

# The Broadwing



Publication of the Montclair Bird Club  
October 2020

Montclair, NJ  
Volume LXVI, Number 2

## Brigantine

### President's Message October 2020

We will continue with our virtual meetings and virtual bird walks at least through the end of this year. The newsletter will also remain a monthly publication for the foreseeable future.

In September, you were asked to go out one evening and count migrating nighthawks. The evening total was 10. Hopefully, the counters had fewer encounters with mosquitoes given the presence of the birds.

**Christie Riehl** will be our speaker on October 14, with *Cooperation and Conflict: The Bizarre Breeding Behaviors of Tropical Cuckoos*. I first became aware of her when Nature featured her story on the cover. She is also a new club member.

Sandy

### In This Issue

**Big and Small .....2**

**Book Review: Understanding Bird Behavior .....3**

**Birding the Bayshore: NJ & Delaware ...5**

**This Dinosaur May Have Shed its Feathers Like Modern Songbirds.....8**

**Milton A. Levy ..... 10**

**Birds in this Issue ..... 12**

**Bird Clubs in the Age of Covid-19 and After ..... 13**

**Montclair Hawk Watch..... 14**  
Reprinted from New Jersey Audubon

**Club Officers ..... 17**

## **Big and Small**



**These birds eat 40 times their weight every hour.**



**Better bird baths attract better birds**

## **Book Review: *Understanding Bird Behavior*, by Wenfei Tong**

Bill Beren

Some are monogamous for life, some for only a mating season. Some practice polyandry (one female mating with multiple males.) Others are polygynous (one male mating with multiple females.) Some offspring enjoy the luxury of two-parent households; others have absentee fathers, still others absentee mothers. Regardless of how different bird species mate, they all successfully reproduce and maintain their populations in the face of intra-species competition, predation, and environmental changes, while mirroring many of the variety of behaviors familiar in humans.

In *Understanding Bird Behavior: An Illustrated Guide to What Birds Do and Why*, Wenfei Tong, a research associate in Organismic and Evolutionary Biology at Harvard and faculty at the University of Alaska, provides a comprehensive, wide-ranging guide to the different ways birds navigate their world. In simple layman's terms, she describes the many ways that birds find and protect their food sources, interact with their relatives and peers, find and keep mates, raise their young, and deal with predators and climate change.

In her encyclopedic review of bird behavior, Tong presents intriguing examples of how birds have adapted to life in urban environments. Japanese crows have been observed placing nuts on crosswalks to be cracked by passing autos: when the light changes, the crows safely take their time to eat the nutmeat. In America, house finches and house sparrows line their nests with scavenged cigarette butts, which discourages lice from taking up residence.

Tong also looks at how nature and nurture work together to help species adapt to environmental challenges and changes. Red crossbills in the American West have evolved into various "types" based on bill size. This in turn is influenced by the presence or absence of red squirrels, which share a taste for the cones of lodgepole pines. In the Rocky Mountains, where squirrels are prevalent, the lodgepole pines grow smaller cones, which the squirrels have a harder time cracking. As a result, the crossbills there have smaller bills. In the absence of red squirrels, the lodgepole pines in the South Hills of Idaho grow larger cones, and the crossbills in that area have evolved larger bills to compensate. Those larger-billed South Hills crossbills are now considered a distinct species, the Cassia crossbill.

Tong also explores language in birds. Bird songs are important in courtship and territorial control. They create an important bond between parents and chicks, and in some instances help parents distinguish between their own nestlings and impostors. Female superb fairywrens have a special incubation call, which is learned by the young when they are still in the egg. If a cuckoo lays eggs in the same nest a few days later, the cuckoo embryos fail to learn the call, thus allowing the fairywren to distinguish between its own progeny and the cuckoo chicks after they hatch.

Urban birds sing at a higher pitch than birds in desert or open prairies. A similar divergence is also seen in human language: languages spoken in dry, open landscapes tend to have more consonants than those spoken in dense tropical forests, where consonant sounds don't carry as far.

