

The Broadwing



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Message from the Editor November 2022

Dear Members and Friends,

Migration is slowing, but it has been one of the better migration seasons. Not necessarily because we've seen large numbers of birds (which we have), but because the bird club is scheduling more field trips. I think we are running more field trips, but it could just be the relief of returning to the pre-Covid schedules. Either way, it is great to be back. We also need to recognize Beni's efforts to make it happen.

Moving beyond Covid also means some of us are able to travel again, and I'm looking forward to great Virtual Bird Walks ahead.

Sandy

Next club meeting: Wednesday, November 9
Virtual Bird Walk: Thursday, November 17

Birds and Boats

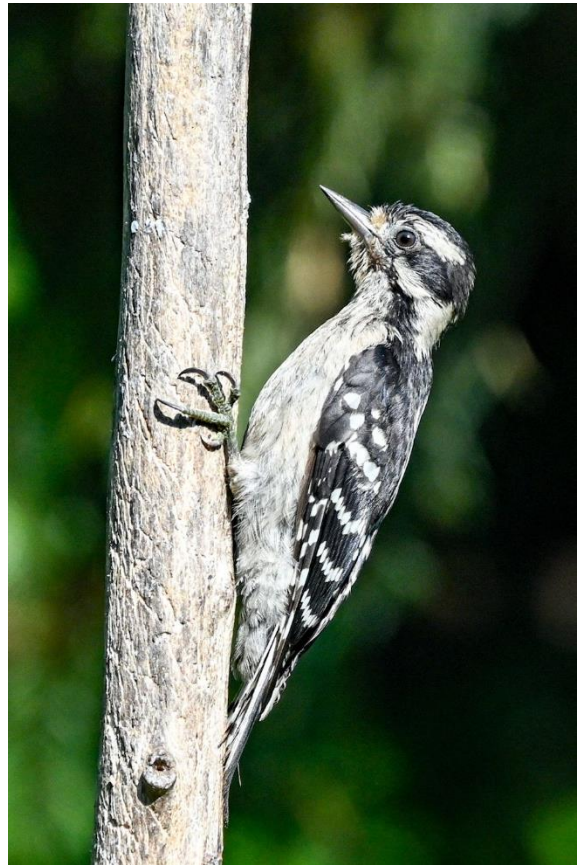


Drumming woodpeckers use similar brain regions as songbirds

Woodpeckers drum on trees and other objects using brain regions similar to those that songbirds use to sing, suggesting a common evolutionary origin for the complex behaviors.

Songbirds get a lot of love for their dulcet tones, but drummers may start to steal some of that spotlight.

Woodpeckers, which don't sing but do drum on trees, have brain regions that are similar to those of songbirds, as researchers reported in *PLOS Biology* in September. The finding is surprising because songbirds use these regions to learn their songs at an early age, yet it's not clear if woodpeckers learn their drum beats. Whether woodpeckers do or not, the result suggests a shared evolutionary origin for both singing and drumming.



It's commonly assumed that other birds lack that brain region, but "there are thousands of bird species in the world," says Matthew Fuxjager, a biologist at Brown University. "While we say that these brain regions only exist in these small groups of species, nobody's really looked in a lot of those other taxa."

Fuxjager and his colleagues examined several birds that don't learn vocally to check if they really did lack these brain nuclei. Using molecular probes, the team checked the bird brains for the activity of a gene called parvalbumin, a known marker of vocal learning. Many of the birds, including penguins and flamingos, came up short, but there was one exception: male and female woodpeckers, which had three spots in their brains with high parvalbumin activity.

Though woodpeckers don't sing, they do drum rapidly on trees and house gutters to defend their territories or find mates. This drumming is different from the drilling the birds do to find food. When the team found brain activity similar to songbirds in woodpeckers, Fuxjager was immediately intrigued. "I thought right away it was probably related to drumming," he says.

The researchers exposed wild downy woodpeckers to recordings of drumming from other woodpeckers. This faux territorial invasion sparked an aggressive drumming response from the birds, which were then collected so that their recent brain activity could be analyzed. Sure enough, the same regions identified by earlier lab tests had been activated in the drumming downy woodpeckers.

The brains of bird vocalists and drummers evolved separately, but the similarity of the analyzed regions hints at a common origin. "It suggests that there are common themes in how these complex behaviors develop," says Bradley Colquitt, a biologist at the University of California, Santa Cruz, who was not involved in the study. The neural circuitry most likely developed from an ancestral circuit controlling movement, Colquitt says.

