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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A. O. S. IS GROWING. With Chapters over the state, we can become a more able voice for conservation measures necessary to protect the birdlife of this state. The response and co-operation of members throughout the year signifies that a strong working organization is not only desired, but also attainable.

A. O. S. has reason to be proud of its first chapter in Mobile. Through Dr. Wilson Gaillard, this group has been instrumental in promoting the Audubon Bird Sanctuary on Dauphin Island. The formal opening is slated for March 17.

In the town where you live, even though your numbers are small, an A. O. S. chapter can be formed. The stimulation of sharing can further your own bird interest and knowledge in your immediate area as well as encourage new members. A reporter for Alabama Birdlife can regularly send seasonal data to the Editor, that members may know the bird situation in each area of the state. A news correspondent can relate to the President any member and idea news for the newsletter.

It is up to us as individual members who wish for the continued growth of A. O. S. as a strong, vocal organization to give the time and effort needed. A new president will be taking office soon. Let us not only give him our support, but also see that new chapters are formed in 1962. Thank you for the excellent co-operation you have shown, your worthwhile suggestions, and your fine spirit throughout the past year.

---HARRIETT WRIGHT

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Once again, it is our happy privilege to welcome a number of new members to A. O. S. We hope to get better acquainted with them at the meeting in Birmingham next month. Welcome to:

Mr. & Mrs. Preston W. Barclift
328 Drummond Road, S.W.
Huntsville, Alabama

Mr. Philip Kyle
2016 S.E. 13th Street
Decatur, Alabama

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS, ALABAMA 1960

THOMAS A. IMHOF, J. L. DORN, S. J.

For description of count areas see Alabama Birdlife, Vol. 9, No. 1. Those taking part in the Mobile Count were Father Dorn, Dr. M. Wilson Gaillard, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Inge Johnstone.

The Birmingham Audubon Society conducted the Birmingham count, and was represented by seven groups with a total of 26 observers. These were: Elizabeth Archibald, Mr. & Mrs. Bates, Ruth Brunson, Walter F. Coxe, F. Bozeman Daniel, Mr. Eason, Mildred Ferris, Elberta Gibbs, Emmie Lou Grimley, Malcolm Harden, Dan Holliman, Thomas A. Imhof (compiler), Joseph A. Imhof, Lois McCullough, Clustie McTyeire, Morton H. Perry, Robert Perry, Margarete Persons, Millard F. Prather, Robert R. Reid, Dorothy Roberts, Grace Snead Ross, R. Allan Ross, Idalene F. Snead, Alfred A. Walker, III.

We regret that we have not been able to get a report on the Auburn count, but this will probably be included later.

SPECIES	BIRMINGHAM	MOBILE
Grebe, Horned	4	10
Pied-billed	60	5
Pelican, White	--	10
Cormorant, Double-crested	--	20
Anhinga	--	2
Heron, Great Blue	6	4
Egret, Reddish	--	1
Common	--	15
Snowy	--	10
Heron, Louisiana	--	1
Little Blue	1	3
Bittern, American	1	--
Ibis, White	--	3
Goose, Snow	1	8
Blue	--	4
Duck, Mallard	--	6
Gadwall	--	50
Pintail	--	20
Blue-winged Teal	--	10
American Widgeon	--	3
Wood	--	2
Redhead	20	1
Ring-necked	224	100
anvasback	61	

SPECIES	BIRMINGHAM	MOBILE
Duck, Lesser Scaup	50	150
Ruddy	--	4
Hooded Merganser	3	--
Red-breasted Merganser	2	10
Vulture, Turkey	1	8
Black	2	16
Hawk, Sharp-shinned	2	--
Cooper's	1	1
Red-tailed	7	3
Red-shouldered	8	3
Broad-winged	--	1
Eagle, Bald	--	1
Hawk, Marsh	1	2
Pigeon	1	1
Sparrow	6	2
Bobwhite	46	18
Rail, King	--	1
Clapper	--	1
Gallinule, Common	--	3
Coot, American	275	1000
Plover, Semipalmated	--	10
Killdeer	354	76
Plover, Black-bellied	--	45
Turnstone, Ruddy	--	63
Woodcock, American	1	1
Snipe, Common	46	75
Whimbrel	--	1
Sandpiper, Spotted	--	11
Yellowlegs, Lesser	--	1
Dowitcher, Short-billed	--	25
Dunlin	--	300
Sandpiper, Semipalmated	--	30
Western	--	85
Sanderling	--	3
Gull, Herring	--	500
Ring-billed	--	9
Bonaparte's	--	5
Tern, Forster's	--	15
Common	--	10
Royal	--	21
Caspian	--	15
Dove, Mourning	350	152
Ground	--	3
Owl, Barn	2	1
Screech	3	1
Horned	1	--
Barred	5	3