The final chapter of the book addresses the response of migrating birds to climate change and light pollution. Tong presents examples of species that are successfully adapting and of species that are at risk. She also discusses the many ways that new technology is providing scientists with tools to understand when and how birds migrate. In one questionable supposition, Tong postulates that the precipitous decline in red knot population occurred "because the Arctic spring has advanced by about two weeks," ignoring the disastrous impact that overfishing of horseshoe crabs in Delaware Bay had on the red knots. Nevertheless, the book is an authoritative look at the similar ways that humans and birds have evolved similar solutions for survival.

The book will be available for sale by Princeton University Press in late September.



Our October 14 presentation is entitled **Cooperation and Conflict: The Bizarre Breeding Behaviors of Tropical Cuckoos.**



## Birding the Bayshore: NJ & Delaware

By Donna Traylor

It was a dark and stormy night. Oops. Wrong story. Actually, it was a pleasant late spring romp to two great birding locations not far from home. "Not far from home" is the key phrase here. Due to continuing Covid-19 challenges, it seems that birding this year will be of the backyard variety for the most part. Don and I were excited to hear that NJ campgrounds reopened at the beginning of June. We quickly plopped our camper on our truck, and I made a reservation for the Cape May KOA (Kampgrounds of America for those unfamiliar with the abbreviation).

Although bathrooms and buildings at the campground were not yet open, it was not an issue since our little camper is totally self-contained. Yippee! We were leaving Sussex County for three days! How strange that sounds to me, but we were so glad to have a change of scenery and grateful to have a camper to allow a safe trip. Though the beginning of June is past prime bird migration time, we decided to cover the typical locations and see what we would see.



Going south, we did a quick spin around Brigantine (Forsythe NWR) and had semipalmated sandpiper and plover, willet and whimbrel. Over the next several days, we covered South Cape May Meadows and most of the usual birding spots along the Delaware Bayshore, including Reeds Beach, Belleplain State Forest, and Dividing Creek. The Meadows were pretty quiet, but we had lovely close views of barn swallows perched mere feet away, killdeer doing their thing on the mudflats, a lone gadwall, osprey on a nest and assorted wading

birds including great and snowy egrets. The bonus species was American oystercatcher—we spotted five at their roped off nesting area. At various locations, we tallied Caspian, common, Forsters, least, and gull-billed terns. Jakes Landing Road had singing yellow-throated warblers and many, many biting insects. Belleplain State Forest produced expected nesting species including yellow, pine, prairie, black-and-white, worm-eating, and prothonotary warblers, ovenbird, common yellowthroat, white-eyed and red-eyed vireos, great crested and Acadian flycatchers, indigo bunting, cedar waxwing, brown thrasher, and yellow-billed cuckoo. The most enjoyable sighting for me at Belleplain was an extremely cooperative prothonotary warbler. We stopped at a bridge where we had heard them in past years. I didn't even need to spish! This bird was just flitting about, darting back and forth across the bridge, and sitting down within great shooting range of my long lens. This went on for about ten minutes during which I took many images and then just stopped to enjoy this beautiful warbler.



Next up were the southern marshes, which had marsh wrens, seaside and saltmarsh sparrows, red-winged blackbirds, clapper rail, and black-crowned night herons. We dallied after dark one evening and added whip-poor-will and great horned owl as heard birds and got to see a chuckwills-widow calling at the edge of the woods and then landing in the road. That was delightful, since we very rarely get to see nightjars! All in all, we saw or heard 96 species during the three days in south Jersey.



We headed back north for a week or so, and then wanderlust got the better of us once again-plus receiving the current sightings list from Delaware. We drove south to run the Delaware portion of what we would need to do for a Delmarva trip. 86 species were seen or heard on this overnight excursion. Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge was our first stop (just east of Dover). There was a large purple martin colony near the office, and just down the road we were treated to a wonderful look at a blue grosbeak. The pools were low on water, probably due to the

continuing drought in the region, but there were a few shorebirds wandering about. Most were already far north on their breeding grounds, but it was nice to see both yellowlegs species, killdeer, willet, black-necked stilts (new for the year for us), and black skimmers skimming. Clapper rails were calling along with marsh wrens. Almost back to the visitor center, which was closed due to Covid-19, we were excited to hear northern bobwhite. This is a species of special concern in New Jersey; NJ Audubon has been at the forefront of a re-introduction program for south Jersey. Next stop was Port Mahon, which was extremely quiet except for numerous greater black-backed gulls and double-crested cormorants hanging out on the pilings.



