

Birdwatching

GREENE COUNTY NY



A Birdseye
View of the
Great Northern
Catskills

SELF-GUIDED TOURS AND MAP

Another reason,
I ♥ NY



GREENETOURISM.com



This brochure is intended to be a helpful self-guided tour of birdwatching “hotspots” which Greene County is world famous for. You will also find a listing of bird species that have been recorded in the county over the years. Some of the birds listed are very common. Some are not. The surest way to find birds is to look where they are expected to be found. Keep in mind, however, that one thing for sure is that birds have wings and can show up anywhere they want.



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Birds Through The Seasons

Over 270 species of birds have been recorded in Greene County. Most of these are summer residents, arriving from points south to nest here and retreat back south for the winter. Other bird species are year round residents which may be joined by relatives from the north. Then there are winter visitors from the north. This group tends to be cyclical or irruptive, depending on the severity of the winter or availability of food up north. The next group are the transients or migrants. These birds nest to the north and winter in the south. They simply pass through Greene County enroute to these destinations. The last group is the vagrants or accidentals. These are birds who have wandered out of their normal range or who have been blown in by storms and have been recorded fewer than ten or so times in or near the county.

The Nesting Season

Because of the highly visible activity of males singing, courtship behavior, and parents feeding noisy young, the nesting season is the best time to observe birds. Most birds begin nesting in the spring (April, May and June); continue through the summer (July and August), and are finished by autumn (September and October).

Males arrive first to establish a territory. Females then arrive and are attracted by singing males to select their mate. Apparently, they base their choice by the character of his song on the suitability of the territory he has carved out and his defense of the territory. After a brief courtship, the pair will settle down to the raising of one or more broods of young. Males will bring food to the brooding female who sits quietly and inconspicuously on the nest. He will also maintain the territorial boundaries by fending off rival males and driving off intruding predators.



*Male Chestnut-Sided Warbler
tends the nest*



Eastern Meadowlark

Bird Watching Tips

1. Keep it simple. Don't overload your ability to learn and enjoy. Study the common species until you are familiar with them well enough to sort out the more unusual species you may find. Learn bird songs and become familiar with size, shape, and flight pattern of the more frequently encountered types. This way, you can sort through a large flock and pick out different species.

2. Get out early and get out often. Most bird species are more active in the earlier morning hours. The best time to find birds is as they are feeding after a long night's fast. Songbirds tend to be more active and will sing more often in the early morning, thus making them easier to locate and identify. Many birds will take a mid-day "siesta", especially during the warmer months. The next best times are evening hours when birds are "fueling-up" for the night. But, anytime is a good time if it is when you are out there, looking and listening.

3. Binoculars are almost essential to birdwatching. Many a young country boy or girl got to know many birds by approaching them carefully, and observing them without the aid of fancy binoculars. Most birds are wary and will allow only so much intrusion into their space. If they become alarmed by too close approach, they will simply fly away or duck down into the shrubbery. Binoculars help you get a good look at birds without closing in on them. Plus, they save a lot of time and effort.

4. A good bird identification field guide is worth its weight in gold feathers. The beginner will do well to obtain a local field guide rather than a national or continent-wide tome. The larger guides will have many species that look a lot like the local birds, but may be found only in the remote corners of the country. No sense cluttering your mind with unlikely look-alikes, save them for a future quest.

Where To Find Birds

Birds have basic requirements for food, water, shelter, and nesting. Different species have a different combination of these natural settings to fit their needs. Knowing what each species requires would be a good place to go to look for that bird. The other technique is to visit a variety of habitats to yield a greater variety of birds seen. Woodlands, fields, ponds, marshes, and open water abound in the Greene County. The accompanying species list also indicates where the best habitats to look for the species would be.

Birding “Hot Spots” in Greene County

To find birds, here are a few of the many ideal locations to search. Look at the map and plan a trip that fits your time schedule and enhances your experience. The numbers listed below are indicated on the map to help you decide where to go. It is not necessary to follow the numbers sequentially to plan a route. Just try a few or all of the stops out and find your favorite spot to revisit to learn well. The main idea is to have fun and enjoy the beautiful birdlife and scenery in The Greene County.

