

Winter 2023

Brooklyn Bird Club's

CLAPPER RAIL



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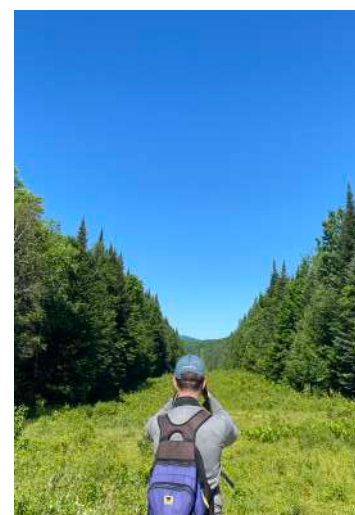
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Editor's Note

As we begin to look ahead to spring migration, in this issue we look back at the season that was, and in particular last December's Christmas Bird Count, one of the best days on the local birding calendar. And it was a count 30 years earlier, in 1992, when one of the most unlikely birds for Brooklyn was found on the day: a Spotted Redshank, a shorebird of the Eastern Hemisphere closely related to Greater Yellowlegs, and a first for New York State. The person who had initially found the bird, in "a rather grubby tidal estuary" named Little Shell Creek in Sheepshead Bay, was John Yrizarry. Like any great birding tale, it is still told today by those who were around at the time.

I bring it up now because in February, Yrizarry, a former president of the Brooklyn Bird Club, died at the age of 96. He was a mentor to many in the club, and though I did not know him personally, the stories I've heard over the years are of a gifted artist and naturalist who in the 1960s helped to raise the club out of its lowest point. A native Brooklynite who began birding young, he attended the Yale School of Fine Arts and would go on to illustrate books, field guides, periodicals, and posters, drawing birds, amphibians, and reptiles from across the Americas. For decades he lived on Chester Court, in Flatbush, where the club hosted its Christmas count until he moved upstate to Tuxedo. An archival photo from the New York Public Library's digital collections shows him at work. A few years ago, I was told, John was overjoyed to learn that our club's membership was now over 500 people — a tribute to the foundation he helped build more than a half-century ago. He is survived by his wife Mary, and for an entire generation of New York City naturalists, he will be missed.

— Ryan Goldberg

The Brooklyn Bird Club

President: Dennis Hrehowsik

<http://www.brooklynbirdclub.org>

The Clapper Rail

Editor: Ryan Goldberg

Deputy Editor: Daniel K. Smith

Art & Design: Tina Alleva, Angie Co



Red-tailed Hawk in Prospect Park. Photo of Caleb Crain.



John Yrizarry in his home in Flatbush on November 9, 1978. Photo by Dinanda H. Nooney, courtesy of [New York Public Library Digital Collections](https://www.nypl.org/digital-collections).

BY MIKE YUAN

THE 2022 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

BY MIKE YUAN



On Saturday, December 17, 2022, by foot, car, and kayak, 130 participants conducted the annual Brooklyn Christmas Bird Count (CBC). The count circle includes most of the borough of Brooklyn (Kings County), western Jamaica Bay, and the western end of the Rockaway Peninsula. While mostly sunny, dry, and mild, persistent winds throughout the day dulled expectations of a bountiful count.

Despite those end-of-day misgivings, counters tallied 133 species and 51,567 individuals, exceeding the count's 10-year averages of 125 species and 43,433 individuals.

While many factors are at play, the above-average species diversity and sums of the last few years can be attributed to two efforts – 1) extensive coverage in the count circle, buoyed by the increased interest in birding since the start of the pandemic and fostered by the local birding community in Brooklyn, and 2) habitat creation and bird-friendly stewardship in newish parks such as Shirley Chisholm State Park, Brooklyn Bridge Park, and Bush Terminal Piers. Count compilers aim to embrace the urban birding experience and strive to place participants in all green and birdy spaces in the count circle.

Counters found two new species for the count, which now totals 236. The long-staying vagrant Townsend's Warbler continued in Fort Greene Park. A Northern Parula at the 26th Ward Wastewater Treatment Plant represented a number of lingering eastern warblers in



Brooklyn, which included a Black-and-white (third record for count), Wilson's (seventh for count, seen three out of the last four years), as well as count week-only Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush, and Black-throated Blue, the last of which met its demise by way of a local Green-Wood Cemetery kestrel a few days before count day.

Other notable rare species for the count, seen three or fewer times in the last 10 years, were found on the Rockaway coast and in Jamaica Bay. A second ever count Dovekie, last seen in 1957, was spotted off Breezy Point amid a record-high 115 Razorbills and 225 distant large alcids not identified to species. Counters at Fort Tilden detected four Red Crossbills (ninth county record), the only rare irruptive finch seen on the count. At Jamaica Bay, counters discovered two good shorebirds, a Western Sandpiper, the eighth ever for the count, last seen in 1995, and the fifth ever Long-billed Dowitcher, last seen in 2003.

Among regular species, seen eight or more



times in the last 10 years, we established all-time high counts with six species. Aided by the favorable seabird movement conditions in the week leading up to the count, sea watchers saw 262 Red-throated Loons (previous high of 154) and 506 Common Loons (previous high of 193). Inland, 62 Red-bellied Woodpeckers outnumbered the single digit counts of this species seen in the 1980s, firmly continuing its northward expansion. Fish Crows (541), Common Grackles (350, while over 3,000 were seen the day after at Green-Wood Cemetery), and Orange-crowned Warblers (nine) round out the other count-highs.

Species misses include Great Horned Owl, seen earlier during the count week period but not on count day, Ring-necked Pheasant, decades ago totaling in the triple digits, but now nearly extirpated from the circle due to feral cats, Tree Swallow, Snowy Owl, and Ring-necked Duck, all typically seen five out of the last 10 years. A Black-headed Gull and a very late Spotted Sandpiper made the count week period but unfortunately eluded counters on December 17.



