Vol. 1, No. 3

January, 1957

ANN ARBOR CHRISTMAS CENSUS

Most of this Newsletter will be devoted to the field trips taken at Christmas time in order to compile the annual Christmas census. In Ann Arbor, Miss Marie Donegan was a member of one of these groups out of a hole in a tree popped and she sends us her impressions of the trip:

the head of a screech owl which screeched right back at him. It was still dark when the alarm wenkow for the record, here is the official count for the Ann Arbor Christmas census, compiled Dec.

30, 1956.

together with a flock of myrtle

perience of one group, when one

of the party screeched like a

warblers and two downy woodpecker: feeding on the poison ivy berries. Never to be forgotten was the ex-

screech owl and then unexpectedly

went off, but it was Bird Census day; so out fast, and into layers and layers of clothes, warm gloves and boots and off to meet the other bird watchers. The morning was cold, sunny with almost no wind. In the afternoon the sun had Mallard gone and the wind had arrived. The greatest number of species was found in the morning; so in the afternoon the hunt was on for the ones not seen in the morning. When we found one we were triumphant and hoped no other group would find Cooper's Hawk it. The bird that eluded us all was the red-headed woodpecker, and hunt as we would he just couldn't be found.

22586 Pied-billed Grebe Great Blue Heron Black Duck 137 Am. Widgeon Pintail Greater Scaup 10 Am. Golden-eye 1 Sharp-shinned Hawk 2 Red-tailed Hawk 11 1 Red-shouldered Hawk 1 Sparrow Hawk 1081337321113 Bob-white Ring-necked Pheasant Am. Coot Herring Gull Ring-billed Gull Mourning Dove Screech Owl Horned Owl Belted Kingfisher Red-bellied Woodpecker Hairy Woodpecker 27 Downy Woodpecker 1 16 Horned Lark Blue Jay Crow 103 Black-capped Chickadee 34 Tufted Titmouse

For each one the highlight of the day was different. One of us remembers the swamp where one foot was on top of a root and the other under it and neither would move. For others the highlights were the unexpected blue herons, or the two pintails among the black ducks, Flicker or the hawks soaring in the wind. Then there were the ten bob-whites marching in single file across the road, a thrill for still another group, especially as these were the only ones seen. The living picture seen by some others was a pair of beautiful blue birds

White-breasted Nuthatch Red-breasted Nuthatch Brown Creeper Carolina Wren Brown Thrasher	26 43 1 1
Robin Eastern Bluebird	j.
Golden-crowned Kinglet	12
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	5
Starling	235
Myrtle Warbler	.7
House Sparrow	850
Cardinal	64
Purple Finch	2
Pine Siskin	3
Am. Goldfinch	23
Slate-colored Junco	51
Am. Tree Sparrow	268
Song Sparrow	12

Total species: 50 Total individuals: 2031

NORTHVILLE CENSUS

In the Northville area, Harold S. Hartley of the Audubon Society helped to compile the following list on December 29, 1956:

Canada Goose Mallard Black Duck Am. Widgeon Pintail Am. Golden-eye Red-tailed Hawk Sparrow Hawk Ruffed Grouse Bob-white Pheasant Ring-billed Gull Mourning Dove Flicker Hary Woodpecker Downy Woodpecker Blue Jay	250 200 32 15 11 10 71 52 76 51 20
Crow Black-capped Chickadee Titmouse White-breasted Nuthatch	
Brown Creeper Golden-crowned Kinglet Cedar Waxwing Northern Shrike Starling House Sparrow	13 8 2 2 3 1 10 57

(Northville continued)

Meadowlark	6
Cardinal -	19
Purple Finch	10
Goldfinch	12
Junco	35
Tree Sparrow	43
Song Sparrow	3

Total species: 34 : Total individuals: 1281

A MICHIGAN "FIRST"

Probably the most unusual and exciting discovery of all during the Christmas census trips throughout the state was the sighting and positive identification in Jacksor County by the Audubon observers in that area of a Townsend's Solitain

This was not only the first such record on a Christmas census in Michigan, but also the first record anywhere in Michigan for this western bird.

DETROIT AREA CENSUS

Through the courtesy of Messrs.
Ralph O'Reilly and Bob Rogers of
the Detroit Audubon Society, we are
able to report on the Christmas
census there.

Pied-billed Grebe	2
Great Blue Heron	1 6
Whistling Swan	6
Canada Goose	35
Mallard	330
Black Duck	241
Vanvas-back	3
Scaup	19
Golden-eye	139
Bugfle-head	
Am. Merganser	1 25
	2
Cooper's Hawk	20
Red-tailed Hawk	30
Red-shouldered Hawk	3
Rough-legged Hawk	30 3 2 1
Marsh Hawk	1
Sparrow Hawk	20
Unidentified Hawks	6
Bob-white	123
DOD-MIT 09	12)

Pheasant	186	
Coot	67	
Herring Gull	8	
Ring-billed Gull	64	
Mourning Dove	81	
Horned Owl	2	
Belted Kingfisher	6	
Flicker	26	
Hairy Woodpecker	7 3	
Downy Woodpecker	13	
Horned Lark	6	
Blue Jay	105	
Crow	100	
Black-capped Chickade		
Tufted Titmouse	34	
White-breasted Nuthat		55
Brown Creeper	15	11
Carolina Wren	-3	
Robin	15 3 6 2 1	
Hermit Thrush	2	
Olive-back Thrush	ī	
Golden-crowned Kingle	t 23 2 3 1621	
Dedar Waxwing	2	
Northern Shrike	3	
m) 4.4	1621	
Myrtle Warbler	3428 61	
House Sparrow	3428	
Meadowlark	61	
Cowbird	5	
Cardinal	239	
Goldfinch	239	
Towhee	1	
Junco	1249	
Tree Sparrow	2568	
Field Sparrow	3	
Song Sparrow	73	

Total species: 54
Total individuals: 11,671

MORE SPARROW HAWKS?

Mr. Lee Curtis of Dexter writes asking if there is any evidence of an increase in the population of Sparrow Hawks in Michigan since the passing of the Hawk-Owl Law.

Prof. Van Tyne of the University says he has seen no substantial evidence of such increase, though Sparrow Hawks seem to be more common in winter than in summer, perhaps because they can be seen more easily. All of which points up the fact that much more needs

to be done by professionals as well as amateurs of the state in observing, counting, and banding of such relatively common birds.

CONSERVATION BOOKLETS

Within the past two years the Mich. Dept. of Conservation has published "The Life and Times of Mich. Pheasants" by R.A. MacMullan, and "Red Foxes in Michigan" by David A. Arnold. Each is based on scientific studies extending over a period of years, but each is written in a most readable style. Cartoons, created with a delightful sense of humor, illustrate main points in the text.

Aside from the wealth of scientific information presented in a relatively few pages, perhaps the outstanding feature of these booklets is that they delineate basic principles of game management, which is to say also, concepts involved in the conservation of natural resources. To be successful, any animal must have adequate food, shelter, and safe breeding places. Stocking of pheasants, for example, is not only expensive but it also is essentially useless if the area stocked lacks adequate food and cover to support and give protection to the birds.

The time has come when the conservation of all natural resources is of vital importance to the welfare both material and spiritual of the United States. The facts are available - awareness of the need still slumbers.

Published as a public service, these two excellent booklets are available, free of charge, by writing to the Michigan Dept. of Conservation, Lansing 26, Mich.

--- Andrew J. Berger