



November, 1994

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK...

I want to extend a note of appreciation to Bob Martin who served as President the last two years. Although it seems that every person who gets this job is involved in twenty other things, they always seem able to find enough time to do an upstanding job (while complaining the whole time!). I hope to be no exception to this rule(s) (*Pennsylvania Birds*, P.O.R.C., and *Cassinia* do take up most of my time).

After a very successful Annual Meeting at Powdermill Nature Reserve in the southwestern part of the state in May, we are pleased to announce that next year's meeting will be in the northeast at the Hazelton Campus of Penn State University. Alan and Monica Gregory will be spearheading this meeting, organizing the accommodations, meals, and field trips. It will be on May 19 to 21, 1995. More details (programs, costs, etc.) will be announced in future newsletters and in *Pennsylvania Birds*. Mark it on your calendar today!

We still are planning to get non-profit status, but we need to act on some bylaw changes. The board will be addressing this issue at its next meeting.

At the Annual Meeting, a suggestion was made to publish a membership list. Most birding organizations do so, but I know that there are some individuals who do not want their names and addresses published for fear of receiving junk mail and solicitations. Therefore, on next year's membership renewal form we will include a box to check if you do **NOT** want your name included in the list. The list would then be published annually as part of one of the newsletters.

You may be receiving this newsletter even though you have not renewed your membership. If that is the case, please renew today. It is only by having a broad membership that we can be an effective organization. We welcome your suggestions for activities in which you feel the PSO should get involved. We also welcome volunteers to work on these activities. The organization is only as good as its participants.

NOTICE

We are looking for volunteers to form an Awards Committee. This committee would seek, evaluate, and recommend nominees for annual awards to be presented by the PSO. If you are interested in serving on this committee, please call Franklin C. Haas at 717-445-9609.

**THE UPLAND SANDPIPER
VERSUS DEVELOPMENT**

--by Dennis Smeltzer

In April 1994, I received a call from Dennis Neideigh who is Wildlife Impact Review Coordinator for the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Because I had been regional coordinator for the area during the Atlas Project, he asked me whether the Upland Sandpiper had been observed in the farm field near the Smithton truck stop in Westmoreland County. It had last been reported there during the Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas Project in 1988. As I later found out, the Westmoreland County Industrial Development Corporation intends to build an industrial park on this site, and Mr. Neideigh was conducting part of the environmental study for the site. I reported

to him that I had last observed and Upland Sandpiper there in June 1993 and planned to visit the location in the near future.

I returned to the site on May 6, 1994, with the original observer of the bird. We walked the fields and played a tape of the Upland Sandpiper call. After a few attempts, we received a response. In one hour's time, we flushed two birds. They flew toward a nearby pond; when we followed, we located three birds. Subsequently, I pinpointed the location of the birds sighted on a survey map for the years 1988, 1993, and 1994, and mailed it to Dennis Neideigh.

In the meantime, there were several newspaper articles in the local Tribune-Review concerning the subject. County officials and a local state representative complained about the environmental delay; in addition, the comment was made that the Game Commission, rather than the private agencies, should pay for the environmental study.

A return trip to the spot in mid-May with Dick Byers, yielded no birds. However, when we both returned May 28, we received another response to a taped call. Before this trip "No Trespassing" signs had been erected around the area. This legally prevented us from entering the property to search for evidence of breeding. I reported this development to Dennis Neideigh.

The entire site encompasses 660 acres, of which 160 acres are tentatively scheduled for development during 1994. This is all prime farmland. No decision has been made concerning this area by the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

I cannot stress strongly enough the importance of the information obtained during the Breeding Bird Atlas Project. I am sure that other similar cases will arise. The Special Update of Threatened and Endangered Species in 1994 will serve to update data collected during the Atlas Project. This information will be stored in

the state's files and will be used in the determination of future development.

THE CONSERVATION PAGE

WETLANDS - YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

All across the United States, wetlands are still being dredged, drained, and filled. Even worse, there is a continuing effort to deregulate the wetlands protection program. As a part of this effort, the anti-environmental forces are publicizing "horror" stories of so called innocent victims suffering unnecessarily because of "big brother government" and wetland regulations. Two of the oft repeated "horror" stories (Claim) are written below along with the rest of the story (Reality).

"Horror" Story #1 - Overzealous Wetlands Enforcement Destroys John Pozsgai's American Dream!!

