



Cayuga Bird Club

February 2016

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Calendar

Feb. 7 Field Trip around Cayuga Lake
7:30 am - 4:00 pm. Meet at Lab of O.
Leader: Bob McGuire

Feb. 8 Cayuga Bird Club Meeting
7:30 pm, Lab of Ornithology
Speaker: Eduardo Iñigo-Elias
Birds and Birding in Cuba: from Zuzuncito to Guantnamo

Cayuga Bird Club Meeting, February 8



Speaker:
Eduardo Iñigo-Elias,
Cornell Lab
of
Ornithology

Birds and Birding in Cuba: from Zuzuncito to Guantnamo

For more than a decade, the Cornell Lab has been active in Cuba, working with many partners to study and protect birds and biodiversity there. Eduardo E. Iñigo-Elias has been at the forefront of that effort and will share his experiences and knowledge of the birds in this amazingly biodiverse country. He has worked with Cuban collaborators since 2002 in multiple research, education and applied conservation projects in the Cuban archipelago.

The meeting will be held at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. The evening will begin with cookies and conversation at 7:15 pm. Cayuga Bird Club business begins at 7:30 pm, followed by the speaker's presentation. All are welcome.

From the President

Hello Cayuga Bird Club Members!

Feb 12-16 Great Backyard Bird Count

Feb. 20 Field Trip for Winter Birds

8:00 am - noon, Meet at Lab of O.

Leaders: Diane Morton & Ken Kemphues

Feb. 21 Field Trip Up the Lake

7:30 am - 4:00 pm, Meet at Lab of O.

Leader: Ann Mitchell

Mar. 5 (depending on the weather)

Field Trip Up the Lake

7:30 am - 4:00 pm, Meet at Lab of O.

(or at the Cornell Dairy Bar at 7:15 am)

Leader: John Confer

Mar. 9 Opening Reception

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm, Lansing Community Library

Photography by Marie Read

Our Feathered Neighbors: Birds of Salt Point and Lansing

Mar. 14 Cayuga Bird Club Meeting

7:30 pm, Lab of Ornithology

Speaker: Anastasia Dalziel

Strange tales of a curious bird: recent research on the Superb Lyrebird

See our [Web Calendar](#) for more events and field trips.

First-of-Year Birds Reported during January 2016 for the Cayuga Lake Basin

A list of birds seen identified on the Ithaca Christmas Bird Count, held on January 1, 2016, was printed in the [January 2016](#) issue of the Cayuga Bird Club Newsletter. Listed below are birds identified in the Cayuga Lake Basin since January 2, as well as birds seen in the basin but outside the Ithaca Christmas Bird Count circle on January 1.

Jan. 1 Tundra Swan
Jan. 1 Trumpeter Swan
Jan. 1 American Wigeon
Jan. 1 Northern Pintail
Jan. 1 White-winged Scoter
Jan. 1 Ruddy Duck
Jan. 1 Bonaparte's Gull
Jan. 1 Snowy Owl
Jan. 2 Greater White-fronted Goose
Jan. 2 Cackling Goose
Jan. 2 Northern Shoveler
Jan. 2 Canvasback
Jan. 2 Eared Grebe
Jan. 2 Marsh Wren



I am looking forward to seeing many of you in the coming weeks at some of the awesome Club activities that are available to you. Did you know that Club members guide bird walks every Saturday and Sunday morning at the Lab of Ornithology on Sapsucker Woods Road? Please consider attending and meeting some new people. There also will be a birding field trip around Cayuga Lake on Sunday, February 7th, another more local birding field trip on Saturday the 20th, and a full-day trip up the lake on February 21st. More information on these trips is included in this newsletter; you can also check our [Club Calendar](#) for field trip updates. I'd especially encourage you to attend our monthly meeting on Monday, February 8th, starting at 7:30pm at the Lab of Ornithology. Our guest speaker that night will be Eduardo Iñigo-Elias who will share his vast knowledge about birds and birding in Cuba.

Many of our members look forward to the kinds of opportunities described above, and certainly expect the Club to facilitate them. Our Club is more than just a monthly meeting with a guest speaker and some birding field trips, though. For some members, it represents a group of people with whom they can share some of the very personal experiences they've had with birds because they know those people will understand them. For others, it's a place where they can learn more about birds or maybe a place where they can help others learn more about birds. Other members aren't in it for the learning at all, but just to feel like they belong to a group whose passions and interests overlap with their own.

