agricultural areas.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl** – Very rare, secretive nester. Regular winter visitor. Roosts in conifers and honeysuckle thickets. A population of calling birds has haunted various parts of the pine barrens for years, but no nests have been found. Recent nests in Bucks County, PA and Palmyra, NJ
- Boreal Owl** – One record: New Brunswick, NJ 1962.
- Common Nighthawk** – Breeds in cities and large towns and in the fire zones in the pine barrens. Regular spring migrant along the Delaware River. More commonly seen in fall migration west of the Delaware River. Declining.
- Chuck-will's-widow** – Breeds as far north as Manasquan, NJ along the coast and Mad Horse Creek, NJ along the Delaware Bay. Locally common in Cape May County, NJ, Cumberland County, NJ, and southern Delaware. Erratic north of Philadelphia along intertidal Delaware River. Best located by its call at night.
- Whip-poor-will** – Abundant breeder in the pine barrens. Locally common, but declining in open forests elsewhere along the coast, on the coastal plain, and in the mountains. Best located by its call at night.
- Chimney Swift** – Common wherever abandoned chimneys and similar nesting sites are available.

- American Avocet** – Impoundments. Mudflats. Primarily in the Bombay Hook NWR / Little Creek WMA, DE area. Casual elsewhere.
- Greater Yellowlegs** – Impoundments, mudflats, flooded fields, and lake and river shores. Freeze limited. Most winter yellowlegs are this species.
- Lesser Yellowlegs** – Impoundments, mudflats, flooded fields, and lake and river shores. Freeze limited.
- Spotted Redshank** – Impoundments and mudflats.
- Solitary Sandpiper** – Primarily inland ponds, creeks, marshes, flooded fields, and lake shores. One report of breeding in the Pocono Mountains in the early 1900's plus recent summer records.
- Willet** – Omnipresent, noisy lord of the salt marsh in summer. Late fall migrants likely to be western subspecies.
- Spotted Sandpiper** – Marshes, ponds, creeks, rivers, lake shores, rocky bays, and coastal shores.
- Upland Sandpiper** – Scattered breeder at airports, and agricultural fields. Migrant on sod farms, airports, and agricultural fields. Declining.
- Whimbrel** – Salt marshes, mudflats, and beaches. Forsythe NWR, NJ in mid-May is almost guaranteed.
- Long-billed Curlew** – One recent record: Cape May, NJ 1987.
- Black-tailed Godwit** – Marshes and mudflats. Three records: John Forsythe NWR, NJ 1971; John Heinz NWR, PA 1974 and Prime Hook NWR, DE 1994.
- Hudsonian Godwit** – Impoundments, mudflats, and marshes. Rarely fields and ponds inland.
- Bar-tailed Godwit** – Impoundments, mudflats, and marshes.
- Marbled Godwit** – Impoundments, mudflats, and marshes.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Month											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
B	__ Forster's Tern *												
B	__ Least Tern *												
	__ Bridled Tern												
	__ Sooty Tern												
	__ White-winged Tern												
	__ Whiskered Tern												
	__ Black Tern												
B	__ Brown Noddy												
	__ Black Skimmer												
	__ Dovekie												
	__ Common Murre												
	__ Thick-billed Murre												
	__ Razorbill												
	__ Black Guillemot												
	__ Ancient Murrelet												

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent 99% Good 99-50% Fair 50-10% Poor 10-1% Casual Accidental

Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

- Forster's Tern** – Salt marshes, bays, and inshore waters. Most common inland tern.
- Least Tern** – Inshore waters, inlets, salt marshes, and bays.
- Bridled Tern** – Pelagic. Warm water. Maybe regular in late summer well off shore. Most records from shore following hurricanes.
- Sooty Tern** – Pelagic. Warm water. Most records from shore following hurricanes.
- White-winged Tern** – Salt marshes and associated impoundments. Delaware salt marsh refuges 1974 - 1995.
- Whiskered Tern** – Salt marshes and associated impoundments. Two records in 1993, almost certainly the same bird. Cape May, NJ and Kent County, DE
- Black Tern** – Salt marshes, bays, rivers, marshes, lakes, inshore, and offshore waters. Declining.
- Brown Noddy** – One record: Cape May, NJ 1978.
- Black Skimmer** – Inlets, bays, and salt marshes.
- Dovekie** – Pelagic. Casual inshore, bays, and inlets.
- Common Murre** – Pelagic. Casual inshore, bays, and inlets.
- Thick-billed Murre** – Pelagic. Casual inshore, bays, and inlets.
- Razorbill** – Pelagic. Commonest alcid inshore.
- Black Guillemot** – Inshore, rocks.
- Ancient Murrelet** – One record: Lake Ontelaunee, PA 1995.

Tidal Pine Barrens Coastal Plain Piedmont Mountain	Common Name	Month											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
	__ Dunlin												
	__ Curlew Sandpiper												
	__ Stilt Sandpiper												
	__ Buff-breasted Sandpiper												
	__ Ruff												
	__ Short-billed Dowitcher												
	__ Long-billed Dowitcher												
	__ Wilson's Snipe												
	__ Eurasian Woodcock												
	__ American Woodcock												
	__ Wilson's Phalarope												
	__ Red-necked Phalarope												
	__ Red Phalarope												
	__ Great Skua												

- Dunlin** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, beaches, and wet fields. A few fall migrants inland.
- Curlew Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, and marshes. Almost annually at Bombay Hook NWR / Little Creek WMA, DE area and Forsythe NWR, NJ.
- Stilt Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper** – Grassy and dirt farm fields, harvested potato fields, sod farms, and drier portions of salt marshes. Generally on driest portions of the habitat.
- Ruff** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. Historically has been regular during April at Tinicum, PA (50's and 60's) and Pedricktown, NJ (70's through the early 90's). Increasingly regular at Bombay Hook NWR, DE.
- Short-billed Dowitcher** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.
- Long-billed Dowitcher** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. Spring records increasing.
- Wilson's Snipe** – Freshwater emergent marshes and wet meadows. Very rare nester north.
- Eurasian Woodcock** – 19th century records.
- American Woodcock** – Moist deciduous forests, swamps, wet second growth, and old fields. Freeze limited.
- Wilson's Phalarope** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.
- Red-necked Phalarope** – Primarily pelagic in our area, but also found in impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.
- Red Phalarope** – Primarily pelagic in our region. Rarely found on mud flats or lakes.
- Great Skua** – Pelagic. Cold water species.