Claim: The press and several members of Congress tell the story of John Pozsgai, an alleged "innocent victim," whose American dream was shattered when he was sentenced to jail and fined \$200,000 for illegally filling wetlands to expand his mechanic shop. Some claim he was cleaning up an old dump.

Reality: John Pozsgai was far from innocent. He knew the property was a wetland before buying it, and completely ignored repeated warnings that he needed a permit before building. He was given a court order to stop, and ignored that as well. In court, Pozsgai was so intransigent that the judge was forced to recommend that Pozsgai's attorney inform him of the penalties for perjury. Had he cooperated with the agencies rather than stubbornly ignoring them and violating the law, Pozsgai would have likely received his permit and never have been taken to court.

'Horror' Story #2 - Bill Ellen - Innocent Victim of Ruthless Federal Bureaucrats!

Claim: The Wall Street Journal has publicized the story of Bill Ellen, an "innocent" developer sentenced to six months in prison for destroying wetlands, even though he supposedly had the necessary permits. In this story, it is also claimed that Ellen was victimized by shifting regulatory definitions of wetlands.

Reality: Bill Ellen was warned by civil engineers and contractors working with him that a Section 404 permit would be required for his project. Despite these warnings, he began to fill wetlands illegally. Later, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issued three "cease-and-desist" orders directing Ellen to halt construction, but he ignored all these orders. As for the wetlands definition used by the government, it was irrelevant, because the wetlands he destroyed qualified for protection under any definition.

People, like Ellen and Pozsgai, who have no desire to protect wetlands have rallied around U.S. House bill 1330 - called the "Comprehensive Wetlands Conservation and Management Act of 1991." This title is a gross misnomer; in fact, it should be called the "Wetlands Destruction Bill." The proposed bill defines wetlands such that National Wildlife Federation estimates that 50 million acres of wetlands across the country will be excluded from any protection. William Reilly, former EPA Administrator, said this about the bill, "I think it very undesirable. I think it sends a signal that the country is not going to maintain its commitment to no net loss of wetlands. It's not consistent with the President's (Bush) commitment. And I strongly oppose it."

Research in Pennsylvania by a joint group of regulators (Army Corps of Engineers, EPA, Fish & Wildlife Service) using a wetlands definition very similar to the one in House bill 1330, found that 24 out of 31 sites now classified as wetlands would be reclassified as non-wetlands: this includes areas such as Quakertown Swamp, Long Swamp, and part of Erie NWR. Further, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

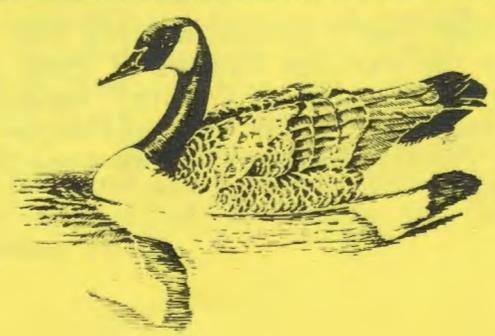
has determined that over 65% of 331,000 acres of PA wetlands would no longer be classified as wetlands.

This bill, H.R. 1330, is a wetlands destruction bill; and PSO members are urged to write their Congressman/woman in opposition to it. In particular, PSO members are urged to write the following Congressmen who have signed on the bill as cosponsors: Con. Thomas Ridge, Con. Rick Santorum, Con. William Clinger, Con. Bud Shuster, Con. Joseph McDade, Con. Robert Walker, Con. George Gekas, Con. William Goodling, and Con. Austin Murphy. The threat to wetlands is real and wetland foes are out to destroy wetlands protection programs.

In opposition to H.R. 1330, is another U.S. House bill, H.R. 350, The Wetlands Reform Act of 1993. This bill will provide for wetlands protection and PSO members, when writing their Congressman/woman, are urged to support this bill. Con. Lucien Blackwell, Con. Curt Weldon, Con. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, and Con. Paul McHale have cosponsored H.R. 350. Constituents in the districts of these four members of Congress are urged to write and thank them for their support of H.R. 350.

ACTION NEEDED: Please write your Congressman/woman and express your opposition to H.R. 1330 and your support of H.R. 350 - wetlands can't write so their future depends on us.

If you would like to comment or offer suggestions, please contact Mark Henry, PSO Conservation Editor, P.O. Box 873, State College, PA 16804.



1994 PSO ANNUAL MEETING

Our annual meeting was held May 20-22 at Powdermill Nature Reserve in Westmoreland County. Sixty-three persons participated.