Top and bottom: CBC team members in Green-Wood Cemetery and Breezy Point. Photos by Richard Payne and Max Epstein.

I'd like to extend sincere gratitude to the Brooklyn Bird Club and the Prospect Park Alliance for sponsoring the count and hosting the count dinner and compilation at the Prospect Park Boathouse, which was our first in-person gathering since 2019. Thank you to the National Park Service for granting researcher permits for Gateway Recreation areas, NYS Parks for providing guidance at Shirley Chisholm State Park, and the NYS Department of Environmental Protection and Steve Nanz for coordinating access to two wastewater treatment plants that always hold special birds. Personal thanks to co-compiler Chris Laskowski and count team coordinator Bobbi Manian for their hard work in planning this count, and to all area leaders and participants for making it a highlight of the year.

Next year's count is planned for Saturday, December 16, 2023. Hope to see you there! 🐦



Top and bottom: Joe Weisbord in Jamaica Bay. Photo by Chris Laskowski.
CBC compilation dinner in the Prospect Park boathouse. Photo by Angie Co.



2022 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT BROOKLYN

12

TEAMS

124

PARTICIPANTS

133

SPECIES

51,567

TOTAL BIRDS COUNTED

Photo Gallery: Ryan Mandelbaum



Townsend's Warbler in Fort Greene Park.



Top and bottom: Black-legged Kittiwake with Herring Gulls, off the shore of Jones Beach;
Top and Bottom: Prothonotary Warbler
Lapland Longspur in Floyd Bennett Field.



Top and bottom: Yellow-bellied Sapsucker in Prospect Park; Golden-crowned Kinglet in Shirley Chisholm State Park.



At Shirley Chisholm State Park

Years ago I stopped here to watch
Gulls floating over a dumping site
Like feathers after a pillow fight....

Today that mound of urban trash
Sits stitched by nature trails,
Is covered by acres of clover.

Above them a pair of Kestrels
Ride air currents and hover,
One plummets to pluck its prey.

And Egrets in the shallows,
Each a flag of surrender,
Nonetheless strive to endure,

Resilient as that nest-building Osprey,
A gleaming fish in its talons.

—*Eric Mathern*



Keeping it Boreal with the Joy of Collective Effervescence

By Jeremy Nadel

It was 10 degrees just before dawn when Joan Collins picked us up from our Long Lake lodgings in the Adirondacks. The last quarter moon provided a flicker of light on a dark morning drive. Our goal was to hit the Boreal trifecta – Boreal Chickadee, Canada Jay, and Black-backed Woodpecker. We drove slowly within the Adirondack Preserve, the sun rising; frosty trees with snow on the ground evoked a winter wonderland. A Pileated Woodpecker called, stirring hope for a good day to come.

Through the still of the morning, we heard a pair of Black-backed Woodpeckers, off road, in the woods. A brief hike took us to a small opening, where the only sound other than the Black-backed foraging was the crunch of snow under our boots. At first we observed the female flaking bark rigorously, then the male nearby, in a maze of frozen gnarly branches. The most satisfaction I have with photography is to share my images with friends and family. It's their reactions that endure – far more than the attention economy that social media demands. As a travel companion put it, "I'm so glad you got a shot of the male Black-backed

Woodpecker. I only saw it for a split second but now I can see it forever!"

Our roadside birding continued with Boreal Chickadees heard, but not seen, then a flock of Pine Grosbeaks gritting and flying across the road, vanishing into the woods. The ebb and flow of joy became our group's connection, a bird-by-bird mindset, where disappointment was part of the game but continued fulfillment lay beyond a bend in the road.

We saw our first Canada Jays mid-morning by the Wolf Pond Trail and again in the afternoon by Long Lake. We had great views – they were peaceful looking and tolerant of our gazing. Boreal Chickadees remained elusive. We returned to Route 30, with the mid-afternoon sun now vividly illuminating the snow-covered pine branches. Joan first heard the raspy call of the chickadee soon after observing Canada Jays beside the road; it was fast moving, dancing around the pines, hanging upside down to forage, looking up and to the side, getting ready to leap. As Joan later put it, "I was really happy your group had such wonderful views of the Boreal Chickadee in Long Lake – they



Previous page: Pine Grosbeak.

Above: Canada Jay. All photos by Jeremy Nadel.



can be tough to see in their thick habitat!” We were delighted to see their full color showcased – brown cap, black throat, white cheek patch, cinnamon flanks – before darting off into the coniferous forest.

Rejoicing after hitting the Boreal trifecta, serendipity struck again at Little Tupper Lake. A Ruffed Grouse walked along the side of the road. As we pulled over, I hung out the window to see it strut along and eventually take flight. According to *Birds of the World*, the toes of Ruffed Grouse grow projections off their sides in winter. The projections are believed to act as snowshoes to help the grouse walk across snow. A wonderful adaptation.

On day two, our final day in the Adirondacks, Joan was hopeful for Bohemian Waxwings. “They’ve been scarce this winter, though,” she warned. “They’re a constantly moving target, as they eat up fruit sources and move on.” In short, nomadic and unpredictable. Shortly after 7:30 a.m. Joan spotted a small flock on the side of the road on scenic 73 in Keene Valley. We pulled over to observe a group of 11 foraging low in Buckthorn bushes. It was still early, and the sun hadn’t risen above a ridge that banked the Ausable River. We waited for more. Within the next 45 minutes, as the sun lifted over the hills, flocks of over 150 descended on bushes just a bit farther down the road. We walked



Top to bottom: Boreal Chickadee and Bohemian Waxwings.

gently down toward them as they gathered, becoming guests of their trilling chorus.