We had made reservations at Killens Pond State Park Campground which offered full hook-ups for our camper. It was a lovely wooded area with a trail that went around the whole pond. We started out for a walk after dinner, but the weather turned nasty and the heavens opened up. The rain was sorely needed, so we didn't grumble and just headed back to the camper. No night birds were heard over the raindrops. Next day we headed to Cape Henlopen State Park. As we arrived, the fog rolled in from the ocean and visibility diminished close to zero. We were hoping to see brown pelicans, but couldn't even find the water! Oh, well. We did walk a pleasant trail at the nature center and had peeks of sunshine. Our target bird was brown-headed nuthatch and they were there. This is a great area (and probably the closest to NJ) to see and hear them. They have a very distinctive call, and we were fortunate to have them come down pretty low and close enough for photographs. Other birds added at the Park included field and chipping sparrows and eastern towhee. We were now headed north with one more stop in mind: Prime Hook NWR. There are

a number of sections of this NWR, and many of the smaller roads leading to it are great birding locations. Using the Delaware birding information and eBird brought us to stops along the way where red-headed woodpecker and orchard oriole popped up. The Visitor Center area of Prime Hook has a nice easy walking trail, and the roads in are good for sparrows (the Visitor Center closed).



One of the other sections of the Refuge is a wide-open marsh area with many pull-offs at the best birding locations. Royal and Forster's terns were flying, and there were many black skimmers. Chimney swifts, tree, barn, and northern rough-winged swallows were doing their insect thing, Carolina chickadees were calling, and all seemed right in the world. And that's what a birding day will do. It will help you forget the challenges we are all dealing with and connect you with the beauty of nature.

Even if we can't venture far from home on exotic vacations right now, there is so much beauty to enjoy from our own homes. New Jersey and nearby Delaware offer so many natural wonders, from the birds that we love to butterflies, dragonflies, furry critters, and plant life. Take a walk with your binoculars or camera, and see what you can see!





## This Dinosaur May Have Shed its Feathers Like Modern Songbirds

The first fossilized signs of sequential molting support the idea that *Microraptor* was a flier.



By Carolyn Gramling

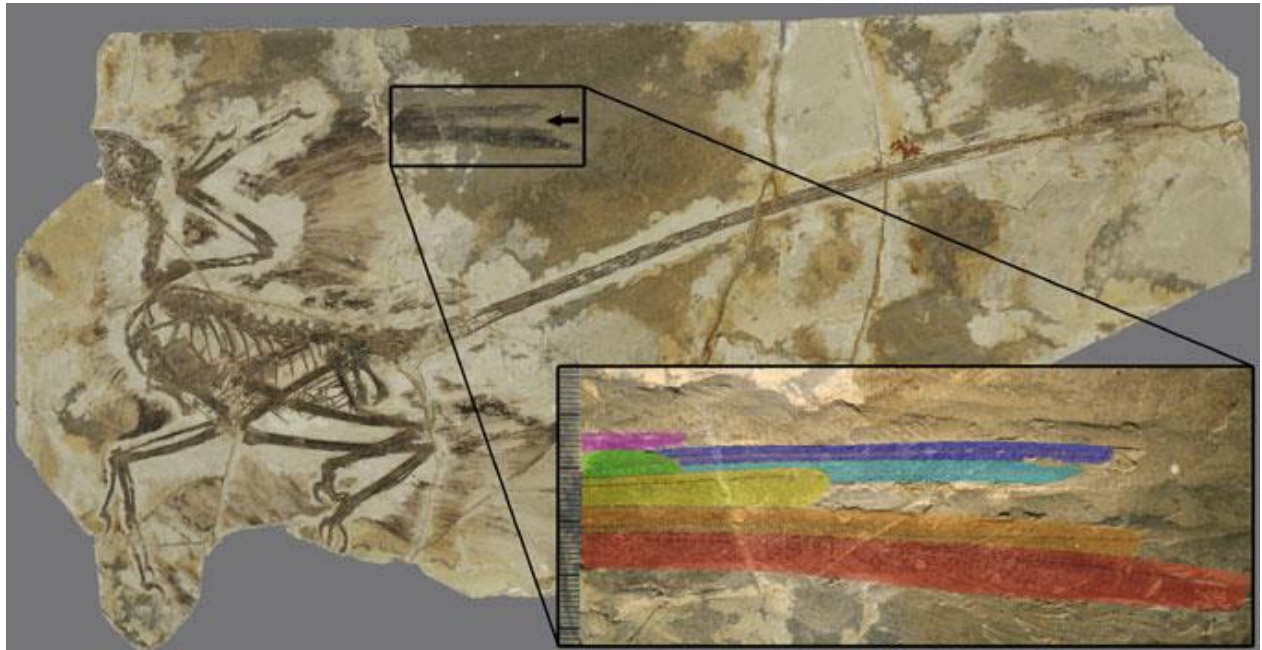
A patch of three oddly short feathers spotted among the fossilized plumage of *Microraptor* may be the first evidence of a nonbird dinosaur molting. The fossil find further suggests that *Microraptor*, which lived 120 million years ago, may have [shed only a few feathers at a time](#)—just like modern songbirds, researchers report July 16 in *Current Biology*. Such “sequential molting,” they say, suggests that *Microraptor* was an adept and frequent flier.

