BIRDS OF HASTINGS

Third Edition
An Environmental Approach to Bird Identification

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK



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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

Birds of Hastings is a complement to three other guides, Flora of Hastings, Recreational Areas of Hastings-on-Hudson and Phenological Table, 1993-2003. This edition emphasizes an environmental approach to bird watching, suggesting how viewers may become part of a bird's environment rather than an intruder.

The guide is more than a list of birds and their characteristics. It provides a how-to-do-it strategy for both experienced and inexperienced bird watchers which can enhance their birding experience.

The guide describes 16 exceptionally fine bird watching environments in geographically-linked and diverse habitats and the birds frequenting them. Among the 16 are dense woods, open fields, residential and community gardens, and aquatic habitats such as marshy areas and the Hudson River and shorelines. The location of each of the habitats is given with a situational overview; vegetation in the areas that attract birds is described and birds that have been seen in each area are listed.

This edition adds details about the Hastings trails, parks and footpaths and the birds.

Twelve color photographs, in addition to the wild turkey on the cover page, are located in the center of the guide. Each photo illustrates distinctive habitats where different species of birds are likely to be seen at some time of the day or year, thus emphasizing the importance of relating habitat to birds that may be seen there.

Succinct descriptions of 166 bird species in the Hastings area are given, with notes on peculiar characteristics, such as color, size and shape, voice, movement, flight patterns, or behavior.

The seasonal pattern for sighting birds, i.e., Resident birds, Summer residents and Migrant birds, is discussed in **SECTION 5**, **BIRDS SEEN FROM A SEASONAL PERSPECTIVE**. Records of first yearly appearances of birds are referred to as a Phenological Table; an example of such a table is given in Annex E.

Verification of the accuracy in identification may be determined by reviewing descriptions of each bird, given in **SECTION 6**, **ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BIRDS AND THEIR IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS** and by checking in Annex A for the approximate date birds have been recorded in this area.

Two maps are included in Annex F to help users of the guide locate areas described in the text: a Hastings Trailway map of parks and trails, showing location of the 16 habitats, and Rowley's Bridge Trail/OCA Trailway, which are rewarding areas for bird watching.

Acknowledgements and references are included in the **INTRODUCTION** to the guide.

ACRONYMS AND SYMBOLS USED IN TEXT

BE Burke Estate

bl blackblu bluebr brown

CV Children's Village
DF Dobbs Ferry
DP Draper Park

DPODraper Park ObservatoryDRDan Rile Memorial ParkEVOEagle, Vulture, Osprey

FA Flower Avenue FC Five Corners FP Fulton Park

gr greenhd head

HOH Hastings-on-Hudson

HP Hillside ParkHR Hudson RiverHW Hillside WoodsKC Kinnally Cove

MA/ML Maple Avenue/Maple Lane

MCo Mercy College

N.,S.,E.,W.
OCA
Old Croton Aqueduct
OMQ
Old Marble Quarry
PC
QLT
Quarry Lane Trail
RBT
Rowley's Bridge Trail

RBTEX Rowley's Bridge Trail Extension

RD Riverpointe Development

RF Reynolds Field

RG River Glen (645 Broadway)

SP Sugar Pond

SSA Southside Avenue

TM The Meadow VP Vernal Pond

wh white

WP Waterfront Park

ylw yellow

ZCG Zinsser Community Gardens

ZP Zinsser Park
< less than
> more than

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INTRODUCTION

Birds in the Hastings area are numerous and diverse. At almost any time of year at least 35 species of birds may be seen. During peak periods of bird activity, from April to September, this number is temporarily supplemented by many more species. Just as there are distinct ecological habitats where certain plants can be found, birds are attracted to a habitat that fulfills their requirements, thus enabling an observer to see certain birds in areas with environmental conditions suited to their needs.

Dead trees in Hillside Park and along the Old Croton Aqueduct Trailway are ideal sources of insect food for woodpeckers, nuthatches and brown creepers. Grassy fields of the Waterfront Park satisfy needs of Canada geese, gulls and starlings; the tangle of shrubs and vines on the east side of Southside Avenue and Rowley's Bridge Trail fulfills requirements of white-throated sparrows, yellow-throats, yellow warblers, catbirds, mockingbirds and cardinals. Tall trees, even in areas of intense human activity, such as the basketball practice court on the west side of Reynolds Field, are suited to the Baltimore oriole which might nest high overhead in a tall sycamore.

Residential areas provide diverse habitats for birds. These habitats, with their grassy lawns, cultivated trees and shrubs, flower beds, bird feeders, seed-catching gutters and neglected weedy plots, are environmentally attractive bird stations. Birds that reside in Hastings throughout the year and those that remain in summer are not the only birds to be seen in residential areas. An observer in the Merrill Street-Farragut Avenue area noted numerous migrant warblers and other colorful birds in April and May. The birds are there, but careful observation and knowing how to recognize them are required to see and name them.

Identifying birds requires knowledge of shape, size, coloration and other characteristics, but identification can be facilitated by knowing where and when to look, watching bird behavior, and listening to songs or calls. When combined, this composite of features enables a bird watcher to identify many birds simply with a glance or even by hearing a few notes of their calls.

An environmental approach is described in *Birds of Hastings* to guide identification of birds in and near Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. The approach will enable an observer to identify a bird by a step-by-step procedure that focuses on where a given bird is likely to be seen, when it might be seen, activity or behavior and easily recognizable physical and vocal characteristics. Although birds listed in the guide are those that may be found in Hastings, most of these may be seen in adjacent communities as well.

Work on the bird guide began after completion of the *Flora of Hastings* in January 1999, and as a supplement to that guide. Another complementary guide in the series is *Recreational Areas of Hastings-on-Hudson*, which describes 39 areas in Hastings and includes listings of some birds found in those areas. That guide was first issued in 1999 and revised in 2003 and 2006.

At first the intention in preparing *Birds of Hastings* was simply to compile various lists prepared over several years in order to make a systematic determination of the types of birds found in distinctive habitats in and adjacent to Hastings. As work progressed, a simple and comprehensive guide was recognized as a useful contribution for residents of Hastings who might wish to know more about these interesting creatures.

During many bird walks, a question frequently asked by passersby, on noting a person sporting field glasses and/or looking up into trees, was "What are you looking at?" or "Seen any interesting birds?" or, most commonly, "What bird is that; I don't know anything about birds." An observer with some knowledge of birds asked, "Have you seen that woodpecker on the Aqueduct Trail?", but admitted to not knowing which woodpecker to look for. Another person, with real curiosity, asked the difference between a robin and an oriole. Especially encouraging when revising the guide was to learn how many people are interested in birds and have a deep life-long knowledge of where birds may be located and what they are called. Unfortunately, few people seem to be systematic in recording their observations. *Birds of Hastings* helps fill that information gap.

The general lack of knowledge about birds is unfortunate since birds are all about us, and knowing about them can provide simple, interesting and inexpensive pleasure. The guide can assist anyone who makes even a modest effort to learn about birds--their names, characteristics, where they live and feed and what they do and when.

The guide was designed to help fill that knowledge gap and aid those who know little or nothing about birds, but nevertheless are curious enough to ask a bird watcher about what they are looking at, or are interested in naming a bird they may have seen flying past, at a window box, at bird feeders, on a lawn, sidewalk, utility wire, or on some flowering plant, or that they hear singing again and again early in the morning. A casual observer who simply wishes to know the name of the bird may want to know more later as interest and knowledge increase. The guide provides structured procedures for these passive bird watchers but also contains information that can lead to increased interest and development of skills for experienced watching.

SECTION 2, LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF HABITATS, describes 16 habitats in the area and some of the birds that are likely to be seen in them, when to look for birds and what to look for to identify them. Potential bird watching areas are listed in the guide in three groups, based on reasonably close proximity of one to the other, north to southwest, west to south, and west to east, as follows:

- Group A. North to Southwest, with connections to bird watching areas
- Group B. West to South, adjacent to Hudson River, with connections to bird watching areas
- Group C. South, then West to East, to Hillside Park and Woods, with connections to bird watching areas

These habitat groupings are followed by a discussion of when, where and how to look for birds and a detailed list of characteristics to look for to identify them. An alphabetical list of 166 birds recorded by many individuals in this area over 20 years is also given that includes where the birds were seen and a succinct description of readily observable characteristics that can be used to identify the bird.

An addition to the third edition is in **SECTION 1, HOW TO USE THE GUIDE**. The step-by-step procedure draws on the habitat descriptions, what to look for, and descriptions of birds and their characteristics. The procedure is similar to that recommended in *Flora of Hastings*.

Summaries are given in tabular form of where the birds were seen, lists of resident, summer resident (or nesting) and migratory birds, and an example of a phenological table indicating when and where a bird was seen.

Two maps showing areas described in the text where birds have been recorded are given in Annex F: a Trailway Map of Hastings-on-Hudson with explanatory symbols and sites of historical interest and Rowley's Bridge Trail/OCA Trailway.

References

Users of the guide, especially experienced bird watchers, know that illustrated references to birds will be essential supplements to the guide. Almost all references listed below are illustrated either with photographs of birds in their natural habitat or by diagnostic drawings. The geographic range covered by these books is of course greater than that of *Birds of Hastings;* they contain more information than many observers may need. But the fact that some migratory birds may pass through this area and remain very briefly, and that there are visual differences between males and females, and birds are blown off course during migration and are uncommon here, give great value to these books for bird watchers. A chance encounter of a Wilson's warbler in January in downtown Hastings and a close view of four migrating snow buntings in Waterfront Park in October one year brought home a need for such books.

As useful as illustrated references are to bird watchers, one of the greatest pleasures in watching birds is the ability to recognize them quickly and accurately without reference to books or guides, by observing and knowing how birds act in an environmental context that is consistent with their characteristic behavior and by feeling confident that identification can be made on the spot by assembling a complex array of information.

The following references are but a sample of many useful books: National Audubon Society, The Sibley Guide to Bird Life & Behavior; illustrated by David Allen Sibley; Robert Bateman, Birds; Roger Tory Peterson, A Field Guide to the Birds; Richard H. Pough, Audubon Bird Guide, Eastern Land Birds; T. Gilbert Pearson, Birds of America; The Audubon Society, Field Guide to North American Birds, Eastern Region; Golden Field Guide, A Guide to Field Identification, BIRDS of North America; Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, A Field Guide to Bird Songs of Eastern and Central North America; Les Beletsky, Bird Songs: 250 North American Birds in Song; Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Enjoying Birds Around New York City; Hal H. Harrison, Peterson Field Guides, Birds' Nests; Jonathan Weiner, The Beak of the Finch. A Guide to the Birds of Yonkers, 1995, is useful as a checklist to verify observations.

As experience increases, a bird watcher would want to obtain a copy of some useful reference and then become involved with an organization or group that has qualified individuals to lead field trips and/or give competent advice. In the Hastings area, the Hudson River Audubon Society, P.O. Box 616, Yonkers, 10703, and The Lenoir Nature Preserve, Dudley Street, Yonkers, 10701, can provide information on bird watching and on schedules for localized trips with knowledgeable leaders. Hudson River Audubon Bluebird Trail, P.O. Box 616, Yonkers, N.Y. 10703, installs bluebird boxes throughout the area. Westchester Environment, published by the Federated Conservationists of Westchester County, Inc., E House, Pace University School of Law, 76 North Broadway, White Plains, 10603, 914 289 0537, contains announcements about bird walks.

Acknowledgments

Inputs to *Birds of Hastings* were provided by individuals identified below. These inputs were in turn checked against longer lists prepared by the Hudson River Audubon Society (1995) which covered a larger area and more diverse habitats and was prepared from contributions by a large group of experienced bird watchers. The Hastings list, a reasonable account of birds found in this smaller area, is primarily intended for use by those who simply want to know "What bird is that?"

Dorothy Balme, former Hastings resident and an accomplished bird watcher, prepared extensive lists of birds in the Hastings area from l984 to 1991; a list published in 1983 in the Fall Issue of Kingbird prepared by David McIntyre, A Year-Round Census, records birds by number of days a bird was sighted, by months, for the period 1978-79. Bob Boardman, a former Hastings resident, prepared a list in 1995 simply by observing birds from outside his window at 645 Broadway. A list of birds published in Chickadee Chatter, Hudson River Audubon Society Newsletter, January/February 1999, was incorporated into the part of the guide on birds in the Wicker Creek area of Dobbs Ferry. Andrea L. Alterman recorded birds seen in the Sugar Pond area from her twice-a-month visits over the last 20 years to Hillside Park and Woods.

These lists were compiled and arranged alphabetically with those made by the author into the present list. Robert Hartshorne, a Hastings resident and skilled bird watcher, significantly improved the original database with his detailed records of birds heard and seen by place and date, prepared during forays from a singularly advantageous post at Hillside School. His carefully prepared lists were used to add to and substantiate data in Annexes A-E. Mr. Hartshorne noted that as of September 2003, he believed that the list of birds in the guide was as complete in 2003 as it was in 1999.

Laurane McIntyre reported on wild turkeys, a male and female with three chicks, in her backyard near Hillside Woods, in April and June, 1999, obviously resident birds. Louise Hubbard's life-long interest in birds and her keen sense of hearing helped support the findings in this guide.

Pamela Sullivan, Hudson River Audubon Society, installed two bluebird boxes in the Old Marble Quarry in 2005, immediately taken over by tree swallows, and Bill Van Wart, also from the Society, provided information on bird feeders he installed west of the Hastings library in October 2005.

Jacqueline Lhoumeau, a resident of Hastings, video-taped Baltimore orioles nesting and raising chicks in 2006 and 2007, quite remarkably on the same branch of a sycamore tree bordering Fulton Park across the street from her apartment window on Southside Avenue; photos of the 2007 Orioles and their nest are in the center section of the guide. She also gave computer assistance in the final design, editing, and formatting of this document. Peter Gottlieb of Dobbs Ferry contributed a used computer and large monitor, helping to preserve the author's eyesight for the more important tasks at hand, such as bird

watching. Alan Pakaln of Hastings provided his computer expertise in many important ways.

Staff of the Hastings Historical Society helped verify the accuracy of names of a number of areas cited in the text. Appreciation is expressed to all those who contributed knowledge, skills and encouragement in preparation of the current edition of the guide.

Illustrations

Twelve colored photographs, in addition to the cover page, are included in the center of the guide. They illustrate selected and varied habitats in Hastings that attract and support different bird populations. For example, a photo of the Old Croton Aqueduct shows densely wooded areas where scarlet tanagers, indigo buntings, cardinals and thrushes have been seen.

For many casual bird watchers, a backyard bird feeder, such as those shown at the northwest corner of the Hastings library, will attract sparrows, starlings, nuthatches, chickadees and robins for close observation. In Zinsser Park, a cultivated community garden, goldfinches, purple and house finches, house and song sparrows, Carolina wrens, hairy and downy woodpeckers, chickadees, nuthatches, blue jays, robins and crows were seen and heard at various times and/or throughout the year.

Shorebirds or birds found near water, such as Canada geese, cormorants, ring-billed and great black-backed gulls, mallards, red-winged blackbirds, kingbirds, and various swallows will be found close to the Hudson River, such as at Kinnally Cove, Waterfront Park and Rowley's Bridge Trail.

The cover photo is of a wild turkey, a frequent visitor to a bird feeder on Dorchester Avenue. Captions under the twelve photos in the center of the guide briefly describe the variety of habitats shown, with the corresponding diversity of bird life they attract and support. Descriptions of the habitats are given in **SECTION 2, LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF HABITATS.**

What they say about birds

I installed four tubular bird feeders and a flat platform west of the library, in October 2005. The library provides the bird feed; I fill the feeders once a week and occasionally load a feeder with bird-loving suet. An excellent location to watch birds feed (nine goldfinches were seen at one time) is from inside the library, but birds are skittish so observers must not make sudden moves. In addition to goldfinches, birds seen were purple finches, house sparrows, purple grackles, and an unusual fox sparrow in March 2006. Pigeons, robins and squirrels feed on the ground, thanks to seeds dropped from the tube feeders. I take great pleasure in feeding and watching birds; it is my hobby so to speak.

Bill Van Wart, Hudson River Audubon Society, November 2007

I installed a bird feeder above Rowley's Brook, near Bruce's Bridge2. A wire on a pulley suspends the feeder, about eight feet off the ground to protect against squirrels and mice. I fill the homemade feeder once a day with a mix of seeds. The feeder attracts an amazing number of birds such as finches, chickadees, cardinals, titmice, nuthatches, sparrows and downy woodpeckers. Rowley's Bridge Trail is my favorite trail in the Hastings system.