SPECIES	BIRMINGHAM	MOBILE
Kingfisher, Belted	11	20
Flicker, Yellow-shafted	65	20
Woodpecker, Pileated	28	1
Red-bellied	60	14
Red-headed	48	3
Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied	28	7
Woodpecker, Hairy	14	1
Downy	40	2
Red-cockaded	1	--
Phoebe, Eastern	5	3
Flycatcher, Vermillion	--	1
Swallow, Tree	--	600
Rough-winged	--	5
Jay, Blue	232	109
Crow, Common	104	90
Fish	--	5
Chickadee, Carolina	206	5
Titmouse, Tufted	177	8
Nuthatch, White-breasted	31	--
Red-breasted	9	--
Brown-headed	76	2
Creepers, Brown	9	1
Wren, House	2	1
Winter	9	1
Bewick's	3	1
Carolina	98	24
Long-billed Marsh	1	2
Short-billed Marsh	5	2
Mockingbird	164	37
Catbird	2	1
Thrasher, Brown	74	13
Robin, American	4,850	700
Thrush, Hermit	12	1
Swainson's	1	--
Bluebird, Eastern	40	2
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray	--	2
Kinglet, Golden-crowned	111	3
Ruby-crowned	114	19
Pipit, Water	33	17
Waxwing, Cedar	384	150
Shrike, Loggerhead	19	11
Starling	38,800	1,000
Vireo, White-eyed	--	1
Solitary	--	1
Warbler, Orange-crowned	1	5
Myrtle	128	76

SPECIES	BIRMINGHAM	MOBILE
Warbler, Yellow-throated	--	3
Pine(lowest in 18 yrs)	7	7
Palm	--	2
Yellowthroat, Common	2	3
Sparrow, House	661	325
Meadowlark, Eastern	315	102
Blackbird, Red-winged	4,214	5,049
Rusty	1,580	3
Brewer's	--	215
Grackle, Boat-tailed	--	55
Common	6,350	250
Cowbird, Brown-headed	1,940	15
Cardinal	259	12
Finch, Purple	99	43
Siskin, Pine	14	--
Goldfinch, American	486	42
Towhee, Rufous-sided	493	11
Sparrow, Savannah	37	375
Grasshopper	--	1
LeConte's	--	1
Sharp-tailed	--	4
Seaside	--	6
Vesper	20	35
Bachman's	1	1
Junco, Slate-colored	811	3
Sparrow, Chipping	24	115
Field	614	75
White-crowned	1	--
White-throated	919	151
Fox	13	--
Lincoln's	--	1
Swamp	199	6
Song	<u>456</u>	<u>4</u>
Total Species	92	141
Total Individuals	67,000	13,651

Compilers: THOMAS A. IMHOF - FR. J. L. DORN, S.J.

Notes: Found in Mobile area during count period--Common Loon, Mottled Duck, Bufflehead, Sora Rail, Least Sandpiper, Greater Horned Owl; and along the Causeway, 12 American Avocets.

Birmingham count reveals 33 species that either equal or surpass previous count records.

REGIONAL WINGBEATS

DECATUR--Since the last issue of Birdlife, the witches' brew of winter has poured over the Tennessee Valley, and the pot included two floods, a six and a half inch official snow-fall, sub-zero temperatures, an ice-locked reservoir, spittings of sleet and much rain. Though the weather gave us wide variety, bird life gave us little that was unusual. The most note-worthy event took place on November 11 when David Hulse, with his usual penchant for the unusual, shot down a drake Cinnamon Teal in the Limestone County backwaters of Wheeler Reservoir near the mouth of Swan Creek. After examining the specimen, Wheeler Refuge employees air expressed it to the National Museum where its identity was confirmed.