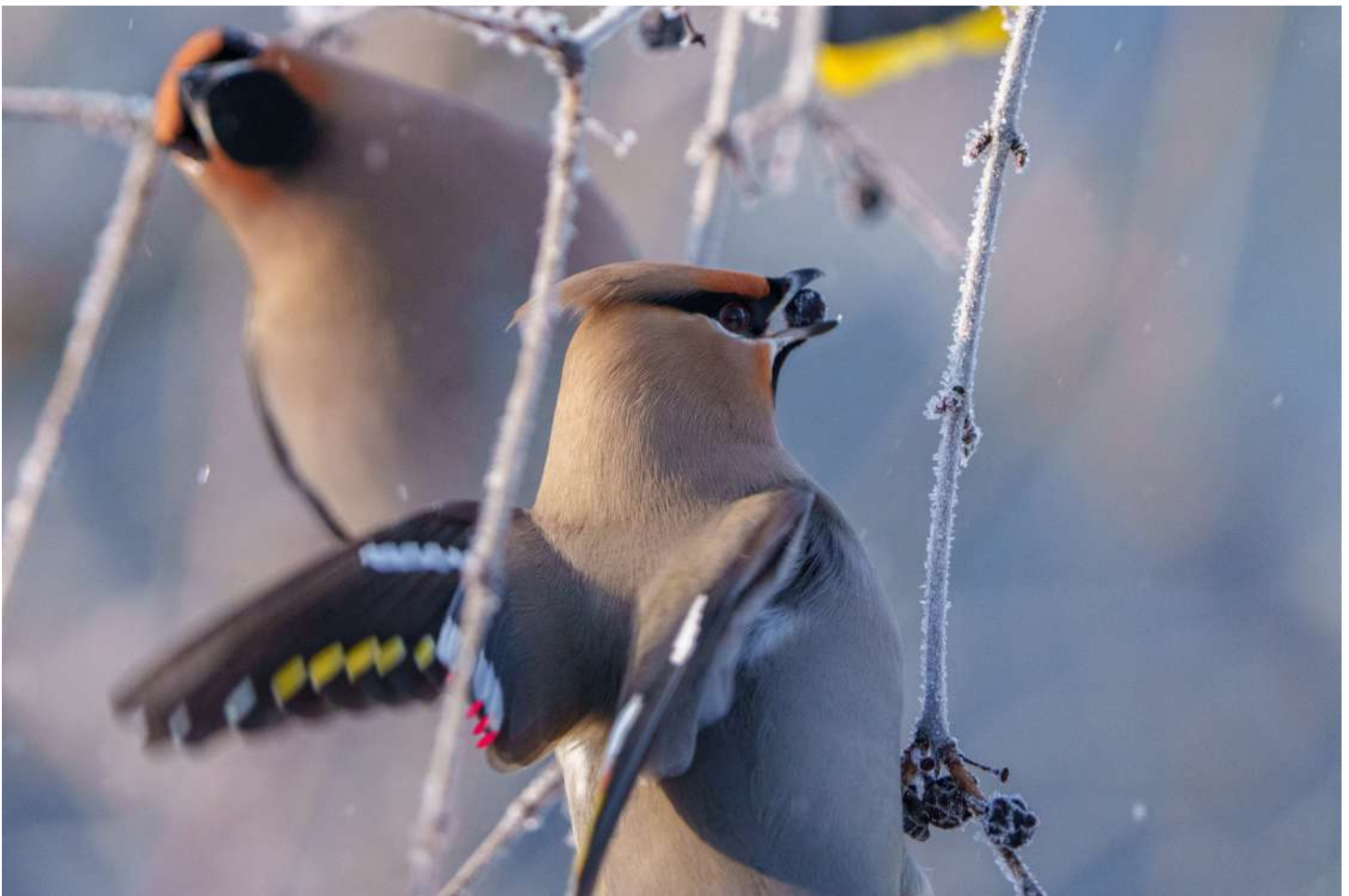
According to Joan, our group had the best experience with Bohemian Waxwings so far this season. They flew in sync like starlings into the bushes, she pointed out, and surrounded us with their nonstop trilling. Our shared joy with these birds recalled the concept of collective effervescence, a term created by the sociologist Emile Durkheim. Collective effervescence refers to moments in societal life when a close-knit group gathers in order to partake in a religious or spiritual ritual. The term characterizes the exhilaration generated when people experience the same heightened emotions, which results in a unifying effect. We experienced this phenomenon on our Boreal day, but our time with the waxwings crystalized the shared deep joy of a collaborative activity.

We had a few hours left before our drive back to the city. With Pine Grosbeaks on our wishlist, Joan suggested we hit Saranac Lake. In a brief stop at Stewart's we gulped some coffee, then lucked out after chasing small flocks around town. They foraged at eye level on Mountain Ash seeds, of which there were plenty. "It's a tame, sweet tame bird," Joan remarked

on these irregular visitors to the Adirondacks. "So different in personality from an Evening Grosbeak!"

Soon after my return to Brooklyn from Long Lake, I was sidelined with covid. During the most challenging times of my illness, I conjured memories from the trip and felt the tranquility of shared moments in the field. Durkheim described the high degree of collective emotional excitement as being in a state of delirium (1912). An archaic term, but it worked for me. In my own state of covid-induced delirium, a Black-backed Woodpecker flaked bits of bark and snow above me as I lay on the snowy banks below it. A frosty spray descended on me, showering me with cool serenity, a hallucinatory reprieve from my fever. In another hectic sequence, I was one with the Bohemian Waxwings, sharing Buckthorn berries, fellow Bohemians trilling into a mesmerizing, frenetic pitch. In one of my worst moments, bewitched in a nightmarish scene, I was the Boreal Chickadee hanging upside down, seeking nourishment, holding on for life.