Thomas McCue, 415 Warburton Avenue, Hastings, November 2007

I saw a mature bald eagle in Hillside. I also saw an immature red-tailed hawk at Vernal Pond and two species of wren: a winter wren and a Carolina wren. The bald eagle rested in a tree for about 30 minutes during which time I and a number of other people admired it. They were thrilled that I pointed out this magnificent bird to them. We were absolutely amazed and overjoyed to see such a bird in this area. Over the years I have seen a wide variety of birds in Hillside ranging from a Wilson's warbler to this bald eagle. Seeing a bird like a bald eagle here means that we have a pretty healthy environment. The same thing goes for seeing hawks and warblers. These birds rely upon us to keep their living space livable. I hope to see this eagle again at Hillside, but even if I don't I won't forget the awe and wonder I felt at watching this bird for 20 minutes. I walked off to continue my birding and then I saw it fly off about 10 minutes later. That was beautiful too. Other birds I have seen in Hillside were: Eastern bluebirds. Cedar waxwings, and goldfinches. Unfortunately, due to increasing deer population, Hillside is losing ground cover. This spring, I did not see nearly as many blooming trout lilies as I have seen in the past. I saw very few wild geraniums. The saxifrage was eaten down before it bloomed. So was the Jack-in-the pulpit. Andrea L. Alterman, Hastings, quoted by permission from letters to

Andrea L. Alterman, Hastings, quoted by permission from letters to Rivertown Enterprise, February 19, 2007 and November 26, 2007

Since living here in Hastings-on-Hudson, right over Sugar Pond in Hillside Park, we have seen hundreds and hundreds of birds. It is thrilling to see the birds cavort from tree to tree, such as hawks, creepers, black and gray nuthatch, woodpeckers (from flickers to red-capped to pileated), sparrow, red-breasted grosbeak, cardinal, oriole, goldfinch, robin, red-tailed and other hawks, falcons, blue-jays, purple finch, mockingbirds, flycatchers, chickadees, rufous-sided towhees, owls, great-horned and screeching, red-winged blackbirds, herons and cranes, spring peepers), and, the most exciting of all: ruby-throated hummingbirds, and the sound (but never seen) of the haunting, spine-tingling screech owls. In April 2000 (our first day in the house), a huge turkey vulture on our rock outcropping, spinning around and around and squawking all day, for several days, staking out her claim for her nest. In the winter of 2007, a huge young bald eagle with the biggest, furriest legs (like pantaloons) I have ever seen "live". What a thrill to have lived here to learn about and experience bird life as we have done.

Nancy Angiello, 124 Circle Drive, Hastings, December 26, 2007

SECTION 1. HOW TO USE THE GUIDE

An Environmental Approach to Bird Identification

The phrase "watching birds" brings forth a sense of an observer looking into the lives of birds as though a bird is not aware of being watched and that the observer is not part of the complex, if unrecognized, situation in which a relationship is established between the bird and observer. If an observer makes a startling noise or movement, a bird will recognize that disturbance as a threat or intrusion and move off quickly, as any observer will quickly learn. A test of this perception may be made when an observer sees birds at the bird feeders scatter if a sudden move is made—even from inside the library! To fully appreciate interactions between the observer and the observed, the context in which observations are made must be part of the bird watching experience.

An experienced observer appreciates the need to become as much a part of the bird's environment as possible and that observations must be made in a context of awareness that an observer is, after all, an intruder. To establish a situation conducive to watching, some elementary approaches should be taken: be quiet, move about slowly or not at all, be patient, and maintain distance with a good pair of binoculars, if available. Suggestions on binoculars may be found in some of the references listed above, Enjoying Birds Around New York City being quite detailed.

The habitat where birds feed, roost, nest and mate and where and how they fly, give clues to their physical and behavioral characteristics. A bird pecking at a dead tree trunk while positioned vertically would be expected to have a stout, sharp bill, a firm tail used to prop itself in position while feeding, and feet that can grasp tree bark, such as a woodpecker. A small bird moving rapidly along a tree branch is likely to have small feet, sharp toes and a short, sharp bill, such as a brown creeper. A bird in water will usually have webbed feet and a rather long and flat bill, such as a mallard. A large bird soaring high above, taking advantage of wind currents, will have a large body, broad or long wings, a strong beak and grasping feet, such as an eagle. Small birds that feed on the ground and have rather short legs and small feet are likely to be seedeaters and have bills suited to picking up and crushing seeds, such as sparrows. A tiny creature that hovers near a flower while feeding is sure to have a needle-like bill and tiny feet, characteristics of a hummingbird. The habitat in which a bird is seen can alert an observer to a bird's physical characteristics and thus help identify it.

The environmental approach described in the guide is therefore based on:

- 1) knowing the natural characteristics (habitat) of an area, that is, <u>where</u> a bird is seen:
- 2) associating the time of year with migration and residence, that is, <u>when</u> a bird is seen;
- 3) the observer's knowledge and ability to recognize behavioral characteristics of a bird, that is, <u>what</u> does it do;

4) an observer's ability to quickly recognize and focus attention on physical and vocal characteristics of birds, that is, https://www.to.distinguish.org/ a bird by sight and sound.

Procedures for Using the Guide

The guide can be used by experienced and inexperienced bird watchers following step-by-step procedures when visiting any of 16 habitats identified and described in the guide. The guide can also be used to identify birds in other areas, such as residential in any of the many green spaces in Hastings, along roadways and open fields, or in weedy and/or undeveloped bushy lots.

For Experienced Bird Watchers

An experienced bird watcher intuitively uses an environmental approach to identify birds. Coming into an area to look for birds, this observer will have reflected on the types of birds that have been found in the same or similar habitats. If the habitat is adjacent to a tidal river, like the Hudson, the observer will automatically look for gulls, diving ducks, geese, cormorants, swans and ospreys, for example. If visiting a shrub-vine-herbaceous plant area, an observer will expect to see song, white-crowned and white-throated sparrows, robins, cardinals, yellow-throats, blue jays and catbirds. In an open woods, wood thrushes, towhees, cedar waxwings, crows, robins, catbirds, flickers, woodpeckers and yellow-rumped warblers would be expected. In dense woods, especially in May, the observer would look for black and white warblers, nuthatches, brown creepers, woodpeckers, flickers, wood thrushes, brown thrashers and scarlet tanagers, etc.

The habitat in which a bird is seen and the activity it is engaged in will immediately give an observer some clues as to the physical characteristics of the bird; this can lead to identifying it quickly with use of the guide, thus eliminating paging through bird books or long lists, and sharpening an observer's attention to specific physical and behavioral characteristics.

For Inexperienced Observers

Turning to **SECTION 2**, **LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF HABITATS**, an observer can easily determine what birds to look for and will, with patience and careful observation, very probably see them in the habitats described.

For the inexperienced bird watcher, the environmental approach relies on focusing attention on where and when (SECTIONS 2 AND 3), and what to look for and the activity and behavior of birds, as given in SECTION 4, WHAT TO LOOK FOR. SECTION 5, BIRD LISTS FROM A SEASONAL PERSPECTIVE, discusses seasonal patterns for viewing birds. Each bird is then described in SECTION 6, ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BIRDS AND THEIR IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS, according to a relatively uniform format that follows the environmental approach.

An inexperienced observer will need to know something about the habitats that attract or/are suited to the peculiar characteristics and behavior of the species,

when the bird is likely to be using that habitat, and its specific characteristics and behavior patterns that give clues to its identity. Any doubts about "What bird is that?" can be resolved by looking in **SECTION 6** for descriptions of birds found in the area. Annex A, which lists almost all birds seen in Hastings, should then be consulted. If still in doubt, an observer should turn to one of the many references listed in the **INTRODUCTION** to identify the few not given in the Hastings list.

Basic steps for using the guide for experienced and inexperienced bird watchers are summarized in tabular form below:

INEXPERIENCED BIRD WATCHERS

EXPERIENCED BIRD WATCHERS

1. Visit any of 16 habitats	1. Review SECTION 1, HOW TO USE THE GUIDE
Become familiar with the area described under SECTION 2	 Become familiar with SECTIONS 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the guide
3. Look for birds in the habitats that are cited in the descriptive paragraph	 Select any one (or more) of the 16 habitats to visit and become familiar with that habitat and birds likely to be found there as described under SECTION 2
4. Record birds seen but not cited	 Visit habitat and compare characteristics of birds seen with lists of birds in SECTION 6 of the guide
5. Record data by habitat for comparison with next year	5. Compare date bird seen with approximate dates given in SECTION6
	6. List birds seen
	7. Record data for comparison with next year

Linkages

Bird habitats described in the guide were grouped in a geographic sequence for bird watchers who may wish to connect their trips, in varied habitats. The sequence is from north to southwest for Group A, where the Old Croton Aqueduct (OCA) is a trailway "backbone" to connections with bird habitats in Hastings, to Group C that leads to Hillside Park and Woods. The linkages between groups and within them are given below.

The first area is south of the Ardsley train station east up the Hudson Road to the Long Island University and Mercy College campuses, and from there, south to the Old Croton Aqueduct (OCA). This area was included because of the varied habitat and rewarding sightings.

A paved footpath from Hudson Road to the campuses is a testing ground for birders in spring. This area is a "hot spot" when even experienced watchers may have difficulty in identifying the many, many insect-eating birds flittering overhead

among the tall trees. Crossing a parking lot between Long Island University and the Mercy College campus, more diversity greets an observer, from old oaks to scattered trees and shrubs and open fields.

From the Mercy College campus, a bird watcher can proceed south on the OCA in the Dobbs Ferry area to Flower Avenue in Hastings for about two miles on the Hastings section of the trailway, to the Riverpointe Development.

From the OCA in Hastings, a watcher can connect with Zinsser Community Gardens and from there to Maple Avenue/Maple Lane and Fulton (library) Park.

Areas in Group B, west to south, are a slight stretch to waterfront habitats with connections from Railroad and Southside Avenues that parallel the Hudson River.

From Fulton Park, walking south downhill, over the railroad bridge north of the train station, a bird watcher comes to Kinnally Cove on the left. North of the Cove is MacEachron Waterfront Park.

To reach other bird watching areas in Group B requires a walk or drive on Southside Avenue, between Washington Avenue (west of Ridge Street) and the Department of Public Works garage; back yards of apartments on Warburton Avenue are a general mix of trees, shrubs, vines and flowering plants, and some dilapidated buildings; but birds don't mind at all as these sites offer sheltered nesting.

After a long stretch on Southside Avenue past Dosin's auto repair shops, Rowley's Bridge Trail (RBT) is reached at the top of a rise of the closed Zinsser Bridge. The trail is an exceptional bird watching area, described in detail in this guide and in *Recreational Areas of Hastings*.

To make connections with habitats in Group C, a viewer may walk south on the 1600-foot main Rowley's Bridge Trail, over a low wooden foot bridge to the 700-foot RBT Extension to the mini-park on Warburton Avenue, opposite the Graham-Windham service road. Cross the Avenue and walk up the service road to reach the OCA.

To reach bird habitats in Group C, walkers should turn left (north) on the OCA, past the fenced-in Old Marble Quarry (OMQ) and Draper Park on the right.

To reach Draper Park and bird habitats east of it, a walker must climb rustic stone steps on Washington Avenue to the park. Walking east through the park and the Draper Park Observatory grounds, a watcher can reach the Burke Estate by crossing Old Broadway at the entrance to the Hastings Historical Society and south to Burnside Drive, for a walk on the wood-chip path between an old stone wall and the spring-fed brooklet at the base of the estate's ball field.

Proceeding from the wood-chip path and crossing the soccer field to Farragut Avenue (Hastings middle school and high school area), a walker can reach Reynolds Field from a paved side road north of Hillside Avenue. At the east end of Reynolds Field, east of the rubberized track, is a flood control berm and behind it the basin described in the guide.

East of the berm and basin, a bird watcher can take a dilapidated footpath to Farlane Drive and the Chemka pool trail. A Hastings Trailway sign marks the entrance to this trail. From the pool parking lot, a Hastings Trailway sign on the right shows where to reach Sugar Pond in Hillside Park by walking past the tennis courts on a rocky path and dilapidated road.

A severely eroded footpath (planned to be rehabilitated in 2008) from Sugar Pond leads to the Judson Avenue/Three Islands Pond area, and from there southeast on a choice of trails in Hillside Woods to the Meadow, Vernal Pond and the Algonquin Trail.

Following descriptions in the guide on the sequence of Groups A, B and C, a bird watcher will have explored most of the main bird watching areas in the village, although, given the number of areas and distance between some of them, observations may take several weeks or months or even years!

Experienced bird watchers will identify a bird intuitively using the criteria listed below. Inexperienced watchers will want to use the following procedures systematically.

- 1. See habitat descriptions (**SECTION 2**) for birds that are likely to be seen in the habitats described.
- Note characteristics of the bird observed as given in SECTION 6, ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BIRDS AND THEIR IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS.
- With this background information, run a finger down the alphabetical list of birds in SECTION 6, focusing on the italicized characteristics of a bird in each of 166 entrees.
- 4. Compare the bird identified with the above procedure with illustrations in one of the bird books listed under **References**.

SECTION 2. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF HABITATS

Habitats identified and described in this section are familiar and accessible locations in Hastings which support a variety of birdlife, some resident, some summer residents, some migrants. The location of each habitat is described, relating it to some feature in the Village. Easily recognizable physical features of the habitat, such as open fields, near water or in wooded areas, are pointed out to help observers associate themselves with the area.

Vegetation in the habitats that attract and sustain bird populations is described, followed by names of some birds that have been seen in those habitats in the past and may likely be seen there again.

Because some birds adapt readily to different conditions, they may be seen in several and diverse habitats. House sparrows, robins, starlings, chickadees, catbirds, mockingbirds and blue jays, for example, seem capable of adapting to many different habitats and thus can be seen in more than one of the 16 areas!

The location of each of the 16 habitats and a description of them are given in this section of the guide. Birds seen or heard in these areas are listed in the text under each area. The route a bird watcher may follow to visit each area extends from Ardsley train station, south along the "backbone" of the OCA to habitats that are linked to the OCA, south, east and west. A sequential list of all 16 habitats is repeated below, with location abbreviations.

- Group A. North to Southwest, with connections to bird watching areas
- Group B. West to South, adjacent to Hudson River, with connections to bird watching areas
- Group C. South, then West to East, to Hillside Park and Woods, with connections to bird watching areas

Group A. North to Southwest, with connections to bird watching areas

1. Ardsley Train Station to Mercy College Campus and Old Croton Aqueduct Trailway (MCo/OCA)

South of Ardsley train station to Long Island University and Mercy College campuses, and south on OCA to Hastings

South of the Ardsley train station a paved road leads to Hudson Road and a paved footpath to Long Island University and Mercy College campuses. The footpath runs past a brushy ravine and an area used for land fill that makes an unusually rich environment for small songbirds, such as the brown creeper, chipping sparrow, purple finch and warblers, and an occasional marsh hawk. In fall, many fruit-bearing shrubs along Hudson Road feed a variety of birds.

In the park-like area of Long Island University campus are tall hemlocks, red oaks, silver and sugar maples, cultivated cherries, Norway spruce, dogwoods and magnolias. Chipping sparrows that feed on the ground here appear almost tame. What may have been a purple finch was seen nesting in a campus lamp pole.

The semi-open east campus of Mercy College supports some very tall trees, such as silver maple, black beech, honey locust, Norway spruce, sugar maple, sycamore, dogwood, mulberry, horsechestnut, tulip, jack pine and white pine, which attract a variety of small song birds, such as nuthatches, chickadees and brown creepers, which feed in the trees and on the ground below. Other birds identified in the Mercy College habitat include killdeer, house wren, cedar waxwing, titmouse, red-winged blackbird and cardinal.

Walkers on the Old Croton Aqueduct south of the Mercy College campus will pass the Dobbs Ferry High School on the east and a four-acre woods on the west which supports some interesting bird life because of protection afforded by the Wickers Creek ravine and by the unique quality of some very tall trees, such as tulip, red oaks, maples, basswood, locust and beech. Scarlet tanagers, grosbeaks, indigo buntings, hairy woodpeckers, catbirds and chickadees have been seen on the edge of the woods. The deep ravines that form a confluence with Wickers Creek in this area are heavily vegetated and create an unusually diverse habitat for birds.