Despite the Continental waterfowl shortage, the wealth of food produced by the vegetation-grown mudflats of Wheeler Reservoir brought in unusual waterfowl numbers. On Wheeler Refuge, duck numbers jumped to an all-time high, and exceeded by 20 per cent the number present during the fall and winter of 1960-61. Coot numbers, too, were the highest ever recorded and were several hundred per cent in excess of any previous count. Geese were a different story. Canada Goose numbers were slightly lower than those of last year, while Blue Goose and Snow Goose numbers dropped sharply. Doubtless because of the unusual quantity of underwater food, diving ducks made up a far higher proportion of the total duck numbers than usual. Canvasbacks, Redheads, Scaups, Ring-necked Ducks, Buffleheads, Goldeneyes, and Old Squaws were fairly common throughout the late fall and early winter.

A few Common Egrets remained until they were driven off or killed by the below-zero temperatures of early January. Probably due to cold weather, Common Loons and Horned Grebes were more in evidence than usual. David Hulse states that he has seen more Horned Grebes than ever before, and spotted one flock of 15 on February 9. Eagle numbers increased, and at least 7, possibly more, used the refuge regularly. All but one were immature, and it is possible that some of these so-called Bald Eagles are really Golden Eagles, but this could never be ascertained.

--THOMAS Z. ATKESON, JR.

HUNTSVILLE (BROWNSBORO)--Large numbers of Slate-colored Juncos, White-throated Sparrows, Cardinals, Rufous-sided Towhees, and Field Sparrows have frequented the feeders here.

Frequent visitors in smaller numbers have been Myrtle Warblers, Downy Woodpeckers, Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Tufted Titmice, Carolina Chickadees, Fox Sparrows, and a single Red-breasted Nuthatch which has stayed all winter.

Occasional visitors have been Carolina Wrens, American Goldfinches, Blue Jays, Hermit Thrushes, Song Sparrows, Chipping Sparrows, Brown Thrashers, Golden-crowned Kinglets, Purple Finches, Yellow-shafted Flickers, and Brown Creepers. Single visits by English Sparrows, Starlings, Red-winged Blackbirds, Rusty Blackbirds, and Grackles were observed.

--JIM ROBINSON

BIRMINGHAM--Around Birmingham, the most outstanding bird event of this winter is the presence of Evening Grosbeaks. The birds are very erratic, but nevertheless have been noted in rather large numbers (up to 200 in a flock). They show up at unexpected places, maybe for an hour or two or a few days, and then move on. They have not as yet shown up at the two Bessemer feeders of Clustie McTyeire and Dorothy Davis, where they were reported last year, in spite of an abundant supply of sunflower seeds and constant vigilance. Bill Summerour reports that he sees some about every other day in Western Jefferson County, while on forestry duties for T.C.I. It was Bill who reported the flock of 200.

To the best of my knowledge, the following trends are indicated:

Purple Finch--abundant. Harriet Wright has banded over 100.
Red-breasted Nuthatch--fairly widespread, but not in large numbers.

Pine Siskin--a few large flocks around, and scattered individuals in with numerous Goldfinch flocks.

Hermit Thrush--in very bad shape; the wintering population in Jefferson County is about 10% to 20% of normal.

Pine Warbler--also in bad shape; nowhere near as common as before 1958.

Longspurs--absent

Bluebirds--believed to be holding its own now, but still low.

Phoebe--much better than it was a year ago, but still not completely recuperated.

Starling--still getting more abundant.

Most small woodland and dooryard species are doing fairly well, because there are plenty of woods and dooryards around

TUSCALOOSA--To most of us here at the University, birding is a new hobby, and we cannot well make comparisons with past winter bird populations. On January 24th a lone Purple Finch was seen feeding on a Privet bush. Examination of parts of the berries on the ground revealed that the bird removed the purple skin, and was also rather successful in removing the seed covering before eating the inner meaty part.

As a tentative project we are considering periodic visits to the University arboretum (north on Hwy #11). A valuable little study of this habitat could be made if weather and feeding conditions were accurately recorded each time a count was made.