“Birdsong is basically the brain controlling the muscles in a vocal organ called the syrinx,” Fuxjager says. These sophisticated movements are not unlike the swift head and neck motions involved in drumming.

Whether drumming is learned like birdsong remains an open question that the team is still exploring. Future work will also look at how woodpeckers’ brains are wired, how specific brain regions control drumming, and how those regions’ role in drumming evolved across woodpecker species, Fuxjager says.

This new study “uncover[s] another species that we can add to our comparative efforts” to better understand the evolution of complex behaviors, Colquitt says. “It is a preview of potentially exciting evolutionary neurobiology.” Now that woodpeckers have joined the band of important musical birds, it looks like the drummers may soon get their chance to shine.





THE PEREGRINE PROJECT

October 1, 2022, through January 25, 2023

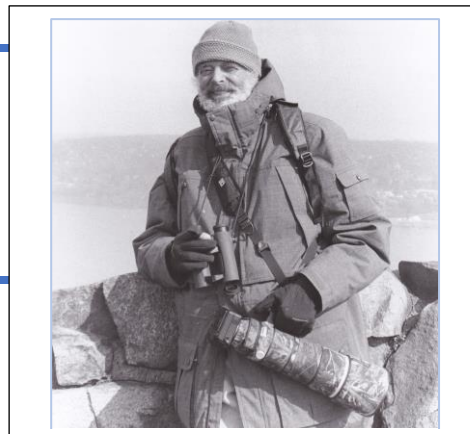
The peregrine falcon is the fastest animal on Earth, capable of reaching speeds over 200 miles per hour when diving upon prey. Yet this master of the skies fell victim to the pesticide DDT—and by the early 1960s, there were no known nesting pairs east of the Mississippi River. As the result of extraordinary human efforts to ban this dreaded poison and raise falcons in captivity for release into the wild, these formidable birds have made an incredible comeback over the past two decades.

This classic tale of human sin and redemption as told by the peregrine falcons of the Palisades holds the promise of hope and the belief that we can address our current existential threats with the same focus and resolve that brought the peregrine back from the brink.

For the past year, photographer Wayne Quinto Greenstone has been documenting the peregrine falcons that have returned to their historic nesting sites on the cliffs of the Palisades, some 500 feet above the Hudson River.

His extraordinary images and creative renditions will be on display at the Wayrick Wildlife Art Gallery at New Jersey Audubon's Scherman Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuary, 11 Hardscrabble Road, Bernardsville, New Jersey.

*The Gallery is currently open
Thursdays 12 p.m. – 5 p.m.
Fridays and Saturdays 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Sundays 12 p.m. – 5 p.m.*



Before You Really Even Start to Bird Ecuador— Puembo Birding Garden

One of the ways I like to spend my time is reading birding blogs about recent trips to Ecuador so I can keep up to date on travelers' opinions of the services offered by guides, hotels, blinds, and bird feeding stations. A quote that caught my eye this morning started with “as we were leaving the chaos of the capital behind...”



Personally, I don't think that's the right way to think about it.

As you plan a trip to what Noah Ryker calls “home to the highest density of bird species per acre on Earth—Ecuador,” you should consider a night at the Puembo Birding Garden, a home-based, cozy, and homey hotel only 25 minutes from Quito's international airport.

Birders and photographers at the Puembo Birding Garden wake up to a dawn chorus, then enjoy views of scrub and blue-and-yellow tanagers on the bananas and the sudden appearance of western emeralds and sparkling violetears, among other beauties.

The comfortable dining area has a large one-way window looking out on a garden with bananas, sugar-water feeders, water fountains, and colorful flowers that attract several inter-Andean specialties. So before you even start to bird Ecuador, headed to Mindo or any other destination you may have on your itinerary, you will have added at least 20 species to your list at the Puembo Birding Garden, most of them while eating breakfast.



Mercedes, the Puembo Birding Garden's owner, has 38 years of experience in the art of birdwatching, and she was the co-discoverer with Bob Ridgely of the Jocotoco antpitta. Ask her and her staff at Puembo Birding Garden about the best routes and lodges for a flawless trip to Ecuador—or for advice about birding Peru, Bolivia, Costa Rica, or Spain.