Our Club also is more than the group of officers and deeply-engaged volunteers who facilitate all these activities. Don't get me wrong. The events and activities put on by the Club are hugely important and always will be. But, I think most of us recognize that there is more to it than that. If being a birder is one of the central points that all members of the Cayuga Bird Club share, it does not mean that we are all the same. We are not just a group of people who all do the same birding activities, in the same ways, with the

Jan. 2 Lapland Longspur
Jan. 2 Snow Bunting
Jan. 2 White-crowned Sparrow
Jan. 2 Pine Siskin
Jan. 3 Ross's Goose
Jan. 3 Lesser Black-backed Gull
Jan. 7 Northern Saw-whet Owl
Jan. 8 Iceland Gull
Jan. 9 Mute Swan
Jan. 9 Wood Duck
Jan. 9 Killdeer
Jan. 9 Glaucous Gull
Jan. 9 American Pipit
Jan. 14 Brown Thrasher
Jan. 16 Tufted Duck
Jan. 16 Red-shouldered Hawk
Jan. 16 Gray Catbird
Jan. 21 Northern Goshawk
Jan. 22 Rusty Blackbird
Jan. 23 Common Redpoll
Jan. 30 Tayer's Gull

2016 count to date: 124 species

Thanks to Dave Nutter for compiling these records for the club. Details are available on the [CBC website](#).

January Cayuga Bird Club meeting minutes recorded by Becky Hansen are available at the [CBC website](#).

Great Backyard Bird Count February 12-16, 2016

The Great Backyard Bird Count will be held February 12-16, 2016. Participants of all ages are encouraged to count birds in their own backyards (or any other location) for 15 minutes or more, on one or more days, and to record their sightings at [birdcount.org](#). This citizen-science project, launched in 1998 by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and the National Audubon Society, helps scientists learn more about the dynamics of bird populations.

In 2015, more than 147,000 checklists from over 100 countries were submitted for the count. To participate in this year's count, register online through [gbbc.birdcount.org/get-started](#).

A Selection of Photographs From Club Members

same outcomes all the time. We all have our own reasons for interacting with birds in the ways that we do, and we all have our own very personal meanings that we get out of those experiences.

Before you think I've gone totally loony, let me share a not-so-little secret with you. One of my professional interests is studying birders. More specifically, I try to understand what makes birders, well, birders.

Would it surprise you to learn that from one of our studies, we uncovered about 14 different kinds of birders? Rather than segmenting birders based on some demographic characteristics (like age, gender, education, or income), or even on the basis of activities (like how often they go birding, or whether they feed birds, or go on international birding tours), we segmented people based on their identity as birders. After we segmented people in this way, we looked for patterns of behaviors, their reasons for interacting with birds, even the kinds of equipment they used for birding.

We found some very interesting patterns. Perhaps the most important finding was that it's not so much what people do that defines them as a birder. Rather, it's the meaning that people get from doing what they do in the particular ways they do it. This helps explain why some people feel that their sense of being a birder is supported and even nourished by a particular activity, and someone else might feel that their birder identity is crushed right out of them if they participate in the same activity.

Why am I writing about all this in this column? Well, it's to stimulate a little bit of interactive give-and-take with you all. First, take a minute to drop me a line at jodyenck@gmail.com to let me know if you are interested in hearing more about the birder research. I will write an article for the March newsletter about it if I hear back that at least 25 of you want to hear more. Second, regardless if you want to read a column about that research, send me an email with your answer to the following pair of questions: How do you know if somebody is a birder? In other words, what are the characteristic traits that you think make somebody

At January's Cayuga Bird Club meeting, Kevin McGowan hosted the annual *Share Your Photos Night*. Here is a selection from the many wonderful photos that club members shared that evening.



Green Jay, Texas, Carl Steckler



Wild Turkeys, André LaClair



180-degree Tern (AKA Elegant Tern), Marie Read

a birder?

Thanks and good birding!

