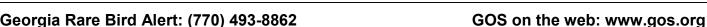
Vol. 33 No. 2 June 2006

GOShawk

Newsletter of the Georgia Ornithological Society





Report of the Spring 2006 Meeting in Kennesaw

Bill Lotz

For the first time in 22 years GOS held a meeting in the metro Atlanta area. Nearly one hundred birders gathered at the Hilton Garden Inn, scarcely a mile from one of the best spots in the Southeast for Neotropical migrants: Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. Despite the great location, migrants proved difficult to find because of very windy conditions that weekend. The program Friday night featured Ron Rohrbaugh, Project Director of the search for the Ivory-billed Woodpecker for the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Ron had just returned from Arkansas, where he had been in charge of dozens of professional ornithologists and volunteers who had been searching all winter for proof of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker's existence. He presented a program filled with the history and mystique of the "Lord God Bird," those who studied it, and the tantalizing clues to its possible continued presence in the White River area of northeastern Arkansas.

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Mark Your Calendars!

4th Annual Colonial Coast Birding and Nature Festival

October 13-15, 2006, Jekyll Island www.coastalgeorgiabirding.org

2007 GOS Winter Meeting

January 12-14, 2007 Tybee Island, Georgia (see page 6)

On Saturday there were field trips to Kennesaw Mountain and Pine Log Wildlife Management Area, followed by a late afternoon poster session and a delightful banquet. Our Saturday program was presented by Greg Miller, one of the three birders portrayed in Mark Obmascik's excellent book, The Big Year: A Tale of Man, Nature, and Fowl Obsession. We were fascinated with Greg's story of working full time and trying to do a Big Year in the American Birding Association (ABA) area on a limited budget. Unknown to Greg at the beginning of that year, 1998, there were several other birders who were doing a Big Year as well, one of whom held the record at that time. It is guite remarkable that three of the birders, including Greg, tallied more than 700 species. Since that year only one birder has been able to surpass 700! The anecdotes and experiences that Greg shared made for a memorable evening.

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Georgia Ornithological Society

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Deadline for article submission is the 1st of the month prior to publication. Text by e-mail is appreciated.

Welcome, New Members!

Northern Goshawk Life Members

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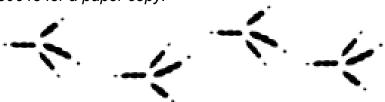
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The 2006 GOS membership list is available electronically via e-mail or as a hard copy. Please send your request to membership@gos.org (Libby Mojica) for an e-mail copy or to GOS, P.O. Box 181, High Shoals, GA 30645 for a paper copy.



Address Changes

If your address changes, please notify us directly by mail (P.O. Box 181, High Shoals, GA 30645) or by e-mail (membership@gos.org). As a non-profit organization, we are able to mail items to you at a bulk (i.e., discounted) rate. This is a great cost savings for us, but it means that our items WILL NOT be forwarded to you if you move. We do not want you to miss out on any of our newsletters, meeting announcements, or journals!

GOShawk—3 June 2006

Kennesaw Meeting (continued from page 1)

Sunday's Kennesaw and Pine Log field trips were repeated, along with the addition of one to Dawson Forest Wildlife Management Area. A total of 130 species was seen or heard over the weekend (the full species list appears on page 4 of this issue). Our thanks go to all the field trip leaders, Chuck Saleeby, Giff Beaton, Malcolm Hodges, Georgann Schmaltz, Theresa Hartz, Carol Lambert and Jeff Sewell, who tirelessly searched for birds that, for the most part, stayed hunkered down in the strong winds. And a big thank you goes to Anne Mursch, Steve Holzman, Helen Ogren and Barbara Brigham for their hard work in putting together another successful meeting. Please join us on Tybee Island for our Winter 2007 Meeting, which will be held January 12-14, 2007.



Willow Flycatcher. Photo © Dan Vickers.

GEORGIA TARGET BIRDS

The Willow Flycatcher (Empidonax traillii)
Dan Vickers

Before 1973, Georgia birders looked for Traill's Flycatchers during spring and fall migration. Separated into two very similar subspecies, they could only be distinguished in the field by their songs. After ornithologists determined that they were in fact two distinct species, they were split into Alder and Willow flycatchers. A few Georgia birders are lucky enough to have heard an Alder Flycatcher singing during spring migration or calling in fall, when they are slightly more common. Willow Flycatchers fortunately have been a little easier to locate.