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Puembo Birding Garden



Mirrorless Update

Sanford Sorkin

Early this morning while standing in front of the kitchen window, I saw a flash of yellow fly into the spruce tree. At first, the quick glimpse of yellow led me to think it was a female American redstart. I reached for my Nikon Z50 with a small telephoto lens to capture an image of the bird. It wasn't easy because the bird continued to flit from branch to branch, but I did get one recognizable image. That's how I know it wasn't an American redstart. It was an unexpectedly bright common yellowthroat.



The kitchen camera serves multiple purposes—identification, documentation, and when I get lucky, art. It has never seemed practical to keep a large, full-frame camera in the kitchen. The cost of the camera and a large lens is prohibitive if it is intended to live in the kitchen. The Z50 is one of the less expensive mirrorless cameras sold by Nikon. The Z50 package comes with two lenses: a DX 16-50mm f/3.5-6.3 and a DX 50-250mm f/4.5-6.3; the package is frequently on sale for less than \$1,000. Nikon was my preference even though there are other comparable brands. My choice is dictated by a significant investment in other Nikon lenses. The camera's DX designation indicates that it has an APS-C sensor that is smaller and less sensitive than a full-frame sensor. The plus side is the extra reach, with a magnification factor of 1.5 (250mm equals 375mm).

I purchased the Z50 to see if I would be comfortable shooting with a mirrorless camera and found the controls very similar to other Nikon cameras and with excellent image quality. I enjoyed using a camera that weighs a fraction of what my DSLR cameras weighed. As I get older, equipment weight becomes a major factor in my purchasing decisions. It was such a positive experience with the Z50, I purchased the Nikon Z7ii.



The immediate issue with the Z7ii was the lens. I like bird photography and use heavy full-frame telephoto lenses, but none of my lenses, except for the Z50 DX lenses, attach directly to the Z7ii without an adapter, adding a little more weight.

The tables compare the equipment and combinations for shooting.

Nikon: Camera / Lens	Weight	Ounce Comparison
D850 DSLR	2.01 lb	32.16
Z50 Mirrorless	13.93 oz	13.93
Z7ii Mirrorless	1.4 lb	22.40
200-500 Full Frame	5.07 lb	81.12
16-50 DX	4.76 oz	4.76
50-250 DX	14.29 oz	14.29
FTZ ii Mount Adapter	4.4 oz	4.40
24-200 Z	1.25 lb	19.20
Tamron: Lens		
70-300 Z Full Frame	1.2 lb	19.20

Configuration	Weight in Pounds
D850 + 200-500	7.08
Z7ii + TZ + 200-500	6.75
Z7ii + 24-200	2.60
Z7ii + 70-300	2.60

I'm hopefully looking forward to more options for longer Z lenses. The current price range for the three Nikon lenses available now are is \$2,700 for a 100-400, \$3,247 for a 400 f/2.8 with a built in 1.4 teleconverter, and \$13,996 for a 400 f/4.5. So I think I'll wait.

But for now, the results using my full-frame lenses on the Z7ii are excellent. I may add a teleconverter for a little more reach, but cropping the current images works as well.

Links to Ponder

[How Lockdowns Changed Bird Behavior](#)

As people shifted their behavior during lockdowns in the United Kingdom, so did birds. But far from the cheerful tales of dolphins in the Bosphorus, for example, not all common British bird species benefited from curtailed human movement.

- Small birds, such as Eurasian blue tits (*Cyanistes caeruleus*) and house sparrows (*Passer domesticus*), were spotted less frequently than in previous years, possibly because people at home disrupted their backyard habitats.
- Corvids and gulls seemed to be more plentiful, maybe because people littered more food refuse outdoors.
- City pigeons (*Columba livia*) seemed unaffected. “They don’t give a crap about what we do,” says behavioral ecologist and co-author Miyako Warrington.

Nature

[Birdwatching Brings Millions of Dollars to Alaska](#)

A committed and lucky birdwatcher in Alaska may see an elusive bluethroat north of the Brooks Range, catch a glimpse of the bold markings of a harlequin duck as it zips along an interior river, encounter all four species of eider in Utqiagvik, or take in the sounds of thousands of feeding shorebirds on the Copper River Delta. Thousands of birdwatchers flock to Alaska each year, drawn by the chance to check rare and hard-to-find species off a big year list. In doing so, they provide an often overlooked boost to the economy and incentives for conserving habitat. New research by the University of Alaska Fairbanks and Audubon Alaska found that in 2016 nearly 300,000 birders traveled to the state and spent about \$378 million. Birdwatching supported roughly 4,300 jobs in Alaska that year, a number similar to the mining and telecommunications industries, though not necessarily similar in total income for jobholders.