1. Right in front of your door.

That’s right! The best way to see birds is to get outside, and the easiest place to go is right where you are. From a village apartment or a remote country cottage; take a short walk. Birds are where you find them. Of course, the more varied the habitats in your vicinity, the better. A walk around your neighborhood should produce about 30 species in the summer to more than



Prairie Warbler

a dozen species in the winter. To add some challenge, try keeping a cumulative list of the results of several days’ walks covering the same ground. After a few days, you’ll see that list grow as you become more familiar with the regular species and new ones “appear”. As you go along, you can keep track of each of the different bird species and create your own “Life List” of birds seen.

2. The Park (any park)

Visit a park, preserve or natural area nearby. Many colorful bird species will frequent the trees, flowers, shrubs or ponds. Whether it's a ball park, golf course, or swimming hole, there will be more than a few birds around worth noting. Killdeer may nest in the periphery, hawks may be seen soaring overhead, and, be sure to watch for flycatchers in the outfield, or an eagle at the thirteenth hole. Of course, a good time to visit would be during off hours, when few other park users might disturb the birds.

3. New Baltimore The Hannacroix Creek Preserve is on



A Killdeer displaying near its nest

Rt. 144 just south of the Greene/Albany County line. This 65 acre site is primarily deciduous woodlands and features a high hill with vistas of the Hudson River Valley. Most of the woodland species can be found here with nesting Broad-winged Hawks and several species of woodpeckers

present. Across highway 144, New Baltimore Town Park provides access to the river shore and the tidal wetlands at the mouth of the Hannacroix Creek. There is a well-marked, safe parking area.

4. New Baltimore - Cornell Park - Mill Street

This is a good spot for views of Hudson River and Schodack Island. Scan the water, paying attention to the coves and buoys for ducks, cormorants, and herons. This is one of the best places to look for Ospreys and Bald Eagles as they perch on the riverside trees on the island. If you have a canoe, this is the place to launch to gain access to Schodack Island State Park, across the way.

5. New Baltimore - Schodack Island State Park

Schodack Island is an undeveloped State Park. The effort is worth it because among the many species to be found, there are more than a dozen breeding Cerulean Warblers on the island. If canoeing across, use extreme caution. Check for oncoming ships and large boats. Once on the island, bring your canoe well inland and tie it off. Remember the river is tidal (at least a six foot tide!), and ships cast wakes. You want your canoe to be there when you get back!

6. New Baltimore / Cocksackie.

Cocksackie Creek Grasslands Preserve located off Rt. 9-W just south of New Baltimore. Drive to the end of Houghtaling Road and park. Be sure not to interfere with any local traffic. The grasslands extend to the east and south. Stay on the designated trails which may change from time to time according to the needs of nesting birds or management goals. In summer watch for nesting Bobolinks, E. Meadowlarks, and grassland sparrow species. In spring and fall, watch for sandpipers in the wetland shallows. In winter expect hawks and owls, Horned Larks, Lapland Longspurs, and Snow Buntings.

7. Cocksackie - Riverside Park

Scan across the river for waterfowl, eagles and in late summer, Great Egrets, several swallow species, both Double-crested and possibly Great Cormorants. In winter, numerous gulls of several species can be found congregating, especially

towards evening as they prepare to go to roost. Look for the rare Iceland, Glaucous and Lesser Black-backed Gulls among the more common species.