My recovery has been slow but the memories of our time in the Adirondacks serve as a comforting balm. These transformative moments of collective effervescence endure, long after city life grabs our



Bohemian Waxwings.

attention and energy. When evoked they jump-start the electricity shared some time ago, connecting the ephemeral into a timeless spiritual experience. Our group is grateful to Joan – as our guide and birding companion, she embodies the spirituality of being out in nature. For her, time in the wilderness is her church. “I’ve learned a ton about wildlife by being out so much with people as a guide,” she told us. “I see new behaviors all the time! Your group was very quiet and that was nice – you hear so much more that way.” Bidding us farewell, she had said, “I’m most happy when people experience watching bird behavior, listening to their vocalizations, learning about their habitats.”

As we said goodbye and the sun set on our Adirondack pilgrimage, we were left with a shared joy that none of us will forget. 🐦

Joan Collins is a New York State licensed bird guide (Adirondack Avian Expeditions & Workshops LLC), bird walk leader, writer, and speaker on ornithology topics. She has led walks and made presentations for many organizations including Audubon, the Adirondack Mountain Club, and the New York State Ornithological Association.

Jeremy Nadel is the recent [winner](#) of the Wikimedia Birds of NYC 2022 Photo Contest. You can find more of his Adirondack photos [here](#).



Pine Grosbeak.

Photo Gallery: Kathy Willens



Top and bottom: Snow Geese at Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge; a Peregrine Falcon with prey in Breezy Point.

Kwùskwtis*

Life-World thoughts
 granted by Killdeer proximity phenomenon
 Charadrius vociferus
 shifts my mind from: in the world
 to: in their world
 both swamped by cold winter sun & industrial remains
 here at Calvert Vaux
 this is just a fact, a situation to be observed
 & delight in
 a golden moment to
 spread my wings beyond my limited content

—Nicole Peyrafitte



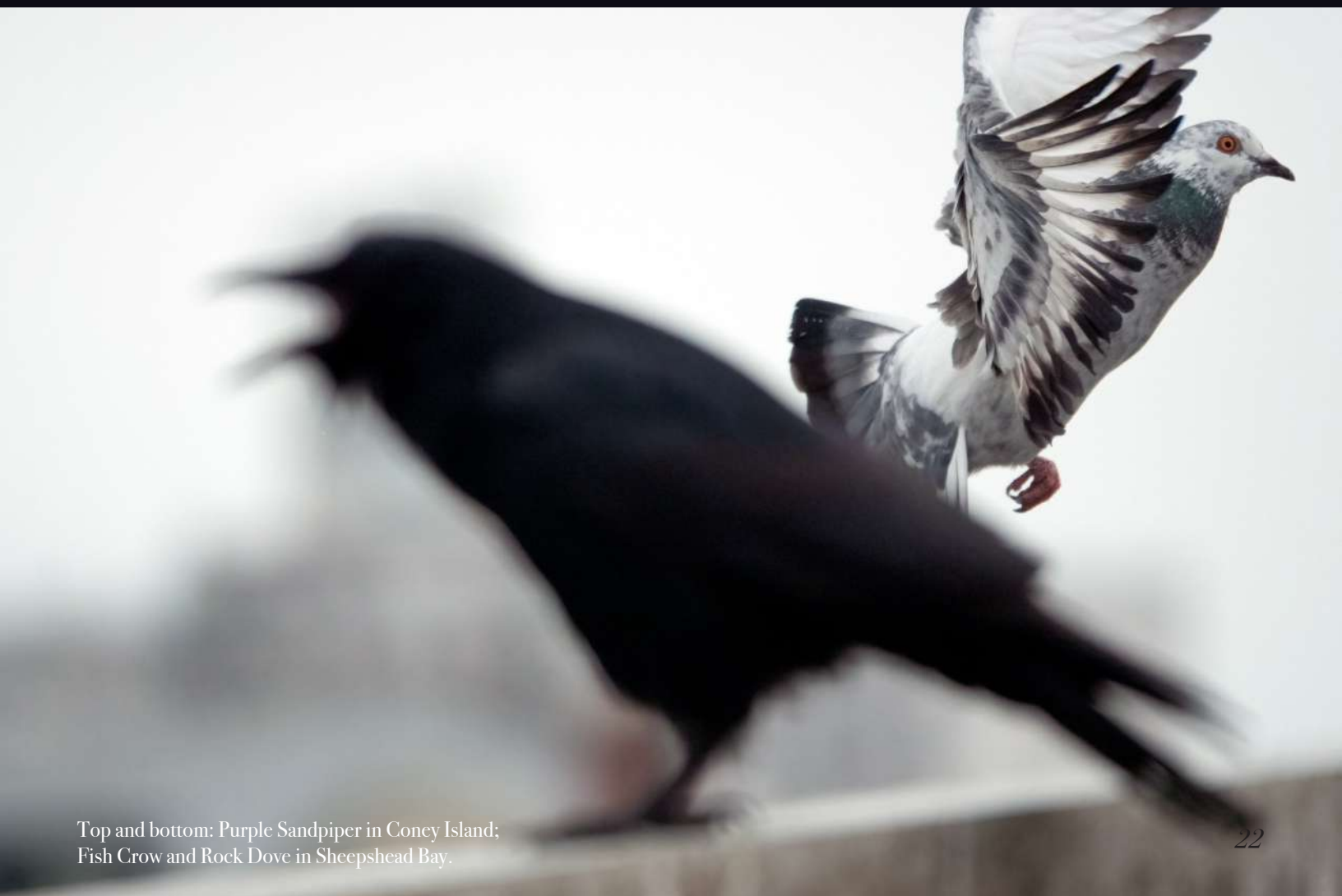
*Killdeer in Lenape, from the [Lenape Talking Dictionary](#).
 Excerpt from field journal by Nicole Peyrafitte.

Photo Gallery: Michelle Talich





Top and bottom: Peregrine Falcon in Coney Island;
Herring Gulls in Sheepshead Bay.



Top and bottom: Purple Sandpiper in Coney Island;
Fish Crow and Rock Dove in Sheepshead Bay.