Sometime around the first week in May, a handful of Willow Flycatchers drop out of the night sky into a hundred-yard strip of brush and willows lining a small creek in Blairsville, Georgia. The next morning the burry "fitzbew" of the males can be heard rising above the songs of Yellow Warblers, Yellow-

breasted Chats and Gray Catbirds as the flycatchers sing from the power line above the creek or from the tops of the willows. Sandwiched between the parking lots for the Ingles and the United Community Bank off Highway 515, this has been, for a decade, one of the most reliable places to view the Willow Flycatcher on its Georgia breeding grounds. Willow Flycatchers have also been found in recent years in Blue Ridge along the creek near the Ingles, in Dillard along the Little Tennessee River just down the road from the Dillard House, at Curtis Brothers in Greene County, and at the Honor Farm in DeKalb County.

GOS E-MAIL LIST

In order to more efficiently communicate with our members, GOS has established an e-mail list. The e-mail list will be used to communicate with you about bird conservation issues, membership renewals, birding events in Georgia, and occasional items that may be of interest to GOS members. If you wish to add your e-mail address to the GOS database, please contact Libby Mojica, GOS Membership Chair, at membership@gos.org.

GOShawk—4 June 2006

Bird List for the Spring 2006 GOS Meeting in Kennesaw (Friday, April 28 through Sunday, April 30, 2006)



Kentucky Warbler at Pine Log WMA. Photo © Dan Vickers.

Canada Goose Wood Duck Mallard Hooded Merganser Wild Turkey Northern Bobwhite

Double-crested Cormorant

Great Blue Heron Green Heron

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

Glossy Ibis Black Vulture Turkey Vulture Osprey

Sharp-shinned Hawk Cooper's Hawk Red-shouldered Hawk Broad-winged Hawk Red-tailed Hawk

Merlin

Peregrine Falcon

Killdeer

Greater Yellowlegs Solitary Sandpiper Spotted Sandpiper Rock Pigeon

Eurasian Collared-Dove

Mourning Dove Yellow-billed Cuckoo Eastern Screech-Owl

Barred Owl

Chuck-will's-widow Whip-poor-will Chimney Swift

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Belted Kingfisher
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Northern Flicker

Pileated Woodpecker Eastern Wood-Pewee Eastern Phoebe

Great Crested Flycatcher

Eastern Kingbird
White-eyed Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Blue-headed Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo

Blue Jay American Crow Fish Crow Horned Lark Purple Martin Tree Swallow

Northern Rough-winged Swallow

Cliff Swallow Barn Swallow Carolina Chickadee Tufted Titmouse

White-breasted Nuthatch Brown-headed Nuthatch

Carolina Wren House Wren

Ruby-crowned Kinglet Blue-gray Gnatcatcher Eastern Bluebird

Veery

Swainson's Thrush Hermit Thrush Wood Thrush American Robin Gray Catbird Northern Mockingbird

Brown Thrasher
European Starling
Cedar Waxwing
Blue-winged Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Orange-crowned Warbler

Northern Parula Yellow Warbler

Chestnut-sided Warbler

Magnolia Warbler Cape May Warbler

Black-throated Blue Warbler Yellow-rumped Warbler

Black-throated Green Warbler Blackburnian Warbler

Yellow-throated Warbler

Pine Warbler Prairie Warbler Palm Warbler Bay-breasted Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
Back-and-white Warbler
American Redstart
Prothonotary Warbler
Worm-eating Warbler
Ovenbird
Louisiana Waterthrush

Kentucky Warbler Common Yellowthroat Hooded Warbler Yellow-breasted Chat

Summer Tanager
Scarlet Tanager
Eastern Towhee
Chipping Sparrow
Field Sparrow
Savannah Sparrow

Grasshopper Sparrow
Song Sparrow

Swamp Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow

Northern Cardinal Rose-breasted Grosbeak

Blue Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Red-winged Blackbird
Eastern Meadowlark
Common Grackle

Brown-headed Cowbird

Orchard Oriole Baltimore Oriole House Finch American Goldfinch House Sparrow

(List compiled by Bill Lotz)



Chestnut-sided Warbler at Kennesaw Mountain. Photo © Dan Vickers.

GOShawk—5 June 2006

Images from the Spring 2006 GOS Meeting in Kennesaw



GOS President Bob Sargent holds aloft the new GOS cap, which sports an embroidered orchard oriole. Caps may be purchased for \$15 via the society website, www.gos.org. Photo © Dan Vickers.



Greg Miller, the speaker at the Saturday evening banquet, relates his adventures from his birding Big Year. Photo © Dan Vickers.





Ron Rohrbaugh, project director of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker search being conducted by the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Photo © Dan Vickers.

Bob Sargent congratulates Hart County Middle School teacher Brad Smith on receiving a GOS Opportunity Fund grant for \$1,000 to finance bird-related science projects for his special education class. Photo © Dan Vickers.