PLOS



“Bob & Tom”

Robert Baum, of the Montclair Bird Club, and Giblet discussing the joys of birding along Route 17 in New Jersey.

DUES

Annual membership dues are due. Individual dues are \$25, and family dues are \$35.
Students are free.

Please make your check out to the *Montclair Bird Club* and mail it to

Montclair Bird Club
c/o Sanford Sorkin, Treasurer
3 Marquette Road
Upper Montclair, NJ 07043-2625

Montclair Bird Club Meeting
November 9, 2022
On Safari: Botswana and South Africa
by Ric Cohn

In June 2022, MBC member Ric Cohn visited four areas in southern Africa, comprising river, delta, desert, and bush habitats. This presentation will be of interest to all members, including those who have been to Africa, those considering a trip, and those who just have an interest in African wildlife or the safari experience. Ric photographed over 80 species of birds, and his lecture will also include mammals and reptiles, as well as pictures showing the safari experience aboard boats and land vehicles.



Montclair Bird Club Meetings

2020

May	An Online Quiz, with Rick Wright.
June	A Walk on Pipeline Road, by Sandy Sorkin.
July	The Real James Bond, by Jim Wright.
August	An Online Quiz, with Rick Wright.
September	Manakins and Microbes, by Jennifer Houtz.
October	Bizarre Breeding Behaviors of Tropical Cuckoos, by Christine Riehl.
November	Dispersal in Young Peregrine Falcons, by Elise Morton.
December	An MBC Story Slam, by Pamela Olsen.

2021

January	Modern-Day Exploration in the Tropics, by Dan Lane.
February	Winter Raptors, by Giselle Smisko.
March	Damselflies and Dragonflies: The Other White Meat, by George Nixon.
April	Wolf Natural History and Tourism in Yellowstone, by Paul Brown.
May	Sandhills and Saw-whets, by Matthew Schuler.
June	Magnificent Namibia, by Linda Woodbury.
September	Raptors, by Wayne Greenstone.
October	Watershed, by Hazel England.
November	Build-a-Bird, with Rick Wright.

2022

January	A Tale of Many Penguins, by Ardith Bondi.
February	Oh! Canada, by Chris Sturm.
March	Tracking the Migration of New Jersey Birds Using the Motus Network, by Cailin O'Connor.
April	Spotlighting Voices in Bird Conservation, by Mardi Dickinson.
May	101 Great Birds from Around the World, by Mark Garland.
June	Member's Meeting
September	Exploring the Big Bend in Southwest Texas, by Donna Traylor
October	Build-a-Bird, with Rick Wright
November	On Safari: Botswana and South Africa, by Ric Cohn

November Virtual Bird Walk

The theme for the November 17 VBW is “Pairs.”

Two birds, two rabbits, or two cans, you’re the judge.

You are welcome to display your own images or forward them to Sandy at MontclairBirdClub100@gmail.com, to be included in a group PowerPoint.

2022–2023 Officers

OFFICERS

President	Donna Traylor
Vice President	Evan Cutler
Secretary	Pat Sanders
Treasurer	Sandy Sorkin

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Bill Beren
Ric Cohn
Wayne Greenstone
Don Traylor
Rick Wright

Cape May with the Montclair Bird Club October 11, 2022

There's nothing quite like the warm feeling of that first myrtle warbler of the fall: that flash of white and yellow, that homely little chek, the fluttering hover as the bird takes an insect out of the chilly autumn air.

The second one is nearly as nice. The third, too. The fourth, too. Beyond that, returns diminish rapidly.

Fortunately, as abundant and ubiquitous as those cute little yellow-rumps were on our October visit, there was much to see besides. Our congenial group—a constantly shifting constellation of birders from north Jersey, south Jersey, central Jersey, Philadelphia, and even, briefly, Minneapolis—gathered first beneath the two-centuries-old lighthouse, then lit out for TNC's Garrett Family Preserve, a new locality for most of us; the reported Kirtland warbler failed to show, though one of our group got a good look late that afternoon after most of us had already headed home.