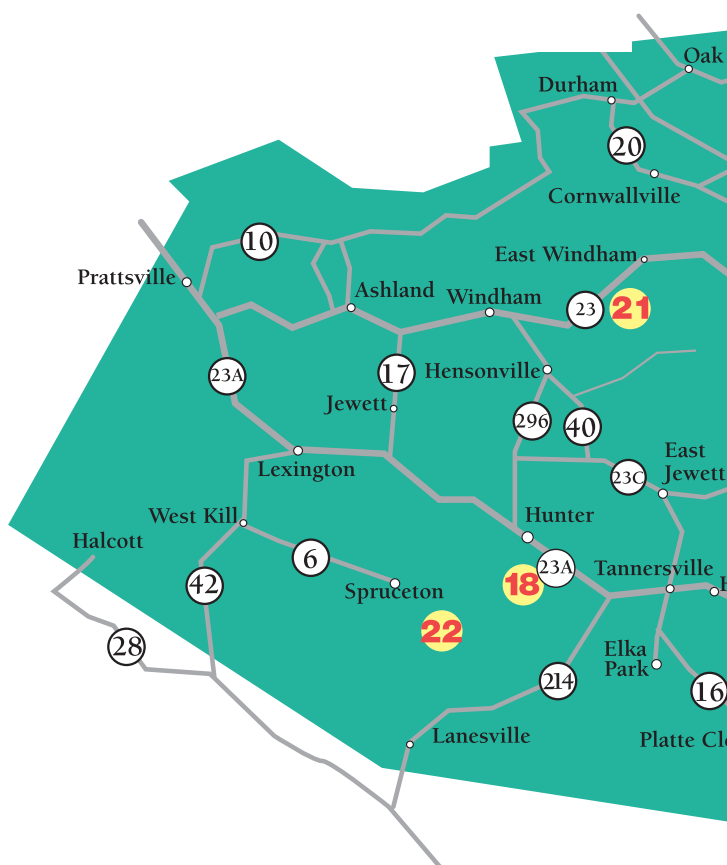
Hooded Merganser

8. 4-Mile Point Road -

At the 4-Mile Point Preserve, follow the uphill path to the overlook where you will be treated to wonderful views of the Hudson River. Scan the water for various waterfowl and the riverside trees for eagles, Ospreys, and the sky for high flying hawks, vultures, swifts and swallows. Be sure to check the cedars around the parking area for chickadees, waxwings, kinglets and warblers. The mostly obscured pond immediately to the south of the parking area can yield Ring-necked Ducks and Hooded Mergansers during migration.

Further along Four-mile Point Road scan the river from your car at the roadside overlook. In winter, Mergansers and Goldeneyes feed by diving for fish and mussels in the shallow waters. Eagles, Ospreys, Herons and Egrets may be seen perched or feeding along the shoreline. Be sure to check the two ponds at the bend in the road. If not disturbed, Wood Ducks, Common Moorehens, Hooded Mergansers, and Ring-necked Ducks may be found there. Eastern Screech and Great-horned Owls call after dark.

Greene County



3, 4 & 5 New Baltimore: The Hannacroix Creek Preserve is on Rt. 144, Cornell Park is on Mill Street within the hamlet, and from there, launch a canoe or boat for Schodack Island Park.

6 Rt. 9W New Baltimore/Coxsackie: Coxsackie Creek Grasslands Preserve

7 Coxsackie: Riverside Park, at the end of Reed Street in the village.

8 Coxsackie/Athens: 4 Mile Point Road, off Route 385.

9 Athens: Isabella Rainey Park and Murdererskill Nature Trail, off Route 385 in Athens.

10 Greene County Environmental Center (Cohotate Preserve): off Route 385 in Athens.

11 Catskill: Hamburg Road off Route 385.

12 Catskill: Dutchman's Landing at the end of Main Street.

13 Catskill: Ramshorn Livingston Preserve, off Grandview Blvd.



14 Catskill: Imbough Bay, off Embought Road on Route 9W.

15 Greenville: George V. Vanderbilt Town Park

16 Catskill: Kiskatom Flats, along Cauterskill Road.

17 Haines Falls: North/South Lake campgrounds, on Route 23A.

18 Hunter: Hunter Mountain, on Route 23A.

19 Jewett: Colgate Lake on County Road 78.

20 Catskill Creek from Catskill to Cairo and East Durham: follow Route 145.

21 Windham: The Escarpment Trail, accessible from Route 23.

22 Lexington: the Catskill High Peaks, from Spruceton Road.

Not all of these sites are on state land. Please respect the rights of individual landowners in these areas.

9. Athens - Isabella C. Rainey Park and Murdererskill Nature Trail:

Search the trees and shrubs around the fields for sparrows then take the nature trail that starts at the north side of the ball fields. This trail winds through thick riverside brush with views of two ponds which provide cover for many songbirds, ducks, herons, and also kingfishers, swallows and shorebirds.

Athens Riverside Park:

After you look over to the Athens Lighthouse for cormorants, scan for waterfowl on the River and eagles on the island across the way.