10 for 10: Taking Stock Upon a Birding Milestone

by Chris Laskowski



I'm a numbers guy. From box scores in the newspaper as a child to Christmas Bird Counts and eBird lists as an adult. I even work as a bean counter. Writing doesn't come naturally to me because I'm a little dyslexic. Writing can be a real struggle, so I've tended to favor things that come more naturally to me, like numbers. But 2022 was my 10-year anniversary as a birder and I mentioned this to the Clapper Rail's editor, Ryan Goldberg. Somehow, I wound up committing to writing an article about numbers – my 10 favorite spots in those 10 years of birding.

Birding has brought me wonderful adventures and I've met terrific people whom I now consider friends. I'm willing to confront the writing challenge and share my experiences (albeit after much prodding by Ryan and finally Dan Smith.) I love discovering new places. So here, in no particular order, are 10 of my faves:

Pondicherry, New Hampshire, June 2019

One of the most beautiful places I've visited as a birder. My friends and I were on a trip to see puffins in Maine, but we took a detour through northern New Hampshire to look for a Black-back Woodpecker. The drive through the White Mountains was a real treat. We knew someone staying there who could help us

track down the woodpecker. This was a lifer for me and they gave us specific directions on where to find it. The route took us to Cherry Pond, near Jefferson, New Hampshire. It was a clear day and we were rewarded with spectacular views of the Presidential range off to the east as we followed the trail along the pond. We found the woodpecker after some luck and persistence, and we also got views of a mama bear and her two cubs.

Moose Bog, Vermont, June 2021

This trip was an early pandemic adventure with fits and starts. We looked at infection rates and tried to calculate the risk, canceling once in 2020 before finally feeling safe enough to travel the following summer. Five of us split up into two cars for a week in the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont. We rented an Airbnb and a SUV that could hold everyone.

We had several target species, but our real goal was the Spruce Grouse. Our rental was on the Nulhegan River, which feeds into the Connecticut, across from the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge. Down the road was Moose Bog, domain of the Spruce Bog. In mid-June Moose Bog is a prime spot for seeing soon-to-be-nesting songbirds like Nashville, Canada, and Blackburnian Warblers, however, it is not ideal



Pondicherry. Photo by Chris Laskowski.

Previous page: The author in Vermont's Northeast Kingdom. Photo by Tina Alleva.

for Spruce Grouse—mostly because the females are usually still on the nest. We came up empty after two days. On the third day I summoned whatever birding superpowers (I really don't have birding superpowers) I had and focused as I never had before on every inch of understory. We spotted a male after an hour of looking, much to our relief and delight.

This trip also included campfires and I had smores for the first time in my life.

Doodletown, New York, May 2015, and every May since

When you hear the name Doodletown for the first time you really don't know what to think. It sounds old-fashioned and reminds me of the song from the 1700s, "Yankee Doodle Dandy." Or maybe some kind of cartoon?

I have a seven-year string of visiting here in early May, which in my opinion is the best time for Cerulean Warblers as the forest canopy hasn't fully leafed out but still has that wonderful spring green color. Trips to Doodletown are like a pilgrimage for many birders and a wonderful place to bird by ear. Besides Cerulean and Hooded Warblers, Wild Turkeys and Bald Eagles can be spotted.

Miller Canyon, Arizona, April 2022

This was another birding trip where the pandemic forced a delay. But the sky islands of southern Arizona really lived up to its reputation. I spent nine days in Patagonia, Madera Canyon, and finally Tucson. My favorite spot on the trip was Miller Canyon in the Huachuca Mountains. There's a hike that starts out as chaparral type of habitat, then ascends along a partially dry creek lined with sycamore trees. This is where we had some of our best birding on the trip – highlighted by 14 warbler species. We saw Red-faced, Grace's, Painted Redstart, Hermit, and Virginia Warblers, all of them lifers.

Bosque Del Apache, New Mexico, May 2018

This was my first birding trip outside of the Northeast. I went with two friends who also hadn't birded New Mexico before. Bosque Del Apache National Wildlife Refuge is located on Route 25 between Albuquerque and Truth or Consequences. It's a sanctuary created specifically for migrating waterfowl and the refuge provides nature trails and platforms to observe the wildlife. We arrived after the thousands of cranes, geese, and ducks had departed

for the season, but a volunteer ranger gave us a lot of birding information.

The result was 23 life birds and eight species of flycatchers. Highlights for me were the Vermilion Flycatcher and Crissal Thrasher.

Shawangunk Grasslands, New York, January 2017

I've been here four times, mostly in the late spring/early summer. My most memorable experience here was in the winter. If the conditions at dusk are right, Short-eared Owls leave their roosting place and start to hunt over the grasslands. Watching the owls was an experience beyond birding, the appeal is universal and it's hard to fully express the feeling of watching them.

Brigantine, New Jersey, August 2015

I've been here twice. I joined a group for an overnight trip that included a stay at a sketchy hotel just outside of Atlantic City that I thought had bed bugs (it didn't). Birding here is mostly car birding, stopping and getting out to check some promising spots. Scopes are a must. The star of the second trip was a vagrant Roseate Spoonbill. A friend from Brooklyn has a house nearby and we were treated to micro brews and a delicious homemade cantaloupe tart. And I learned that my friend Adelia does a great Mike Myers impersonation. You get the full slate of shorebirds here, plus other early migrants in August.

Bombay Hook, Delaware, May 2017

For some time, I listened to fellow birders raving about the birds of Bombay Hook. I was skeptical that it could be that good. But they were right. Seeing 1,500 Red Knots and 2,000 Ruddy Turnstones at one spot made me a believer. The birding here is like Brigantine, but with more woodlands and fields. This trip was over three days, organized by the Brooklyn Bird Club, and one of the most complete birding trips I've done. We had shorebirds, waterfowl, and passerines.