As the beautiful morning warmed, we birded the hackberry forests and fields of Higbee Beach, then returned to the state park for a lunch on the edge of Lighthouse Pond, where a decent hawk flight was well underway and a nice selection of early-arriving waterfowl loafed and fed on the water. From there it was on to Second Avenue and its beach birds, among them seven or eight fine lesser black-backed gulls and several royal terns, classic visitors to autumn Cape May. The vast and beautiful salt marshes of Nummy Island were less productive, though it was here that we encountered our only willets and snowy egrets of the day. A final stop at the Wetlands Institute turned up a gang of greater yellowlegs, an osprey, three fly-over American oystercatchers, and . . . more myrtle warblers.

Thanks to all for making the long drive—and for making the day so enjoyable.

1. Canada goose
2. Mute swan
3. Gadwall
4. American wigeon
5. Mallard
6. Northern pintail
7. Ring-necked duck
8. Ruddy duck
9. Feral pigeon
10. Mourning dove
11. Ruby-throated hummingbird
12. American oystercatcher
13. Willet
14. Greater yellowlegs
15. Laughing gull
16. Ring-billed gull
17. Herring gull
18. Lesser black-backed gull
19. Great black-backed gull
20. Royal tern
21. Double-crested cormorant
22. Great blue heron
23. Great egret

24. Snowy egret
25. White ibis
26. Black vulture
27. Turkey vulture
28. Osprey
29. Northern harrier
30. Sharp-shinned hawk
31. Cooper hawk
32. Red-shouldered hawk
33. Broad-winged hawk
34. Red-tailed hawk
35. Belted kingfisher
36. Red-bellied woodpecker
37. Yellow-bellied sapsucker
38. Downy woodpecker
39. Hairy woodpecker
40. Northern flicker
41. American kestrel
42. Peregrine falcon
43. Least flycatcher
44. Eastern phoebe
45. Blue-headed vireo
46. Blue jay
47. American crow
48. Fish crow
49. Carolina chickadee
50. Tree swallow
51. Northern rough-winged swallow
52. Cliff swallow
53. Ruby-crowned kinglet
54. Cedar waxwing
55. Red-breasted nuthatch
56. White-breasted nuthatch
57. Brown creeper
58. Carolina wren
59. House wren
60. Gray catbird
61. Brown thrasher
62. Northern mockingbird
63. European starling
64. American robin
65. House sparrow
66. House finch
67. American goldfinch
68. White-throated sparrow
69. White-crowned sparrow
70. Savannah sparrow
71. Song sparrow
72. Lincoln sparrow
73. Swamp sparrow
74. Eastern meadowlark
75. Red-winged blackbird
76. Brown-headed cowbird
77. Common grackle
78. Boat-tailed grackle
79. Black-and-white warbler
80. Common yellowthroat
81. American redstart
82. Palm warbler
83. Magnolia warbler
84. Yellow-rumped warbler
85. Northern cardinal







Sunrise Mountain Overlook Saturday, October 29, 2022

The short hike up to the Sunrise Mountain Overlook was quick and easy and the view from the overlook panoramic and beautiful. We were greeted by a conspiracy of ravens (yes, that's what a flock of ravens is called) playing in twos and groups calling, gobbling, barking, and whispering among themselves as they flipped over, dove, flew in synchrony, chased each other, other birds, and even a leaf. It was fascinating to listen to and watch. Though the weather was sunny, and winds were light, which is not perfect blustery, cold hawk-watching weather, many individual birds came through offering good views and chances to practice one's hawk identification skills.

Beni Fishbein

Canada goose	Red-tailed hawk
Gull sp.	Blue jay
Black vulture	Crow sp.
Turkey vulture	Common raven
Sharp-shinned hawk	Black-capped chickadee
Cooper's hawk	Tufted titmouse
Bald eagle	American robin
Red-shouldered hawk	Dark-eyed junco



Sunday, December 11, 2023
Assunpink Wildlife Management Area
a birder's meetup
8:00–11:00 am
(Inclement weather date: December 18)

Assunpink Wildlife Management Area, in western Monmouth County, has been designated an [Important Bird Area](#) by the National Audubon Society. IBAs, which have been named in 130 countries around the world, with 92 of them in New Jersey, must meet one of three criteria: they are a place where large numbers of birds congregate at one time, where an at-risk species can be found, or where a collection of habitat types supports groups of birds.