Friday evening's business meeting included the election of the following officers and board members: Frank Haas, President; Bob Ross, Vice President; Roy Ickes, Secretary; Gene Zielinski, Treasurer; and Laurie Goodrich, Board Member.

Don Koch, Carroll Labarthe, and Dennis Smeltzer led the Saturday morning field trips to several locales to search for specific species. Highlights included excellent views of Philadelphia Vireo, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, and Golden-winged Warbler. Other birders spent the morning watching Bob Leberman and Bob Mulvihill banding birds.

Bob Martin, outgoing PSO president, opened the afternoon sessions, which included presentations by Bob Leberman and Bob Mulvihill, Charles Bier, Dan Brauning, Dick Byers, and Bob Ross. Bob Mulvihill taught the identification session dealing with warblers. The banquet at the Ligonier Country Club was followed with an excellent slide presentation by George A. Hall, Regional Editor, Appalachian Region, *American Birds*.

Sunday morning's field trip to Dunnings Creek Wetlands, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife wetlands restoration project on land owned by Tom Dick in Bedford County, yielded 89 species, including Least Bittern, Virginia Rail, and Sora.

Next year's annual meeting will be held at the Hazelton Campus of Penn State University in Luzerne County. Details will be forthcoming in our next newsletter and also in *Pennsylvania Birds*. We hope to see you there!

BIRD LIST--PSO MEETING, MAY 20-22

The following 126 species were sighted during the PSO weekend's field trips.

Double-crested Cormorant
Least Bittern
Great Blue Heron
Green Heron
Canada Goose
Wood Duck
American Black Duck
Mallard
Northern Pintail
Blue-winged Teal
American Wigeon
Ring-necked Duck
Turkey Vulture
Northern Harrier
Cooper's Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
American Kestrel
Ring-necked Pheasant
Ruffed Grouse
Northern Bobwhite
Virginia Rail
Sora
American Coot
Semipalmated Plover
Killdeer
Solitary Sandpiper
Spotted Sandpiper
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Ring-billed Gull
Rock Dove
Mourning Dove
Black-billed Cuckoo
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Chimney Swift
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Belted Kingfisher
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Eastern Wood-Pewee



Carroll Labarthe is also contributing by inventorying **Laurel Summit and Linn Run State Parks**. The PSO visited each of these charming spots during our 1994 Annual Meeting field trips. The Laurel Hill area certainly has many good birding spots, and it is terrific to see that Carroll is censusing the breeding birds on top of this mountain. Thanks to the Westmoreland gang for terrific days afield. Special mention to Bob Leberman and Bob Mulvihill of Powdermill Nature Reserve for their outstanding banding demonstrations and support to the PSO meeting.

The **Juniata Valley Audubon Society** is tackling a very special SAP, the **Dunlo Strip Mine Reclamation Area of Gallitzen State Forest**. Paula Ford has been working on this project with State Forest employee, Gary Scott. Information gathered from this study will help us understand how birds respond to this kind of land management. It is also a fine example of how volunteer birdwatchers can work with agencies to the benefit of both.

The **Seneca Rocks Audubon Society** has adopted its own **Beaver Creek Nature Area**. Fred Crowley and John Fedak brought that group's total to 119 species in just the first ten field trips in April and May. I am sure that the species number is even higher by now. This is not a very big management area, either. It just shows how many birds can be found where there is good habitat and how much birders can do when they concentrate their efforts in one spot. Beaver Creek was very poorly documented before this project. Among the pleasant surprises were Alder Flycatchers and Golden-winged Warblers. The Seneca Rocks gang also has done a wonderful job of confirming many of their breeding species.

In elk and God's country, the **Bucktail Audubon Society** is inventorying **Sizerville State Park**, Cameron and Potter counties. This is one of those Pennsylvania parks that were virtually unknown to birders before the Special Areas Project. Lisa Baine is leading the Bucktail group

quite regularly and making an extra effort to get unusual birds and anything else they find crawling around Sizerville. One of the real highlights was a Northern Saw-whet Owl juvenile found on July 1. Breeding confirmations have been augmented by Dave Hauber's banding efforts. He has documented breeding status by finding brood patches on some species. Another highlight has been the documentation of two salamanders in Sizerville: Slimy Salamander and Long-tailed Salamander. Every wild state park should have an amphibian-reptile checklist, too! Nice work!

