

ATLANTA
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ATLANTA AUDUBON TRAVEL



**Michigan
2019**

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CONNECTED BY BIRDS

While it may not be obvious at first, Georgia and Michigan are bound by our feathered friends. Like many eastern states, Michigan is the breeding ground for some of our common winter visitors like the White-throated Sparrow and the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Long distance migrants that briefly stop down here in the Peach State also take advantage of the resources Michigan has to offer during their migratory journey. However, the connectedness between these two states is truly special when looking at the species that are in need of the most conservation help.

The Piping Plover has three distinct breeding populations with the Great Lakes breeders receiving endangered designation. With Michigan having over 3,000 miles of coastline touching four of our Great Lakes, it is a vital place for these plovers. Research has shown that over 60% of these cute shorebirds utilize Georgia's coast during the winter months.

Michigan's most famous feathered resident is without question the Kirtland's Warbler. A bird with very specific habitat needs, the Kirtland's Warbler strongly prefers Jack Pine forests with trees ranging from five to twenty years in age.



These narrow preferences, combined with other pressures, have made the Kirtland's Warbler an endangered species and one of the most highly sought after birds in the United States. Until recently it was known that these birds breed in Michigan and overwinter in the Bahamas but almost nothing was known about their movements between these two locales. However, recent research has shown that rural Southeast Georgia harbors the highest concentrations of Kirtland's Warbler during spring migration. Habitat protection and conservation efforts in both Georgia and Michigan are vital for the future success of this species.



Other species of special concern rely on both Michigan and Georgia during the course of their annual travels. Upland Sandpipers visit Georgia sod farms and grasslands while migrating to and from their breeding grounds in Michigan. Henslow's Sparrows nest in the prairies and meadows of the mid and rely on places like Paulk's Pasture for wintering habitat. The Common Loon, Sedge Wren, Blue-headed Vireo, Baltimore Oriole, and dozens of other species demonstrate why these two states are uniquely bonded.

With such an interesting and unique connection to our home state of Georgia, other exciting avifauna and wildlife, as well as breathtaking landscapes and cooler temperatures, it is no wonder why a trip to northern Michigan was something Atlanta Audubon wanted to offer.

ITINERARY

- May 28 - Arrive in Traverse City. Travel to Grayling
- May 29 - Grayling area birding including Hartwick Pines State Park. Transfer to Mackinaw City
- May 30 - Southern Upper Peninsula, primarily around Pickford. Afternoon spent around Whitefish Point.
- May 31 - Upper UP in the morning before relocating back to Traverse City. Stop at Mackinaw Bridge.
- June 1 - Sleeping Bear Dunes and places west of Traverse.
- June 2 - Travel back to Atlanta. Some birdwatching along Lake Michigan



Day 1 - May 28

After a short layover in Detroit, our group arrived at the Cherry Capital Airport. Our driver Dave, of Blue Lakes By The Bay, was waiting and ready to take us to the northern reaches of Michigan. While we were met with gray skies, the cooler temperatures were a welcome reprieve from what we had all been experiencing down south. Group introductions were done as we travelled eastward. Wild Turkeys lined the roads and more common birds like Turkey Vultures and Blue Jays gave fleeting glimpses. Our first stop was at the Houghton Lake Flats Flooding and it did not disappoint. Black Terns, a focal species, foraged over the open water with agility. Multiple Osprey pairs cared for nests on the provided nesting platforms. A handful of Sandhill Cranes patrolled the edges of the marsh while a few warbler species teased us by singing just across the busy road.

With the birding juices flowing, we had to squeeze in one more stop before heading to the hotel. Michelson's Landing was the choice and a wise one it was. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and American Redstarts sang from all directions as we poured out of the bus. Other warblers including Black-and-white, Blackpoll, Yellow, Common Yellowthroat, and a very vocal Wilson's gave us looks. Warbling Vireos, Swamp Sparrows, and a Ruffed Grouse gave us southerners an auditory experience we rarely get. However, the best bird may have been a very cooperative Virginia Rail who not only spat out a grunt call but then proceeded to forage on the marsh edge. A lifer for many was celebrated. A Bald Eagle flying in front of the bus was a final treat as we proceeded to Grayling. After a short rest at our hotel, beers, tacos, and flatbreads were enjoyed at the Paddle Hard Brewing Company. After a long first day, we all went to bed with dreams of Kirtland's Warblers in our heads.

