

BIRD CONSERVATION

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STATE OF THE FOREST BIRDS: PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL NUMBERS



The Northern Waterthrush has larger regional populations than preliminary estimates indicated.

The *Connecticut State of the Birds 2011* report of the Connecticut Audubon Society (<http://www.ctaudubon.org/SOTB/documents/SOTB2011.pdf>) contained a contribution from BCR entitled

State of the Forest Birds. In this report we projected, based on our findings for eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island, the total populations of certain species.

Since the appearance of our contribution, we have completed computerization of all of our data and are now able to estimate with accu-

(Continued on page 2)

STATE OF THE FOREST BIRDS- CONTINUED

“Differences between initially projected and actual numbers are largely attributable to eastern Connecticut not always serving as a good model for populations in the rest of the state.”



The Least Flycatcher was more common than initially projected.

(Continued from page 1)

racy populations present during the years of our study.

Although our analyses are undergoing further refinement by using new features available in *Distance 6.0*, our population estimation software, we can now make the following comparisons between preliminary Connecticut projections and actual estimates based on all data:

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: projected- most common woodpecker in northwestern CT, actual- 20,968 vs. 11,958 for the Downy Woodpecker.

Acadian Flycatcher: projected- 10,000, ac-

tual- 10,413.

Least Flycatcher: projected- 3,000, actual- 4,281.

Black-billed Cuckoo: projected- 1,000, actual- 411-815 in differing years.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: projected- 1,000, actual- 2,156-4,354 in differing years.

Common Raven: projected- 400, actual- 395.

Cerulean Warbler: projected- 6,000, actual- 3,488.

Black-throated Blue Warbler: projected- 10,000+, actual- 41,712.

Pine Warbler: projected-

20,000+, actual- 74,431.

Northern Waterthrush: projected- 3,000, actual- 4,190.

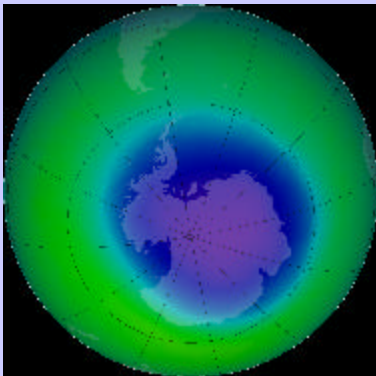
Louisiana Waterthrush: projected- 20,000, actual- 23,337.

Eastern Towhee: projected- approaching 100,000, actual- 64,196.

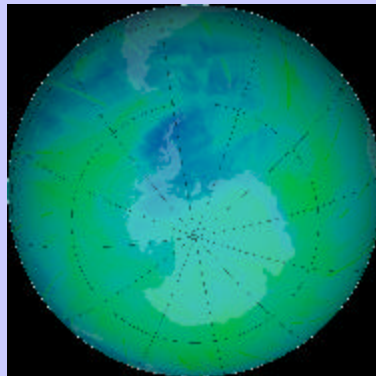
Differences between initially projected and actual numbers are largely attributable to eastern Connecticut not always serving as a good model for populations in the rest of the state. This was particularly true in the case of the towhee, which had high densities in eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island but low densities elsewhere.

POLLUTION POWERPOINT NOW AVAILABLE VIA BCR WEB SITE

Ozone Depletion Images



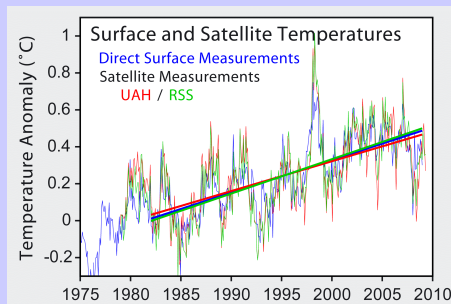
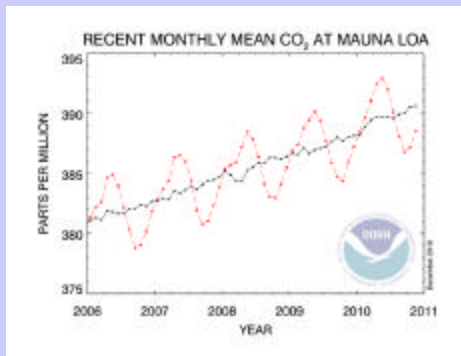
October 2010



December 2010

Blue= low, green = high stratospheric ozone

Global Temperature is Related to Atmospheric CO₂ Levels



These slides are from the presentation *Environmental Pollution*– a review of air, water and solid waste pollution and their conservation implications.

SALT MARSH VIDEO TO APPEAR



The Barn Island salt marshes at Stonington, CT are the site of the newest BCR video on salt marsh habitats.

The fourth in our series of video productions on New England habitats will focus on the salt marsh. It will join our previous productions on the floodplain, beach and bog habitats.

The video focuses on one of our most extensive salt marsh systems— that of the Barn Island marshes of the Connecticut-Rhode

Island border. It examines vegetation zonation that develops as a consequence of tidal flooding and it highlights the principal plant species that occupy each zone.

The video focuses on animal life as well. It examines the fall migrant shorebird community that occupies the salt marsh and adjacent tidal mudflats from late summer through

late fall. It also illustrates several of the resident marsh species.

All of our videos may be accessed at no cost via our web site, www.birdconservationresearch.org. Click on the Educators tab to view our video selections.

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