*Eastern Screech Owl
(gray phase)*

10. Athens Rt. 385 - Greene County Environmental Center (Cohotate Preserve)

Take the well-marked trails to the river. Watch and listen for the myriad of songbirds in the treetops and understory. Vireos, ovenbirds, thrushes, tanagers, warblers, and flycatchers should be found along the way. On the River, look

around for more waterfowl and possibly an eagle or osprey. Check every cormorant for the chance of Great Cormorant among the Double-crests.

11. Catskill - Hamburg Road

From Rt. 385, turn east onto Hamburg Road and travel down to the bluffs overlooking the river and Roger's Island across the way. Many ducks gather here during migration and winter months. Look over the Rip Van Winkle Bridge for Peregrine Falcons which have nested there. They will often perch on the superstructure watching for passing pigeons.

12. Catskill - Dutchman's Landing

This is an excellent place to have a picnic lunch while looking for Bald Eagles and in winter, Mute Swans, geese, gulls and other waterfowl. Look carefully around the Rip Van Winkle Bridge for Peregrine Falcons which are known to nest in the vicinity. Be sure to carefully identify each gull. Since gulls are gregarious, and not very particular about the company they keep, rare species will mingle with the more common ones.

13. Catskill - RamsHorn-Livingston Sanctuary

This area offers a rare look at a fresh water tidal marsh. Hard to find species such as Virginia and Sora Rails, American and Least Bitterns, Swamp Sparrows, Marsh Wrens, plus the more numerous Red-winged Blackbirds, Tree Swallows, Song Sparrows nest in the area. Be alert for Red-tailed hawk during the day and Great-horned Owls at dusk.

14. Catskill - Imbough Bay

This tidal marsh and flats is visible from the roadside. Look for waterfowl, Bald Eagles, Ospreys, and several species of herons. During migration, several hundred to a thousand Snow Geese congregate here.

15. George V. Vanderbilt Park

Located off Rt 32 just north of the center of Greenville. There are about 2 miles of nature trails on 156 acres that include a quiet pond, Basic Creek, mixed forests and open fields. This variety of habitats, this park provides us with a great spot to hike, a diversity of wildflowers, trees, birds, deer and other wildlife. In the winter, it is also a great place to find winter visitors while on cross-country skis



Red Bellied Woodpecker

16. Catskill - Kiskatom Flats

In winter, look over the flats along Cauterskill Road and vicinity for songbirds, Snow Buntings, Horned Larks. An occasional Lapland Longspur may join the flocks of larks. This is a good area to look for Rough-legged Hawks and American Kestrels in any season.

17. Haines Falls

Be sure to visit North and South Lake for finches and warblers. During fall migration, many hawks, eagles, and vultures may be seen from the Mountain House overlook as they pass by on their way south.

18. Hunter

During the nesting season, hike to the very top of Hunter Mountain to see the endangered Bicknell's Thrush together with the Blackpoll Warbler and Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Along the way, look and listen for the many warblers, thrushes, and tanagers as they sing from the glens to the treetops. From the Village area, listen for Ravens and look for Broad-winged Hawks soaring overhead. Be sure to take a casual walk along the new hike/bike trail between Hunter and Haines Falls. This

should be a productive excursion any day through out the year because of the variety of habitats encountered.

19. Jewett

Colgate Lake offers a variety of songbirds during the nesting season. Several species of warblers may be found along the road and the lakeside vegetation. Orioles, waxwings, flycatchers and Spotted Sandpiper may be found out and about along the shore.

20. The Catskill Creek from Catskill to Cairo to East Durham

The Catskill Creek area is full of potential and surprises. In recent years, seventeen species of warblers including such rarities as Cerulean, Kentucky, and Yellow-throated Warblers, plus Arcadian Flycatchers have been seen there. Listen for Cerulean Warblers in the tall sycamore trees. The Kentucky has been found in the thick understory brush on hills near the creek. The first documented nest of the Yellow-throated Warbler in New York State was found in a pine tree along the Catskill Creek in South Cairo. This is an area waiting to be discovered more fully.

21. Windham

Take the Escarpment Trail which has several access points. One can start at the trailhead on Rt 23 by Brooksbury or from the trailhead at Rt 23A by Kaaterskill Falls. Other access points are at the end of Barnum Road in Maplecrest or at the end of Big Hollow Road east of Maplecrest. Each of these trails through the Catskill Mountains, while requiring some hiking experience, will offer the many warblers, thrushes, vireos and other mountain specialties the area offers.