Day 2 - May 29

An early wake up had us out in the fog and on the road towards Hartwick Pines State Park. Here we were to meet with a DNR biologist for a visit to prime Kirtland's Warbler habitat. These tours, made possible by Michigan Audubon, are probably the most reliable way to see this sought after species. Seconds after entering the visitors center, we noticed one of our top target species on the window feeders. Evening Grosbeaks breed here at the state park and are reliably found at these feeders. The day already felt like a success and it was barely 7 AM. After a short presentation about the conservation efforts being done in hopes of aiding the Jack Pine warbler, we were off in a conga line of cars. Our stop was a managed pine stand with trees standing 5-15 feet in height, perfect for the Kirtland's. The previously mentioned fog made it difficult to spot birds but added to the mystical feeling of multiple thrush species singing. A Gray Ghost, also known as a male Northern Harrier, blended in perfectly with the dreary skies and quickly descended towards the ground in hopes of breakfast. After a little while enjoying Nashville Warblers and flyover Brewer's Blackbirds, a couple of Kirtland's finally made an appearance. This was unquestionable the top species for most on the trip.

After parting ways with our fellow warbler hunters, we proceeded to South Staley Lake Road. The landscape here was comprised of very short pines, scrubby bushes, standing dead trees and some patches of older woodlands. Vesper, Lincoln's, and Field Sparrows filled the air with buzzes, chips, and descending whistles. Eastern Kingbirds gathered nesting material and an unexpected Kirtland's Warbler gave us better looks than what we had achieved earlier that morning. A bit further south along Staley we had better looks of Brewer's Blackbirds and then heard the unmistakable rolling whistle of an Upland Sandpiper. After some searching, the

Uppie decided to be kind and take flight, giving us all great looks before perching atop a snag. Heat shimmer was not our friend but we all had satisfactory looks of this unique grass-piper.

After a nourishing picnic lunch back at Hartwick Pines, we began to explore the lush forests of the state park. Ovenbirds were numerous as were Red-eyed Vireos and Red-breasted Nuthatches. Vocal Least Flycatchers showed the group the empidonax flycatchers don't have to be difficult. Winter Wren, Brown Creepers, and Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers reminded us Georgians of winter time. Blackburnian, Chestnut-sided, Black-throated Green, and Pine Warblers flitted above the trail. In the shaded environs of the Hartwick Pines, no bird may have been more memorable than a glowing male Scarlet Tanager resting in the midday sunlight.

After a smooth drive north, filled with lots of napping, we arrived in Mackinaw City. The staff at our hotel was amazing, greeting us with water, hot coffee, and fresh baked cookies. This is exactly what we needed to keep the birding juices going. Only a few minutes from our hotel, Stimpson Road and Dingman Marsh were our afternoon spots. With the breeze a bit stronger up at the top of the mit, we had Broad-winged and Red-tailed Hawks soaring. White-throated Sparrows sang their Poor Sam Peabody song and we were able to locate our first Butter Butt (Yellow-rumped Warbler) of the trip. While we missed on Golden-winged Warbler, multiple countersinging Veery more than made up for it. Dinner reservations and mosquitoes limited how long we could stay at Dingman Marsh but that didn't stop us from seeing some thrilling birds. A lone Trumpeter Swan swam regally in the middle of the pond and a Belted Kingfisher noisily flew by. A group of Great Egrets dropped in out of nowhere and ended up being the only ones we saw the entire trip. An unbelievable dinner at Audie's, a local destination, was only topped by great conversation.