Jody Enck



Field Trip Report - Sodus Point

by Gladys Birdsall

On January 16, ten hearty people joined me for a birding trip to the Sodus bay area. Our first stop was at the south end of the Sodus Bay. We parked by the Bay Bridge Sport Shop off Rt. 143. The bay was mostly iced over here but there were **Mute Swans** and juveniles, **Trumpeter Swans** and several gull species, including two **Bonaparte's Gulls**, **Ringed-billed**, and **Herring Gulls**, sitting on the ice. There were also **Mallards** and **Black Ducks**. We continued on and drove around Shaker Tract Rd. looking for the Northern Shrike that had recently been reported but we struck out, just seeing **Blue Jays**.

Traveling on towards Sodus Point we stopped by Arney's Marina and Katlynn Marine looking for the Snowy Owl, but it was not around. Arriving at the Sodus Bay Point park, another birder was just leaving and told us the **Snowy Owl** was there. It had just flown to the east pier from the top of the light house. This was a life bird for Roberta, and it made her day. The owl sat there the whole time we were at the point, and all enjoyed long looks through the scopes.



Pied Kingfisher, Botswana, Ton Schat



American Avocets, Salton Sea CA, Sarah Blodgett



Eastern Phoebe, Suzanne Henderson

There was a brisk west wind and very choppy waves but we were able to enjoy a variety of ducks here at the point. A group of **Long-tailed Ducks** hung out between the piers for excellent views. We counted 187 Long-tailed Ducks from this spot. Other birds we saw here were **Greater** and **Lesser Scaup**, **Bufflehead**, **Common Goldeneyes**, **White-winged Scoters**, **Common Loons** (Meena had a count of 12), **Red-breasted Mergansers**, three **Double-crested Cormorants**, **Canada Geese**, **Great Black-backed Gulls** and Mallards.

From there we drove to another street where we were able to view between houses a nice raft of ducks, with many others in close view out on the bay. The raft included **Redheads**, a **Canvasback** male and two females, and both Greater and Lesser Scaup. There were several White-winged Scoters in this area and we had really nice views of them. Other birds here included a **Red-necked Grebe**, **Hooded Mergansers**, Common Goldeneyes, and Common Loons.

We then drove west on Lake Rd. to check out Beechwood State Park. We walked back through a wooded area to an overlook to Lake Ontario. On the walk we had **White-breasted Nuthatches**, a **Downy Woodpecker**, **Red-bellied Woodpecker**, **Black-capped Chickadee** and Blue Jay. There was a primitive camping area we passed and at the overlook we saw Buffleheads, Red-breasted Mergansers, Common Loon, and a female Common Goldeneye. Again, the water was extremely choppy.

On our travels we passed many apple and other fruit orchards. We saw **American Robins** among some trees that still had fruit on them. Other birds seen going to and from Sodus Bay included flocks of **Snow Geese** (overhead while we were at the intersection of Rts. 318 and 414), **Red-tailed Hawks**, **European Starlings**, **Cooper's Hawk**, **Pileated Woodpecker**, and **Rock Pigeons**.

Given the wind and choppy waves, but no rain (!), we had a nice variety of ducks, and good looks at some beautiful birds. It was fun exploring new areas. Thanks



Black-eared Shrike-babbler, Malaysia, Suan Yong



Merlin fledgling, John Confer



Cuban Crow, North Caicos TCI, Kevin McGowan

Spring Field Ornithology 2016

Discover birds of the Cayuga Lake region and beyond!

March 23 - May 15

[Registration Open!](#)

Learn about bird behavior from the world's experts

to all who came along!



Upcoming Field Trips in February

Join Bob McGuire on Sunday, **February 7**, for a trip around Cayuga Lake to look for winter birds: gulls, grebes, and ducks on the lake and larks, longspurs and buntings in the fields. Meet at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology parking lot at 7:30 am. We plan to return at 4:00 pm. If you have questions, contact Bob at bmcguire@clarityconnect.com.

On Saturday, **February 20**, Diane Morton and Ken Kemphues will lead a half-day trip to spots around Ithaca and Lansing for ducks and other waterfowl and for wintering field birds. This trip is open to all, regardless of experience level or membership status. If you need to borrow binoculars or have questions about the trip, contact Diane at dianegmorton@gmail.com. Meet at the Lab of Ornithology parking lot at 8 am; we will return at noon.

On Sunday, **February 21**, Ann Mitchell will lead a full day trip up Cayuga Lake to view ducks, swans, and other waterfowl, and to look for other recently reported birds. Meet at the Lab of Ornithology parking lot at 7:30 am; return time is approximately 4:00 pm. Contact Ann at annmitchell13@gmail.com or call 607-220-8448 if you have questions.

