

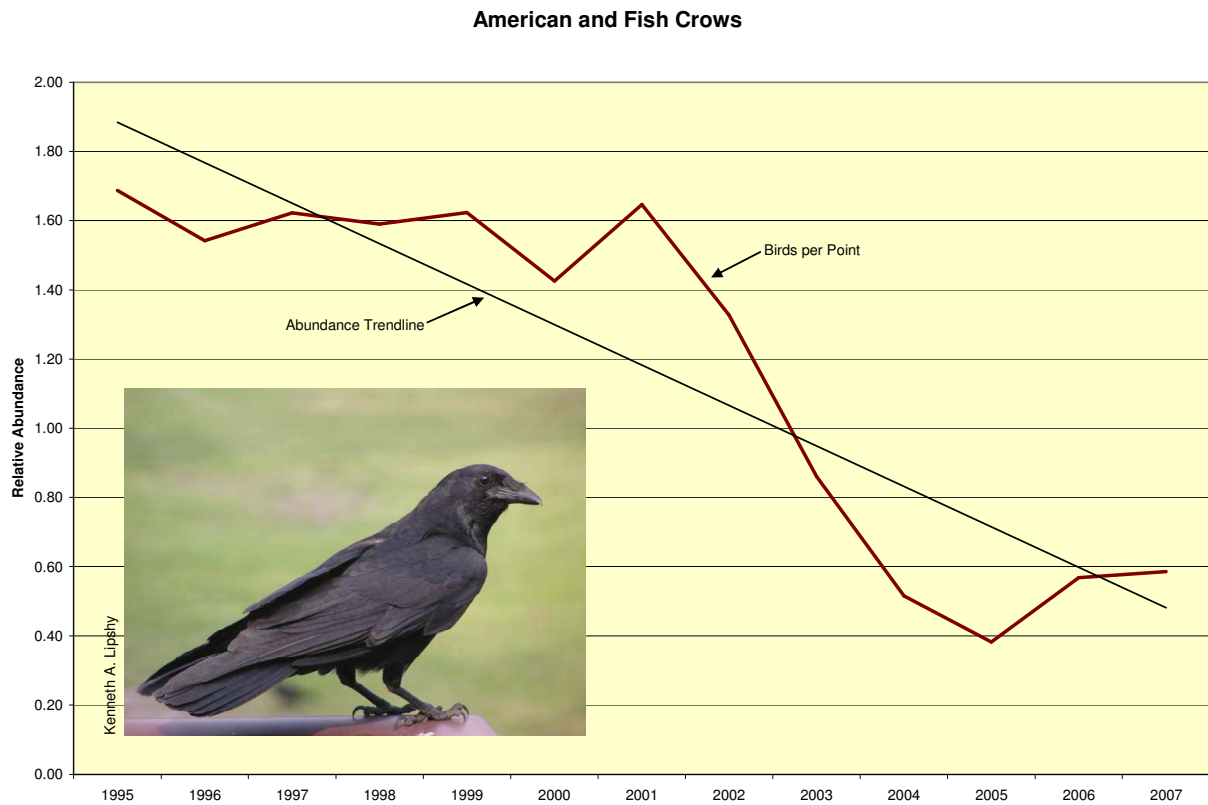
2007 Northern Virginia Bird Survey – Summary

Survey Dates - June 1 – July 14, 2007 (10 orphan points at Manassas NBP surveyed July 14)