Unlike many aquatic birds, modern songbirds lose only a few feathers at a time, enabling them to stay aloft year-round for foraging or to escape predators. *Microraptor*’s shorter feathers appear in just a small patch on one of the dinosaur’s four wings—suggesting that the dinosaur molted sequentially, too, bird ecologist Yosef Kiat at the University of Haifa in Israel and colleagues report.

All modern adult birds molt at least once a year to replace old, damaged feathers, or to exchange their bright summer colors for drab winter camouflage. Genetic reconstructions of bird lineages have previously suggested that sequential molting has existed in birds for at least 70 million years, and was a trait of the common ancestor of all modern birds. But this is the first



fossil evidence of a nonbird dinosaur molting. Furthermore, the researchers say, the find would push back the estimated origins of sequential molting by 50 million years or so.



An odd gap (arrow) in the plumage on the right forelimb of this *Microraptor* fossil was created by molting, with three new feathers coming in (colored in the inset as green, yellow and orange), researchers say. The different lengths of the new feathers suggest a sequential molting strategy: the longest (red) is fully grown, while the other new feathers are at different stages of growth. The older, not-yet-replaced feathers are colored pink, purple, and blue. Such sequential molting could have enabled *Microraptor* to fly year-round.

*Microraptor* may have been one of the earliest fliers—depending on how one defines flying. Previous analyses have suggested that the dinosaur didn’t just glide from tree to tree, but was able to [launch itself from the ground](#) using its wings and back legs.

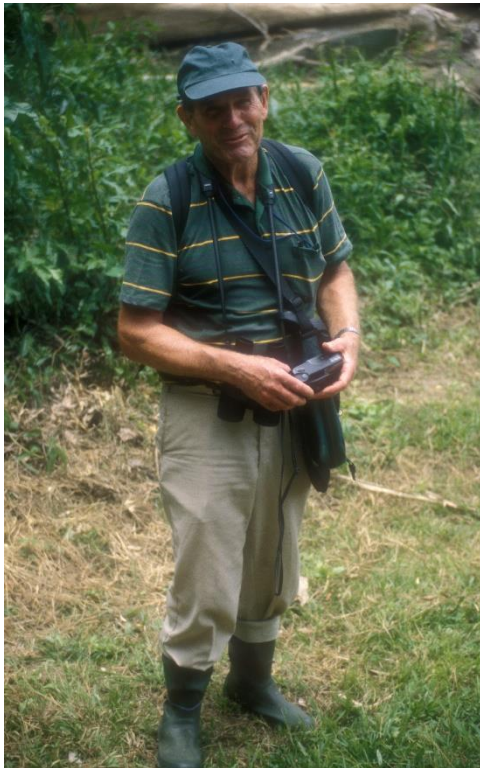
The new find supports this, suggesting “that not only could *Microraptor* fly, but it could fly well, and flying was an indispensable part of its lifestyle,” says vertebrate paleontologist Steve Brusatte of the University of Edinburgh, who was not involved in the study.