Assunpink's mixture of scrub-shrub, upland forest, and lake habitats supports a wide variety of bird life. According to eBird, 131 species have been seen at Assunpink in December over the years. We can expect a variety of waterfowl on the lakes and passerines in the upland forest and scrub-shrub habitats. Assunpink is also known as an occasional wintering site for trumpeter and tundra swans, which we hope to see.; there are also many species of ducks. The walking trails are delightful, though it can be a bit muddy in winter. Bundle up and bring your binoculars and a scope if you have one. We will be walking on flat ground throughout, and I estimate we will walk no more than 2 miles. We are most fortunate to have Alex Bernzweig help lead this walk.

We will meet at 8:00 am and finish about 11:00, when those interested can continue to nearby [Roosevelt](#), New Jersey, grab lunch, and look around this historic town. There is a nice [radio piece from WNYC](#) on the history of this New Deal Town. The unique housing and development of the town involved notables such as the architect Louis Kahn, artist Ben Shahn, and even Albert Einstein. Etra Lake is nearby, with wonderful trails and birding. For anyone returning in spring, check out Holland Ridge Farms' famous tulip festival . . . not to be believed, believe me! – *Josh*

To reach our meeting site, enter Lake Assunpink Boat Launch into your GPS. Take the Garden State Parkway to the New Jersey Turnpike, south to Exit 8, and follow your GPS from there. [Driving directions from Google Maps here.](#)

For additional information, call the coordinator, Josh Schor, at 973 902-2477.

Montclair Bird Club 2022 Bird of the Year

Eastern Screech Owl

These little owls are found throughout New Jersey, including Montclair. They occur year-round in small woodlots, yards, and forests, although they are often overlooked. They could be in your backyard. They are in ours! Most of the time we only hear them.



A juvenile eastern screech owl photographed in Montclair. The mother is in a nearby tree watching the youngster



If your bird was not selected as last year's Montclair Bird Club "Bird of the Year," you have another chance in 2023. Personally, I plan to nominate the lesser yellowlegs again. Based on last year, my guess is that the competition will intensify if the lesser yellowlegs must compete with cedar waxwings, redstarts, gray catbirds, and yellow-rumped warblers. But as always, the winner will be the choice of our readers.



An Untimely End for the MBC Bird of the Year (many years ago)

110

THE OOLOGIST

latter two are very rare visitants to this particular locality, but the Bluebird, which is found quite regularly throughout December here, was only observed on the 5th. The Sparrow, Marsh and Sharp-shinned Hawks were observed several times during the month, but not a Barred or Long-eared Owl has been seen. This latter condition is rather unusual; both of these species have not missed being seen for nearly twenty years past in this locality. On the 29th a Screech Owl was found nearly frozen, a note on which appears in another article in the Oologist. Louis S. Kohler.

AN UNTIMELY END

On December 28th a terrific ice and sleet storm prevailed in Northern New Jersey and enveloped every tree, wire and shrub with a coating of heavy ice. Just in the rear of my home in a hollow, dead chestnut a family of Flickers made their home during the spring of 1922, and in early December a Dark Phased Screech Owl used this hollow cavity as a shelter during the day and was seen about each night near the barn, where numerous mice were always present, owing to the abundance of grain for the live stock. This owl made numerous catches of these rodents and fared quite well on them. On the morning of the 29th, I happened near this hollow tree and looking up at the nest entrance saw at once it was sealed over with a sheet of ice about an inch thick. Thinking perhaps our little friend was imprisoned within, I climbed up and broke away the ice and sure enough the owl was within, but so nearly dead from want of fresh air that I carried him into the house to warm him and possibly resuscitate him. However, in spite of my kindly efforts, he expired on the afternoon of the 29th, and now is in the hands of a taxiderm-

ist, and when finished will hold forth in my museum. It is sad indeed to lose his services as a mouse-trap, but I am compensated by having him with me for all time in the cabinet.

Louis S. Kohler, Richfield, N. J.

"WILL WOODPECKERS FLUSH BY POUNDING TREE?"

If she is in there, she will come out. Give that tree a rap or pound her good and Woodpeckers will always come out. This is what Sy Perkins said. But it won't work. I rowed my boat up to a dead tree with a hole in it and I pounded several times. "Nothing doing," said the farmer boy to me. "There's none there." I said "Well, let's see." I stood on the hood of the boat and could hardly reach the hole. I stuck my fingers down in the hole, but pulled them out much faster than I stuck them in, saying, "Darn that sharp-billed devil!" Then I pounded some more but the Woodpecker would not come out. So I pulled some of the bark away and could touch the bird but she would not come out. So I pulled her out and found that it was a Red-bellied Woodpecker. There was a nice fresh set of four eggs in this hole that the farmer boy wanted me to pass up. If anybody tells you that a Woodpecker, Owls or any hollow nesting bird will come out when you pound on the trees, tell them not every time.