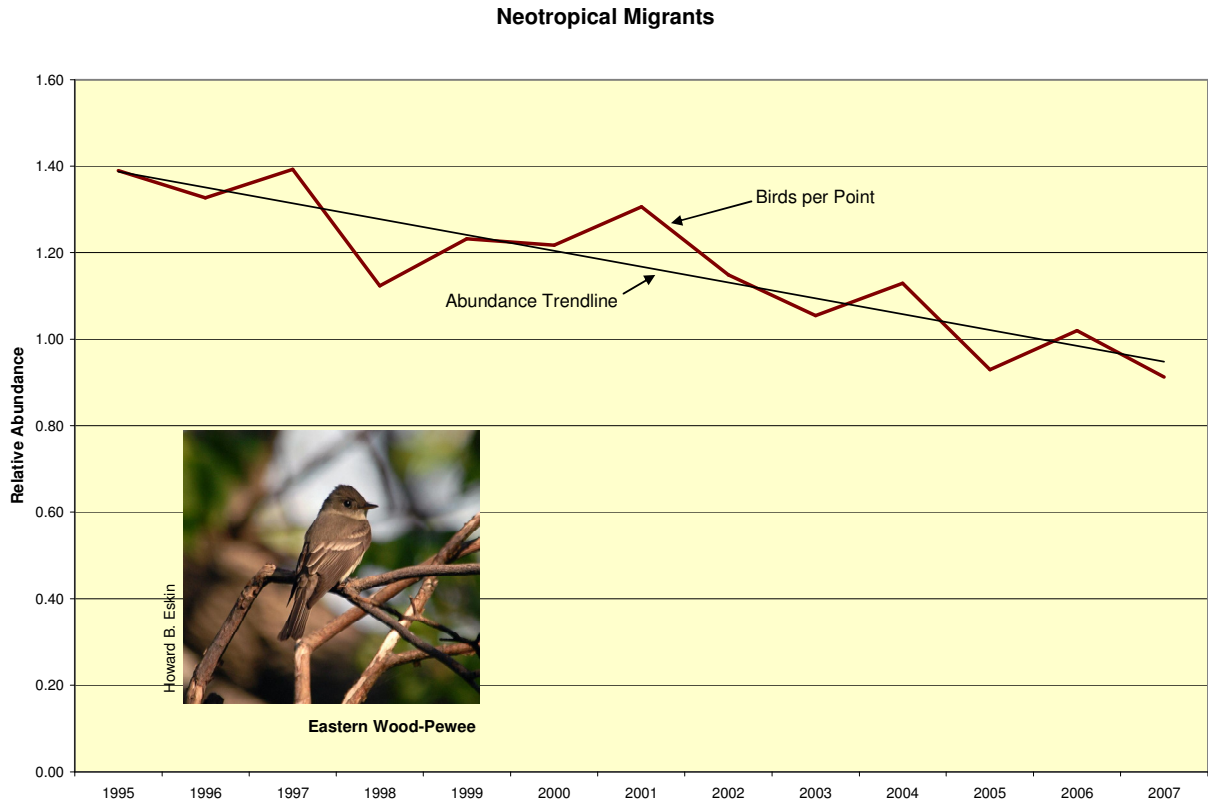
Number of Points Surveyed	618 (599 in 2006)
Areas Surveyed	Manassas National Battlefield Park, Great Falls Park, Dyke Marsh, Occoquan Bay NWR, Riverbend Park, Huntley Meadows Park, Scott’s Run Nature Preserve, Difficult Run Stream Valley, Little Difficult Run, Atwood’s “Small Woodlots,” Oak Marr Park, Lorton/Laurel Hill, Occoquan Regional Park, Long Branch Nature Center, Glencarlyn Park, Glencarlyn, Monticello Park, Daniels Run Park, Daniels Run (Daniels Run Park to Fairfax City Hall), Fairview, Little River Hills, Old Lee Hills, U.S. Army Fort Belvoir (Accotink Bay Wildlife Refuge, Training Areas, Davison Airfield), Fraser Preserve (The Nature Conservancy), Reston, Frying Pan Park, Meadowood SRMA (BLM) (new count area for 2007)
Number of Participants	50 (9 new to the survey) (54 in 2006), 40 teams
Total Number of Birds	9,536 (10,768 in 2006)
Number of Bird Species	103 (108 in 2006)
Top 3 Most Abundant Species	Northern Cardinal (692), Red-winged Blackbird (506), Tufted Titmouse (461). American Crow #9 with 303 individuals. [2006 - Northern Cardinal (754), Common Grackle (707), Red-winged Blackbird (680). American Crow #13 with 239 individuals.] [2005 - Northern Cardinal (963), Common Grackle (947), European Starling (643). American Crow #20 with 212 individuals.]
Top 3 Most Widely Distributed Species	Northern Cardinal (359, 58%), Tufted Titmouse (282, 46%), Carolina Wren (256, 41%). American Crow #8, with (171, 28%). [2006 - Northern Cardinal 355 points (59%), Carolina Wren 325 points (54%), Carolina Chickadee 226 points (38%). American Crow #15 at 145 points (24% of total points).] [2005 - Northern Cardinal 451 (60%), Carolina Wren 287 (38%), Tufted Titmouse 266 (35%). American Crow #21 at 129 points (17% of total points).]
Average # Birds Per Survey Point	15 (18 in 2006)
Average # Species Per Survey Point	9 (10 in 2006)