The Hudson River Audubon Society has studied Wickers Creek and identified more than 100 species of birds in the creek area. Some of these were listed in the Hudson River Audubon Society newsletter, Chickadee Chatter, January/February 1999: Baltimore oriole, yellow warbler, blue-winged warbler, warbling vireo, green-winged warbler, Louisiana waterthrush and ruby-throated hummingbird.

2. Old Croton Aqueduct, Flower Avenue to Riverpointe Development (OCA/FA/RD)

South of Flower Avenue at the northern edge of Hastings, south to Five Corners, Washington Avenue, Pinecrest Drive and Riverpointe Development

The trail (OCA) consists of 16 acres in Hastings of the Old Croton Aqueduct Historic State Park. This habitat has on each side of it a variety of vegetation, not found elsewhere along the trail, that attracts birds feeding in tall trees, low shrubs and on the ground. Most of the trees are sugar maple, although there are many sassafras, tulip, locust, *Ailanthus*, cherry, beech and sycamore as well.

South of Five Corners on the left of the OCA, an eroded footpath is used by students from the Hastings middle and high schools; adjacent to the path a brooklet flows through a tunnel under the aqueduct. The brooklet emerges at the west side of the tunnel at one of the finest bird watching areas in the village. This area may be reached by descending a steep footpath from the OCA near Washington Avenue, passing, on the left, a rich woods of tall tulip, black walnut, black cherry, hackberry, oak, locust and *Ailanthus* trees and on the right, excellent views of the stone masonry of the aqueduct. Black and white warblers, a Wilson's warbler and hairy woodpeckers have been seen from the path and at the tunnel exit.

At Washington Avenue, in the yard of a house on the west side of the trail, house wrens are attracted to the many birdhouses, feeders and baths. Black-capped chickadees nested in a box close by.

At the entrance to the Old Marble Quarry, the site of a former village dump, is the low end of what might be an extension of Draper Park. Here, among a mix of trees and shrubs, the red-bellied woodpecker is often seen and heard. An agile bird watcher can get into the quarry for good views of flickers, woodpeckers, warblers, white-throated sparrows and, occasionally, red-tailed hawks. In March 2005, two bluebird boxes were installed by the Hudson River Valley Audubon Society in the quarry and almost immediately taken over by two tree swallows.

At the southwest corner of the quarry is a very large sycamore tree--about four feet in diameter--where a rose-breasted grosbeak has been frequently seen and heard. Below the sycamore, in spring, dwarf horsechestnut shrubs produce long, white candelabra-like flowers. Above them, redstarts, kinglets, yellow, and black and white warblers have been sighted.

On the east side, below the Hastings Landing complex, are some wintergreenscented black or sweet birches and, among them, old fence posts on which graycheeked thrushes perched. Farther south on the OCA, red-eyed vireos, a wood thrush, downy woodpeckers and Baltimore orioles have been seen.

Near OCA ventilator tower number 18 at Pinecrest Drive, Japanese knotweed, honeysuckle, and cucumber vines make shelter and habitat for sparrows, chickadees, robins and cardinals. Overhead, hairy and red-bellied woodpeckers can usually be seen in the sycamores. The horizontal holes of a yellow-bellied

sapsucker are on the trunk of an Atlas cedar behind the fenced-in house on Pinecrest Drive.

From Pinecrest Drive, the OCA continues south toward Riverpointe Development; several shrubby areas along the trailway provide excellent habitat for birds and openings for outstanding views of the Palisades.

A photo (Number 1) of the OCA in Hastings is in the center of the guide.

3. Zinsser Park and Community Gardens (ZP/ZCG)

East of North Broadway, south to Edgars Lane with the OCA on the east

The seven-acre Zinsser Park complex is made up of three distinct areas: the ball field, the community gardens and the children's play area. The latter is dominated by two large red oak trees and bordered on one side by a mix of horsechestnuts, basswoods, ash, and oaks (between the parking lot and Broadway) and a tall tree and vine-covered row of sugar maples, *Ailanthus*, mulberry, slippery elm, box elder, weeping willow, sycamore, locust and black walnut. Virginia creeper and bittersweet vines separate the children's play area from Zinsser Community Gardens.

The Garden is ecologically complex, consisting of native trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants mixed with cultivated vegetation, productive sources of food for birds. In the center of the gardens a small brooklet supports interesting aquatic-dependent plants, including water-cress and bulbous buttercup. In spring, chervil, a tall white-flowered member of the carrot family with fern-like leaves, replaces in abundance the much lower lesser celandine, with its glossy yellow flowers. An old, half-alive cottonwood in the garden was removed in 2005, at the request of a gardener, in spite of complaints by local residents and other gardeners. In its upper limbs, a Baltimore oriole built its tear-shaped nest.

Birds identified in and adjacent to the gardens include: crows (a raucous group), robins, white-throated, white-crowned, chipping, song and house sparrows, nuthatches, chickadees, orioles, blue jays, catbirds, hummingbirds, hairy, downy and red-bellied woodpeckers, flickers, goldfinches, mourning and rock doves, starlings, purple and house finches, yellow-rumped, yellow, and black and white warblers, red-eyed vireos, cardinals, and Carolina wrens.

A tall sweetgum tree next to the sidewalk of Edgars Lane produces round, brown fruits in fall that contain seeds attracting goldfinches and house finches like bees to a clover field. Loosely enclosed by trees on all four sides, the community gardens form one of the most attractive areas for birds in Hastings.

Early in 2007, clearing of trees and shrubs, mainly on the west end of the garden, created 20-30 new plots; no waiting list for plots exists in 2008.

A photo (Number 2) of the entrance to Zinsser Gardens from nearby Edgars Lane is in the center of the guide.

4. River Glen (RG)

River Glen at 645 Broadway, a private residential area, faces west towards the railroad tracks and the Hudson River

From the west-facing slope of the River Glen complex at 645 Broadway, towards the railroad tracks, wooded ravines provide shelter and a habitat suited to a very large variety of birds. Vegetation on the slope is a mix of plants found elsewhere in Hastings: sugar maples, sycamore maples, red oak, red and white pine, locusts, *Ailanthus*, sycamore, poplar, ash, mulberry, red raspberry, and honeysuckle vines.

For some residents of River Glen, only casual observations are needed, either from outside on the walkway above the slope or even from inside the complex of apartments. Bird watching in comfort can produce some spectacular results. Residents who maintain bird-feeding stations here will be especially rewarded by the number and variety of birds that are attracted to them throughout the year.

Some birds that were identified in this diverse habitat and the visible aquatic habitat of the Hudson River below, where birds may be seen with the aid of a pair of binoculars, are given here, while many more are listed in Annex A under the RG acronym.

Osprey, screech owl, pileated woodpecker, kestrel, redstart, ruby-crowned kinglet, yellow-bellied sapsucker, red-bellied woodpecker, goldeneye, buffle-head and even a mute swan have been seen in or from this area.

Contact with the River Glen Tenants Association (478-4951) should be made for permission to visit the area.

5. Maple Avenue/Maple Lane (MA/ML)

Maple Avenue and Maple Lane to Spring Street and Southside Avenue

Maple Avenue, east of the library, and the municipal building, north to Maple Lane, was selected as one of the bird watching habitats because it is similar to other areas in Hastings where residences and vegetation provide suitable conditions that attract many familiar birds, both resident and non-resident.

South on Maple Avenue, trees, shrubs and grassy lawns attract robins, house sparrows, finches, mourning and rock doves, catbirds, mockingbirds, blue jays and grackles, for example. One summer a peregrine falcon attempted to feed on a dead pigeon on Maple Avenue, and once two mallards held up attentive traffic in the middle of the street.

Resident gardeners on Maple Avenue noted goldfinches feeding on sunflowers in fall; overhead in a silver maple, a Baltimore oriole was heard and seen in early May.

6. Fulton Park (FP)

Entrance from Southside Avenue or Maple Avenue at foot of Spring Street, adjacent to Hastings library and municipal building

Fulton Park consists of three interconnected parts. The south part, and birds seen there, are described here, based on observations made by a neighborhood bird watcher from 2003 to 2008.

South of the renovated library a grassy knoll is bordered on the west by a tree, shrub and vine-covered slope, beyond a stone wall topped with a black iron fence; west of the wall a steep slope drops to a road opposite the Hastings train station. On the south edge of the knoll an overlook provides excellent views of Manhattan and the George Washington bridge. A semi-circular walled memorial commemorating events of September 11, 2001, is not only an aesthetically attractive place for contemplation, but also a pleasant viewpoint for bird watching.

Plantings adjacent to the wall include highbush cranberry, gray dogwood and low gallberry holly, an evergreen shrub; the shrubs should attract birds when they begin to bear fruit.

On the east side of the knoll, a tall, broadly-crowned red maple, three feet in diameter, grows on the edge of a decoratively planted slope that ends at a stonewall on Southside Avenue. The slope contains both native and imported nursery plantings. Waterbars were installed in the spring of 2005 to hold soil from washing over the wall on Southside Avenue and a Pachysandra Planting Party was held April 9, 2005. A sprinkler system has since been installed. The knoll and new plantings established in connection with the library renovation attract many and varied types of birds, seasonally and throughout the year. Birds observed in 2003 were: starlings, mockingbirds, red-bellied and downy woodpeckers, house sparrows, cowbirds, grackles, chickadees, mourning doves, red-winged blackbirds, catbirds, robins, crows, swallows, gulls, cardinals, kingbirds, pigeons and a red-tailed hawk.

A local bird watcher, Jackie Lhoumeau, has noted that birds feeding on the knoll and among trees and shrubs on the slopes remain at length when undisturbed and often fly to her bird feeder and bird bath on the fire escape at an upper story building on Southside Avenue. Birds particularly favor dead branches of tall trees. Birds are most active feeding early in the morning up to noon and then again at twilight.

She also reported that in spring 2006, the sycamore street tree adjacent to Fulton Park hosted a pair of orioles who raised three chicks. An important food source for the chicks and the parents is the nearby mulberry tree (southeast slope of Fulton Park). From mid-June until the end of July, the mulberry is like a kindergarten for many juvenile birds in the neighborhood – the mulberries are one of the first things the fledglings manage to "catch" on their own. Later in the summer many move on to insects – harder to catch as they have the audacity to run or fly away. In spring 2007, a second pair of orioles nested on the same branch (!!) of the sycamore tree, and raised two chicks. With wonderful timing, they started building the nest on Mother's Day and the chicks fledged on Father's Day – 5 weeks in all. Their hanging nest – quite an amazing construct – is still in the tree as of January 2008.

West of the library, Bill Van Wart of the Hudson River Audubon Society installed four tubular bird feeders and a flat platform in October 2005. The library provides bird feed; Bill fills the feeders once a week and occasionally loads a feeder with bird-loving suet. An excellent location to watch birds feed (nine goldfinches were seen at one time) is from inside the library, but birds are skittish so observers must not make sudden moves. In addition to goldfinches, birds seen were purple finches, house sparrows, purple grackles and an unusual fox sparrow in March 2006. Pigeons, robins and squirrels feed on the ground, thanks to seeds dropped from the tube feeders.

A photo (Number 4) of the knoll, library and municipal building in the background is in the center of the guide.

Group B. West to South, adjacent to Hudson River, with connections to bird watching areas

7. Kinnally Cove/Hudson River (KC/HR)

River Street, east side of Hudson River, between Hudson Valley Tennis Club and MacEachron Waterfront Park

Kinnally Cove, a small tidal bay, is bounded on the north by a rocky embankment, on the east by a narrow sand beach and on the south by a scrubby wooded area.

Two interconnected habitats—the Cove and MacEachron Waterfront Park—dominated by the Hudson River, provide conditions suited to a variety of aquatic and water-dependent birds. The habitat described here includes an area in the river west of the Hudson Valley Tennis Club/ Blu Restaurant of shallow water, old pilings and some semi-exposed derelict piers, used by gulls and cormorants at rest. At low tide, Canada geese feed in the shallows, while cormorants sit on pilings, their wings extended as though drying them. Ring-billed gulls and great black-backed gulls are common on pilings or wheeling overhead, often emitting a high-pitched screech.

Kinnally Cove opens onto the Hudson between a rocky point just north of the tennis club and the stone-lined embankment adjacent to the Waterfront Park and Harvest On Hudson restaurant parking lot. On the south side of the cove an untended tangle of trees and shrubs consists of box elder, mulberry, maples, *Ailanthus*, locust, poison ivy and honeysuckle vines. A short rock jetty extends about 50 feet from the shore of the cove, visible when the tide is out. Canada geese, black ducks, mallards and gulls feed in the cove, a worthy area for frequent observation because it is a feeding area for migratory shore birds that follow the Hudson Valley flyway. A semi-palmated plover stopped here one spring, wading on long slender legs, and probing in the mud.

Work to rehabilitate the cove is expected to start February 1, 2008, consisting of a board walk, stable banks, beach restoration and areas for fishing, picnicking and a scenic viewpoint. Parking is to be permitted on Riverside Avenue. Funds to establish a dock are needed. A photo of the Cove (Number 5) is in the center of the guide.

8. MacEachron Waterfront Park (WP)

North end River Street adjacent to eastern shore of Hudson River and Harvest On Hudson restaurant parking lot

The 1.3 acre park is an open field directly on the eastern shore of the Hudson with some clumps of white poplar, slippery elm, box elder, black locust and mulberry. Wild indigo bushes, with small purple flowers, and Japanese knotweed grow among the rocks of the shoreline. Waterfront Park is distinguished by its immediacy to the Hudson River and to tidal Kinnally Cove. Mallards, ring-billed gulls and Canada geese are common. Black ducks and scaup may be seen on the water, and cormorants and gulls sit on pilings south of the cove or fly low over the river, occasionally diving below the surface. Barn swallows appear in April wheeling in broad circles above the park and adjacent restaurant and yacht club. A buffle-head was seen from the park, off shore from the yacht club, in March. Song sparrows feed among the rocks and ospreys and turkey vultures fly high overhead.

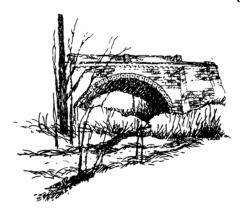
A photo of the Park (Number 6) is in the center of the guide.

9. Southside Avenue (SSA)

Southside Avenue from Washington Avenue south to Zinsser Bridge

Vegetation on the west-facing slope of Southside Avenue forms an environment suited to a variety of birds. From Washington Avenue and south of the DPW garage, on the vegetated area above and below the slope, are both abandoned and occupied buildings with a tangle among them of trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants that provide food, shelter and nesting places for birds. Utility poles and lines opposite the slope are ideal perching places for birds. The slope is vegetated with pussy willows, elms, maples, ash, locust, poplar, *Ailanthus*, box elder, princess trees, *Euonymus* bushes, poison ivy and honeysuckle vines, Japanese knotweed, ragweed and mugwort. Opposite Dosin's garage and south to the bridge, weeds, vines, tall grasses, horsetails and a wide variety of seasonal herbaceous plants, and a few low trees and shrubs, attract and provide shelter for many insect and seed-eating birds.

10. Rowley's Bridge Trail and Hubbard Extension (RBT/RBTEX)



A level footpath on the main trail bordered by a variety of trees, shrubs, vines and plantings, with scenic views of the river and Palisades and access to Rowley's Brook, reflecting pools, waterfalls and Rowley's Bridge. An extension of the trail south of Rowley's Brook across a wooden bridge leads to a modest slope and a scenic view area, then to a narrow footpath through mature woods and up 32 steps with parallel handrails, exiting at a mini-park on Warburton Avenue

Entrance to main trail from southern end of Southside Avenue near Zinsser bridge (closed to vehicles). Trail extension can be reached from main trail or from Warburton Avenue opposite the Graham-Windham service road.

A variety of plant life supports habitats for an extraordinary number of resident birds. Migrants use the Hudson River flyway in spring as feeding and resting grounds on their way to northern nesting grounds, and in fall on their return to southern wintering grounds.

Among the most abundant trees are locust, sycamore maple, elms, sugar maple, sassafras, red oak, willows, common cottonwood, Osage orange, hackberry, hawthorn and cherry. Most conspicuous among flowering plants, vines and shrubs, are multiflora rose and red raspberry, grape, porcelain berry, bittersweet, honeysuckle, mugwort, chervil, garlic mustard, lesser celandine and Japanese knotweed.

Birds that have been identified in the trail area include: yellow-throat, yellow warbler, black-throated blue warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, pine, palm, black and white warblers, brown thrasher, house wren, robin, catbird, mockingbird, Baltimore and orchard orioles, purple finch, Carolina wren, blue jay, tufted titmouse, mourning dove, house, chipping, song and white-throated sparrows, starling, purple grackle, turkey vulture, goldfinch, flicker, cardinal, red-wing blackbird, great black-backed and ring-billed gulls, and one year, two Canada geese with five goslings. Perched on the derelict hulks in the river or in trees near the bank might be a yellow-crowned night heron, which occasionally visits the area.