Another trip up to Montezuma NWR and back is planned for **March 5**, led by John Confer. If the weather looks like it will be much better on Sunday, the trip may be postponed to March 6. We will leave at 7:30 am from the Lab of O. with a quick pick up at Cornell's Dairy Bar at 7:15 am. Details on this trip will

and take your bird identification skills to the next level with Spring Field Ornithology. Now in our 40th year, this popular 8 week course features lectures, weekend field trips and special overnight trips to places like Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge and Magee Marsh, OH -- warbler capital of North America.



be provided in the next newsletter.

Each of these trips is open to all. Dress very warmly, with extra layers, for standing out in the cold. Bring snacks and/or lunch for the longer trips and something to drink. We will also make a stop so people can purchase food. Bring a scope if you have one. Carpools will be arranged when the group gathers for the trip; passengers should offer to contribute toward the cost of gas.

[Dr. Language Person's Guide to Bird Name Pronunciations](#)

by Kevin McGowan

You say PLUH-ver and I say PLO-ver,
You say pro-THON-a-tery and I say pro-theh-NO-tery...

If you spend time birding with other people (and you should), you will find that not everyone agrees on how to pronounce certain bird names. The differences can be as obvious as a southern drawl adding a few more syllables than seems necessary, or they can be as arbitrary (and entrenched) as the to-MAY-to, to-MAH-to debate of the old song. (My old doctoral advisor tells the story of how in his first year in Florida from the north he was mystified by the report from another birder of seeing a puh-ray-uh-ree. He spent the next hour looking for this exotic sounding bird, but could only find the common Prairie Warblers.) But even if you get past the disparate accents and regional dialect problems, still you hear many different versions of common birds. Is it "pa-RU-la" or "PAR-u-la"? Is it "PIE-le-at-ed" or "PILL-e-at-ed"?

If you're a beginning birder, you might be afraid of embarrassing yourself in front of other, more experienced birders by choosing the wrong pronunciation. Well you should be; we birders are a pretty snotty lot, never afraid to snigger at a novice's mistakes. No, that's not true. Actually, we're very nice and helpful. But, never fear, Dr. Language Person is here to set you straight about these nagging doubts. I will give you the definitive pronunciations of the most commonly mispronounced birds, as well as some

[Our Feathered Neighbors: Birds of Salt Point and Lansing](#)



Myers Park, Salt Point, Cayuga Lake and the Lansing countryside are home to beautiful birds that lead fascinating lives. The Lansing Community Library will host an exhibition featuring colorful songbirds, owls, hawks and water birds photographed in Lansing by renowned wildlife photographer **Marie Read**. The exhibit will run through the months of March and April. Come to the Gala Opening, Wednesday, **March 9, 6:00-8:00 pm** to meet and chat with the photographer. Refreshments will be served. Free and open to the public.

The Lansing Community Library is located at 27 Auburn Road (Rte 34/34B), Lansing NY. This event is co-sponsored by the Friends of Salt Point.

[77 Bald Eagles at Montezuma This Winter](#)

Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge carried out its midwinter Bald Eagle survey on January 8th. A record number of **77 Bald Eagles** were counted in the refuge, surpassing the previous record of 43 individuals. One tree at the edge of Tschache Pool was filled with about 30 juvenile bald eagles!

Following a reintroduction program in the late 1970's, eagles began nesting at Montezuma in the late 1980's. The eagle population at Montezuma and in much of North America has been steadily rising in recent years, with the Bald Eagle taken off the Endangered Species list in 2007. The success of the Bald Eagle reintroduction program that brought these magnificent birds back to upstate New York is something to celebrate!

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Facebook CBC Website

others that you never thought about mispronouncing, just to make you self-conscious so that you'll make more mistakes, HAH-HAH! No, wait. In keeping with the scholarly tone of this fine publication, I will give you the information as I see it, and then you can make your own decisions.

First, English is slippery language. In fact, all language is slippery. No accepted absolute standards exist, in contrast to official measurement standards, like meters. So you have to rely on either (is that I-ther or EE -ther?) some authority or on common use. Without a widely accepted authority, all language drifts and people begin to subtly change the way they pronounce things. Languages, like populations of organisms, change and evolve over time.