Day 3 - May 30

Lakes Michigan and Huron welcomed us as we crossed the famous Mackinaw Bridge. Ring-billed Gulls floated alongside passing cars and a Common Loon shot from the Huron side to Lake Michigan. After passing the toll booth, the habitat appeared to have instantly changed. Large rock formations lined the road and Tamarack trees seemed to become more numerous. Quiet roads lead us north and then east as we pushed towards Pickford. Common Ravens flew over farmsteads and our first Eastern Meadowlarks of the trip dotted the powerlines. As we turned onto 23 mile road, a handsome American Kestrel was patrolling the flat landscape, seeming to serve as the welcome committee. Walking down the dirt road we easily picked up Savannah Sparrows and Alder Flycatchers. Northern Harriers teetered over brushy fields. A Merlin added to the raptor show and gave us great scope views at the top of a bare tree. As we approached an impossible green field, our first Sharp-tailed Grouse flew out of the grass like a bird in the old video game Duck Hunt. Thrilled with just a single bird, we were flabbergasted when that number grew to twelve. These grouse gave us wonderful views, both tucked down in the greenery and up in nearby trees. Yellow Warblers and a single male Bobolink briefly distracted us from our prolonged time with the gamebirds. Seconds after we began to drive to our next destination the bus was brought to a halt by passenger exclamations. A thunder-pumper, better known as an American Bittern, sat motionless in a roadside ditch. Everyone, including a growingly curious bus driver, had great views of the wading bird before it flew. A pocket pond just beyond the Bittern held American Wigeon and a lone Gadwall.

Munuscong WMA was our next stop (after a much needed restroom stop). Leconte's Sparrows were not found and a lone Sedge Wren was not cooperative but the birding was still spectacular. A winnowing Wilson's Snipe was a real treat. Yellow Warblers, Bobolink, Alder Flycatchers, and Red-winged Blackbirds were numerous. Eastern Kingbirds and Sandhill Cranes added to the diversity. Though the stop was quick, Munuscong will be remembered.

En route to Whitefish Point we decided to try our luck and stop for Black-backed Woodpecker. Beautiful forests with patches of burned land made for a striking landscape. With the clock sitting on midday and the winds growing stronger, the bird activity was minimal. A distant Common Nighthawk was a new trip bird. Familiar birds like Northern Flicker and Eastern Bluebird kept us entertained during our stakeout. Common Ravens and a single Pine Siskin took turns cutting the eerily quiet landscapes. After a bit of a scare with a sandy forest service road, we left for Paradise without the woodpecker.

The Whitefish Point Bird Observatory felt like it sat upon Lake Superior. Brisk temperatures with steady winds alerted us that we had reached our third great lake of the day. The feeders behind the Owls Roost Gift Shop were loaded with Blue Jays, American Goldfinches, and Pine Siskins. White-crowned, White-throated, Song, and Chipping Sparrows cleaned up the seeds tossed away by the birds above them. A male Baltimore Oriole on a normal day would have stolen the show. However, just a few days before our arrival, a wayward jewel had made an appearance.

A male Lazuli Bunting, representing only the fourth sighting in Michigan history, joined Black-capped Chickadees and Eurasian Tree Sparrows on the feeders. This unexpected blue and orange beauty was a real treat for us eastern birders. A chilly walk out to the lake resulted in Herring and Ring-billed Gulls as well as a group of Red-breasted Mergansers. After we explored the rocky beach, blue waters, and the distant Canadian shoreline, we worked our way back towards the parking lot. What had been a silent and still patch of trees suddenly became alive with movement. We then experienced what this area is so famous for. A lone Red-breasted Nuthatch was joined by American Redstarts, Magnolia, Blackburnian, Chestnut-sided, Palm, Black-throated Green, Yellow, and Cape May Warblers. This flock moved northward almost silently at a very manageable height, only 8-12 ft. It was one of those adrenaline inducing moments you dream of at a migratory hotspot like Whitefish Point.

After a rest back at the Magnuson Grant hotel and a hearty dinner, the group went back to Whitefish Point for some nocturnal fun. Owl banders at the research station had agreed to meet us and outline the long term research that is being conducted at the point. As we waited for the first net run, a few brave souls hoped for a flyby of a large owl species at the raptor tower but came away empty handed. Lucky, our fate turned quickly when the biologists returned with two Northern Saw-whet Owls. These little guys seemed unphased by the group gawking at them. After an amazing encounter, we watched these little hunters disappear back into the cold night. A very long and very successful day was finally coming to a close.