A photo (Number 7) of Bruce's Bridge and Rowley's Brook looking north shows the trail and densely vegetated bird habitat.

Group C. South, then West to East, to Hillside Park and Woods, with connections to bird watching areas

11. Draper Park

West of Broadway, bordered by Washington Avenue on the north

Draper Park may be entered by climbing the stone steps on Washington Avenue near Aqueduct Lane.

Noticeable features of this 9.9-acre village park are two large fields, one on the south and one on the north, separated by a slender row of oaks, cherries, larches, a single nannyberry and some dogwoods. The large open and well-used upper or southern field is bounded on the west by a tangle of trees, shrubs and

vines. A blazed sinuous trail was established in this area in 2003 by volunteers, leading from the west side of Draper Park to the Old Croton Aqueduct.

The south edge of the large open field is bordered by a fence line and a variety of trees, shrubs and vines, consisting of red oaks, sugar maples, sassafras, box elder, locust, *Ailanthus*, black cherry, honeysuckles, grape vines and multiflora rose bushes, which again form an edge from which flickers and robins come to feed in the open field.

At the southwest corner of this large field, an observer can stand beneath a battered white pine and look down into the ravine of the Old Marble Quarry and occasionally watch hawks looking for prey below or red-bellied woodpeckers and flickers in the trees on the opposite side of the ravine.

On the north or lower end, another rather open field slopes towards Washington Avenue, with scattered oaks, junipers, hackberry, pin oak, dogwood (with much poison ivy on them), catalpa, box elder, black and choke cherry, white pine and black birch; along the Washington Avenue edge are hemlock, mulberry and some temple trees, among other trees and shrubs already noted. The field is a favorite feeding ground for song sparrows, juncos, starlings, flickers and robins.

At the east end of Draper Park a wooden rail fence separates the main park from the site of the Hastings-on-Hudson Historical Society. The grounds have an impressive variety of trees, including white pines, hickories, a single sourwood and two Cornelian dogwoods. Shrubs and herbaceous plants are abundant. Birds seen in this area include blue jays, flickers, robins, downy and red-bellied woodpeckers, juncos, song sparrows, cardinals, ruby-crowned kinglets, chickadees, nuthatches, starlings, crows, grackles, and an uncommon pileated woodpecker.

12. Old Marble Quarry (OMQ)

South of Washington Avenue on the OCA

The quarry is entered from the trail through a dilapidated, locked fence with "No Trespassing, No Dumping" signs on it. Note the wooded slope of maple, locust, mulberry and oak. A few scattered rocks are on the lower slope. On the southwest side of the entranceway a line of a few oak, maple and locust trees along an old fence separates the OMQ from the OCA. This line of trees runs south to the end of the quarry area.

About 100 feet from the gated entrance, a wide-open area, an "alley" in the old quarry, is on the north (left). Tall mugwort, ragweed and reed grass dominate in summer. The alley is about 400 feet long and 150 feet wide at the entrance, narrowing to about 100 feet at the north end. Dolomite (calcium magnesium carbonate) bluffs, 50-100 feet high on the east (right), and a gentler slope with layered rock exposures on the west (left), define the shape of the alley. Most of the ground surface is covered with weeds, while the soil may be quite thin in places.

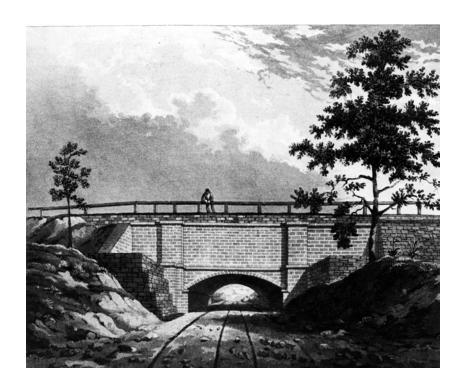
The alley ends abruptly on the north at a low wooded slope. On the east (right) an old fence is overhung with fallen tree limbs. The bluffs are low here, but soon rise to much higher levels toward the south.

The main open area of the quarry is about 500 feet long and 260 feet wide at the southern end. Much of the open area on both the east and west sides is bounded by piles of soil.

Birds that have been seen or heard in the OMQ include: tree swallow, song sparrow, red-wing, cardinal, crow, robin, red-bellied woodpecker, Baltimore oriole, mourning dove, starling, blue jay, purple grackle, catbird.

13. The Quarry Lane Trail (QLT)

Southwest of Old Marble Quarry; begins at the OCA bridge/tunnel and extends to Southside Avenue



The Quarry Lane Trail (QLT), the eighth trail in the Hastings trailway system, was established by the village in 2007. Beginning at the Old Croton Aqueduct bridge/tunnel, located about 200 feet south of Washington Avenue, it is 575 feet long and 15 feet wide, extending west to Southside Avenue from where, by walking south, a connection can be made to Rowley's Bridge Trail. The tunnel is the site of an inclined railway built in 1835 to carry unfinished dolomite marble to docks on the Hudson River for processing and shipping. The trail slopes moderately at first to another bridge/tunnel under Warburton Avenue and then steeply to Southside Avenue. The west end of the QLT is densely vegetated with trees, shrubs and vines. There are impressive views of the Hudson River and the

Palisades. Birds likely seen near the trail include blue jays, flickers, robins, downy and red-bellied woodpeckers, juncos, song sparrows, cardinals, ruby-crowned kinglets, chickadees, nuthatches, starlings, crows, grackles and the uncommon pileated woodpecker.

14. Burke Estate (BE)

Farragut Avenue on the east to Old Broadway on the west and Burnside Drive on the south

Bird watchers in Hastings will find the 21-acre Burke Estate complex not only accessible, but an ecologically diverse habitat in which birds can be found and identified. The estate, part of the Hastings-on-Hudson School District property, is west of Hastings High School on Farragut Avenue. At the upper (east) end a large open playing field becomes a feeding area for pigeons, gulls, crows, starlings and robins. South of the field and the site of the former Burke Estate buildings, a disturbed wooded area of mixed trees and shrubs, reveals well-used footpaths. Deer are often seen in this area, suggesting a certain tranquillity in the woods for birds also. The disturbed woods contain many dead trees and limbs and thus are attractive to woodpeckers and nuthatches looking for insects.

A wood-chip path was laid by the School District between Old Broadway and a dilapidated stone wall and a brooklet as a secure walkway from Burnside Drive northeast toward the middle and high school soccer field. The brooklet originates at a spring near Burnside Drive and runs from Burnside to Broadway, via "Duck Pond," before it disappears to emerge in a ravine west of Broadway. Vegetation in this low area includes a single balsam poplar, downed but living, with a very fragrant odor, willows, cattails, *Phragmites*, bulbous buttercup, touch-me-not, etc. Bird watchers should look carefully in the low wet area near Broadway for wood ducks and mallards dabbling in the water, and for phoebes darting from overhanging limbs to catch insects above the pussy willow-lined brooklet, and for Carolina wrens moving quickly about in the shrubby tangles. Cardinals, nuthatches, chickadees, red-winged blackbirds and downy woodpeckers can be seen at almost any time of day.

A photo (Number 8) of the wood-chip footpath from Burnside Drive to the soccer field is in the center of the guide. The brooklet is on the right of the tree-lined path.

15. Reynolds Field (RF)

Five Corners at Main Street, Farragut Avenue, Old Broadway and Chauncey Lane, east to Farlane Drive

East of Five Corners, the 7.5-acre Reynolds Field has three areas of interest to bird watchers: basketball court, the open playing field, and a wet area behind a flood control berm east of the field.

Tall sycamore trees above the basketball court attract a variety of birds, among them a nesting Baltimore oriole.

Early in the morning on the Reynolds Field playing ground, ring-billed gulls, starlings, crows and robins feed in flocks.

East of the paved track, toward Farlane Drive, is a flood-control berm, and beyond it, a wooded basin that is usually wet and holds water in spring after heavy rains; it is also fed by a small brooklet on the right that flows under the footpath. The basin has a number of tall cottonwoods, locusts, sycamores and maples, interspersed with multiflora rose bushes, Japanese knotweed and honeysuckle vines. Some dead and rotting trees attract woodpeckers and nuthatches. Robins, purple grackles, starlings, red-winged blackbirds, chickadees, and two mallards have been seen there, and one year, a northern water-thrush was seen feeding in the shallow water.

16. Hillside Park (HP) and Woods (HW), Algonquin Trail

These two geologically and ecologically distinct areas in northeast Hastings are almost entirely wooded except for Chemka pool, parking lot and tennis courts, and Hillside School and playground. Although each has distinctive characteristics, users generally recognize them as a large, 100-acre public park.

Hillside Park

Hillside Park is in northeast Hastings between Farlane Drive on the south, Judson Avenue and Children's Village property on the east and north.

Hillside Park is 49.9 acres in size. In it are Chemka pool, four tennis courts and Sugar Pond. Hillside School and a large playing field occupy 14 acres surrounded by the park.

Hillside Park has such an ecological diversity that almost all birds on the Hastings list, except the Hudson River aquatics, will be found in the park at some time of the year. However, fewer birds and fewer species have been seen since Birds of Hastings was produced in 2003. Noticeably absent is the wood thrush; its flute-like song was commonly heard on the Chemka pool trail. Forest undergrowth is much less abundant than in previous years.

North of Farlane Drive, below and west of Chemka pool, a rocky wooded area is dominated by oaks, ash, maples, hickories, a few yellow birches and many maple-leaved viburnums, dogwoods, blackberries, rose bushes and early lowbush blueberries. Just west of the pool, high in red oaks above, scarlet tanagers, rose-breasted grosbeaks, indigo buntings, red-eyed vireos and yellow-rumped warblers have been seen. Towhees and catbirds may be seen or heard here and hairy and downy woodpeckers are common throughout the year, although, as noted above, the variety of birds appears to be diminishing.

North of the pool and tennis courts a dilapidated semi-paved road leads to Sugar Pond. To the right (east) of the road, a brooklet reemerges below the pool and continues on to Reynolds Field. This wooded area supports a variety of warblers in spring and summer that feed on insects high overhead in the oaks, maples and cottonwoods. A large number of multiflora rose bushes, bittersweet and wisteria vines and red and black raspberry bushes provide food for wildlife.

Just below a small dam and bridge at the south end of Sugar Pond, goldfinches and warblers flight about in spring and summer among the wetlands of willows and tall grasses. A Baltimore oriole had a nest nearby. On the west side of Sugar Pond, tall oaks, tulip trees and maples attract vireos and warblers. Red-winged blackbirds are common in summer as is the kingfisher that flies noisily across the pond. Mallards nest among the reeds and tall cattails at the north end of the pond and occasionally a great blue heron takes off from the edge of the pond in a silent but unmistakable blur of its very large wings. A horned owl sat, unmoving, in a tree on the east side of the pond one summer, patiently watching for lunch to appear at the edge of the pond.

On certain days in mid-May, warblers are so numerous and diverse near the pond that a bird watcher has difficulty recording them all. They feed on insects in a frenzy among the trees and shrub. Some soon depart for their northern nesting grounds, passing only briefly through the woods. Black and white warblers, yellow-throats, yellow-rumped and Canada warblers, redstarts, wood pewees, etc., have been recorded, all in close association with one another in a very brief time.

North of Sugar Pond the woods are quite wet, supporting an abundance of skunk cabbage, ferns (lady, cinnamon, Christmas, sensitive, New York, interrupted, Goldie's wood), low shrubs and tall tulip, oak and maple trees. A well-traveled footpath through the woods north of Sugar Pond lies above the wet area and parallels the stream on the west. American beech trees dominate the upward slopes on the right. A rare pair of pileated woodpeckers peck at tall oak trees near Judson Avenue. This woodpecker is as large as a crow, with a red crest, strong, stout bill and black back and makes a loud distinguishable tapping in search of insects. It makes oval-shaped holes about 4" long and 3" wide on tree trunks. Another pair was reported to be in the Vernal Pond area.

At the north edge of Hillside Park where the village property abuts that of Children's Village, a marshy woods, known as Three Islands Pond, a slow-moving stream overhung by trees and shrubs attracts black and white warblers and white-breasted nuthatches. A grey-cheeked thrush fed on the ground in May. Overhead in a tall sycamore tree, a Baltimore oriole built a nest. Red-winged blackbirds are common in summer. The single note of a ring-necked pheasant has not been heard recently.

Hillside Woods

East of Hillside Park, roughly divided by a low stone wall, extending from Edgewood Avenue to the south end of Children's Village; includes The Meadow, Vernal Pond and the Algonquin Trail

South and upland from the northern end of Hillside Park, vegetation changes to oaks, clumps of sassafras, aspen, bayberry, common elderberry, common raspberry and red raspberry in Hillside Woods. Thrushes and veerys have been seen on the footpath leading to the Meadow. Towhees can almost always be heard and often seen in spring and summer, scratching and feeding on ground cover beneath shrubs and vines. Blue-winged warblers have been heard here.

East along the open footpath past the Meadow, a low overgrown area comes into view that is Vernal Pond. After heavy rains the pond overflows and water gushes south toward a smaller trail leading to the Algonquin Trail on the east. Vegetation at the edges of the pond consists of pin oak, tulip trees, sycamores, box elder, pussy willows, white oak and elms. Within the pond area is a thick growth of dogwoods and buttonbush shrubs, overgrown with parasitic dodder and honeysuckle.

Robins, cowbirds, flickers, blue jays, chickadees, nuthatches, goldfinches, hairy, downy and red-bellied woodpeckers, Baltimore orioles, black-throated green warblers, veerys, scarlet tanagers, towhees, Carolina wrens, yellow throats, rose-breasted grosbeaks, pewees, red-eyed and Philadelphia vireos, wood thrushes, turkey vultures and red-tailed hawks have been seen or heard in this area exceptionally attractive to birds.

Not far from the pond, on footpaths that lead to Hillside School and Chemka pool, open woods of oak and hickory and various fruit-bearing shrubs such as blackhaw and multiflora rose, attract flocks of cedar waxwings very early in the year. Robin-sized waxwings are easy to identify by their head crest and brownish back and the yellow band at the base of the tail and by their gregarious habits.

Descending to the Hillside School playing field, a bird watcher should look up, since high overhead red-tailed hawks and turkey vultures may be wheeling in the sky and, sometimes, a marsh hawk also, with its large white rump patch.

Photos of Sugar Pond in Hillside Park and Vernal Pond in Hillside Woods are in the center of the guide.

Algonquin Trail

An outstandingly beautiful and rich forest, composed of mature American beech, black birch, red and white oaks, tulip, and sugar maples; Christmas and lady ferns grow in scattered patches; wildflowers are a riot of color in spring. Massive rock outcrops on the west of the trail and steep drops toward the Saw Mill River Parkway on the east. Small brooklets cross the trail from springs; many large and rotting tree trunks are ideal places to observe the birds feeding on them.

A Hastings Trailway and an Algonquin Trail sign and a blue mailbox for maps were installed on a post at Overlook Road and Lincoln Avenue, indicating the beginning of the trail, which may also be entered where there are similar signs at the entrance at Taft Street and Edgewood Avenue.