Because languages change over time, even in the face of authority, the adherence to a "correct" standard is difficult, and some would say unnecessary. As a point of reference, one thinks to look in a dictionary for the "correct" pronunciation. But dictionaries seem to have two, divergent, aims: providing a standard, and documenting the evolving standards. Some dictionaries seem to be most interested in adding new words and documenting the gradually accepted changes in pronunciation and meaning. Others try more to provide a standard and only grudgingly add words as they become too firmly entrenched in the common lexicon to be denied. My own personal favorite dictionary is the "Standard College Dictionary" of Harcourt, Brace & World, which seems to follow the latter idea. The following is their statement of policy: "A pronunciation is correct when it is normally and unaffectedly used by cultivated people. Strictly, any pronunciation is correct when it serves the purposes of communication and does not call unfavorable attention to the speaker... When two or more pronunciations are indicated for a word, the one that the editors believe most frequent in the northern and western sections of the United States is listed first, but other pronunciations are equally reputable. (The dictionary does not list socially substandard pronunciations, no matter how common they may be.)" "Pronunciations," by James B. McMillan, Standard College Dictionary, Harcourt, Brace & World.

It sounds snobby enough to be satisfying.

So what often happens is that you go to a dictionary to find out if it's PLUH-ver or PLO-ver and you find BOTH of them. The one listed first is not the "preferred" one, but rather as admitted by this dictionary, the most frequent one (with a heavy regional bias). So whom do you believe? Trust Dr. Language Person, I'll set you straight. First, just be glad that the one you say is there. If you pronounced it PLEE-ver, plo-VER, or BAR-king-Duk, well then you're just hopeless. Below are the most common North American bird names that receive different pronunciations. I give the Harcourt, Brace & World pronunciations when available, otherwise I make them up. No, I mean I exhaustively searched for other authoritative sources, such as The Random House Dictionary (Unabridged), Webster's International Dictionary (Unabridged), and "The Audubon Society Encyclopedia of North American Birds" by John K. Terres. Terres does not talk about where he got his pronunciations, so I treat them with a little skepticism.

Note, pronunciation is difficult to express via the Internet where all the neat characters (like upside down e's) aren't available. I have tried to express long vowels by either doubling them (ee), adding a terminal e (o_e, _ie), or adding a terminal y (ay); short vowels either do not have these additions, or have an h associated with them. ALL CAPS indicates the strongest accented syllable, while a Single capital letter indicates a secondarily accented syllable. If multiple pronunciations are listed, that's because both are "reputable." Therefore you can use either one and feel okay. If someone tries to correct you when you use one of the listed pronunciations, you can give them that haughty, look-down-your-nose expression (add a touch of a pitying look for best effect), make a short laugh, and then tell them that despite their pretensions you as an informed birder in fact know more than they do. Cite Dr. Language Person as your source, and watch them cringe in abject apology and obsequious acceptance of your vastly superior intellect (or not). If your favorite pronunciation is not there, well, you'd better learn something and change, or we'll be laughing

behind your back constantly.

BECARD (as in Rose-throated Becard) - **BEK-ard**. I admit right at the start that I say be-KARD, but I'll try to mend my ways from here on.

BEWICK'S (as in Wren and Swan) - **BYEW-iks**. Like the car, not the Bugs Bunny sound.

BUDGERIGAR - **BUJ-e-ree-Gar** (remember BUJ-e as the short name). Where I come from, we just called them parakeets.

CALLIOPE (Hummingbird) - **keh-LIE-eh-pee; KAL-ee-ope**. Despite its being accepted by the dictionaries, I have almost never heard the second version, so avoid it unless you want to attract attention to yourself.

CORDILLERAN (Flycatcher) - **Kor-dil-YAR-ehn, kor-DILL-er-ehn**. Since it comes from the Spanish, I recommend staying with the Y sound of the double L.

GOSHAWK - **GOS-hok**. From goose-hawk; separate the s from the h and say "Gosh, I saw a Gos-hawk."

GUILLEMOT - **GIL-eh-mott**. This is English from the French; avoid the urge to do a Spanish double l "y" sound, and keep that terminal "t" on there, it's not THAT French.

GYRFALCON - **JUHR-Fal-kehn**. From gir[vulture]-falcon. An easy way to remember juhr not jeer is that an old alternative, but now unaccepted, way to spell it is Gerfalcon.

