

Summary: (Perry Reservoir area only). Listed as <sup>(except blue jay)</sup> first observed, number indicates natural groups.

cardinal -1-4-2-8-2-12-2-1-12-6-8 = 58  
 Coyote 2-5 = 7 (the group of 5 was originally groups of 3 and 2)  
 Eng. sparrow 1-20-8 = 29  
 slate-colored junco 2-3-8-12-4-15-8-4-2-30-1-12-10-5 = 116  
 fox squirrel 1-  
 redtail 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-2 = 12  
 Crow 4-4-6-12-1 = 27  
 cooper hawk 1-  
 marsh hawk 1-1-1-1-1-<sup>↓ dispersed</sup>(16)-1-<sup>dispersed in valley</sup>(8)-2-1-2 = 35  
 red-bellied woodpecker 1-1 = 2  
 tree sparrow - 4-5-30-2-3-30-(2-2-8-3-8-5-15-2-8-3-18-30) = 188  
 robin 1-1 = 2  
 eastern bluebird 4-  
 Harris' sparrow 18-4 = 22  
 song sparrow 4-2 = 6  
 white-crowned sparrow 2-  
 redheaded woodpecker 1-1 = 2  
 mourning doves 2-  
 blue jay 2-2-2-2 = 8  
 Am. goldfinch 3-  
 horned lark 5-4 = 9  
 meadow lark 9-9 = 18  
 black-capped chickadee 2-  
 blue jay ~~2-2-2-2-2~~ = 8

species of  
 Total 21 birds, 2 mammals.  
 556 individuals.

54.7 miles of census

5 hrs in field.

The number of marsh hawk could be an intrinsic number as route covered today did not overlap except as <sup>main Delaware</sup> valley counts may be duplicates. There is even the possibility that the hawk could have moved across valley. I am of the opinion that the number is representative of different birds + or - 5.

In travelling 54.7 miles one is apt to miss some of the smaller birds and in each case of the above species, especially tree & juncos, one could add perhaps 5%.

If one sees 3 or 4 crows in an old tree, separated from the main deciduous forest, they are generally associated with a hawk, if <sup>the crows</sup> they are there and not making unusual concern. If an owl, the crows are vociferous.

The valley of the Delaware could be made a good refuge for coyotes if dog running were prohibited. Organized dog hunting is the most disastrous form of wildlife depredation & annoyance.