GOS members on the Kennesaw Mountain field trip led by Giff Beaton react to cries of "Male Cerulean Warbler!" Photo © Dan Vickers.



Wesleyan College senior Catrice Hayes and her faculty advisor Jim Ferrari at the Saturday poster session. Catrice presented her honors thesis work on tree preferences of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Photo © Rafe Henderson.

GOShawk—6 June 2006

GOS WINTER 2007 MEETING

Bill Lotz

We've decided to "stay home" this time. The next winter meeting of the Georgia Ornithological Society will be held on Tybee Island January 12-14, 2007. Our headquarters hotel will be the Ocean Plaza Beach Resort. Please note that this is the Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday weekend.

The Friday night program will be presented by Renee Carleton, DVM, who is currently a Ph.D. student at the University of Georgia's Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources. Renee is the recipient of one of our 2006 H. Branch Howe Jr. Graduate Student Research Grants, and will present a program on her research project, "Disease Ecology of Eastern Bluebirds in Northwest Georgia."

Saturday night the featured speaker at the banquet will be Christopher Cokinos, author of *Hope is* the *Thing with Feathers*, a hauntingly poetic book which details the heartbreaking demise in North America of six bird species (e.g., Carolina Parakeet, Heath Hen, Passenger Pigeon, etc.), but still manages to convey a sense of hope for the future of bird conservation in this country.

There will lots of field trips to some great birding spots around the Savannah area, and we have scheduled two pelagic trips, one on Saturday and one on Sunday, with Monday as a "weather day." More information about the pelagic trips will be posted on the GOS website and on the GABO listsery in the fall.

Please plan on joining us on Tybee Island for a fabulous winter meeting.

The All Women's Birding Bust

Georgann Schmalz

During the fall of 2000, Theresa Hartz, Lisa Hurt, Emily Jo Williams and I were perusing the Big Day reports submitted by various birders in Georgia. Being fairly observant, we noticed that nearly all these Big Days were done by teams of men. Very few women appeared to be involved in intense birding events, and we wondered why more women didn't keep state lists or county lists, do Big Years, or participate in any competitive birding.

With these questions in mind, we created the event that became known as the All Women's Birding Bust. We stoically put up with all the jokes about having AA, A, B, and C divisions and whether we would be walking three or four abreast, etc. We firmly refused the offers of three men who wanted to dress in drag and join us.

Georgia's first All Women's Birding Bust was held on Saturday, May 5, 2001. Seven teams and 26 women birded during the day, either in their neighborhoods or beyond. Two teams began in the north Georgia mountains and finished on the coast. A combined total of 168 species was seen during the day. We followed all ABA Big Day rules and tried not to speed or get traffic tickets. Artist Deb Zaremba graciously designed T-shirts for everyone in 2001, a tradition that lives on, with Mary Jane Stone taking over the illustrations.

The most difficult part of the AWBB for my team, the Thrashers, was not stopping to admire the birds. We lost time gaping at the 200 Bobolinks in one field. We had to wait ten minutes for Theresa's Grasshopper Sparrow to show itself - a life bird for her. (She doesn't list heard-only birds.) Even Lisa put her foot down and refused to budge until she saw a secretive Painted Bunting. It was hard. I quickly became the ogre, chanting "Keep moving, keep moving." In truth, I had very little authority over this group of women, but I did have the car keys. So we kept moving. I have no idea if the other teams looked as comical as we did, dashing here and there, leaping out of the car, leaping back into the car, shouting, "I got it. Did you?" "What do you mean, you didn't hear it?" "Keep moving, keep moving."

The Second Annual All Women's Birding Bust was held on April 20, 2002, with ten teams and 28 women again birding locally or from mountains to coast. "My teammate Mary has never been birding before . . . She is more the backyard enthusiast, but she had a blast! She is still talking about seeing her first Scarlet and Summer tanagers!" said Julia Elliott.

In 2003 the Gaggles wrote, "We all really enjoyed ourselves. The Bust is a place for us to improve our birding skills and get out and have some fun."

In 2004 the Sedge Wrens commented, "We had a great time on what was the first 'big day' attempt for either of us, and we're aiming for 'most improved' for next year!"

In 2005, Women with Altitude said, "Celebration and dinner followed at my cabin near Vogel State Park, and we three went to bed with smiles on our faces. Then, in the darkness of the still night, one by one, each of us heard, 'Who cooks for you, who cooks for you all?' Number 80!!!!!! Now that was the end of a perfect day!!"