22. Lexington

Spruceton Road is an excellent way to approach the Catskill High Peaks while searching for warblers, Cedar Waxwings, many flycatchers, and other higher elevation specialties along the way. Because of the geologic layout of the Catskill Mountains, the western approaches to the peaks are the gentler way to go. Of course, the newly described and endangered Bicknell's Thrush nests on the highest of the peaks.

Reporting Your Sightings:

One of the time honored traditions of birdwatching is to share your sightings with others. This is particularly true if you have any unusual species records.

Birdwatching is one activity where everyday amateurs can make significant contributions to the science. In the Greene County, you can report your observations to the Northern Catskills Audubon Society, P.O. Box

68, Palenville, NY 12463, birderlarry@verizon.net. If you have sighted a very rare species, then you should contact the "Birdline of Eastern New York" at 518-439-8080 or email birdline@hmhc.net. Leave a message with the details of the sighting and of course, your name and contact phone number. Remember, birds have wings and can go anywhere they want to - expect the unexpected - and enjoy.

Greene County Checklist - 272 species

Greene Checklist - 272 species

* = Known to nest in Greene County

(*)= Suspected to nest in Greene County

+ = Recorded on Christmas Bird Count(s)

GREBES

[] [] +(*) Pied-billed Grebe

[] [] + Red-necked Grebe

[] [] + Horned Grebe

CORMORANTS

[] [] + * Double-crested Cormorant

[] [] + Great Cormorant

DUCKS, SWANS, GEESE

[] [] + Ruddy Duck

[] [] + * Mute Swan

[] [] Tundra Swan

[] [] Greater White-fronted Goose

[] [] + Snow Goose

[] [] + Canada Goose

[] [] + Brant

[] [] + * Wood Duck

[] [] + American Wigeon

[] [] + Gadwall

[] [] + Green-winged Teal

[] [] + * Mallard

[] [] + * American Black Duck

[] [] + Northern Pintail

[] [] + Blue-winged Teal

[] [] + Northern Shoveler

[] [] + Canvasback

[] [] + Redhead

[] [] + Ring-necked Duck

[] [] + Greater Scaup

[] [] + Lesser Scaup

[] [] + Oldsquaw

[] [] + Black Scoter

[] [] + Surf Scoter

[] [] + White-winged Scoter

[] [] + Common Goldeneye

[] [] + Bufflehead

[] [] + * Hooded Merganser

[] [] + Red-breasted Merganser

[] [] +(*) Common Merganser

HERONS, EGRETS AND

BITTERNS

[] [] Snowy Egret

[] [] + * Great Blue Heron

[] [] Great Egret

[] [] Cattle Egret

[] [] * Green Heron

[] [] (*) Black-crowned Night-Heron

[] [] (*) Least Bittern

[] [] (*) American Bittern

IBIS AND SPOONBILLS

[] [] Glossy Ibis

NEW WORLD VULTURES

[] [] Black Vulture

[] [] + * Turkey Vulture

OSPREY

[] [] (*) Osprey

HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES

[] [] + * Bald Eagle

[] [] + Northern Harrier

[] [] + * Sharp-shinned Hawk

[] [] + * Cooper's Hawk

[] [] + * Northern Goshawk

[] [] + * Red-shouldered Hawk

[] [] + * Broad-winged Hawk

[] [] + * Red-tailed Hawk

[] [] + Rough-legged Hawk

FALCONS

[] [] + * American Kestrel

[] [] + Merlin

[] [] + * Peregrine Falcon

PHEASANTS, GROUSE, AND

TURKEYS

[] [] + * Ring-necked Pheasant

[] [] + * Ruffed Grouse

[] [] + * Wild Turkey

WOOD-PARTRIDGES

[] [] +(*) Northern Bobwhite

RAILS AND COOTS

[] [] + * Virginia Rail

[] [] + * Sora

[] [] (*) Common Moorhen

[] [] + American Coot

SANDPIPERS

[] [] + * American Woodcock

[] [] + Common Snipe

[] [] (*) Upland Sandpiper

[] [] Greater Yellowlegs

[] [] Lesser Yellowlegs

[] [] Solitary Sandpiper

- [] [] * Spotted Sandpiper
- [] [] Short-billed Dowitcher
- [] [] Red Knot
- [] [] Semipalmated Sandpiper
- [] [] Western Sandpiper
- [] [] Least Sandpiper
- [] [] White-Rumped Sandpiper
- [] [] Pectoral Sandpiper
- [] [] Dunlin

PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS

- [] [] American Golden-Plover
- [] [] Black-bellied Plover
- [] [] Semipalmated Plover
- [] [] + * Killdeer

GULLS AND TERNS

- [] [] + Ring-billed Gull
- [] [] + Great Black-backed Gull
- [] [] + Glaucous Gull
- [] [] + Iceland Gull
- [] [] Thayer's Gull
- [] [] + Herring Gull
- [] [] + Lesser Black-backed Gull
- [] [] Bonaparte's Gull
- [] [] Laughing Gull
- [] [] Black Tern
- [] [] Caspian Tern
- [] [] Common Tern
- [] [] Forster's Tern

LOONS

- [] [] + Red-throated Loon
- [] [] + Common Loon

PIGEONS AND DOVES

- [] [] + * Common Pigeon
- [] [] + * Mourning Dove

NEW WORLD CUCKOOS

- [] [] * Black-billed Cuckoo
- [] [] * Yellow-billed Cuckoo

BARN-OWLS

- [] [] + * Barn Owl

OWLS

- [] [] + * Eastern Screech-Owl
- [] [] + * Great Horned Owl
- [] [] + Snowy Owl
- [] [] + * Barred Owl
- [] [] + (*) Northern Saw-whet Owl
- [] [] + (*) Long-eared Owl
- [] [] + Short-eared Owl

NIGHTJARS

- [] [] * Common Nighthawk
- [] [] * Whip-poor-will

SWIFTS

- [] [] * Chimney Swift

HUMMINGBIRDS

- [] [] * Ruby-throated Hummingbird

KINGFISHERS

- [] [] + * Belted Kingfisher

WOODPECKERS

- [] [] + Red-headed Woodpecker
- [] [] + * Red-bellied Woodpecker
- [] [] + * Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
- [] [] + * Downy Woodpecker
- [] [] + * Hairy Woodpecker
- [] [] + * Northern Flicker
- [] [] + * Pileated Woodpecker

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

- [] [] Olive-sided Flycatcher
- [] [] * Eastern Wood-Pewee
- [] [] * Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
- [] [] (*) Acadian Flycatcher
- [] [] * Alder Flycatcher
- [] [] * Willow Flycatcher
- [] [] * Least Flycatcher
- [] [] + * Eastern Phoebe
- [] [] * Great Crested Flycatcher
- [] [] * Eastern Kingbird

CROWS AND JAYS

- [] [] + * Blue Jay
- [] [] + * American Crow
- [] [] + * Fish Crow
- [] [] + * Common Raven

VIREOS

- [] [] White-eyed Vireo
- [] [] * Blue-headed Vireo
- [] [] * Yellow-throated Vireo
- [] [] Philadelphia Vireo
- [] [] * Red-eyed Vireo
- [] [] * Warbling Vireo

SHRIKES

- [] [] + Northern Shrike

WAXWINGS

- [] [] + * Cedar Waxwing

THRUSHES

- [] [] + * Eastern Bluebird
- [] [] * Veery
- [] [] Gray-cheeked Thrush
- [] [] * Bicknell's Thrush
- [] [] * Swainson's Thrush
- [] [] + * Hermit Thrush
- [] [] * Wood Thrush
- [] [] + * American Robin

MOCKINGBIRDS AND

THRASHERS

- [] [] + * Gray Catbird
- [] [] + * Northern Mockingbird
- [] [] * Brown Thrasher

STARLINGS

- [] [] + * European Starling

NUTHATCHES

- [] [] + * Red-breasted Nuthatch
- [] [] + * White-breasted Nuthatch

CREEPERS

- [] [] + * Brown Creeper

WRENS

- [] [] (*) Sedge Wren
- [] [] + * Marsh Wren
- [] [] + * Carolina Wren
- [] [] + * Winter Wren
- [] [] * House Wren

GNATCATCHERS

- [] [] * Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

SWALLOWS

- [] [] * Tree Swallow
- [] [] (*) Purple Martin
- [] [] * Northern Rough-winged Swallow
- [] [] * Bank Swallow
- [] [] * Barn Swallow
- [] [] * Cliff Swallow