In the lower left-hand corner of the map, Roy Ickes has been birdwatching in **Ryerson Station State Park**. Many of you know Roy for the thorough job he did in Washington and Greene counties during the Atlas. Roy has carried his field work habits into this project and is doing a great job of documenting breeding evidence. He discovered a "mini-heronry" of four Great Blue nests in a big sycamore tree. Another key find for the Special Areas Project. Ryerson seems to have good numbers of many forest interior species, including Acadian Flycatcher and Wood Thrush.

At the other end of the state, Terry Master and the **Lehigh Valley Audubon Society** started inventorying **Jacobsburg Environmental Education Center** in Northampton County. I remember Jacobsburg from the Atlas Project because it was the most southern location for breeding White-throated Sparrows. The wide variety of habitats here have helped this group put together a long species list already. Jacobsburg is the sort of place where you can find both White-eyed Vireo and Solitary Vireo. And, yes, they do get lots of White-throats!

The **Greater Wyoming Valley Audubon Society** has been collecting data at **Francis Slocum State Park** in Luzerne County. Their efforts are helping us fill in the northeastern part of the state. Jim Hoyson is leading that effort with the help of Rick

Koval, Jim Shoemaker, and other backmountain birders. This group is also inventorying Kirby Park in Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. Its coordinator, Mark Blauer, is showing the Luzerne County communities how important municipal parks are to birds and those who enjoy them. Kirby is a riverside park which is a well-known migrant trap and birding hotspot, a veritable oasis in the Wyoming Valley urban sprawl.

The North Branch Bird Club is starting to work on some of the North Mountain game lands. In State Game Lands 13, a young Evening Grosbeak was spotted by Nick Kerlin while mountain bike-birding there. A NBBC trio saw another young Evening Grosbeak on a separate expedition to SGL 57, just across the road. You will hear more about the exciting Evening Grosbeak story from Skip Conant in the near future. (Look for an article in *Pennsylvania Birds*). Skip also found a locally rare species, the Common Moorhen, at Splashdam Pond, SGL 13. Alan Gregory is tallying the butterflies in these game lands, too. Some of the exciting boreal discoveries found in SGL 57 will be reported in the near future. The surprises include a new state nesting species.

Our Busiest Sponsoring Organization: Appalachian Audubon

The indefatigable Appalachian Audubon Society keeps plugging along. They have worked on more SAPs than any other sponsoring organization. I have lost track of how many SAPs Grace Randolph has the Harrisburg area birders inventorying. Just to pick out two of the newer SAPs, I will point out SGL 21 (Stony Creek Valley in Dauphin County) and Frank Masland Natural Area in Perry County. I won't even mention that they are working at Little Buffalo SP, Swatara SP, Hemlocks Natural Area, and SGL 169 at Newville. That will have to wait for later.

Young SAP Participants

Perhaps our youngest SAP coordinator

is Jonathan Heller. We now have more data on Susquehannock State Park in Lancaster County thanks to him. He has been ably assisted by Harold Morrin and the Lancaster County Bird Club. Jonathan participated in the World Series of Birding last May with three other young ABA members. The ABA/Pentax Tropicbirds raised about \$16,000 for the Joseph W. Taylor Memorial Fund for Youth Education. Nice work, Jonathan, for both SAP and the World Series.

Other young birders have participated in the Special Areas Project. As I check the incoming data sheets, I often find the name of Deuane Hoffman on data forms for the Appalachian Audubon's many SAPs. Deuane is well-known for his birding exploits all across the state. He also has participated in several SAP field trips, including Little Buffalo State Park, Hemlocks Natural Area, Frank Masland Natural Area, and others.

Thanks to both Jonathan and Deuane for participating in our Special Areas Projects and thanks to those like Harold Morrin who have involved young birders in their SAP field trips. Young birders do not have to be as skilled as Jonathan or Deuane to contribute. Young beginners can also participate and gain experience by helping to keep field notes, counting birds, following the maps, and assisting a difficult identification situation (young eyes and ears are always helpful!). Young participants might also catch the birding bug!

Please involve young birders in your SAPs. Some are already among our leaders.

Private Wetlands and the Special Areas Project

All of us who visited Dunnings Creek Wetlands have seen how valuable privately owned wetlands can be for birds. Tom Dick has been a leader in Pennsylvania to put acreage back into wetlands. All of us who participated in the PSO field trip to Dunnings Creek will vouch for this area as

important for wild birds. Not only does this area support lots of Wood Ducks and other waterfowl, but also Pied-billed Grebe, American Bittern, Least Bittern, Common Snipe, and other "Species of Special Concern." Songbirds can benefit, too. It is one of the few places where both Willow and Alder Flycatchers can be found singing within a short distance of each other. The Willows were down along the ponds and streams while the Alders were in the hillside thickets and orchard west of the wetlands. (Tom and I found the Alders after most PSO visitors left). Many of these species are not what we expect to find in Bedford County but are present because of the habitat available through the wetlands restoration. Some are even breeding birds.