Day 4 - May 31

Today most of the group wisely slept in after a late night with the owls. For those of us who woke up early, a walk around the town of Paradise was in order. We were unable to relocate a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher that I had by myself the previous day. Purple Finches visited a feeder close to the hotel. A vocal Northern Parula was a new trip bird. A pair of Ovenbirds sang right alongside the main road and after a bit of effort gave a satisfactory look. Cedar Waxwings and a few male Common Mergansers highlighted our casual morning. With a few hours of driving on the agenda, our birding today was slightly cut into. Two attempts for some of the difficult boreal species came up empty but did allow us to soak up the beauty of these northern forests. A lunch stop in St Ignace allowed us to enjoy some local whitefish and the Common Terns that were patrolling the harbour. Straits State Park allowed us to get postcard worthy shots of the Mackinaw Bridge and up close looks of some of the more common songbirds. American Redstarts were everywhere! Nashville, Black-and-white, and Black-throated Green Warblers did their best to get our attention. The rest of the day was spent traveling and exploring the thriving town of Traverse City. A remarkable dinner at Amical kept up the streak of great meals to match the great birds.



Day 5 - June 1

After some last minute scrambling once I realized our hotel did not have a continental breakfast, the group headed to Common Good Bakery. This place was AMAZING and kicked off our final full day in the best way possible. We started out birding south of town at Logans Landing on Boardman Lake. It took some work but everyone was able to get on both target species - Mute Swan (countable here) and Bank Swallow. Nesting Baltimore Orioles and Eastern Kingbirds were great finds. The three other expected swallow species (Tree, Barn, Northern Rough-winged) zipped low over the water as did a jerky flying Spotted Sandpiper.

After dipping on Golden-winged Warbler earlier in the trip, a decision to visit Shumsky Road was made. As we got off of the bus and then briefly chatted with a local birding club, our focal bird was heard giving its bee-buzz-buzz song. We detected four of these birds but only managed a glimpse of a female. Blue-winged and Mourning Warblers were new trip species as well. Another Ruffed Grouse drummed but failed to show himself. Red-bellied Woodpecker, Gray Catbird, Northern Cardinal, and Indigo Buntings were all new trip birds but species that the group is intimately familiar with from birding in Georgia. A lone Olive-sided Flycatcher was a final highlight before we departed for Sleeping Bear Dunes.

Tall sandy dunes and quaint historic buildings welcomed us to Glen Haven. A shift in the wind from the previous day had us experiencing temperatures 20+ degrees cooler. Alice Van Zoeren, a Piping Plover biologist, was kind enough to meet us on

her day off to educate the group about these endangered birds. As we walked along the beach, we would periodically stop and discuss conservation, breeding behavior, ecology, and the personality or story of individual plovers. At one point, the group stood as still as possible as a brave female walked right past us just feet away. Semipalmated Sandpipers joined the plovers as did some Ring-billed Gulls and American Crows. It was very apparent on our visit how the rainy spring and high winds were leading to worries of overflowing and nest failure. Our time with the plovers and Alice was inspiring, intimate, and made it clear that conservation efforts have greatly aided these birds but that there is still work to be done.

A cherry infused lunch at Cherry Republic ended with a dessert of Tufted Titmouse across the street, a new trip bird! A stones throw away from the restaurant was the trail head for the Heritage Trail. This area of the trail experienced heavy blowdown years ago which has created some interested habitat. Bald Eagles and Red-tailed Hawks soared overhead. Pileated Woodpeckers gave stunning views from the tippy top of a tall tree. Winter Wrens dazzled us with their run on song. However, once again, the stars here were the warblers. Nine different species were detected though many did not provide great looks. Still, the cacophony of warbler song was magically. Black-throated Blue and Canada Warbler brought the trip warbler count to 23 species.

The next few hours were spent exploring sleepy fields and marshes along the lakeshore. Sora called only a few hundred feet from foraging Sandhill Cranes. Two American Bitterns put on an amazing display as they seemed to be grappling over a territorial dispute. The bouncing song of Field Sparrows and the sweet whistle of a lone Eastern Meadowlark provided the perfect soundtrack to the wooden barn and gravel road we patrolled. Somehow we managed to go almost the entire trip before we logged our first House Sparrows, picked up outside of a house while at a red light.