Liberty Loop, New York, June 2018

During spring migration, I like to be out birding as early as possible. This is one of the spots where it pays to arrive at sunrise – even if that means getting picked up in Brooklyn at 4 a.m. Located on the New York/New Jersey border, this area provides a habitat we don't have in the city, which is freshwater marsh. There's a 2.8-mile trail that circles the wetlands. This is where you can get rails, bitterns, gallinules, and Sandhill Cranes, which now nest there. There are also



woodlands and grasslands nearby. If you're there at sunrise, there's a much better chance to see rails and bitterns. The best season is late spring.

Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, Queens, New York, ongoing adventures

This is my commando birding spot (getting out early and getting home before the heat of the day). To bird the East Pond, muck boots, mosquito repellent, a wide-brimmed hat, and a scope are required in the summer. I think this is the best birding spot in New York City. The water level is monitored to ensure it's an optimal depth for shorebirds. The west side is much easier to explore, and you can borrow binoculars at the visitor center. It's worth a visit in all four seasons. And it can be extraordinary during migration. I've seen many life birds here, but one of my all-time favorites was a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. I found it myself and I was chatting with a photographer just before the bird

appeared. The photographer got a photo and shared it with me. It's my favorite bird photo.

One of my favorite aspects of birding is discovering and exploring new places. I want to thank everybody for sharing their knowledge and excitement and for getting me on some good birds. I've been fortunate to share these trips and other birding experiences with my birding buddies, Karen O'Hearn, Marc Brawer, Tina Alleva, Peter Dorosh, Ryan Goldberg, Angie Co, Chaz Faxton, Ed Crowne, Kathy Toomey, Adelia Honeywood, Jane Simmons, Tom Preston, and Daniel Smith. 🐦



Photo Gallery: Caleb Crain



Top and bottom: American Kestrel at Floyd Bennett Field;
Red-tailed Hawk in Prospect Park.





Brooklyn Christmas Count Annual Report: 2022

Species	Total Seen	NS	PP	GW	OH	MP	FB	BB	SC	JB	RP	BP	BT
Snow Goose	1,350									1300			50
Brant	15,565	27			704	660	328	1320	1535	9700	270	21	1000
Canada Goose	3,667	159	236	128	390	302	143	56	1055	915	29	92	162
Mute Swan	81		4		70	3			2	2			
Wood Duck	4		2									2	
Northern Shoveler	246		154			5			48	39			
Gadwall	241	35			2				18	184			2
Eurasian Wigeon	1								1				
American Wigeon	277	7				13	1		20	215	3	18	
Mallard	480	29	80	6	110	54	5	59	37	100			
American Black Duck	808	43	10		121	16	6	26	94	225	17	8	242
Northern Pintail	14				1			1		12			
Green-winged Teal	191								62	129			
Greater Scaup	1,000	29			7		6	85	320	553			
Lesser Scaup	134	44							84	6			
Surf Scoter	8					2						6	
White-winged Scoter	11										8	3	
Black Scoter	57				2						45	10	
Scoter (sp.)	170											170	
Long-tailed Duck	265				19	11	28	2			90	115	
Bufflehead	855	93	1		103	21	19	118	204	187	23	36	50
Common Goldeneye	22							1	3	17		1	
Hooded Merganser	71		2	2	5	2			22	38			
Common Merganser	4											4	
Red-breasted Merganser	781	3			36	212	151	102	71	157	11	38	
Ruddy Duck	922		14			67			338	503			
Pied-billed Grebe	7				1	1			4	1			
Horned Grebe	64				2	1	5		37	16	1	2	
Red-necked Grebe	2				1							1	
Rock Pigeon	2,067	977	123	22	506	10	6	170	108	35	54	56	
Mourning Dove	724	178	199	21	62	15	95	75	38		25	16	
American Coot	152		17						17	118			
American Oystercatcher	1					1							
Black-bellied Plover	7											7	
Killdeer	8						2		5	1			
Ruddy Turnstone	2						2						
Sanderling	457				15	9					290	142	1
Dunlin	232									50	170		12
Purple Sandpiper	23				10						4	9	
Western Sandpiper	1									1			
Long-billed Dowitcher	3									3			
American Woodcock	6							1	1	4			
Wilson's Snipe	1								1				
Spotted Sandpiper	0				cw								
Greater Yellowlegs	18					1		1	9	7			
Dovekie	1											1	

Species	Total Seen	NS	PP	GW	OH	MP	FB	BB	SC	JB	RP	BP	BT
Razorbill	115											115	
Bonaparte's Gull	521				179						98	244	
Black-headed Gull	0				cw								
Laughing Gull	8								4	2	1	1	
Ring-billed Gull	7,713	4333	277	33	880	386	827	98	562	17	45	255	
Herring Gull	2,121	397	87	8	101	12	18	235	278	561	75	209	140
Lesser Black-backed Gull	2	1					1						
Great Black-backed Gull	286	54	2		74	3	13	13	19	30	15	61	2
Red-throated Loon	260				1	2	2				75	180	
Common Loon	506	1			30	6	16	8	8	2	40	395	
Northern Gannet	137										12	125	
Great Cormorant	48	2			2		14	1	3	1	3	21	1
Double-crested Cormorant	134	20			38	11	14	8	18	14	2	9	
Great Blue Heron	27	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	8	6			
Black-crowned Night-Heron	1								1				
Black Vulture	0			cw									
Turkey Vulture	2			1						1			
Bald Eagle	5	2			2			1					
Northern Harrier	13					2	1		5	2		2	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3			1	1		1						
Cooper's Hawk	32	3	8	4	3		4	1	5	2	2		
Red-shouldered Hawk	4		1		1	1			1				
Red-tailed Hawk	44	9	9	6	2	1	6	3	5	1	1	1	
Barn Owl	1									1			
Great Horned Owl	0			cw									
Northern Saw-whet Owl	2						1				1		
Belted Kingfisher	5				1	1			3				
Red-bellied Woodpecker	62	5	24	22	4	5			2				
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	25	12	5	8									
Downy Woodpecker	79	7	19	6	5	6	5	4	13	5	3	6	
Hairy Woodpecker	3		1								2		
Northern Flicker	36		1				4	10	4	2	8	7	
American Kestrel	29	7	1	3	3	2	5		4	1	2	1	
Merlin	5		1	2			1		1				
Peregrine Falcon	8	2				1	2	1		2			
Monk Parakeet	7			6		1							
Eastern Phoebe	1			1									
Blue Jay	286	9	104	80	18	11		8	56				
American Crow	132	16	66	3	7	5	12	5	18				
Fish Crow	541		12	1	2				525		1		
Common Raven	9	3			1			2		3			
Horned Lark	52	2				2	21				4	23	
Black-capped Chickadee	216	8	39	15	13	24	21	25	28	3	25	15	
Tufted Titmouse	284	41	107	42	41	21			31			1	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	11		2	1		1	1		5	1			
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4						2		2				
Cedar Waxwing	46						12			34			
Red-breasted Nuthatch	14			6			4			2	2		
White-breasted Nuthatch	58	4	26	21	3	3			1				