The Dunnings Creek Wetlands is part of the Partnership for Wildlife Program. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has worked with dozens of landowners to restore wetland habitat particularly in agricultural landscapes. Tom told me that some of his neighbors opposed the wetlands project at first, but became supporters of it once they saw the wildlife and water conservation benefits of wetland restoration.

Tom Dick is doing a Special Areas Project at Dunnings Creek. By using SAP forms and protocol, he can document the use of these wetlands by many bird species, some Endangered or Threatened in the state. The SAP format is very flexible, adapting very easily to a wetland bird inventory. If a pond-by-pond inventory is necessary (to see how different size or type ponds are used by different species), separate data can be kept for each one. The data can always be combined to summarize the entire project area. Of course, the breeding codes are extremely helpful for easily documenting nesting or suspected nesting.

When first excavated, these wetlands projects can look like very unpromising muddy messes. Program participants invariably find that the natural seed bank provides lots of native wetlands plants. Cattails seem to move in almost immediately.

Birds start using wetlands fairly soon, but some species do not move into the wetlands until certain conditions are met by the vegetation. These changes can be documented through the months and years with the Special Areas Project forms.

Anyone who is participating in the Partners for Wildlife program or wants to survey wetlands, please consider using the Special Areas Project as a method of keeping notes on the success of the project and changes in the wetland bird community. With a little imagination it is easy to see many ways that such information would be extremely useful.

Plea for Two More Special Areas

The Bureau of State Parks has been a great supporter of the Special Areas Project. Many park personnel have been very helpful to SAP volunteers and coordinators. We need to reciprocate. In order to write more comprehensive management plans, the Bureau would like to get data on two state parks in the south-eastern part of the state. These are Nockamixon State Park, Buck County, and Marsh Creek State Park, Chester County. If you would like to begin an inventory of either of these parks, please let me know. Both of these parks are known birding hotspots. Please help out by keeping good notes on them.

Douglas A. Gross
Pennsylvania Special Areas Project
Susquehanna SES Environmental Laboratory
R. R. 1, Box 1795
Berwick, PA 18603
717-542-2191

ALLEGHENY FRONT HAWK WATCH CLOSED

The Allegheny Front Hawk Watch, located near Central City, has now been closed to all birders. The landowner is concerned about liability. Although the hawk watchers have left no litter and have not been a problem for the out-of-state

property owner, he is concerned that the popularity of the spot will bring "the non-hawk-watching types." Therefore, effective immediately, this site is off limits to birders.

1995 ANNUAL PSO MEETING May 19-21, 1995

Hazelton Campus

*Penn State
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Luzerne County

NOTES FROM DAN BRAUNING

Bald Eagles

The Bald Eagle population continued to expand in 1994. Two new nest sites were active, both in Crawford County this year. A total of 18 active pairs were identified, two more than the previous year. Nesting success was significantly improved over the previous year, despite the hard winter of 1993/94. Four pairs, predominantly the most recently established, less experienced pairs, failed to produce young.

Fourteen successful pairs produced 25 young, nearly one-third more than the highest previous season. Successful pairs produced an average of 1.8 young per nest, with 78 percent of active pairs successfully raising at least one young. These figures

fall within ranges observed in the past few years. The eagle growth rate continues in excess of 20% per year, providing an excellent prognosis for this recovering species.

Osprey similarly had a successful year, with new pairs nesting in Tioga County at the hack-site and in Somerset and Fayette counties.

Special Concern Update

Dozens of birders returned to their Breeding Bird Atlas blocks this summer to search for special concern nesting birds. The going was hard--original locations were not always provided and, it turns out, that many searched in vain. Although the final tally has not been made, it appears that Threatened and Endangered birds reported during the Atlas Project could not be found in many of those blocks this summer. This effort provided the first return to Atlas blocks that has been organized. Although it may have been frustrating and disappointing to many (myself included), it was an important effort. Once all forms have been collated, a more detailed report will be provided that assesses some of the reasons that birds were not relocated more frequently.