Dinner and drinks were consumed at the aptly named Rare Bird Brewing Company. Silhouettes similar to those found on the inner folds of the Peterson Guides donned the walls. Conversation included preferred beer styles, future travels, and life birds. We all agreed that the birding and landscapes were top notch but everything was made better by a fun and amenable group. We all mentioned our longing to return to Traverse City.

Day 6 - June 2

Some of the group was gone by the time the rest of us rose. With no transportation and flights to catch, the day was primarily spent exploring the town, shopping, and eating Pho. However, I would be remiss to not mention the Caspian Terns exploring the lake shallows. These birds were our final species of the trip, bringing the total to 145. While some target birds were missed, as on all birds trips, the true stars cooperated and some unexpected birds made an appearance. All in all it was a highly successful trip with great food, birds, and camaraderie. Michigan lived up to its birdy expectations and it was clear how this state and Georgia are connected through our avian friends and how conservation efforts in both places must work in tandem.



SPECIES LIST

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	
American Wigeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Heard Only
Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Heard Only
Sandhill Crane	<i>Antigone canadensis</i>	
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	

Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Netted
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>	
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates villosus</i>	
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Guide Only
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	

Warbling Vireo	Vireo gilvus	
Red-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus	
Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata	
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	
Common Raven	Corvus corax	
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Stelgidopteryx serripennis	
Purple Martin	Progne subis	
Tree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor	
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia	
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	
Black-capped Chickadee	Poecile atricapillus	
Tufted Titmouse	Baeolophus bicolor	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta canadensis	
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis	
Brown Creeper	Certhia americana	
House Wren	Troglodytes aedon	
Winter Wren	Troglodytes hiemalis	
Sedge Wren	Cistothorus platensis	
Eastern Bluebird	Sialia sialis	
Veery	Catharus fuscescens	
Swainson's Thrush	Catharus ustulatus	Heard Only
Hermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus	Heard Only
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina	Heard Only
American Robin	Turdus migratorius	
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis	
Brown Thrasher	Toxostoma rufum	
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	
Cedar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	
Evening Grosbeak	Coccothraustes vespertinus	
Purple Finch	Haemorhous purpureus	
Pine Siskin	Spinus pinus	
American Goldfinch	Spinus tristis	
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina	
Field Sparrow	Spizella pusilla	
White-crowned Sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys	

White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Heard Only
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	
Nashville Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</i>	
Mourning Warbler	<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>	Heard Only
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	
Kirtland's Warbler	<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i>	
Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	
Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	Heard Only
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	
Pine Warbler	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>	