Species	Total Seen	NS	PP	GW	OH	MP	FB	BB	SC	JB	RP	BP	BT
Brown Creeper	2		1			1							
Carolina Wren	60		7	1		4	7	1	10	12	14	4	
Winter Wren	5		1						3	1			
Gray Catbird	17	9					1			2	4	1	
Brown Thrasher	2								1	1			
Northern Mockingbird	129	19	5	18	8	4	24	6	18	7	11	9	
European Starling	2,232	291	663	90	186	58	255	83	60	210	137	199	
Hermit Thrush	6	2		1	1					1	1		
American Robin	169	64	42	2	4		36	5	1	7	8		
House Sparrow	807	340	126	38	69	21	48	6	83	7	21	48	
American Pipit	5						3		2				
House Finch	175	1	4	6	2		27	6		2	32	95	
Purple Finch	7		1								6		
Red Crossbill	4										4		
European Goldfinch	0			cw									
American Goldfinch	164	6	33	16	1	13	16	18	18	11	3	29	
Snow Bunting	112											112	
Chipping Sparrow	1							1					
Field Sparrow	5						1					4	
Fox Sparrow	31		2	3		1		2	18	3		2	
American Tree Sparrow	9								2	2		5	
Dark-eyed Junco	255	23	31	53	38	2	27	19	2	29	5	26	
White-throated Sparrow	641	151	118	37	11	13	26	54	89	66	47	29	
Seaside Sparrow	1					1							
Savannah Sparrow	8								3		2	3	
Song Sparrow	249	9	16	4	9	11	32	32	36	46	23	31	
Lincoln's Sparrow	1	1											
Swamp Sparrow	21	5	1		1	2		1	1	9		1	
Eastern Towhee	9		1	2						1	4	1	
Eastern Meadowlark	1						1						
Baltimore Oriole	0			cw									
Red-winged Blackbird	29		6			1			1		3	18	
Brown-headed Cowbird	287							45	200		40	2	
Common Grackle	350	10	301					4	35				
Boat-tailed Grackle	475									475			
Ovenbird	0	cw											
Northern Waterthrush	0	cw											
Black-and-white Warbler	1								1				
Orange-crowned Warbler	9	1				3		1	1	1		2	
Nashville Warbler	2					2							
Common Yellowthroat	3	2							1				
Northern Parula	1								1				
Black-throated Blue Warbler	0			cw									
Palm Warbler	4				2	1			1				
Yellow-rumped Warbler	340	1				10	39	57		58	86	89	
Townsend's Warbler	1	1											
Wilson's Warbler	1								1				
Northern Cardinal	207	4	36	24	15	4	16	12	20	23	29	24	

Species	Total Seen	NS	PP	GW	OH	MP	FB	BB	SC	JB	RP	BP	BT
Species Count:	133	54	52	41	58	61	56	49	78	73	56	62	12
Number Seen:	51,567	7,504	3,034	746	3,927	2,066	2,365	2,794	6,352	16,186	1,937	2,993	1,663