*Reprinted with permission. Science News, August 15, 2020*

*Editor's note: It is unfortunate when we fail to recognize previous members of the Montclair Bird Club and their contributions. In this note, Dan Lane reminds us of Milton Levy, a past president of the club.*

## **Milton A. Levy**

**August 28, 1931 – July 7, 2018**



**Milt Levy in Peru 2000**

It is with a heavy heart that I pass along the belated news of the passing of Milt Levy. Milt was a Montclair native, born in Community Hospital, but grew up next door in Verona. He went to college at Kenyon College in Ohio, and served in the US Army from 1951 to 1953, stationed in Alaska, where his interest in birds flourished. After stays in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, Milt, his wife, Elizabeth "Betty Ann" Jennings, and their three children returned to New Jersey, first to Verona and then to Montclair. He began teaching, first at Upsala College, and then became Professor of English at Kingsborough Community College (part of CUNY) on Long Island. After retiring in the early 2000s, Milt and Betty Ann moved to Eastham on Cape Cod in the early 2000s, but kept in touch with friends in NJ.

Milt was a very active member of MBC, joining in the 1970s, and was club president in 1980 and 1981, as well as serving on the board of New Jersey Audubon Society from 1983-2006, serving as secretary in 1985, and as president of NJAS from 1990-1993. He took a proactive stance for causes. One of his early, but lifelong friends

from MBC, Jean Clark, and he played a central role in the running and promotion of the Montclair Recycling Center, which was eventually taken over by the town. Perhaps Milt's biggest accomplishment on behalf of MBC was his role in the negotiations to allow public access to the Montclair Hawk Watch, ensuring the survival of the second-oldest continuously conducted hawk watch in the US.

I got to know Milt when I was about eight years old, when my family moved to Glenridge Parkway, where he and his family lived. When my mother noticed a man strolling along the street with binoculars, and determined he was not a Peeping Tom, she decided he must be a birder, and since I was already very interested in birding, figured he might be able to provide me some direction. That led to Milt bringing me to MBC meetings and weekend bird walks



around the state, and later to longer weekend trips to Delmarva and Cape Anne. Milt even took me on my first long-distance birding trip, to Texas in February 1988. We spent a great deal of time in the field during much of the 80s, and I will always fondly associate the smell of sweet pipe smoke and his chummy yet slightly acerbic sense of humor with those outings. Once I went to college in 1991, I saw less and less of Milt and Betty Ann, particularly after they moved to Massachusetts.

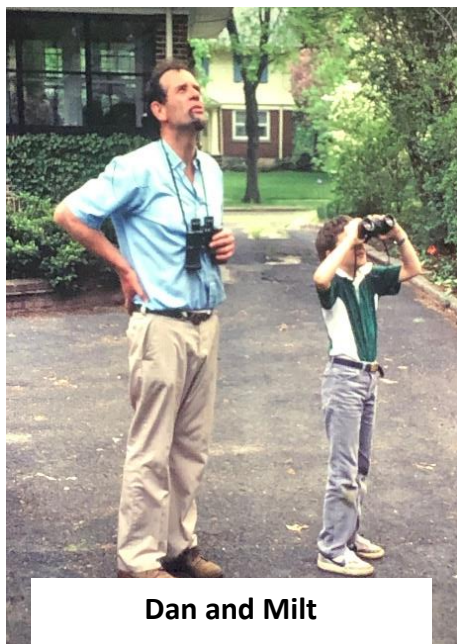
Milt had become hooked on Neotropical birding starting in the 1990s, and was taking fairly regular trips to Costa Rica, Ecuador, or Venezuela to see the incredible avifauna of the region. I think the last time I saw Milt was in 2000, the only time I birded internationally with him. On that same tour, he struck up a friendship with Barry Walker, a British ex-pat living in Cusco and co-owner of Manu Expeditions, and he and Barry explored several more remote parts of Peru together on one or two additional private trips, including to the Rio Morona in the



**Dan and Milt in 1984**

Amazon to search successfully for White-masked Antbird—a species that had been rediscovered only two years earlier by a Louisiana State University Museum expedition that I participated in. I was so pleased he was able to benefit from some of the fieldwork I had done that resulted from the mentoring in which he played such an important role.