BIRDERS OF YORE The Indian Fighter

--by Dick Byers

Twice decorated for bravery, once in the Civil War, and later in Montana for his "gallant services" against the Indians, the German immigrant was fascinated by bird nests and bird eggs. He was also an astute observer of bird behavior and soon came to the attention of Smithsonian Director Spencer Fullerton Baird. Recognizing rare talent when he saw it, Baird quickly recruited the officer to collect specimens

for the Smithsonian during his western exploits. Indian fighting, however, got in the way of this birdwatching soldier. He could not collect birds and fight Indians at the same time, so he boldly rode into the Indian camp of the fierce Cochise and talked him into a truce. Afterwards he could collect bird eggs and nests for the Smithsonian in peace. Such was the character of Major Charles Emil Bendire for whom a thrasher is named.

Major Bendire employed the troops of the 9th Infantry under his command with the task of bird collecting. Some of his subordinate officers, however, drew the line on certain species. Whenever a wild turkey was shot, it was more likely to get delivered to the company cook instead of the Smithsonian Institution. The men were happier, one captain said, with roast turkey drumsticks than the National Museum's need for positive identification.

Bendire provided Baird with many skins, but being a very suspicious and jealous man, he was very miserly with his superb collection of 8000 eggs. Baird, however, was a shrewd diplomat. When Bendire retired from the army in 1883, Baird offered him the distinction of Honorary Curator of the Oology Department at the Smithsonian and told him to bring all his eight thousand eggs with him. Bendire agreed, and his eggs are still with the national museum today.

Several years afterward, Bendire published Life Histories of North American Birds, with Special Reference to Their Breeding Habits and Eggs. He retired from his museum position in 1897 and was soon forgotten, but in the 1960's his name was revived with the puzzling decline of the birds of prey. It was his egg collection that solved the mystery. Raptor biologists entering the Smithsonian found the eggs of Bendire's 19th century collection were substantially thicker than the eggs of 20th century DDT-infected birds. This was the confirming evidence that DDT was the smoking gun.

Who would have believed that the egg collecting work of an army officer during the last days of the wild west would someday be instrumental in saving the great birds of prey from extinction? Not much attention is paid to oology today, but for a brief period in ornithological history, because of the intense interest of a field infantry commander named Charles Bendire, it had a shining moment.

LANDSCAPING FOR HUMMINGBIRDS AND BUTTERFLIES

--by Christine Holmquist and Margaret Brittingham

Fifteen species of hummingbirds are found in the western United States, but the eastern U.S. has only one species--the Ruby-throated Hummingbird. It is named for its crimson, iridescent throat feathers. Hummingbirds are particularly well adapted for sipping nectar from flowers. They have long, tubular or brush-tipped tongues and can fly forward, backward, to the left and right, hover and propel themselves upside down. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds supplement a diet of nectar with insects, spiders, and tree sap from woodpecker drilling.

Ruby-throated Hummingbirds are found in deciduous woodlands often near water. Their nests are exquisite, comprised of bud scales and lichens, bound with spider's silk. Shortly after nesting, Ruby-throated Hummingbirds begin their migration to winter in central Mexico and Costa Rica.

Hummingbirds can be lured to your yard with a hummingbird feeder that dispenses sugar water from red plastic "flowers." Feeders should be filled with a boiled solution of four parts water to one part white sugar. It is unnecessary to add red dye to the sugar water. Hummers can also be attracted to a garden planted with nectar-producing red, orange, or pink tubular-shaped blossoms such as cardinal

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*One year's subscription includes 4 issues covering bird sightings from January to December. The first issue (containing reports for Jan-Mar) is mailed in June and the last issue (containing reports from Oct-Dec) is mailed in March of the following year. New subscriptions received during the publishing year (late June through March) receive all back issues for that year plus any remaining issues for the current publishing year.

**PSO Memberships run concurrently with PB subscriptions.

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RENEWALS DUE NO LATER THAN JUNE 15!

flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*).

Butterflies feed from many of the same flowers as hummingbirds but find milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.) and dogbanes (*Apocynum* spp.) particularly attractive. Butterflies that visit Pennsylvania gardens include the tiger swallowtail, monarch, black swallowtail, and viceroy. An attractive moth that is active by day is the hummingbird moth, so named because of its hummingbird-like flight.

To landscape for hummingbirds and butterflies, plant flowers in large clumps to make conspicuous displays. Select a variety of plants so that flowering is continuous from May through August. A good garden design is one with layered vegetation; large shrubs in back with flowers in front, and a fence or arbor planted with flowering vines.

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