1. Old Croton Aqueduct

Looking north in July, near Graham-Windham concrete steps. Scarlet tanagers, black and white warblers, cardinals, flickers, white-throated sparrows, woodpeckers



2. Zinsser Community Gardens

A mix of native and domestic vegetation surrounded by trees and shrubs, with a small brooklet in the middle, for Baltimore orioles, white-throated and song sparrows, goldfinches, woodpeckers, robins, catbirds



3. Northwest Corner, Hastings Library
Four tubular bird feeders, one flat-bed feeder, and a suet cake, visited by grackles, finches, sparrows, mockingbirds, blue jays, catbirds, robins, goldfinches



4. Fulton Park

Grassy knoll, looking north; Hastings library and municipal building in background. Habitat for feeding by robins, starlings, house sparrows, chickadees, nuthatches, goldfinches, finches, crows, blue jays, kingbirds



5. Kinnally Cove

A small tidal bay for shore birds, mallards, Canada geese, black ducks, cormorants, great black-backed gulls and, overhead, barn swallows and ospreys



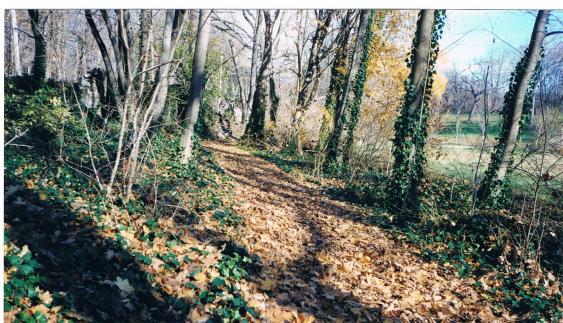
6. MacEachron Waterfront Park

Habitat for feeding by Canada geese, starlings, house and song sparrows. Black ducks and scaup on the water and cormorants and gulls on pilings nearby. Barn swallows wheel overhead in summer



7. Rowley's Bridge Trail

Bruce's Bridge1 over Rowley's Brook. Bench in background is a perfact place to watch orioles, robins and catbirds bathe. Also to be seen here are yellow warblers, yellow-throats, cardinals, nuthatches, chickadees, Carolina wrens



8. Burke Estate

Wood-chip path, Burnside Drive to school soccer field; Old Broadway on left, brooklet on right. Nuthatches, red-winged blackbirds, wood ducks, mallards, phoebes, downy and hairy woodpeckers, Canada geese, occasional wood ducks



9. Hillside Park
Sugar Pond, wooded and marshy habitat for warblers, vireos, kingfishers, red-winged blackbirds, great blue herons, mallards, Canada geese



10. Hillside Woods

Vernal Pond, willow, oak, maple, tulip, elm trees, buttonbush, honeysuckle. Ideal for rose-breasted grosbeaks, ovenbirds, redstarts, black-throated green warblers, wood thrushes, veerys, towhees, cardinals, scarlet tanagers, red-tailed hawks



11. Orioles in Fulton Park
Male oriole on guard at the top of sycamore tree.



12. Orioles in Fulton Park
Female oriole on nest feeding mulberries to two chicks.

SECTION 3. WHEN TO LOOK

A persistent bird watcher will find birds at any time of year, even during the coldest and most inhospitable months. One may see house sparrows, starlings, mourning doves, rock doves, gulls, crows, Canada geese, house finches, blue jays, hairy woodpeckers and juncos in December and January. Robins seem now to remain in winter, and one January, a Wilson's warbler was seen, close up, on Spring Street in Hastings.

However, bird watchers look forward to spring when migratory birds begin to arrive, perhaps in February and March. Robins are commonly seen in early or mid-March, as are white-throated sparrows and red-winged blackbirds. The peak of migration comes in May when warblers, sparrows, and vireos pass through. In fall, migration picks up again, and bird watchers must be alert to see birds through October and/or November. For example, four snow buntings were seen in mid-October in Waterfront Park, remaining only long enough to rest and feed voraciously in the grass and weeds at the river's edge before continuing on their way south.

In summer, bird watching is best at first light and again at twilight, peak activity lasting about an hour or two. Quiet watching from a single place is often more productive than moving too often and too quickly.

A useful and interesting practice is to compare bird arrival dates from year to year, recording observations with a phenological table, a record of natural events made over time, for birds as well as plants, trees that flower and leaf, insects, earthworms in lawns, sidewalk slugs, etc. Especially rewarding is to see a given species of bird appear at almost the same date every year and often at the same place! An example of a phenological table indicating when birds were first seen, is given as Annex E, based on local observations in Hastings, by date and place.

First recordings of a bird sighted can be thrilling experiences, either because the bird is new to an observer or it is the first sighting of a welcome arrival in spring. In addition to recording first sightings, subsequent observations add valuable information about bird populations and migratory habits. If several sightings of the same species are noted from the first sighting onward, the length of stay can be determined, thus adding information on when birds can be seen. Frequent sightings may also suggest that a presumed migratory bird is actually a summer resident and that some migratory birds linger longer or even nest here.

The time of day of an observation might simply be determined by chance, when a sighting coincides with that of a bird's appearance, or it could be more systematic on a regular schedule, for example, when walking to the train station, driving near a wooded area or along a parkway, or when walking the dog. These routine excursions can be the basis for regular recordings and are especially useful when made year after year, as one learns to expect what birds to see and when.

SECTION 4. WHAT TO LOOK FOR

Identifying a bird and assigning a name to it is an important part of bird watching. Preparation of lists (life lists for some ardent bird watchers) is commonly the objective, and satisfaction is derived from recording the number of species seen. Recognizing a bird instantly is a rewarding experience, but there are other pleasures that may be derived from observing with an environmental approach. This should be pursued within a context broader than that of preparing lists, focusing attention on understanding how a bird behaves, how it flies, calls (or is silent), feeds, establishes its territory, and arrival and departure in spring and fall.

This section provides suggestions to sharpen observations and vastly enlarge and enrich the pleasure of birding by describing what to look for in the broad framework of the environmental approach.

The following list of items is arranged according to the basic factors suggested in the environmental approach to identifying birds, items an experienced bird watcher intuitively uses in the field. By accounting for these factors even inexperienced bird watchers would put themselves in an environmental context in which advantage is taken of a broad array of easily recognizable factors that do not rely principally on sharp observation of a bird's physical attributes, as conventional bird identification books commonly require.

WHERE is the bird seen

General

Near water, e.g., in or near the Hudson, Sugar Pond, Vernal Pond, Burke Estate, ZCG, Chauncey Lane, in temporary pools after a rain, etc.

In a wooded area

In shrubs, vines, mixed with herbaceous plants

In built-up residential areas

In open fields, e.g., DP, WP, RF, ZP, BE

Specific

At the top of a tree, on dead branches, on the trunk

Among shrubs, vines, small trees

On the ground, on lawns, in streets

Flying low over water, quickly from tree to tree or to shrubs or flowers

Flying high overhead, soaring in wide circles and soon disappearing from view

WHEN is the bird seen

Time of year

Early morning or evening

Late at night in darkness

During daylight hours

ACTIVITY, what is it doing

Swimming and occasionally submerging

Flying over water, occasionally diving

Flying high overhead, soaring

Flying in short stops; flying in smooth undulating patterns, in V's

Perching on pilings or decrepit piers near water or on railings near water

Feeding, apparently in tidal waters or mud flats

Poking into grass, apparently feeding, in flocks

Sitting on utility wires for long periods, or darting quickly in short arcs and returning to the wire

Feeding at a backyard garden feeder or on the ground

Moving head first, up or down the trunk of a tree

Clinging to the trunk of a tree while pecking with sharp, quick movements of the head; tail propped against trunk

Moving quickly along a tree limb while pecking

Sitting on tree limbs, quietly, for long periods

Sitting on roof tops

Wagging tail sideways or up and down, often

CHARACTERISTICS, physical and vocal

Physical

Size, <sparrow, sparrow, >sparrow; <robin, robin, >robin, crow, goose, etc.

Color, solid, bl and wh, front wh, colored, banded, striped, spotted, various colors

Bill or beak, sharp, cone-shaped, stout, curved, flat, hooked, short, needle-like, color

Tail long, short, wide, forked, fan-shaped, pointed, rounded

Wings broad, narrow, long, short, fringed at ends, tipped with bl or wh, banded

Body with bars or epaulettes, wh above or below, bl above or below

Head and neck same color, striped, a cap, crested, ring around eye or stripes through or above or below eye; neck long, short, with patches on sides, striped

Colored rump not apparent except in flight

Legs long, short, feathered, color (ylw, pink, bl, gray, etc.), held straight back in flight, not visible when flying

Vocal

Songs/call/voice frequently repeated, variable, chirps, single note, screech, caw, coo, honk, whistle, constant chatter, bell-like, high-pitched, single note followed by a strong series of notes, mocks calls of other birds

SECTION 5. BIRDS SEEN FROM A SEASONAL PERSPECTIVE

Four annexes summarize bird population dynamics in the Hastings area in tabular form, listing birds that are present here at some time during the year in a seasonal pattern of variable but continuous activity.

Recognizing these changes requires patience and persistence, but only modest efforts are needed to realize that as the annual seasons progress, birds adapt to them and that by simply listening and looking, an observer will be able to appreciate the natural events that occur periodically all around us.

Annex A, SUMMARY, BIRDS IDENTIFIED IN THE VICINITY OF HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, AND APPROXIMATE LOCATION WHERE SIGHTED, summarizes in a long list more than 160 birds that have been recorded to date by a number of observers over many years. Other birds may be recorded in the future because of more vigilant observations, possible change in weather conditions, flight patterns of birds blown into our area by storms. The substantial list is surely related to the abundance and variety of green space here and by suitable conditions attracting birds, provided by civic enterprises and residents of Hastings. Not all birds listed in Annex A are likely to be seen all year or every year.

Resident Birds

Annex B, ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENT BIRDS, lists birds that are likely to be seen year round. Some of these, such as house sparrows, crows, starlings and house finches, may be seen more frequently than others, but even some of those not seen throughout the year may be seen in winter months, such as the bald eagle, evening grosbeak, goldfinch or pileated woodpecker. Of interest to a bird watcher is the number and variety of birds that do remain throughout the year, probably because survival conditions are ameliorated in residential areas by protected shelters, bird feeders, or even temperature-regulated water tanks.

Summer Residents (Nesting) Birds, March-September

Birds listed in Annex C, ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENT (NESTING) BIRDS, MARCH-SEPTEMBER, begin to arrive in March, such as robins and redwinged blackbirds, and remain until late summer or early fall, supplementing the resident population. Some increase in number and variety in April, such as the yellow warbler and chipping sparrow and, in early May, the Baltimore oriole. Soon after arrival, the birds define their respective nesting and feeding territories and then begin raising young; voice calls that delineate territory or attract a mate early in the season diminish during summer and resume somewhat in fall.

Several years of observation indicate that the Baltimore oriole, whose voice call can be readily identified once it becomes familiar, often occupies territories every year behind the Municipal building, Maple Avenue and Edmarth, Zinsser Community Gardens, Reynolds Field, Rowley's Bridge Trail, and Five Corners near the A&P, to cite a few known nesting sites. The group is more readily seen and heard when they first arrive and before nesting and raising their young.

An attentive observer may be able to hear young birds on the nest clamoring for food, or watch adult birds repeatedly flying from the nest and back again with food. Mockingbirds are easily recognizable in flight when they expose white patches on their wings. They seem able to ignore a human presence. Robins can be easily identified by their brownish orange breast and characteristic hopping/walking pattern; their feeding process is shown by short flights from feeding areas to the well-hidden nest. Short and frequent chirps of an adult robin in apparent distress will signal something untoward: presence of a cat or squirrel, or a nestling fallen from the nest, for example. But during the summer rearing period, this population is not often seen or heard, until they again prepare to depart for the south in late summer or fall.

Migrant Birds, April, October

Birds listed in Annex D, ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MIGRANT BIRDS, APRIL, OCTOBER, arrive in April or May and remain a few days or weeks on their way to northern nesting grounds, and then return briefly in the late summer or fall, on their way to wintering areas. These are the migrants, such as warblers, vireos, flycatchers and shore birds, the largest number of birds listed and described in **SECTION 6**, in terms of different types or species.

Their short stay here, their rapid movements while feeding and their sometimesobscure distinguishing characteristics make identification of some members of this most interesting and colorful group quite difficult. They always seem to be in a hurry and identification then requires patience, careful observation and a good sense of what to look for, as given in **SECTION 4**.

Overlaps exist in these tables and some birds may come earlier or stay later than indicated, but the pattern of arrival and departure is generally consistent. Birds listed in Annex C, the summer residents, obviously supplement the resident population listed in Annex B. But even the supplemental population may vary and some birds listed in the migrant category, Annex D, may remain during the summer and raise their young here; migratory scarlet tanagers, redstarts and black-throated green warblers, for example, may remain and thus contribute to the summer population.

Phenological Tables and the Environmental Approach to Identification

Phenological tables are a record of natural events, usually an event of the year when an observation is first made, such as the appearance of red-winged blackbirds and robins in March or Baltimore orioles in May. Records of first appearances depend on the connection between an event and an observer's recognition of it, but these dates are not necessarily compatible. Actual dates of occurrence may be earlier or later, but not known by the observer.

Because conditions influencing natural changes proceed northward uniformly, such as increased periods of daylight in spring, natural events occur roughly on common dates. An observer at Burke Estate, for example, may see the same species of bird, on the same day, as another observer at Zinsser Park.

Appearance of tree leaves, flowering of plants and hatching of insects also influence when migratory birds arrive.

Preparation and maintenance of a comprehensive record of natural events would be a formidable and time-consuming task but, for most observers, relevant indicators and even a limited record will suffice; for example, an observer noting earthworm castings on the Aqueduct Trailway will know robins are not far behind, or that barn swallows will appear when insects hatch along the waterfront. When cattails and thistles mature in July-September, goldfinches may be observed collecting the silky chaff for building their nests.

A record of natural events prepared over a number of years in Hastings is given in Annex E. Events listed may have occurred earlier, but they were the first date recorded. Phenological tables are of special use to bird watchers since the appearance of birds is important in the environmental approach to identification and because several sightings can expand information on the migratory patterns of birds.

Annex E can be revised by bird watchers to suit their own observation schedules. Expectations of seeing a certain bird at the same time and place may result in disappointment, but watchers should not be discouraged from returning to the same site. Events often occur regularly at the same time each year, a fascinating phenomenon that is also useful in identification.

SECTION 6. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BIRDS AND THEIR IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS

Most descriptions of birds in this section are for males because they are usually easier to identify than the females, with richer coloration and markings. When two birds or a group of birds are seen together in the same habitat, acting similarly, and of the same size and shape, the most colorful will often be the male. The female, with a different coloration, can then be distinguished and identified by association with the male. Reference to an illustrated bird book will help identify the female.

The list in this section of 166 bird species seen in the Hastings area was compiled from many sources over several years. Characteristics helping to identify birds and some useful information of interest to a bird watcher are presented in a common format as follows: name of bird; where bird was seen (i.e., month, early spring, spring, early summer, summer, fall, resident); size of bird (tip of bill to end of tail). Approximate sizes are as follows:

Bird Example	Approximate Inches or Feet	Symbol
Hummingbird	3- 4"	Н
Warbler	5"	W
Sparrow	6"	S
Robin	8 -10 "	R
Blue Jay	11-12"	J
Crow	17-21"	С
Mallard	20-28"	M
Goose	25-43"	G
Heron	42-52"	Н
Eagle/Vulture/Osprey	(wings) 4-7'	EVO

Blackbird, **Red-winged**, RBT, BE, ZCG, mid-March, R, commonly near water and wet areas, sits on wires, tops of tall plants, active, in groups, swoops over human intruder's head during nesting season, *all bl except for red epaulettes*, voice: oh ka leee

Blackbird, Rusty, DP, HP/SP, September-November, R, looks *like a short-tailed grackle, whitish eye*

Bluebird, Eastern, DP, HP, VP. April-November, February- >S, usually seen in open fields, *blu back, rusty front*

Bobolink, DP, May, S+, bl front, wh patches on back

Buffle-head, HR, on water, March, >J, frequently disappears underwater to feed, conspicuous *wh patches each side of bl hd, bl wings*, wh body

Bunting, Indigo, HP, OCA, summer, >W, commonly seen at outer edges of dead limbs in relatively open brushy woodlands, sits for periods on perch, calling, summer, *deep blue all over*, voice: usually paired notes