Milt is survived by Betty Ann and their three children: David, Kate, Philip, and Peter. He is also dearly remembered by those who raised binoculars with him in NJ and elsewhere.



**Dan and Milt**

Daniel F. Lane  
Research Associate  
LSU Museum of Natural Science



## Birds in this Issue

Page 1	Caspian tern, black skimmer, laughing gull, Forster tern, least tern
Page 2	Golden eagle
Page 4	Squirrel cuckoo
Page 5	Eastern willet, barn swallow
Page 6	Prothonotary warbler, yellow warbler
Page 7	Indigo bunting, laughing gull

---

## Rick's VENT schedule through September 2022

- **February 22 - March 1, 2021** Guatemala: Birds & Art in the Highlands
  - **April 20 - 28, 2021** France: Birds & Art in Provence
  - **April 29 - May 9, 2021** France: Birds & Art in Burgundy
  - **May 12 - 20, 2021** Poland: Birds & Art in Royal Krakow
  - **July 18 - 31, 2021** Circumnavigation of the Black Sea
  - **August 19 - 28, 2021** England: British Birdfair & Coastal Norfolk
  - **September 8 - 17, 2021** Spain: Birds & Art in the Northwest
  - **September 19 - 28, 2021** Germany: Birds & Art in Berlin & Brandenburg
  - **May 12 - 20, 2022** France: Birds & Art in Provence
  - **May 20 - 30, 2022** France: Birds & Art in Burgundy
  - **May 30 - June 9, 2022** Germany in Spring: Birds & Art in Berlin & Brandenburg
  - **September 7 - 22, 2022** Hungary & The Czech Republic: Birds & Music from Budapest to Prague
-

## **Bird Clubs in the Age of Covid-19 and After**

By Sandy Sorkin

Prior to each bird club meeting in the church meeting room, I set out 50 seats, five rows of five on each side of an aisle. As members arrived, they stake out their particular seats, mingled a bit, but mostly waited for the meeting to begin. There are, of course, a few small groups that settle around the coffee and pastry and are reminded repeatedly to sit so the meeting can begin.

Some people like to sit on the aisle, others near the front, and still a few more prefer the last row. I believe hearing and eyesight have a lot to do with identifying the best seat. However, virtual meetings have changed the entire seating dynamic. There are no aisles, rows, better views, better acoustics, etc. Positioning for the meeting is as egalitarian as it can possibly be. Further, everyone is in the group. Even better, you control the volume and choose the cushiest chair in your home. What to wear for a virtual meeting is a topic for another time.

One day there will be a return to normalcy, but maybe it will be a new normal, and we will have the ability to make it better suit our needs. At some point we will return to in-person meetings at the church but will have to ask ourselves if we want to abandon the virtual meeting format entirely. We may want to combine the forums with visiting speakers and a Zoom projection for members that want to remain at home. The benefits are extensive. We can expand membership across the world, or at least the United States, with the extended viewing options. At times we may even ask speakers from anywhere in the country to make a virtual presentation.

Additionally, a combined virtual and in-person approach will allow us to reach nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and other places where people have limited mobility. The only drawbacks that I envision are losing some members to the virtual-only world, and the added difficulty of estimating the quantities of refreshments required at the meeting. I imagine that one day we will have a meeting where everyone has a virtual headset and we join our speaker in a jungle setting to go birding.

To be ready for the new normal, the Executive Committee will have to start planning for the future, and input from the membership is necessary and welcome. What is your opinion?