KINGLETS

- [] + Ruby-crowned Kinglet
- [] +(*) Golden-crowned Kinglet

CHICKADEES, TITS

- [] + * Black-capped Chickadee
- [] + * Tufted Titmouse

LARKS

- [] +(*) Horned Lark

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

- [] + * House Sparrow

PIPITS

- [] + American Pipit

SISKINS, CROSSBILLS AND ALLIES

- [] + Pine Siskin
- [] + * American Goldfinch
- [] + Common Redpoll
- [] +(*) Purple Finch
- [] + * House Finch
- [] + Pine Grosbeak
- [] Red Crossbill
- [] + White-winged Crossbill
- [] + Evening Grosbeak

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

- [] * Blue-winged Warbler
- [] * Golden-winged Warbler
- [] Tennessee Warbler
- [] Orange-crowned Warbler
- [] * Nashville Warbler
- [] Northern Parula
- [] * Yellow Warbler
- [] * Chestnut-sided Warbler
- [] * Magnolia Warbler
- [] Cape May Warbler
- [] * Black-throated Blue Warbler
- [] + * Yellow-rumped Warbler
- [] * Black-throated Green Warbler
- [] * Blackburnian Warbler
- [] * Pine Warbler
- [] * Prairie Warbler
- [] Palm Warbler
- [] Bay-breasted Warbler
- [] * Blackpoll Warbler
- [] * Cerulean Warbler
- [] * Black-and-white Warbler
- [] * American Redstart
- [] Prothonotary Warbler
- [] * Worm-eating Warbler
- [] + * Ovenbird
- [] * Northern Waterthrush
- [] * Louisiana Waterthrush
- [] Connecticut Warbler
- [] Mourning Warbler
- [] + * Common Yellowthroat
- [] Hooded Warbler
- [] Wilson's Warbler
- [] * Canada Warbler
- [] Yellow-breasted Chat

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS, TANAGERS, ALLIES

- [] + Lapland Longspur
- [] + Snow Bunting
- [] + Fox Sparrow
- [] + * Song Sparrow

- [] + Lincoln's Sparrow
- [] + * Swamp Sparrow
- [] + White-crowned Sparrow
- [] + * White-throated Sparrow
- [] + * Dark-eyed Junco
- [] + * Savannah Sparrow
- [] * Grasshopper Sparrow
- [] + American Tree Sparrow
- [] * Chipping Sparrow
- [] + * Field Sparrow
- [] + * Vesper Sparrow
- [] + * Eastern Towhee
- [] * Scarlet Tanager
- [] * Rose-breasted Grosbeak
- [] + * Northern Cardinal
- [] * Indigo Bunting

BLACKBIRDS, GRACKLES, ORIOLES

- [] * Baltimore Oriole
- [] * Orchard Oriole
- [] + * Red-winged Blackbird
- [] + * Eastern Meadowlark
- [] + * Common Grackle
- [] + Rusty Blackbird
- [] + * Brown-headed Cowbird
- [] * Bobolink

The following species have been rarely reported in recent years:

- [] Greater Shearwater
- [] Eurasian Wigeon
- [] + Barrow's Goldeneye
- [] Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
- [] Golden Eagle
- [] Gyrfalcon
- [] Royal Tern
- [] Sooty Tern
- [] Least Tern
- [] Parasitic Jaeger
- [] Great Gray Owl
- [] + Loggerhead Shrike
- [] + Bohemian Waxwing
- [] + Mountain Bluebird
- [] + Boreal Chickadee
- [] Hoary Redpoll
- [] * Yellow-throated Warbler
- [] Kentucky Warbler
- [] Harris's Sparrow
- [] Spotted Towhee
- [] Summer Tanager
- [] Yellow-headed Blackbird



Cardinal



To order these other Greene County brochures:

- Dining
- Events Calendar
- Farms Produce Guide
- Golf
- Hudson River School Art Trail
- Hunting/Fishing Guide
- Travel Guide

Call 800-355-2287 or visit our website at

www.greentourism.com

Greene County Tourism Information Center,
700 Rt 23B, Leeds, NY
at Exit 21 off the NYS Thruway

Another reason,



7/09 5k



GREENETOURISM.com