- **Bunting, Snow**, HR, October, R, near water, feeds steadily on ground during migration south, *whitish, mottled*, rare
- **Canvas-back (Duck)**, HR, October, M, runs on water at take off, flies in V's, wh body, with rusty hd and neck, breast bl, head with a sloping profile
- **Cardinal**, resident, easy to see any time of year, but especially beginning in March, <R, sits on wires, prominent places, flies quickly from place to place, easily recognized as a flash of red, all red except for bl patch at base of bill, red crest
- **Catbird**, March-October, R, common in shrubs and in wooded areas, scrambles on ground pecking among leaves, *slate gray, bl crown, rusty under tail*, call like a cat's meow, song a series of unrelated notes, not repeated
- **Chat, Yellow-breasted**, RF/HP, September-October, <R, in dense brushy areas, *ylw front, olive-gr back, tail long*, wh eye ring
- **Chickadee**, resident, <S, usually in trees or shrubs, very active, moving quickly from perch to perch, *bl cap, black bib, wh cheeks*, voice: like its name, drawn out at end
- **Cormorant**, HR, always near water, April-October, C, flies over water with neck stretched out, occasionally diving and disappearing for minutes, *sits for long periods on pilings, sometimes with wings outstretched, all bl*
- **Cowbird**, common in parks and open areas, feeding in flocks on the ground, April-October, <R, holds tail up when walking, *bl body, coffee-br hd*, short bill, social parasite laying eggs in nests of others
- **Creeper, Brown**, HP, March-September, <S, feeds on trees in wooded areas. climbs up trunk like a spiral staircase then flies to base of another tree, repeats feeding pattern, creeps, slim, *br, slender curved bill*, stiff tail used as prop when climbing and feeding
- **Crow, Common**, resident, >R, often seen as two or more in trees and open spaces, feeds on almost anything on the ground, such as scraps and road kill, *all bl, stout bl bill*, call a caw or cah, repeated, gregarious
- **Crow, Fish**, along HR, summer resident, <C, *all bl*, distinguished from Common Crow by habitat and voice, a short car or ca
- **Cuckoo, Black-billed**, OCA, MCo, May, R, in open woods, shade trees and thickets, may be seen actively feeding on caterpillars, br above, wh below, reddish-br wings, *long tail with wh stripes*, bl bill, red ring around eye
- **Cuckoo, Yellow-billed**, HP, May-September, J, shows br flashes on wings in flight, reddish br back, wh front, *large wh patches on long tail*
- **Dove, Mourning**, resident, J, on utility wires, roofs and tree tops, frequently solitary, but pairs to nest in spring, *pigeon-like, brownish, iridescent gray*, long pointed tail, shows wh spots when flying, wings whistle on take off, voice a mournful coo-coo
- **Dove, Rock** or **Pigeon**, resident, J, in flocks, on utility lines, roof tops, eaves of buildings, bridges, etc, feeds on lawns, in streets as scavengers, wheels in low circles, slate-grey, *iridescent*, *call a gurgling coo*, often a nuisance
- **Duck, Black**, HR, VP, early winter (2/6/06) or summer, M, often near shore or on pond, *uniformly dark*, but shows wh wing linings in flight, hd light yellowish, *violet wing patch*

- **Duck Hawk, Peregrine Falcon**, HR, MA/ML, migrant, C, in open country along river, but occasionally in residential areas, very fast flier, may nest on windowsills and ledges of buildings, *slaty back, bl mustache*, wings long, pointed, long, narrow tail
- **Duck, Ruddy**, HR, April-May, migrant, M, always on/in water, cocks tail vertically, wh cheeks, bl cap, blu flat bill, rusty back
- **Duck, Wood**, BE, March-September, <M, among willows, *male very colorful (iridescent)*, wh chin, wh belly, dark breast and wings
- **Eagle, Bald**, HR, HP, RBT February, September-October, EVO, usually near water, flies in wide circles very high overhead, *wh hd and tail*, bl feathered wings
- **Egret, American** or **Great**, HP/SP, April, G, edge of rivers and marsh, snowy wh, *long bl legs and feet*, ylw bill, long neck
- **Finch, House**, resident, but most vocal in spring, S, *rosy, bill short but stout*, bubbly melodious song repeated incessantly
- **Finch, Purple**, MCo, MA/ML, summer, common in residential areas, S, active around bird feeders, *rosy-red body, bill stout, 2 wing bars*, female brownish, underparts striped, song a fast lively warble
- **Flicker**, ZCG, HP, RBT, DP, resident, J, in wooded areas, but also settled urban habitats, seen on tree trunks working downward, back brownish-spotted, red patch on back of hd, bl crescent on breast, rump wh, beak long, stout, ylw under wings and tail, undulated flight, most recognizable sound is rapid tap tap on a tree trunk, voice: wick, wick, wick
- **Flycatcher, Acadian**, HP, MCo, May, <S, in wooded ravines, near beech trees, eye ring, 2 wh wing bars, voice: a flee-see or spit-chee
- **Flycatcher, Crested**, MCo, HP, May-September, R, *rufous tail, gray throat and breast*, ylw belly, voice: a wheeep
- **Flycatcher, Least**, HP, June-August, W, in open woodlands, dark above, light below, *wh eye ring, 2 wh wing bars* (difficult to distinguish from other flycatchers)
- **Flycatcher, Olive-backed**, HP, June-September, R, perches at tip of dead tree limbs and darts for insects, narrow wh front, *dark chest patches, wh throat, wh patches on wings*
- Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied, HP, May, W, ylw front, ylw eye-ring
- **Gnatcatcher**, **Blue-gray**, HP, April, October, W, in tree tops, blu-gray above, wh below, wh eye-ring, long tail bl in center with wh margins
- **Goldeneye**, HR, spring, <M, runs on water on take off, round wh spot before eye, *bl hd, bl back, wh front*
- **Goldfinch**, MA/ML, FP, HP, ZCG, RBT, BE, "wild canary," some are residents, March-December, <S, often in groups in open areas with an abundance of shrubs, vines, herbaceous plants, *ylw body, bl wings, white wing bars*, bl above stout bill, undulating flight
- **Goose, Canada**, HR, KC, RBT,WP, resident and migrant, G, in water, feeding on grass or flying in V's, honking, *large long bl neck, wh cheeks, gray back, wh front*, gregarious
- Goose, Snow, HR, spring, <G, all wh, bl wing tips

- **Goshawk**, MCo, October, M, robust, *long tail, broad rounded wings*, bl crown and wh stripe over eye, pale grey breast, blu-gray back
- **Grackle, Purple**, "blackbird," FP, RBT, February-October, >R, common in residential areas, on rooftops, utility wires, feeds on ground, *iridescent glossy back*, long, wedged-shaped tail, stout beak
- **Grosbeak, Evening**, HP and OCA/DF, spring, but may remain in winter, R, feeding in flocks on box elder or sunflowers, short, conical bill, br hd, *ylw front, bl wings, wh wing patches*, tail short
- **Grosbeak, Rose-breasted**, OCA, HP, HW/VP, May-September, R, high on outer limb of sycamore trees, *bl back, rose-red patch on front*, tail bl, bill heavy
- **Gull, Great Black-backed**, HR, in or near water, Mar.-October , G, *bl back and wings, ylw bill*, pinkish legs, screeching call while flying
- **Gull, Herring**, HR, in or near water, spring, M, gray back, *wh front, bl-tipped wings*, pink legs
- **Gull, Laughing**, HR, in or near water, spring, <C, *upper wings dark, ending in bl tips*, hind wing bordered with wh, wh tail, bl hd in spring, call a ha-ha-ha-ha-ha-
- **Gull, Ring-billed**, HR, resident, in or near water, C, *gray back, wh on hd, bl ring on bill*, ylw legs
- **Hawk, Broad-winged**, DP, C, migrates in large soaring flocks, soars and wheels high in sky, broad wings, *banded fan-shaped tail*, call like a pewee
- **Hawk, Cooper's**, RBT, <C, fall, remains in woods, doesn't soar high in sky, wings short, tail long and rounded, blu-gray back, rusty breast
- **Hawk, Marsh** or **Harrier**, RBT, ZP/ZCG, April-October, M, flies low over marshes and meadows, wings held above horizontal, hovers nearly motionless before descending on a glide to pounce on prey below, *wh rump, whitish wings, bl tipped*
- **Hawk, Red-shouldered**, HP, September-October, M, tail fan shaped, banded, wings broad, *rufous shoulders, reddish underparts, wh patch near wing tips*
- **Hawk, Red-tailed**, FP, RBT,HP/SP,HW/VP,DP, resident, M, in wooded areas, soars often high overhead, body chunky, broad wings, *short banded tail that is red above*, breast light, belly streaked, voice a shrill keer
- **Hawk, Sharp-shinned**, HP, above Hillside School, HP/SP, SSA, usually in wooded areas except in migration, then anywhere, J, fast flying, quick beats, then a sail, *slate-gray above, rusty below, tail long*, wings short and rounded, voice: kick, kick, kick
- Heron, Black-crowned Night, HR or nearby, HP/SP, early spring, September, M, often sits quietly on fences, mature adult with wh front, bl back and crown, long bl beak, immature all brownish, back wh spotted
- **Heron, Great Blue**, HR, HP/SP, May-September, H, always near water, usually seen standing with sharp pointed beak poised downward or walking on long legs obviously ready for quick downward thrust, silent on take off, legs stretched out in back, *neck folded back, gravish back*
- **Heron, Green**, HR, May-June, C, always near water, looks bl and crow-like, short orange legs, *crested, greenish back, brownish neck*

- **Heron, Yellow-crowned Night**, HR, summer, M, always near water, feet visibly extended back in flight, *gray body, bl hd, wh cheek patch*
- **Hummingbird, Ruby-throated**, ZCG, OCA, MA/ML, May, September, H, hovers before open flwrs, needle-shaped bill intruded in flwr, wings a blur, very fast, *red throat, wh breast, metallic gr back*
- **Jay, Blue**, common resident but also migratory, was seen in fall flying south in long, scattered flocks, J, on roofs, utility wires, *bl V on throat, back blu and bl, front wh, crested head*, sharp, strong bill, tail long, voice: jay, jay,
- **Junco**, **Slate-colored**, DP, FP, MA/ML, resident, <S, common on lawns, low shrubs, *bl-gray back, wh front, wh outer tail feathers*
- **Kestrel, Sparrow Hawk**, RG, summer, >R, commonly seen on edges of tall trees or on utility wires, hovers in one spot, *colorful, rufous back and tail*, wings pointed, tail long
- **Killdeer**, WP, SSA, April, September, R, may be seen feeding while walking in short grass, on take off emits rapid killdeer, killdeer, etc., wh front, br back, 2 bl bands on neck
- **Kingbird**, RBT, SSA, MA, KC, HP, May-September, R, commonly seen darting from utility wires or outer limbs of trees returning to same perch, *bl back, wh front, wh band at end of tail*
- **Kingfisher**, HP/SP, March-November, >J, usually near water, *bluish back, whitish front, prominent head crest*, banded throat, long bill, noisy
- **Kinglet, Golden-crowned**, HP, April-October., <W, feeds among trees, hard to see, flutters wings, olive-gray back, *wh eye stripe, orange crown in male*, ylw in female, tail short and notched
- **Kinglet, Ruby-crowned**, HP/SP, DPO, RBT, April, <W, feeds high among trees, hard to see, flutters wings, olive gray back, wh eye ring, *reddish crown in male*, tail short and notched
- **Loon, Common**, HR, April-June, G, solitary, sits low in water like submarine, flies humpbacked, neck drooping, feet out in back in flight, *bl hd, red eye, checkered back, wh front*
- **Mallard**, HR/WP, HP/SP, HW/VP, possibly resident, M, commonly dabbling near shore with yg in spring, or feeding on grass, *gr hd, wh neck ring, br front, violet-blu wing patch*
- **Martin, Purple**, MA/ML, July, R, wheels in rapid, sweeping movements catching insects, may be seen resting on utility wires, *blu-bl above and below*, wings pointed, tail forked
- **Meadowlark**, ZP, MCo, September (uncommon), R, in open fields, perches on fence posts, walks, not hops, shows wh patch on tail in flight, *ylw breast, bl V on throat*, sharp, stout bill
- **Mockingbird**, resident, R, frequently seen on utility wires and low shrubs, gray back, wh front, wh flashes on tail and wings in flight, voluble, mocks sounds of other birds, aggressive
- **Nighthawk**, MCo, August, R, twilight, rapid flyer and diver, often over roof tops, wings pointed, wh wing patches, emits a burr at low point of dive

- **Nuthatch, Red-breasted**, ZP/ZCG, DP, October, <W, feeds upside down on trees, *steel-blu back, rusty front, bl hd, bl eye stripe*, tail short, voice: yank, yank, yank, but higher and more nasal than White-breasted
- **Nuthatch, White-breasted**, ZCG, HP, resident, <S, moves rapidly down tree trunks head first, *wh breast and cheek, bl cap*, long bill, stubby tail, voice: yank, yank
- **Oriole, Baltimore** or **Northern**, MA/ML, RF, ZCG, HP, OCA, RBT, BE, early May-September, <R, usually high on outer edges of tall trees, *orange* breast, bl hd and wings, melodious song in spring, simple, short note in spring and summer, tear-drop shaped nest
- **Oriole, Orchard**, RBT, May, <R, in tall thickets, *bl back and head, chestnut breast* and rump
- **Osprey**, HR, September, EVO, wheels high in sky over water and plunges feet first for fish, bl above, *wh below, wings long, narrow*, feathered, shows bl on kinked or crooked wings
- **Ovenbird**, HP, May-September, S, only in deep woods, usually heard, not seen, scratching among leaves and shrubs, *olive-br above, striped front, orange crown*, eye ring, call: teacher, teacher, teacher, etc., increasing in volume
- **Owl, Great Horned**, HP/SP, October-December, M, in wooded areas, *ear tufts*, wh throat, br back, *barred breast*
- **Owl, Screech**, RG, August-October, R, in sheltered wooded areas, *ear tufts, reddish back*
- **Pewee, Wood**, HP, HW/VP, May-September, S, in woods, *olive br above, wh below, 2 wh wing bars*, song a plaintive pee-a-wee
- **Pheasant, Ring-necked**, HW, resident, G, in fields and woods, *highly colored, wh neck ring*, tail long and pointed, voice a loud squawk
- **Phoebe**, BE, March-October, S, commonly near small bridges over water, wags tail frequently, sits upright, gray above, wh below
- **Pine Siskin**, RG, March, W, in sheltered ravines and on bird feeders, *breast streaked, ylw tail and wing patches*
- Redpoll, HP, March, S, in open areas, bright red cap, pink breast, bl chin
- **Redstart**, OCA (Pinecrest)), May-October, W, moves quickly in upper levels of trees, fluttering, males *bl with orange on wings and tail*, wh front, females, ylw on wings and tail
- **Robin**, RBT, RF, common in residential and open wooded areas, early or mid-March-September (occasionally winters here), R, roof tops, utility wires, commonly feeds on lawns and in low shrubs, *gray-bl back, bright rusty breast*, hd and tail blackish, bill ylw, hops, but may walk
- **Sanderling**, MCo, HR, RF, March; 2006, September, R, like a sandpiper, appears as a clockwork toy chasing retreating waves, wh appearing in fall, *flashing wh wing stripe*, *bl bill and legs*
- **Sandpiper**, **Solitary**, HR/WP, March-May, R, nods, *dark back, eye-ring, dark legs*, sharp bill, flashing wh sides conspicuous in flight, voice: peet, peet, peet, weet, weet

- **Sandpiper, Spotted**, RG, HR, RBT, March-July, R, common in summer, constantly teeters up and down between stops, br back, spotted front, wh eye stripe, shoulder patch in fall, voice: peet-weet
- **Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied**, ZP, RBT, OCA (Pinecrest), March-June, R, feeds on dead trees in open woods, taps rapidly then slower, *red forehead patch, wh patch on bl wing, ylw front*
- Scaup Duck, HR, May, C, bl hd and neck, whitish body, bl near tail
- **Snipe, Common**, HP/SP, October-December, J, in wooded areas near water (marshes), uncommon, br back, *long slender bill, striped crown*, flies in zigzag manner on take off, shows orange tail in flight
- **Sparrow, Chipping**, OCA, HP, MCo, RBT, April-October, S, most commonly seen feeding on ground in or near low brush, clear gray front, br back, *rufous cap, bl eye stripe*, wh line above, tail forked
- **Sparrow, Field**, RBT, April-February, S, in brushy edges, feeds on ground, pink bill, *rusty cap, clear breast, reddish back*, voice: tsee, querulous quality
- **Sparrow, Fox**, HP, FP, March-November, >S, in open wooded areas, feeds on ground, bright rufous tail, *heavily striped breast with brown blotch*
- Sparrow, House, ubiquitous, resident, S, brownish back, whitish front, bl throat
- **Sparrow, Lincoln's**, HP, October, S, hard to see, a "skulker," *broad band of creamy buff across breast*, tail short
- **Sparrow, Savannah**, WP, April-May, S, in open areas, *yellowish stripe over eye,* whitish stripe through crown, chest striped, tail notched
- **Sparrow, Song**, ZP, MA/ML, RBT, resident, S, usually seen feeding in shrubs and/or on open ground, often close up, pumps tail when flying, *br central chest spot, front streaked*, back brownish, voice: sweet, sweet, sweet, sweet, then musical song
- **Sparrow, Swamp**, HP, April-December, <S, marshy areas, stout, *dark, rusty cap, wh throat*, gray breast
- **Sparrow, Tree**, HP, April, September, S, prefers brushy edges, roadsides, *bl* spot on clear breast, bright red-br cap, 2 wh wing bars, bill dark above, ylw below
- **Sparrow, Vesper**, HP, October, S, open country, on ground, *wh outer tail feathers* seen when flying, *streaked breast*, narrow wh; eye-ring, chestnut patch on wing, melodious song
- **Sparrow, White-crowned**, RBT, VP, March-October, S, common at edges of low bushes, *striped bl and wh crown, grayish throat*, pearl-gray breast
- **Sparrow, White-throated**, BE, RBT, ZCG, resident, S, close to dense shrubs, feeds on ground, *wh throat, bl-wh striped crown*, voice: clear plaintive whistle like "Old Sam Peabody"
- **Starling**, ubiquitous resident, <R, *iridescent, bill stout and sharp*, short tail, usually in 2's or more, feeds on lawns, bird feeders, often seen in late afternoon in long lines on utility wires
- **Swallow, Barn**, MA/ML, WP, April-August, <R, readily seen during insect hatch, wheeling rapidly in sweeping circles in residential areas or sitting on utility wires, blu-bl back, cinnamon below, *deeply forked tail, wings pointed*