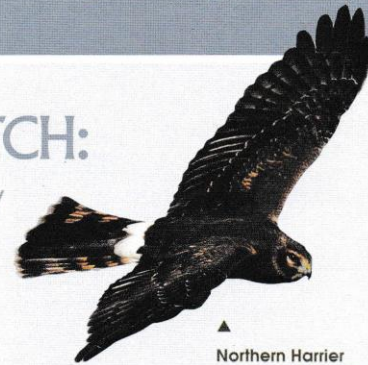
Sandy

## SANCTUARY PROFILE

# THE MONTCLAIR HAWKWATCH:

A Foundation for Nature and Community

WAYNE GREENSTONE AND  
BRETT EWALD



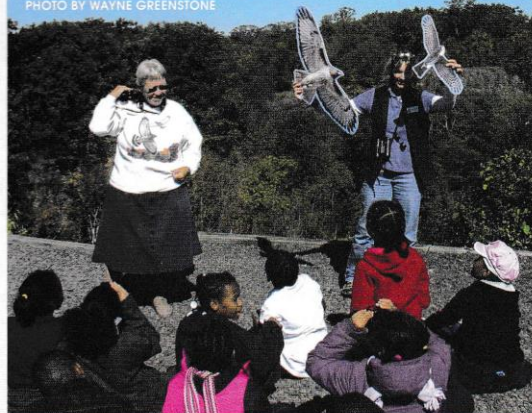
Northern Harrier  
PHOTO BY DUSTIN WELCH

IT IS THE THIRD WEEK in September, mid-morning as the sun ascends above the haze perched atop New York City. You are scanning the sky, sweeping from the Verrazano Bridge across Newark, Manhattan, the Meadowlands up to the Ramapos, swinging to the west over the Second Watchung, and back again. Suddenly, rising above the horizon, a familiar shape appears, a small buteo, wide-banded tail, circling up from a suburban backyard where it spent the night, or perhaps after roosting on the slope of Mills Reservation - the first Broad-winged Hawk of the day. An Osprey flies by to the west, followed by an American Kestrel, and then another Broadwing. Soon a group of a dozen birds rises slowly, circling together on a swirling column of warm air. Once the group of hawks reaches the top of the thermal and it dissipates in the colder air aloft, they stream off to the southwest like a squadron of WW II aircraft and disappear. Another kettle of Broadwings arises, then another. The joyful magic and wonder of migration well up inside - you have waited all year for this moment. This celebration of flight takes place every Fall at the Montclair Hawkwatch.

The Montclair Hawkwatch is the second oldest continuous hawk migration site in the United States. Nestled atop the First Watchung Mountain in Montclair, the Watch has been monitoring and recording the migration of raptors since 1957 at the Montclair Hawk Lookout, New Jersey Audubon's smallest sanctuary at less than one acre. Accessed from Edgecliff Rd., the property itself was in private hands until purchased by the Montclair Bird Club and donated to New Jersey Audubon in 1959. Nearby development threatened access to the site in the early 1980s. New Jersey Audubon President Tom Gilmore and Trustees Milt Levy and Jean Clark negotiated a land swap with the owner of the adjacent property that preserved the site and helped fund construction of the viewing platform and staircase still used today.

Some 100 steps lead up through a 200 million-year old basalt crevice to the top of the 600 ft mountain, affording a commanding view of the Manhattan skyline and most of northeast New Jersey. The Watch is conducted daily from September 1 through November 30, as the raptors originating in eastern Canada and New England fly over New Jersey to as far away as South America during their annual journey, by a New Jersey Audubon migration counter and volunteers from the Montclair Bird Club. The count data is entered in real time through Trektellen™, a data collection software, and can be viewed daily on the New Jersey Audubon website at <https://njudubon.org/watches/montclair-hawk-watch/>. The count numbers are cross-posted by the Hawk Migration Association of North America and utilized in the multi-site Raptor Population Index that analyzes count trend data from multiple sites to discern continental population patterns.

Else Greenstone and NJA Vice President  
for Education, Dale Rosselet  
PHOTO BY WAYNE GREENSTONE



WWW.NJAUDUBON.ORG

30



The data collected over six decades has helped document the return of the Bald Eagle and Peregrine Falcon, as well as providing an early warning system of possible population declines of certain raptor species, such as the American Kestrel. For example, from 1957 until 1984 (with one exception) migrating Bald Eagles were seen in the single digits each Fall. That many eagles can sometimes now be seen in a single day, and the seasonal count regularly tops 100. On the other hand, Kestrel numbers that often exceeded a thousand in the 1970s and 1980s have dwindled to less than half that number, sounding the alarm that spurs research as to the causes.