Brooklyn XMas Highlights: 2022

Territory = TC

Species Name	x Last 10 Years	Last Seen	All-Time			10-Year			Av	2022	Hi All	Hi 10Yr	Lo All	Lo 10Yr	Rare / Irr
			Mx Yr	Max	Min	Max	Min								
Regular [8-10 yrs]															
Snow Goose	9	2022	1994	1,572	2	2022	1,350	9	517	1,350		x			
Canada Goose	10	2022	2008	6,414	540	2022	3,667	1,632	2,312	3,667		x			
American Wigeon	10	2022	1962	2,857	14	2022	277	14	99	277		x			
Rock Pigeon	10	2022	1983	2,290	605	2022	2,067	704	1,067	2,067		x			
Mourning Dove	10	2022	1983	739	95	2022	724	150	376	724		x			
American Coot	10	2022	1979	344	11	2022	152	18	57	152		x			
Greater Yellowlegs	9	2022	1994	20	1	2022	18	1	8	18		x			
Red-throated Loon	10	2022	2022	260	1	2022	260	26	106	260	x	x			
Common Loon	10	2022	2022	506	1	2022	506	41	143	506	x	x			
Cooper's Hawk	10	2022	2022	32	2	2022	32	8	16	32	x	x			
Red-tailed Hawk	10	2022	1995	56	6	2022	44	13	24	44		x			
Red-bellied Woodpecker	10	2022	2022	62	1	2022	62	27	42	62	x	x			
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	10	2022	2012	25	1	2022	25	2	15	25		x			
American Kestrel	10	2022	1960	55	1	2022	29	1	11	29		x			
Fish Crow	9	2022	2022	541	1	2022	541	3	166	541	x	x			
Tufted Titmouse	10	2022	1995	323	1	2022	284	1	57	284		x			
House Sparrow	10	2022	1968	13,050	252	2022	807	258	506	807		x			
Chipping Sparrow	8	2022	2019	20	1	2019	20	1	7	1				x	
American Tree Sparrow	10	2022	1999	527	9	2020	140	9	55	9			x	x	
Dark-eyed Junco	10	2022	2007	721	33	2022	255	33	137	255		x			
Red-winged Blackbird	10	2022	2020	407	15	2020	407	29	95	29				x	
Common Grackle	8	2022	2022	350	1	2022	350	1	66	350	x	x			
Orange-crowned Warbler	9	2022	2022	9	1	2022	9	1	4	9	x	x			
Irregular [4-7 yrs]															
Eurasian Wigeon	4	2022	1992	5	1	2014	2	1	2	1					IRR
Common Merganser	5	2022	1938	30	1	2017	13	2	5	4					IRR
Red-necked Grebe	6	2022	2014	7	1	2014	7	1	3	2					IRR
American Oystercatcher	5	2022	1985	26	1	2021	9	1	4	1				x	IRR
Ruddy Turnstone	7	2022	1993	55	1	2021	34	1	7	2					IRR
Wilson's Snipe	4	2022	2012	6	1	2013	1	1	1	1					IRR
Bonaparte's Gull	6	2022	2020	2,789	1	2020	2,789	1	626	521					IRR
Laughing Gull	5	2022	1986	41	1	2022	8	2	5	8		x			IRR
Black-crowned Night-Heron	7	2022	1971	95	1	2019	8	1	3	1				x	IRR
Red-shouldered Hawk	6	2022	2010	7	1	2020	7	2	3	4					IRR
Barn Owl	7	2022	1992	12	1	2019	3	1	2	1					IRR
Northern Saw-whet Owl	7	2022	1995	4	1	2018	3	1	2	2					IRR
Eastern Phoebe	6	2022	2019	4	1	2019	4	1	2	1					IRR
Red-breasted Nuthatch	7	2022	1997	95	1	2018	30	1	12	14					IRR
Brown Thrasher	4	2022	1996	5	1	2016	3	1	2	2					IRR
Purple Finch	7	2022	1974	53	1	2018	11	1	4	7					IRR
Eastern Meadowlark	6	2022	1937	50	1	2019	10	1	4	1				x	IRR
Boat-tailed Grackle	7	2022	1993	719	1	2020	650	2	182	475					IRR
Nashville Warbler	4	2022	1999	2	1	2015	2	1	2	2					IRR
Common Yellowthroat	5	2022	1999	4	1	2022	3	1	2	3		x			IRR

Species Name	x Last 10 Years	Last Seen	All-Time			10-Year		Av	2022	Hi All	Hi 10Yr	Lo All	Lo 10Yr	Rare / Irr
			Mx Yr	Max	Min	Max	Min							
Rare [0-3 yrs/														
Western Sandpiper	1	2022	1985	12	1	2022	1	1	1	1				RARE
Long-billed Dowitcher	1	2022	1990	17	1	2022	3	3	3	3		x		RARE
Dovekie	1	2022	1957	1	1	2022	1	1	1	1	1			RARE
Razorbill	2	2022	2022	115	1	2022	115	1	58	115	x	x		RARE
Lesser Black-backed Gull	4	2022	2021	9	1	2021	9	1	4	2				RARE
Turkey Vulture	4	2022	2001	3	1	2015	2	1	2	2				RARE
Bald Eagle	4	2022	2022	5	1	2022	5	1	2	5	x	x		RARE
Fringilline & Cardueline Finches														
Red Crossbill	2	2022	1973	60	1	2020	7	4	6	4				RARE
Towhees and Sparrows														
Seaside Sparrow	3	2022	1975	6	1	2014	1	1	1	1				RARE

Brooklyn XMas Count: Historic Count Results

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Species</i>	<i>Regular Species</i>	<i>Irreg. Species</i>	<i>Rare Species</i>	<i># Seen</i>
1981	113	86	14	13	73,105
1982	111	84	16	11	96,879
1983	123	88	19	16	121,065
1984	121	94	15	12	93,265
1985	121	92	17	12	35,265
1986	122	92	16	14	28,977
1987	119	89	16	14	24,378
1988	119	93	16	10	30,429
1989	122	90	18	14	23,049
1990	112	88	13	11	26,483
1991	134	95	20	19	47,312
1992	126	96	14	16	36,321
1993	126	95	18	13	35,149
1994	124	97	17	10	34,174
1995	127	96	19	12	34,525
1996	120	96	14	10	33,519
1997	131	98	16	17	43,023
1998	127	95	18	14	51,638
1999	129	96	20	13	36,134
2000	124	95	18	11	46,267
2001	123	95	19	9	27,583
2002	119	98	14	7	27,818
2003	127	95	20	12	34,904
2004	129	97	19	13	29,980
2005	123	99	15	9	31,991
2006	122	97	15	10	41,165
2007	124	96	13	15	41,427
2008	124	97	17	10	46,616
2009	123	96	14	13	42,942
2010	126	97	17	12	54,822
2011	132	100	15	17	57,508
2012	134	100	19	15	41,717
2013	111	96	11	4	39,174
2014	125	99	21	5	41,924
2015	117	97	12	8	42,766
2016	119	100	15	4	34,441
2017	120	99	15	6	56,886
2018	121	99	14	8	32,568
2019	130	101	19	10	26,835
2020	137	100	23	14	45,787
2021	129	101	19	9	50,021
2022	133	99	20	14	51,567
	123.8	95.5	16.7	11.6	44,081
# Species	236	102	32	102	
Av % Seen	52.5%	93.7%	52.1%	11.3%	
Act % Seen	56.4%	97.1%	62.5%	13.7%	