Ramon Graham,
Ft. Worth, Tex.

THE BIRDS REVENGE

"Why was I born?" Dr. Crane in The Pall Mall Gazette. It is supposed that the Storks had a grudge against the Cranes.—London Punch.



Roman theater of Arles

Upcoming VENT Tours

VentBird.com



Kansas:	Shorebirds on the Prairie	April 23–29, 2023
New Jersey:	Birding the American Revolution NEW	May 13–20, 2023
France:	Birds and Art in Provence	May 22–30, 2023
Colorado:	A Summer Stay in Estes Park	June 18–24, 2023
Colorado:	Northeast Colorado Extension	June 24–27, 2023
Germany:	Birds and Art in Berlin	September 28 – October 7, 2023
Italy:	Venice and the Po Delta	October 7–15, 2023
Israel:	Birds and Culture in the Holy Land	November 3–15, 2023



Triumphal arch at Glanum,
first century BCE

November 2022



Montclair Bird Club



Viking ship burial
on Öland

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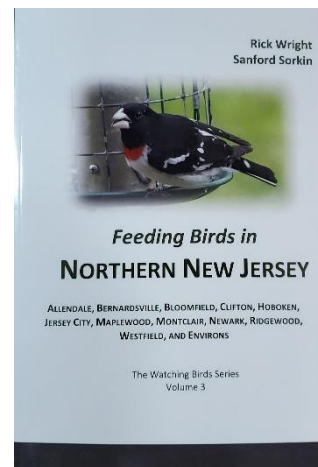
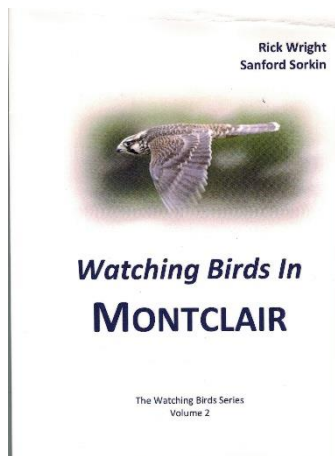
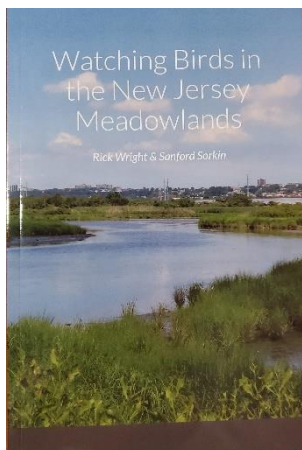
watchung booksellers

YOUR COMMUNITY BOOKSTORE

54 Fairfield Street, Watchung Plaza, Montclair, NJ 07042 Monday - Friday 10-7
973.744.7177 • info@watchungbooksellers.com Saturday & Sunday 10-5

Not every community is so fortunate as to have a community bookstore. Here in Montclair and Bloomfield, Watchung Booksellers has supported our communities, and vice versa, for more than three decades. Watchung Booksellers offers a carefully selected range of literary fiction, biography, history, travel, education, poetry, the arts, and natural history, including *Watching Birds in Montclair*, *Watching Birds in the New Jersey Meadowlands*, *Feeding Birds in Northern New Jersey*, and other titles in the Custom Bird Guides series.

With over 70 combined years of bookselling experience, the staff knows how to choose challenging, nurturing, and inspiring books, and knows, too, how to value the input and advice of readers and writers in our area’s thriving literary community. Watchung Booksellers further serves the community with a full schedule of events, including author presentations, poetry readings, children’s story times, in-house book groups, and special programs for writers and readers of all ages. The store and its staff are fierce supporters of our community’s schools and libraries among many other political, religious, and civic institutions, including the Montclair Bird Club.



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Ric Cohn
Wayne Greenstone
Don Traylor
Rick Wright

From the Editor's Desk

Please feel free to email 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.

Sandy

MontclairBirdClub100@gmail.com

In This Issue

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The MBC Bulletin Bird

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