HARLEQUIN (Duck) - **HAHR-leh-kwin, -kin**. Add that w sound at your own discretion.

JABIRU - **JAB-eh-roo**. (Tupi Indian, via the Portuguese)

JACANA - **Zha-seh-NAH**. (Tupi Indian name) I can almost guarantee you that you will be corrected on the pronunciation of this name, no matter HOW you pronounce it. I don't think I have EVER heard anyone pronounce it "correctly" as the dictionary lists it. Terres

gives four pronunciations, two as "many American ornithologists" do it: jah-KON-ah, Yah-sah-NAH; and two dictionary pronunciations: Zha-sah-NAH, JAK-ah-nah. Then he proceeds to pronounce the family jah-CAN-ih-dee.

JAEGER - **YAY-gehr**, **JAY-gehr**. Stay with the first pronunciation; think Swedish, even though it's German.

MURRE (Common or Thick-billed) - **muhr**. NOT myuhr, he was the Sierra Club guy.

PARULA - **PAR-you-lah**. From the diminutive form of Parus, meaning little titmouse, even though it's a warbler. I couldn't find a listing for the way I usually say it, pah-RU-la, so I guess I'll have to change the way I say this one too (hah!).

PHALAROPE - **FAL-eh-rope**. NOT BAR-king-Duk.

PHAINOPEPLA - **fay-no-PEHP-lah**. No PEEPing!

PILEATED (Woodpecker) - **PIE-lee-ay-tid**, **PILL-ee-ay-tid** (having a pileus or cap). This and the next two are commonly pronounced as the two alternate versions listed from the dictionary. If it bothers you when people say it differently than you do, lighten up. They're just birds, for goodness sakes, and THEY don't care what you call them.

PLOVER - **PLUHV-er**, **PLOV-er**. The uh's are first, although the second is a more American, less British version.

PROTHONOTARY (Warbler) - **pro-THON-eh-Ter-ee**, **Pro-theh-NO-the-ree**.

SABINE'S (Gull) - Named for Sir Edward Sabine, we would have to know how he pronounced it, which might have nothing to do with any other pronunciation of the word. My dictionary lists s-a-b-i-n-e as being pronounced variously: SAB-in (a shrub), SAY-bine (the Italian people, you know, the famous rape painting), seh-BEEN (a river in Texas). Terres and Websters give the gull SAB-in, so **SAB-in** it is.

VAUX'S (Swift) - Here again we have a bird named for a person, this time William S. Vaux, and we need to know how he pronounced it. Those of you with training in French probably, and understandably, think you pronounce it as would the French - "vo" with a silent x. But you are WRONG (and probably pretentious too). Terres and Websters lists it as "vauks." I talked to someone once who knew some relative of William Vaux and said that they pronounced it "**vauks**."

There you have it, the final word on pronunciation of all the birds you always wondered about. If you have others that you are nervous about, or feel like you're pretty creative with, keep them to yourself.

This column is abridged from an article first published in an electronic newsletter, "The Cup", in October 1996. It was also published in two parts with some slight modifications as "Dr. Language Person's guide to bird name pronunciations, Part 1 and Part 2" in the newsletter of the San Diego Field Ornithologists. 1998, The Skimmer 25 (12) 2-3; and 1999, The Skimmer 26 (1) 2-3.

Cayuga Bird Club

The Cayuga Bird Club meets on the second Monday of each month, September through June, beginning with refreshments at 7:15 p.m. in the Auditorium of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology's Johnson Center on Sapsucker Woods Road. All meetings and most field trips are free and open to the public. Membership costs \$15 annually per household, \$10 for students, payable in September. To join, send a check (made out to "Cayuga Bird Club") to Cayuga Bird Club Treasurer, c/o Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, NY 14850. [Online payment option](#) is available at the Cayuga Bird Club website.

Members receive via email the monthly Cayuga Bird Club Newsletter, from September through June. Newsletter submissions may be sent to Diane Morton, cbceditor1@gmail.com. Of particular interest are articles about local bird sightings, bird behavior, birding hot spots, book reviews, and original poetry, art, and

photos.

Cayuga Bird Club Officer Contact Information is available on the [Cayuga Bird Club website](#).

Chickadee illustration in masthead by Karen Allaben-Confer

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