Dan Holliman promised us a look at the Red-cockaded Woodpecker if we would come to Lake Purdy on Feb. 4th. Diane Ingram, Margaret Waldrep, Davis Finley and I took Dan at his word. We not only saw the Red-cockaded Woodpecker, but Dan also turned up 3 Evening Grosbeaks. These two species were "firsts" for all four of us, so it was a highly rewarding and enjoyable trip.

--FRANK HUTTLINGER

MONTGOMERY--Little in the way of bird activities was accomplished this winter. An attempt was made to look for longspurs and Horned Larks during the extremely cold weather when snow remained on the ground. The field trip proved unsuccessful as far as these birds were concerned; however, there appeared to be enough pipits to replace any shortage of longspurs or larks in the Montgomery area.

The hawk population has gradually increased since mid-January, so that more Red-tailed Hawks are now being seen in Central Alabama. Even so, they have not reached the high population usually seen during the winter months of the past few years. During the extremely cold weather of January 11 and 12, Bob Skinner noted an American Rough-legged Hawk, in the Melanistic phase.

One band recovery was received which is of interest. A male Orchard Oriole banded March 20, 1961 in British Honduras, Central America, was killed by a cat on May 26, 1961, at Hartselle, Morgan County, Alabama. As far as is known, this is the first recovery of a bird banded in its winter range, south of the United States, that has been recovered in Alabama.

--JIM KEELER

WOOD DUCKS ATTEMPT CHIMNEY NESTING IN LIVINGSTON

In the early spring of 1961, I was approached by several residents of Livingston who told me they had seen large and unusual birds perched on their chimneys or those of their neighbors. A neighbor of mine said the ones on his chimney looked like a pair of ducks, and he could see the color red. Knowing that there is a domestic duck with red on the head, and that it can fly like a wild duck, also that there are some of these around Livingston, I concluded that this was what was being seen.

Later, a neighbor who owns a camp house near Livingston told me he had caught a male Wood Duck in the living room of his camp house. The bird had apparently come down the chimney, but I still did not connect this with the other episodes.

Still later, a lady who has an apartment in the center of town told me that she had been bothered with Chimney Swifts coming down her chimney into a fireplace which had been sealed up in her living room. When the fireplace was opened and cleaned out, they found a dead male Wood Duck.

In this section, the Wood Duck is one of our rarest and wildest birds. Feeling that they must be desperate for nesting sites, I hung three boxes in trees around my farm pond near Livingston. In one I landed a swarm of bees, in the second, a family of Fox Squirrels, and in the third, a family of Grey Squirrels--not exactly what I expected, but still I am very happy to have these interesting tenants.

--JENKINS JACKSON, Livingston, Ala.

(Ed. note--Possibly interesting others to provide boxes might bring positive nesting results.)

-FROM THE TREASURER-

Just a reminder that 1962 dues of two dollars are overdue and will be considered delinquent after the April meeting. Anyone who is not sure of his status, please get in touch with Mrs. James Robinson. Come to the meeting in Birmingham, pay your dues, and start off the season with boundless enthusiasm that birds and their protection may be a vital force in your home town.

OPENING OF DAUPHIN ISLAND SANCTUARY

Because of the interest and concerted efforts of the Mobile Chapter of A. O. S., spearheaded by the enthusiasm of Dr. Wilson Gaillard, and working with other public spirited groups on Dauphin Island and in Mobile, a new sanctuary for wildfowl has come into being on Dauphin Island.

Alligator Pond, a 10 acre swamp and water tract, has been excavated to make a beautiful fresh water lake. It is also renamed Lac d'Aisle. A second fresh water area that has been a gum swamp is being made available. An artesian well and spillway will permit control of water here, so that wild rice, millet and other food for waterfowl can be planted.

Many wildfowl have always used Dauphin Island as a resting place on migration or as a wintering facility, but food has not been sufficient to support the numbers en route, so many birds have been ill-equipped to start on the trans-gulf flight. As a result, the mortality rates must have been extremely high.

March 17 is the day set for the dedication of the new sanctuary. Although this is being written before that time, the Audubon Bird Sanctuary will be a reality before this announcement reaches your hands.

Dr. Gaillard points out that this sanctuary is a real community effort, and passes on credit to a number of groups who are cooperating. Among these are the Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board; property owners on the island; members of the Mobile County Wildlife and Conservation Assn., who are underwriting the duck food to be planted; state Audubon groups, who are providing food for non-game birds; the Mobile County Commission, which made possible cleared food patches and tourist trails; the County Agent's office; garden club members and individuals who are donating shrubs, flowers, bird houses, minnows, crawfish, crickets, earthworms, and even bees, to pollinate the flowers and plants.