(continued on page 7)

GOShawk—7 June 2006

Birding Bust (continued from page 6)

In 2006 the AWBB attracted 14 teams and 45 women from all over the state plus participants from South Carolina and Wisconsin joining teams. The Birding Pals wrote, "The AWBB seems to have become a tradition now for lots of folks, [with] many teams returning each year for the event, and teams getting special hats made, etc. Our team looks forward to it each year, and now has a history of stories we recount from previous years, i.e., 'Remember when Wendy thought a wet House Sparrow was a Kestrel?'"

And so the event has grown. One hundred and sixtyone species, the most seen in a single day during the
AWBB, is a record shared by two teams. Each year
teams increase their expertise and numbers of species.
While a friendly competition developed among three or
four teams, the intent of the AWBB has not changed: to
get out and enjoy some birding, relish the excitement of
seeing new birds in new places, and feel the satisfaction of improving birding skills.

Winter Hummingbirds in Georgia *Rusty Trump*

When you think of hummingbirds, what season comes to mind? Most people think of summer, when the Ruby-throated Hummingbirds compete in their aerial dogfights for supremacy of your sugar water feeders. If you enjoy hummingbirds, you can also try to attract one of the wintering western species to your yard. Eleven species of hummingbirds have been documented in Georgia, including Green Violet-ear, Broad-billed, Buffbellied, Magnificent, Ruby-throated, Black-chinned, Anna's, Calliope, Broad-tailed, Rufous, and Allen's. Two additional species have occurred near Georgia. A Green-breasted Mango was in Charlotte, North Carolina, the fall of 2000, and this past winter, a Costa's Hummingbird was in Montgomery, which became Alabama's first state record of this species. Almost all of these species occurred in the fall or winter.

Hummingbirds that occur in the fall and winter in the Southeast are commonly called winter hummingbirds. By far, the most common winter hummingbird species in Georgia is the Rufous Hummingbird. In a typical year, the Rufous makes up more than 80 percent of the winter hummingbird reports. The next most common winter species are the Black-chinned, Ruby-throated and Calliope. It is interesting that the Calliope Hummingbird was not documented in Georgia until 1998, but since then at least 19 records for Georgia have been documented.

Some may be surprised that Ruby-throated Humming-birds are found during the winter in Georgia. While some winter Ruby-throats are injured or unhealthy, which possibly prevents them from completing their migration, others have successfully



Broad-tailed Hummingbird. Photo © Rusty Trump.

spent the winter here. These Ruby-throats are found especially below the Fall Line in the coastal plain, and along the coast. This past winter, an apparently healthy female Ruby-throat spent the winter in the northwest corner of Georgia just a few miles from the Tennessee state line. Another female Ruby-throat returned to the same yard in Augusta to spend her second winter in Georgia.

You never know what species of hummingbird may decide to visit your yard in the winter. This past winter in Georgia, the unexpected visit was by three Broad-tailed Hummingbirds. Previous to that, only three accepted records of Broad-tails had ever been recorded in the state. In addition to the Broad-tails in Georgia, this species was also reported last winter in Tennessee and Alabama. It would be interesting to know what event caused this small influx of Broad-tails to the Southeast.

We learn a little more every year about the distribution and number of species of hummingbirds that come to Georgia. I recommend that you leave at least one feeder out all year. If you should attract a hummingbird, it is best to put out a second feeder. Who knows? You may get a second one. One yard near the mountains seems to have multiple winter hummingbirds every year. This year, three Rufous spent the winter there.

To prepare the nectar, mix it just like you do in the summer, four parts water to one part white table sugar. If you should get a hummingbird after November 1st, please let me know about it. You can either e-mail me at rusty_trump@hotmail.com, report it on the Georgia Hummer website at www.gahummer.org, or you can call me at 770-844-8651. With your help, we can continue to piece together the picture of Georgia's winter hummingbirds.



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

TO: Georgia Ornithological Society

P.O. Box 181

High Shoals, GA 30645

Please enroll the undersigned as a member of the Georgia Ornithological Society for the calendar year. Dues are enclosed as follows: _ Bachman's Sparrow (Regular) \$20.00 Red-cockaded Woodpecker (Sustaining) \$30.00 Northern Bobwhite (Patron) \$50.00 (The above are annual rates for individuals or families; below are rates for individuals only) \$10.00 Fledgling (Student) Northern Goshawk (Life Membership) \$300.00 Please send me a list of publications available from the GOS. NAME(S): MAILING ADDRESS: PHONE: _____ E-MAIL: ____ PLEASE SEND ADDRESS, PHONE OR E-MAIL CHANGES TO:

Libby Mojica, GOS, P.O. Box 181, High Shoals, GA 30645

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