- **Swallow, Cliff**, HR, MA/ML, May-July, S, distinctive gourd-like mud nests under bridges, *rusty rump*, appears to have square tail and dark throat patch in flight, *wings pointed*
- **Swallow, Rough-winged**, HR/WP, July, S, near water, sits on utility wires, *br* back, light underparts, no breast band, but dusty throat, wings pointed
- **Swan, Mute**, HR, July, >H, on/near water, swims with S curve to neck, *all wh, except for knobbed orange bill*, wings raised in arch over back
- **Swift, Chimney**, HR/WP, MA/ML, May, <S, *cigar-shaped body*, seems not to have a tail, blackish, slightly curved stiff wings, flies like a bat, sails, then spurts, wings held like a bow
- **Tanager, Scarlet**, OCA, HP/SP, HW/VP,May-September, >S, seen on outer edges of tall trees in wooded areas, solitary, *body all scarlet, with bl wings* and tail
- **Thrasher, Brown**, HP, RBT, April-October, J, usually in open brushy areas, *br* back, wh-streaked breast, 2 wh wing bars, long brown tail, stout, curved bill
- **Thrush, Gray-cheeked**, OCA (Pinecrest), HP, April-October, R, in open wooded areas, seen atop fence posts, *olive br back, grayish cheeks*
- **Thrush, Hermit,** OCA, RF, April-December, >S, cocks tail at an angle, then drops slowly, *reddish tail seen on take off, br back, spotted breast*
- **Thrush, Olive-backed** or **Swainson's Thrush**, OCA (Odell Avenue), HP, March-October, >S, in semi-open areas, *gray-br above, buffy eye ring and buffy cheeks*, slightly striped throat, voice: flute-like, each phrase climbs upward
- **Thrush, Wood**, HP, HW/VP, OCA, May-October, R, always in wooded areas, may be seen on logs, on the ground, very actively scratching among lvs, br above, wh below, with large brownish chest spots, voice: very melodious, flute-like, clear, sharp call
- **Titmouse, Tufted**, ZCG, resident, S, common in trees in residential areas, gray back, *tufted crest, rusty flanks*, voice: a clear peter, peter, peter
- **Towhee**, HP, HW, March-October, R, in low shrubs, feeds on ground, *bl hd, bl back and tail, wh front, rusty sides*, voice: "drink your tea"
- **Turkey, Wild**, HP (Dorchester Avenue), resident, H, *similar to domestic form* but more slender, chestnut tipped tail, voice: gobble
- **Veery**, HP, HW/VP, May-October, <R, in wooded areas, seen feeding on trails in HP, *cinnamon br above, spots on upper breast*, voice: rich, downward spiral, veery, veery, etc., rather throaty
- **Vireo, Philadelphia**, MCo, VP, May-September, S, in open woodlands, *olive* above, yellowish below, short, sharp bill, slight blackish eye stripe, no wing bars
- **Vireo, Red-eyed**, ZP/ZCG, OCA, HW/VP, May-October, S, in wooded residential areas, wh front, olive gr back, *wh stripe above eye bordered with bl*, short, sharp bill, most easily recognized by robin-like voice: repeated endlessly, relatively common

- **Vireo, Solitary**, or **Blue-headed**, HP, April-October, S, in wooded areas, cocks head to one side searching for insects, *olive-gr above, wh below, shows wh spectacles around eye*
- **Vireo, Warbling**, HP, April-June, S, in wooded area near water, *olive-gr above, wh below*, no wing bars, *narrow wh eyebrow*
- **Vireo, White-eyed**, MCo, May, September, W, dense thickets or hillsides with berry tangles, *olive-gr above, wh below, 2 wing bars*, ylw sides, ylw spectacles, wh eye
- **Vireo, Yellow-throated**, HP/SP, May-September, S, at edges of tall open woods, along streams and roadsides, *olive-gr back, 2 wing bars*, *ylw throat*, breast and spectacles, wh belly
- **Vulture, Turkey**, ZP/ZCG (high overhead), May-September, EVO, wheels high in sky, wings stretched in rather upswept (dihedral) manner, appears unsteady and very dark, two-toned wings, small head, longish tail
- **Warbler, Bay-breasted**, RF, HP, May, October, W, chestnut cap, bl face, wh patch on neck, br sides, wh belly
- **Warbler, Black and White**, HP, OCA, RBT, HW, April-September, W, very active, creeps along tree limbs and trunks, *bl and wh stripes on hd, back and sides*, wh wing bars
- **Warbler, Black-poll**, HP, April, October, relatively common then, W, gray-streaked above, bl cap, wh cheeks and underparts, *blackish streaks on sides*, voice: zi, zi, zi on one pitch
- **Warbler, Black-throated Blue**, ZP/ZCG, OCA, RBT, May, October, W, in woody undergrowth, *blu-gray back, bl throat, wh breast*, 2 wh wing spots
- **Warbler, Black-throated Green**, BE, HW/VP,May, October, W, *bright ylw face, bl throat*, olive-gr crown, wh underparts, 2 wh wing bars, voice: buzzy trees, trees, trees, or zee, zee
- **Warbler, Blackburnian**, RG, HP, May, October, W, high in trees, bl and wh back, *distinctive orange throat and hd*, wh wing patches, voice: sleet, sleet, sleet or tiddly, tiddly
- **Warbler, Blue-winged**, BE, HP, May, September, <W, brushy areas, *ylw front and hd, bluish back*, 2 wh wing bars, bl eye-stripe, voice: a buzz
- **Warbler, Canada**, HP/SP, OCA, May, September, W, along wooded edges, gray above, *ylw below with bl necklace across throat*, ylw spectacles, no wing bars
- **Warbler, Cape May**, ZCG, May, September, W, open brushy areas, ylw below with bl streaks, *conspicuous chestnut cheek patch and ylw neck patch*, wh wing patch, ylw rump, voice: seet, seet, seet
- **Warbler, Chestnut-sided**, HP/SP, OCA, May, October, W, drops down suddenly, fanning tail from side to side, in dry brushy woods and clumps, ylw crown, *olive-gr back, chestnut sides*, wh front, voice: please, please please ta meetcha
- **Warbler, Golden-winged**, HP, May, <W, fields, brushy areas and openings, *ylw crown and wing patch, bl throat, bl eye patch* bordered by wh, gray above, wh below, voice: bee-by, by, by

- **Warbler, Hooded**, OCA (Odell Avenue), May, W, flicks tail open and shut, flies close to ground, in underbrush of wooded areas, ravines, laurel thickets, bl hood, ylw face, bl throat, ylw underparts, large wh tail spots, no wing bars
- **Warbler, Magnolia**, HP, May, October, W, upper parts blackish, large wh patches on wings and tail, ylw underparts streaked with bl, *ylw throat, bl eye patch, end of tail with bl band*
- **Warbler, Mourning**, HP, May, W, *gray hd and neck, bl upper breast*, olive above, ylw below, skulks in thickets, voice: chiry, chiry, chung, like Carolina wren
- **Warbler, Nashville**, HP, May, October, W, edge of woods, brushy borders, *ylw below, wh eye ring, hd gray, olive back*, no wing bars or stripes
- **Warbler, Palm**, RBT, April, October, W, feeds on ground in brushy places, *wags* tail up and down, rusty cap, brownish back, ylw below, sides slightly streaked with br, wheeye stripe, two whitail patches
- **Warbler, Parula** or **Northern Parula**, MCo, May, October, <W, in deciduous trees and shrubs, in large numbers during migrations, along roadsides, yards, gardens, in woods, *blu above, ylw throat and breast, 2 wh wing bars, dark band across chest*
- **Warbler, Pine**, RG, September, W, olive-gr above, ylw throat, dull streaks on ylw breast, 2 wh wing bars
- **Warbler, Prairie**, HP, DP, May, September, <W, wags tail vigorously, in dry brush and woody areas, close to ground, ylw underparts, olive above, bl stripes on sides of breast, 2 bl face marks, one through eye, one below, voice: zee, zee, zee, etc.
- **Warbler, Prothonotary**, HP/SP, April, W, seen in open field, perches quietly for long periods on young trees or fence, *golden orange hd and neck*, blu back, with gray wings, large wh tail spots, no wing bars
- **Warbler, Tennessee**, HP, May, October, <W, plain, wh eye-stripe, hd gray, olive gr back, trace of wing bar, wh underparts of tail, bill thin, pointed
- **Warbler, Wilson's**, OCA (Odell Avenue), RBT, mid-April, W, feeding high in oak, moves quickly, *all ylw-qr*, *bl cap*
- **Warbler, Worm-eating**, HP, May, W, spends time on or near the ground, in woodlands, shady ravines, dry woods, dull brownish gr above and below, bl stripes on buffy hd, bl eye-stripe, wh stripe above
- **Warbler, Yellow**, RBT, April-September, W, in shrubs, *ylw back*, *ylw front with red streaks*, short, sharp bl bill, active, song a tsee-tsee-tsee
- **Warbler, Yellow-rumped**, HP, ZCG, RBT, in woody areas, <S, April-May, breast dark, ylw patch on head and sides, *easily recognized by ylw rump patch in flight*
- **Warbler, Yellow-throated**, HP, May, W, in oak woods and wet places, creeps over branches (like Black and White Warbler), gray, unstreaked upperparts, *ylw throat, wh belly, bl and wh facial pattern, bl streaks on side*, 2 wh wing bars, voice: rising teeew-teeew, tew-tew, etc.
- **Water Thrush, Northern**, HP/SP, May, September, S, always near water, moves quickly in search of food, teetering up and down, br back, yellowish stripe over eye, *heavily striped ylw underparts* (a warbler, not a thrush)

- **Waxwing, Cedar**, HP/SP, HW, OCA, RBT, DP, end February-November?, R, wooded areas, *hd crest, brownish back, ylw band on tail*, often in flocks
- **Woodpecker, Downy**, FP, ZP, ZCG, DP, RBT, common resident, S>, open woods and any areas with dead trees or limbs, often heard as rapid tap tap on wood (or sometimes metal), *bl wings, wh on back, small bill* (similar to Hairy, but smaller)
- **Woodpecker, Hairy**, ZP, DP, BE, resident, R, taps on dead trees, actively moving from perch to perch, but frequently remaining on one tree or place on the tree, *wh back*, *bl-wh spotted sides*, *wh front*, *large bill*
- **Woodpecker, Pileated**, HP, DP, resident, C, usually high up in tree in dense woods, , strong tapping sound, makes oblong holes
- **Woodpecker, Red-bellied**, FP, HP, RBT, ZP, OCA, resident, R, taps on dead trees.
- **Wren, Carolina**, BE, HP, RBT, SSA, resident, S, in low brushy areas of willows, near water, *perks tail upright, active, rusty back*, buffy below, *rufous-red cap*, wh eye stripe, faint wing bars, voice: a loud clear whistle
- **Wren, House**, OCA (Washington Avenue), March-October, S, active around feeders, in open areas, *perks tail upright, gray-br back, whitish front*, no facial stripes
- **Wren, Winter**, RG, September-October, <W, bobs head, found in brushy areas, along stream banks, ravines, a dark wren, *perks stubby tail upright, light eye stripe, brownish barred belly*
- **Yellow-legs, Greater**, WP, August, >J, always near mudflats (a large sandpiper), looks like dark-winged shore bird with wh rump and tail when flying, back grayish, with wh spots, slight stripes on neck and chest, *bright ylw legs, bill seems curved upward*, voice: whew, whew, etc. or dear, dear, etc.(three times)
- **Yellow-legs, Lesser**, WP, August, >J, always near mud flats, similar to above, but smaller, *back grayish, with small wh spots*, faint chest stripes, *slender straight bill*, voice: ca, ca (once or twice)
- **Yellow-throat, Common,** OCA, RBT, HW/VP, May-October, >W, relatively common, seen skulking in woods, brushy areas and marshes, olive above, *ylw on throat and upper breast, bl face mask* bordered with wh above, voice: witchity, witchity, witchity, witch

ANNEX A

Summary, Birds Identified in the Vicinity of Hastings-On-Hudson and Approximate Location Where Sighted

The summary table lists alphabetically birds that have been recorded in Hastings in the last 20 years, where they were seen and when, usually by month whenever data were available. The time of year when the bird was seen is indicated by month or as res (resident), sum (summer resident, i.e., March-September), and mi, (migrant, i.e., April, October).

	Bird Name	Where	When
1.	Blackbird, Red-winged	OCA, ZP, RBT, HW/VP	Mar
2.	Blackbird, Rusty	DP	Sept-Nov
3.	Bluebird, Eastern	DP	Apr-Nov
4.	Bobolink	DP	May
5.	Buffle-head	HR/WP	Mar
6.	Bunting, Indigo	HP, OCA	Sum
7.	Bunting,Snow	WP	Oct
8.	Canvas-back	HR	Oct
9.	Cardinal	MA/ML, RBT, HP	Res
10.	Catbird	HP, ZP/ZCG, RBT	Mar-Oct
11.	Chat, Yellow-breasted	RF/HP	Sept-Oct
12.	Chickadee	ZP/ZCG, HP	Res
13.	Cormorant	HR	Apr-Oct
14.	Cowbird	ZP/ZCG	Apr-Oct
15.	Creeper, Brown	HP, MCo	Mar-Sept
16.	Crow, Common	DP,HP,RF, etc.	Res
17.	Crow, Fish	HR	Sum
18.	Cuckoo, Black-billed	OCA, MCo	May
19.	Cuckoo, Yellow-billed	HP	May-Sept
20.	Dove, Mourning	MA/ML,RBT, ZCG, HP	Res
21.	Dove, Rock, Pigeon	RG	Res
22.	Duck, Black,	HR	Sum
23.	Duck, Hawk, Peregrine Falcon	HR	Mi
24.	Duck, Ruddy	RG	Apr-May
25.	Duck, Wood	BE	Mar-Sept
26.	Eagle, Bald	HR (Interstate Park)	Sept-Oct
27.	Egret, American or Great	HR, HP/SP	Apr
28.	Finch, House	FP, MA/ML	Res
29.	Finch, Purple	MA/ML, ZCG, MCo, HW/VP	Sum
30.	Flicker	ZP/ZCG, OCA, DP, HP	Res
31.	Flycatcher, Acadian	MCo	May
32.	Flycatcher, Crested	HP	May-Sept
33.	Flycatcher, Least	HP	June-Aug
34.	Flycatcher, Olive-backed	HP	June-Sept
35.	Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied	HP	May
36.	Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray	HP	Apr-Oct