Those of us who know Dauphin Island rejoice in this accomplishment, and it may spur others to start projects of a similar nature in other areas of the state. It illustrates again, as our president has reminded us, that small groups dedicated to a cause can accomplish much.

MORE ON WINTERING LINCOLN SPARROW

As reported in Vol. 9, No. 2 & 3 of Alabama Birdlife, a Lincoln Sparrow stayed in my garden from October 17, 1958 until January 5, 1959, feeding daily and using the bath. He was further seen daily from March 30 through April 15, 1961. This, then, is the third year that I have had the Lincoln Sparrow feeding at my tray, but it is the first time that I have seen more than one bird at a time, and the first time I have had them singing in my yard.

Sometimes there are as many as three birds feeding at once, apparently two males and a female. I have never seen them so brightly colored before. The two males have brilliant yellow breasts and eye stripes, with a black gorget hung across the top of the breast, giving them in this respect a color pattern much like that of a meadowlark or a male Dickcissel.

They sing for two or three hours early in the morning. The song starts off with a sharp "spit", similar to his alarm note. This is followed with a series of screechy gurgles, all of which is repeated over and over with vim and vigor. So far he has not added the last melodious notes that appear in his song on the breeding ground.

--JENKINS JACKSON, Livingston

BALTIMORE ORIOLES INCREASE AT LIVINGSTON

(Ed. note--This was received just after going to press for the December issue.)

Now that the leaves are off the trees, I am making an inventory of the nestings of the Baltimore Oriole here. I felt quite sure in the summer that we had at least four nesting pairs. To date (December 5), I have found 17 nests in the corporate limits of Livingston. I cannot prove that there were that many nesting pairs, as it might be possible that a pair might occasionally nest more than once in a season, using a new nest each time, but I doubt that this was the case.

--JENKINS JACKSON

THE BANDERS' CORNER
BROWNSBORO

Between the last report on November 19, 1961, and February 16, 1962, the following birds have been banded here at Brownsboro:

Downy Woodpecker-----	3	Cardinal-----	14
Purple Finch-----	3	Myrtle Warbler-----	8
Goldfinch-----	1	Brown Thrasher-----	1
Wh-throated Sparrow--	82	Brown Creeper-----	1
Field Sparrow-----	41	Tufted Titmouse-----	2
Slate-colored Junco--	78	Hermit Thrush-----	5
Song Sparrow-----	4	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1
Swamp Sparrow-----	1	Robin-----	1
Fox Sparrow-----	13	Red-breasted Nuthatch	1
Rufous-s.Towhee-----	14		

Returns of non-resident birds for this period include 2 Carolina Chickadees, 15 Field Sparrows, 3 Downy Woodpeckers, 3 Cardinals, 2 Tufted Titmice, 1 Red-eye Towhee. All of these are from at least 6 months previous.

JIM & MARGARET ROBINSON.

BIRMINGHAM

My banding activity during the year was severely curtailed by the press of paper work. However, there were two operations that kept the year interesting. The first was the banding of 121 Robins in February at a local roost. Two of them were shot within 15 miles in less than a month. The second large group was spring migration netting on Dauphin Island on the Alabama Gulf Coast during April 13-14-15. With help during those three days, in 97 net-hours I netted 180 birds of 31 species, including 11 species of warblers.

Gt-crested Flycatcher--	1	Veery-----	2
Acadian Flycatcher----	3	White-eyed Vireo-----	4
Least Flycatcher-----	2	Yellow-thr. Vireo-----	1
Barn Swallow-----	11	Red-eyed Vireo-----	15
Carolina Wren-----	1	Black & White Warbler---	2
Catbird-----	6	Prothonotary Warbler----	2
Brown Thrasher-----	1	Swainson's Warbler-----	3
Robin-----	121	Worm-eating Warbler-----	3
Wood Thrush-----	12	Golden-winged Warbler---	1
Swainson's Thrush-----	2	Tennessee Warbler-----	5
Gray-cheeked Thrush---	1	Yellow Warbler-----	1

cont. on next page

BANDING--1961, Cont.