Of course, not only hawks pass by the Lookout in Fall. Warblers, thrushes, blackbirds and other avian species, including hummingbirds, as well as dragonflies and Monarch Butterflies, are all part of the autumnal tapestry that fills the sky over the most densely populated region of New Jersey. All one has to do is look up!

Just as important as the recording of hawk count data is the role the Montclair Hawkwatch plays in the community. Situated amid an urban setting, many school groups make an annual trek to the Lookout to enhance their environmental education and perhaps become inspired to pursue a life-long interest in birds and conservation, carrying the message forward. From senior citizens to children, some the grandchildren of early hawk watchers, visitors to the Lookout return year after year to celebrate the spectacle of migration. This opportunity to interact with locals and the general public provides a foundation for the continued and expanded awareness of future generations.

Women have played a key role in establishing and preserving the Lookout and maintaining the Montclair Hawkwatch. The first official count took place in 1957, organized by Suzanne Haupt, Ruth Edwards and Ruth Breck of the Montclair Bird Club. Dubbed "Operation Broadwing," the count focused on the three prime weeks in September when these hawks are most numerous. Andrew Bihun, Jr. transformed the Watch into a three-month count in the early 1970's. When Andy, her mentor, suddenly passed away in 1986, Else Greenstone, one of the first women in the country to conduct full-season raptor migration counts, stepped in and spent over 30 years organizing the Hawkwatch, conducting counts, training and inspiring New Jersey Audubon interns, and spreading a conservation message to all who visited the Lookout.

American Kestrel  
PHOTO BY DUSTIN WELCH



Bruce McWhorter pointing out a hawk to visiting class from Phillips Academy  
PHOTO BY WAYNE GREENSTONE



View of New York City from Montclair Hawkwatch  
PHOTO BY BRETT EWALD

The Montclair Hawkwatch is also one of the few raptor migration monitoring sites that conduct both Fall and Spring counts, dating back to 1979. While the Spring numbers are lower, this count contributes to the scientific knowledge base of migration during a season of lower regional effort and understanding, while providing a great opportunity for outreach about raptors and fulfilling New Jersey Audubon's mission of connecting people and nature. The Spring count is conducted from March 16 through May 15 from the adjacent Mills Reservation, an Essex County Park directly across the street from the Lookout along the same First Watchung Mountain.

Despite being small in size, the Montclair Hawkwatch's role in understanding the interaction of birds and humans remains large. The unique mix of history (both avian and geological), science, and location provide an incredible opportunity to share the appreciation and stewardship of nature for all. Come out and enjoy the view – of what is and what can be! ■

# The MBC Bulletin Bird

## Broadwing

The Broadwing is published five times a year: January, March, May, late summer, and October. **Or more often if there is a pandemic.**

Send photos, field notes, or articles to the editor at [oguss.editor@gmail.com](mailto:oguss.editor@gmail.com) or mail to Elizabeth Oguss, 200 Valley Road, Montclair, NJ 07042. Thanks!

## Support the Montclair Bird Club

### via Amazon Smile

The Montclair Bird Club is registered as a 501(c)(3) with Amazon. If you order from Amazon but have not chosen a charity, consider the Montclair Bird Club. Place your orders at [smile.Amazon.com](https://smile.amazon.com) (not just amazon.com) and select a charity from the upper-right corner of the home page.

MBC will be credited with .5 percent of each Amazon Smile order.

From the Desk of the Very Temporary Editor:

Please feel free to e-mail me with any items you would like included in future issues of the Broadwing. Please include pictures and any other news that will reduce anxiety and make us smile.

**MontclairBirdClub100@gmail.com**

## Montclair Bird Club Officers for 2019-20

President ..... Sandy Sorkin  
Vice President..... Jim McGregor  
Treasurer ..... Donna Traylor  
Recording Secretary ..... Pat Sanders

### Committees

Field Trips ..... Bill Beren  
Programs ..... Donna Traylor  
Publicity ..... Wayne Greenstone  
Refreshments ..... JoAnn Katzban and Betsy Cohen



© Copyright 2020, All rights reserved by the contributors.