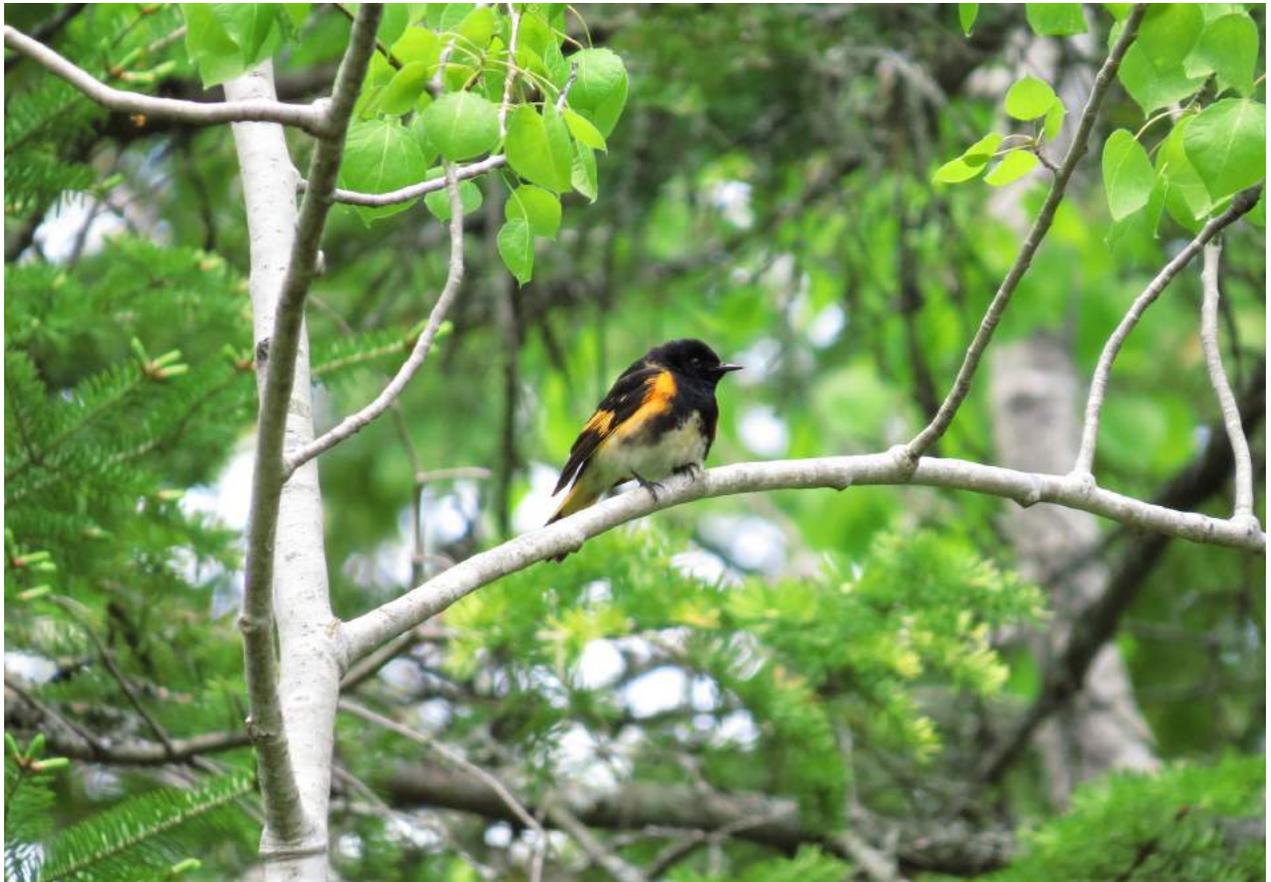
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Heard only
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	

PHOTOS





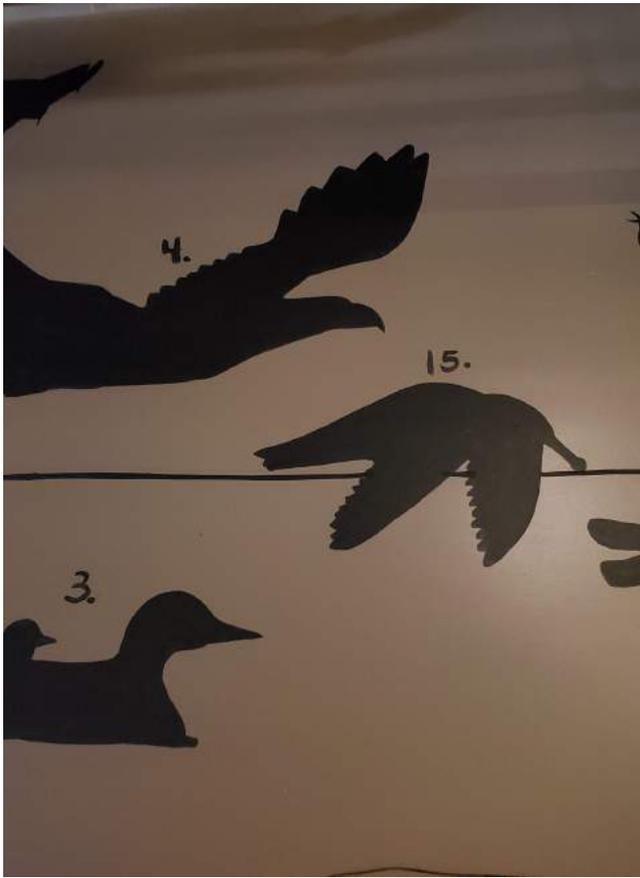














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