Northern Waterthrush---	1	Indigo Bunting-----	19
Kentucky Warbler-----	5	Painted Bunting-----	3
Common Yellowthroat----	1	Rufous-sided Towhee---	5
Yellow-breasted Chat---	1	Savannah Sparrow-----	8
Hooded Warbler-----	14	Vesper Sparrow-----	1
Am. Redstart-----	2	Chipping Sparrow-----	1
Orchard Oriole-----	58	Field Sparrow-----	6
Scarlet Tanager-----	6	White-Throated Sparrow	8
Summer Tanager-----	5	Swamp Sparrow-----	16
Cardinal-----	7	Song Sparrow-----	6
Blue Grosbeak-----	1		

These totals include 43 species and 374 individuals. The two operations listed above accounted for 301 birds of the 374 total for the year, so you can see that I did very little banding otherwise. The most interesting birds on the Dauphin Island nettings were Swainson's Warbler, Painted Bunting, Golden-winged Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, and the 58 Orchard Orioles. The best feature was that nearly all of the birds were in full spring plumage.

Returns during the year included Carolina Wren (1) on Dauphin Island, Savannah Sparrow (2), and Swamp Sparrow (1).

THOMAS A IMHOF, 1036 Pike Rd., B'ham 8, Ala.

We understand that Harriett Wright has done quite a bit of banding in the last several months, aided and abetted by Dr. Wright while he was at home recuperating. They are off again seeking the sun, so we are not able to give a report of these activities. Ed.

**** BIRD NOTES ****

On December 26, 2 miles north of West Blocton, C. W. Summerour located a Saw-whet Owl, the second for the state and a record for the farthest south. He also spotted 70 Evening Grosbeaks near Docena on January 26, besides the even larger flock reported elsewhere. Emmie Lou Grimley played host to 7 of the same species for a full week before they traveled on. Harriett Wright had between $\frac{50}{15}$ and $\frac{60}{18}$ at her feeders.

On February 22, Blanche Dean was serenaded at her home by a Screech Owl. Marge Ayres reported a Blue-headed Vireo in Birmingham on February 14.

MOTTLED CARDINAL NOTED

In the early Spring of 1960, we noticed an oddly colored Cardinal at the feeding station in our front yard. Since it was a female, the only red was in the feathers of the wings and the tail. The belly was normal colored, but the head, neck and back were light gray or off-white and mottled. It frequented the station that Spring, but we did not see it last year, although we looked for it.

On February 13, 1962, we again saw a mottled female Cardinal at the same feeding station. May we presume it to be the same bird? The station has been watched closely, but the bird has not reappeared since that date. We wonder if it may have been seen in any other section of the state.

--PERCY STRICKLAND, JR., Prattville, Ala.

DATES TO REMEMBER

A. O. S. SPRING MEETING APRIL 28 & 29
 PLACE: Birmingham, with headquarters at St. Francis Motel.
 RATES: Begin at \$6 single and \$7.50 double
 ACTIVITIES: Land birding, good food and excellent meeting.
 COME, SWELL THE CROWD, SEE YOUR FRIENDS AND RENEW YOUR ENTHUSIASM.

NATURE CAMP & WILD FLOWER FESTIVAL JUNE 7--14
 PLACE: CHEAHA State Park
 RATES: \$37.50 for entire week
 ACTIVITIES: All phases of nature study, in the field and with evening meetings.
 For further information, contact Mrs. Blanche Dean, 2100 - 20th Avenue, South, Birmingham 9, Ala.

Ed. note--This is one of weeks you should not miss. You will never have more fun with less cost, learn more under such pleasant surroundings, or be under the leadership of a more dedicated conservationist and nature teacher than Blanche Dean, the leader and originator of Nature Camps in Alabama.

ALABAMA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
 Founded May 17, 1952

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A. O. S. MEMBERSHIPS

Honorary, no dues	Sustaining, \$5.00 annually
Active, \$2.00 annually	Student \$1.00 annually

Life, \$50.00, payable within a two-year period.

ALABAMA BIRDLIFE is included in all types of memberships.
 For others by subscription, \$1.50 yearly or 50¢ per issue.

Cover cut, kindness of Mrs. Blanche E. Dean