	Bird Name	Where	When
37.	Goldeneye	RG	Apr?
38.	Goldfinch	HP, ZCG, RBT, BE	Mar-Dec
39.	Goose, Canada	HR/WP, HP/SP	Res & mi
40.	Goose, Snow	RG	Apr?
41.	Goshawk	MCo	Oct
42.	Grackle, Purple	OCA, RBT	Feb-Oct
43.	Grosbeak, Evening	OCA	Mi?
44.	Grosbeak, Rose-breasted	ZP,TWL, HW/VP	May-Sept
45.	Gull, Great Black-backed	HR/WP	Res
46.	Gull, Herring	HR/WP	Spring
47.	Gull, Laughing	HR/WP	Spring
48.	Gull, Ring-billed	HR/WP	Res
49.	Hawk, Broad-winged	DP	Mi
50.	Hawk, Cooper's	RBT	Fall
51.	Hawk, Marsh, Harrier	ZP/ZCG	Apr-Oct
52.	Hawk, Red-shouldered	HP	Sept-Oct
53.	Hawk, Red-tailed	DP	Res
54.	Hawk, Sharp-shinned	RG	Mi
55.	Heron, Black-crowned Night	HR	Sept
56.	Heron, Great Blue	HR, HP/SP	May-Sept
57.	Heron, Green	HR	May-June
58.	Heron, Yellow-crowned Night	HR	Sum
59.	Hummingbird, Ruby-throated	OCA, ZP/ZCG	May-Sept
60.	Jay, Blue	MA/ML, HR, HP, RBT, SSA	Res, mi
61.	Junco, Slate-colored	OCA, ZCG, DP	Res
62.	Kestrel, Sparrow Hawk	RG	Sum
63.	Killdeer	WP	Apr, Sept
64.	Kingbird, Eastern	HP, MCo	May-Sept
65.	Kingfisher, Eastern Belted	HP/SP	Mar-Nov
66.	Kinglet, Golden-crowned	HP	Apr
67.	Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	RG, HP/SP	Apr
68.	Loon, Common	HR	Apr-June
69.	Mallard	HP/SP, RF (east end), HR/KC	Res?
70.	Martin, Purple	MA/ML	July
71.	Meadowlark	DP	Sept
72.	Mockingbird	MA/ML, HP, RBT, ZCG	Res
73.	Nighthawk	MCo	Aug
74.	Nuthatch, Red-breasted	ZP/ZCG	Oct
75.	Nuthatch, White-breasted	HP/SP, ZP/ZCG	Res
76.	Oriole, Baltimore	RF, MA/ML, ZCG, HW/VP, RBT	May-Sept
77.	Oriole, Orchard	RBT	May
78.	Osprey	HR	Sept
79.	Ovenbird	HP, BE	May-Sept
80.	Owl, Great Horned	HP	Oct-Dec
81.	Owl, Screech	RG	Aug-Oct

	Bird Name	Where	When
82.	Pewee, Wood	HW/VP	May-Sept
83.	Pheasant, Ring-necked	HW	Res
84.	Phoebe	DP,OCA, ZP	Mar-Oct
85.	Pine Siskin	RG	Mar
86.	Redpoll	RG	Mar
87.	Redstart	OCA (S. of Old Quarry), HW/VP	May-Oct
88.	Robin	MA/ML, ZP, HP, RBT, DP, RF	Mar-Sept
89.	Sanderling	MCo	Sept .
90.	Sandpiper, Solitary	WP	Mar-May
91.	Sandpiper, Spotted	RG	Mar-July
92.	Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied	ZP	Mar-June
93.	Scaup Duck	HR	May
94.	Sparrow, Chipping	OCA, MCo, HP, RBT	Oct-Dec
95.	Sparrow, Field	RBT	Apr-Feb
96.	Sparrow, Fox	HP	Mar-Nov
97.	Sparrow, House	MA/ML, ZCG, RBT, DP, RF, BE	Res
98.	Sparrow, Lincoln's	HP	Oct
99.	Sparrow, Savannah	WP	Apr-May
100.	Sparrow, Song	ZCG, MA/ML, RBT, HW/VP	Res
101.	Sparrow, Swamp	HP	Apr-Dec
102.	Sparrow, Tree	HP	Apr, Sept
103.	Sparrow, Vesper	HP	Oct
104.	Sparrow, White-crowned	RBT	Mar-Oct
105.	Sparrow, White-throated	BE, ZCG	Res
106.	Starling	MA/ML, RF, FP, WP, RBT, etc.	Res
107.	Swallow, Barn	MA/ML, WP	Apr-Aug
108.	Swallow, Cliff	HR, MA/ML	May-July
109.	Swallow, Rough-winged	HR/WP	Julý
110.	Swan, Mute	RG	July
111.	Swift, Chimney	MA/ML, WP	May
112.	Tanager, Scarlet	OCA (Odell Avenue), HW/VP	May-Sept
113.	Thrasher, Brown	HP, RBT	Apr-Oct
114.	Thrush, Gray-cheeked	OCA (Pinecrest Avenue), HP	Apr-Oct
115.	Thrush, Hermit	OCA, RF	Apr-Dec
116.	Thrush, Olive-backed	OCA (Odell Avenue), HP	Mar-Oct
117.	Thrush, Wood	HW/VP,OCA	May-Oct
118.	Titmouse, Tufted	HP, BE, ZCG, etc.	Res
119.	Towhee	HW/VP	Mar-Oct
120.	Turkey, Wild	Dorchester Avenue	Res
121.	Veery	HP	May-Oct
122.	Vireo, Philadelphia	MCo, HW/VP	May-Sept
123.	Vireo, Red-eyed	ZP/ZCG,OCA, HW/VP, RBT	May-Oct
124.	Vireo, Solitary (Blue-headed)	HP	Apr-Oct
125.	Vireo, Warbling	HP	Apr-June
126.	Vireo, White-eyed	MCo	May, Sept
	-		

	Bird Name	Where	When
127.	Vireo, Yellow-throated	HP/SP	May-Sept
128.	Vulture, Turkey	ZP/ZCG	May-Sept
129.	Warbler, Bay-breasted	RF, HP	May, Oct
130.	Warbler, Black and White	HP, RF, OCA, RBT	Apr-Sept
131.	Warbler, Black-poll	HP	Apr, Oct
132.	Warbler, Black-throated Blue	ZP/ZCG, OCA, RBT, HW/VP	May, Oct
133.	Warbler, Black-throated Green	BE	May, Oct
134.	Warbler, Blackburnian	RG,HW/TM	May, Oct
135.	Warbler, Blue-winged	BE, HW/CV,VP	May, Sept
136.	Warbler, Canada	HP/SP	May, Sept
137.	Warbler, Cape May	ZCG	May, Sept
138.	Warbler, Chestnut-sided	HP/SP, OCA	May, Oct
139.	Warbler, Golden-winged	HP	May
140.	Warbler, Hooded	OCA (Odell Avenue).	May
141.	Warbler, Magnolia	HP	May, Oct
142.	Warbler, Mourning	HP	May
143.	Warbler, Nashville	HP	May, Oct
144.	Warbler, Palm	RBT, HP	Apr, Oct
145.	Warbler, Parula, Northern	MCo, BE	May, Oct
146.	Warbler, Pine	RG	Sept
147.	Warbler, Prairie	HP, DP	May, Sept
148.	Warbler, Prothonotary	HP/SP	Apr
149.	Warbler, Tennessee	HP/TM	May, Oct
150.	Warbler, Wilson's	OCA (Odell Avenue), RBT	Mid-Apr
151.	Warbler, Worm-eating	HP	May
152.	Warbler, Yellow	HP, RBT	Apr-Sept
153.	Warbler, Yellow-rumped	HP,OCA, RBT	Apr-May
154.	Warbler, Yellow-throated	HP	May
155.	Water Thrush, Northern	RF,HW/CV	May, Sept
156.	Waxwing, Cedar	HP/SP,OCA, RBT, DP	Feb-Nov
157.	Woodpecker, Downy	ZP/ZCG, DP, RF	Res
158.	Woodpecker, Hairy	ZCG, BE, DP,RF	Res
159.	Woodpecker, Pileated	HP	Res
160.	Woodpecker, Red-bellied	HP, ZCG/OCA	Res
161.	Wren, Carolina	BE, HW/VP, ZCG, RBT, SSA	Res
162.	Wren, House	OCA (Washington Avenue)	Mar-Oct
163.	Wren, Winter	RG	Sept-Oct
164.	Yellow-legs, Greater	WP	Aug
165.	Yellow-legs, Lesser	WP	Aug
166.	Yellow-throat, Common	OCA, RBT, HW/VP	May-Oct

ANNEX B Alphabetical List of Resident Birds

Cardinal Mallard Chickadee Mockingbird

Nuthatch, White-breasted Crow

Dove, Mourning Owls (some) Dove, Rock, Pigeon Pheasant Duck, Black Sparrow, House

Eagle, Bald (but rare) Sparrow, Song

Finch, House Sparrow, White-throated Flicker Starling

Titmouse, Tufted Goldfinch Turkey, Wild Goose, Canada Grosbeak, Evening (uncommon) Vulture, Turkey

Gull, Great Black-backed Waxwing, Cedar

Gull, Ring-billed Woodpecker, Downy Hawk, Red-tailed Woodpecker, Hairy

Jay, Blue Woodpecker, Pileated (uncommon)

Junco, Slate-colored Woodpecker, Red-bellied

Wren, Carolina

ANNEX C Alphabetical List of Summer Resident (Nesting) Birds, March-September

Blackbird, Red-winged

Bunting, Indigo

Catbird

Cormorant Cowbird Crow, Fish

Cuckoo, Yellow-billed

Duck, Black Duck, Wood

Egret, American or Great

Finch, Purple Flycatcher, Crested

Goldfinch
Goose, Canada

Grackle, Purple Grosbeak, Rose-breasted Gull, Great black-backed

Gull, Herring Gull, Laughing Hawk, Red-tailed

Heron, Black-crowned Night

Heron, Great Blue Heron, Green Kingbird Kingfisher Martin, Purple

Nuthatch, White-breasted

Oriole, Baltimore

Osprey

Ovenbird

Owl, Great Horned

Pewee

Pheasant, Ring-necked

Phoebe Robin

Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, House Sparrow, Song

Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated

Swallow, Cliff Swan, Mute Swift, Chimney Thrasher, Brown Thrush, Wood

Towhee Veery

Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Warbling

Warbler, Black and white Warbler, Blue-winged Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Yellow-rumped

Warbler, Yellow Wren, House Wren, Winter

ANNEX D Alphabetical List of Migrant Birds, April, October

Blackbird, Rusty

Bluebird Bobolink Buffle-head Bunting, Snow

Canvas-back

Chat, Yellow-breasted

Cowbird

Creeper, Brown Cuckoo, Black-billed

Duck, Ruddy

Egret, American or Great Flycatcher, Acadian Flycatcher, Crested

Flycatcher, Least

Flycatcher, Olive-backed Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray

Goldeneye Goose, Snow

Grosbeak, Rose-breasted Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Duck Hawk, Marsh

Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Sharp-shinned

Heron, Green

Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Hummingbird, Ruby-throated

Killdeer

Kinglet, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Ruby-crowned

Loon

Meadowlark Nighthawk

Nuthatch, Red-breasted

Oriole, Orchard Owl, Screech Pine Siskin Redpoll Redstart

Sanderling

Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Spotted

Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied

Scaup Duck
Snipe, Common
Sparrow, Chipping
Sparrow, Field
Sparrow, Swamp
Sparrow, Tree
Sparrow, Vesper
Swallow, Barn

Swallow, Rough-winged

Tanager, Scarlet Thrush, Gray-cheeked

Thrush, Hermit

Thrush, Olive-backed (Swainson's)

Thrush, Wood

Veery

Vireo (most, except Red-eyed and

Warbling)

Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Black and white Warbler, Black-throated blue Warbler, Black-throated green

Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Blackpoll Warbler, Blue-winged Warbler, Canada

Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Magnolia

Warbler, Mourning Warbler, Nashville

Warbler, Northern Parula

Warbler, Palm Warbler, Pine

Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Yellow

Water Thrush, Northern Yellow-legs, Greater Yellow-legs, Lesser

Yellow-throat

ANNEX E Example of a Bird Phenological Table

Date	Bird Name	Location
1/20	Mallard	HP/SP
1/20	Nuthatch	HP/SP
1/20	Song Sparrow	ZCG
2/17	House Finch	FP
2/19	Earthworm castings	OCA, S. of Villard Ave.
2/22	Cedar Waxwing	HP/SP
2/28	Purple Grackle	OCA (Villard)
3/6	Slate-colored Junco	OCA (Villard)
3/7	Red-winged Blackbird	RBT,SSA
3/17	Pileated Woodpecker	HP
3/18	Flicker, Chickadee, Cardinal	MA/ML
3/19	Robin	ZP
3/22	Red-bellied Woodpecker	ZP
3/23	Phoebe heard	HP
3/27	Mockingbird heard	HP
	Fox Sparrow	HW/CV
3/28	Winter Wren	HW/CV
	Fox sparrow	FP
3/30	Goldfinch	ZCG
4/1	Carolina Wren	BE
4/4	Wild Turkey with chicks	Dorchester Drive
4/13	Palm Warbler	HP/SP
4/15	Black and White Warbler, Wilson's Warbler	Behind Hook & Ladder #1
	Brown Creeper	HP/SP
4/47	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	DPO
4/17	Song Sparrow gathering nest materials	ZCG
4/40	Cormorants	HP near Mco
4/18	Marsh Hawk, Bald Eagle	Mco
4/40	Goldfinches	FP post and
4/19	2 Mallards	RF, east end
4/20	Cedar Waxwings	HP, HW HP
4/20 4/21	Yellow-rumped Warbler, Hermit Thrush Palm Warbler, Wilson's Warbler,	OCA, RBT
4/21	American or Great Egret, Ruby-crowned Kinglet,	HP/SP/TM
	Towhee, Brown Thrasher	111 /31 / 1W
4/22	Hermit Thrush, Yellow-rumped, Solitary Vireo, Black-	HP
4/22	billed Cuckoo heard	1 11
4/23	Kinglet, Black & White Warbler	OCA (Odell)
4/25	Chipping Sparrow, Purple Finch	MCo (LIU campus)
1,20	Barn Swallows	WP
4/27	Yellow-rumped Warbler, Pileated Woodpecker	HP/SP
4/28	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	HP
4/29	House Wren, Phoebe	OCA (Pinecrest)
.,_0		2 37 (1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2.)

Date	Bird Name	Location
	Towhee (heard), Catbird	HP/SP
5/1	Brown Thrasher	Lenoir Preserve
5/2	Yellow Warbler, Goldfinch	RBT
	3 Canada goose goslings with parent	HR, S. of Pioneer Boat
		Club
5/3	Baltimore oriole	Farragut Avenue and
		Merrill Streets
	Blue-winged Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Common Yellow-	HW/CV/VP/SP
	throat, Wood Thrush, Green Heron, Catbird	
5/4	Black-throated Blue Warbler	OCA/ZP
5/5	Redstart, Black and White Warbler, Brown Thrasher	HW/VP
	nesting,	
5/6	Baltimore Oriole	ZCG and FP
5/9	Orchard Oriole	RBT
5/10	Black-throated Green Warbler, Northern Water-Thrush,	HW/VP
	Ovenbird	
5/11	Magnolia Warbler	HP (near Chemka pool)
5/13	Northern Parula Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler	HP near Hillside School
		and TM
5/14	Magnolia Warbler, Scarlet Tanager, Olive-backed	OCA (Odell)
	Thrush, Wood Thrush,	,
	Tennessee Warbler heard, Crested Flycatcher, Canada	HP near Hillside School
	Warbler	and TM
5/15	Wood Thrush, Chimney Swift, Red-eyed Vireo, Canada	HP/SP
	Warbler	
	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	OCA/ZP
5/16	Veery, Black-throated Green Warbler, Towhee (heard),	HP
	Wood Thrush (heard), Grey-cheeked Thrush; Red-	
	bellied Woodpecker on nest	
	2 Chickadees in bird box	OCA (Washington Ave.)
5/17	Canada Warbler, Veery, Wood Pewee	HP/SP
	Nashville Warbler, heard	Merrill Street and
		Rosedale Avenue
5/18	Redstart	OCA (Old Quarry)
5/20	Blackpoll Warbler	Merrill Street and
		Rosedale Avenue
5/21	Broken robin's eggshell on ground	HP, entrance to Chemka
		pool
	Philadelphia vireo, heard	HP, near Hillside School
	Yellow throat	HW/VP
5/24	Blackpoll, Indigo Bunting, Kingbird	HP (Chemka pool)
5/24	Oriole in nest	RF, west end
5/31	Purple Finches, second pairing	MA/ML
6/17	Robin feeding yg	RE
8/31	Great Blue Heron	HP/SP

Date	Bird Name	Location
9/1	Baltimore Oriole	MA/ML
9/3	Bald Eagle	HR (Interstate Park)
9/3	Baltimore Orioles, Hummingbird	Autumn Circle, Yonkers
9/13	Hummingbird	ZCG
9/13	Blue Jays flocking	ZCG
9/26	White-breasted Nuthatch	DR
10/17	Cedar Waxwing, Yellow-rumped Warbler	OCA, RBT
10/22	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	RBT
10/28	4 Snow Buntings	WP

ANNEX F Maps

Trailway Map of Hastings-on-Hudson, 2007 Rowley's Bridge/OCA Trailway