Selected Trends

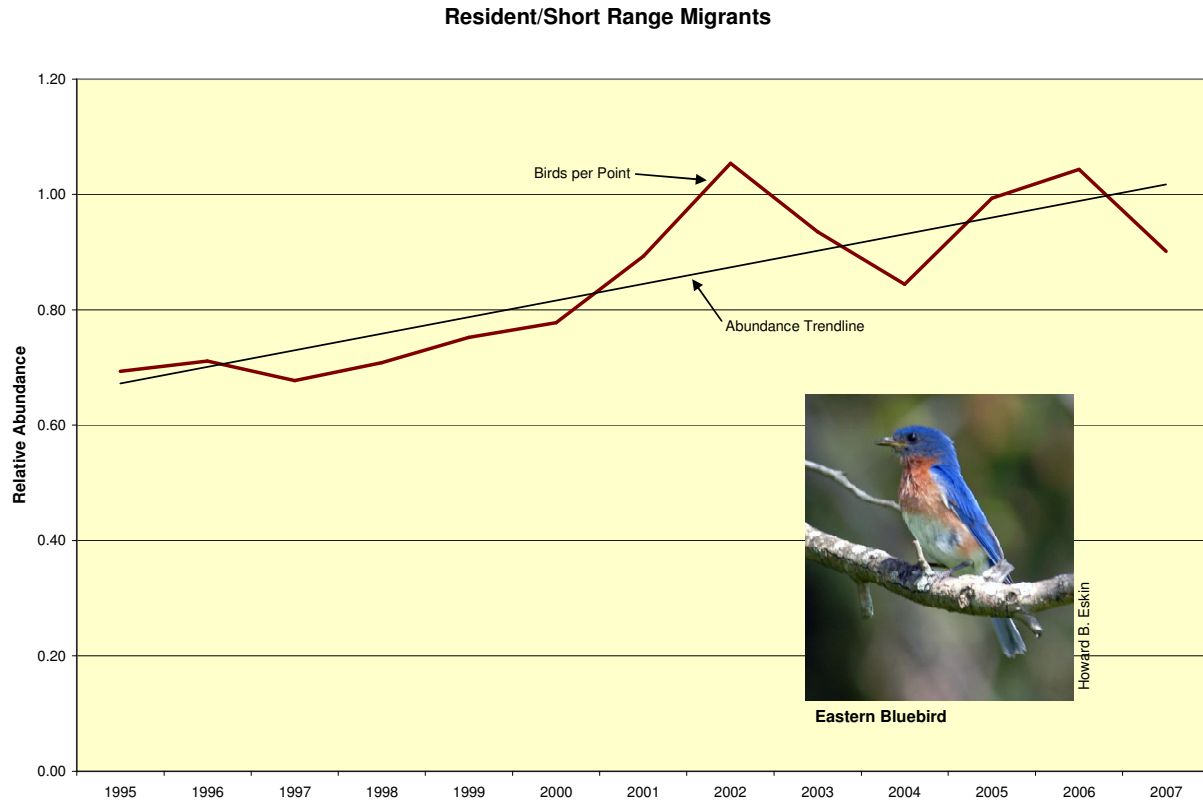
We have been watching crow population trends over the last several years in the wake of West Nile Virus, and saw a slight up tick in numbers in 2006. The 2007 “relative abundance” figures are not as encouraging as the 2006 figures, but at least the sharp decline in their numbers seems to have ended.



Another trend which may bear watching is that of the Neotropical migrants who breed in our region. Our (non-scientific) sample aggregates the counts for Yellow-billed Cuckoos, Eastern Wood-Pewees, Barn Swallows, Scarlet Tanagers, and Indigo Buntings; these show a declining trend.



In contrast, an aggregated sample of five resident and/or shorter range migrants – Downy Woodpecker, Tree Swallow, Eastern Bluebird, Gray Catbird, and Eastern Towhee – shows an upward trend instead.



Birds, of course, are not particularly interested in our political boundaries. At the very least, this is a reminder that we cannot just confine our conservation efforts to our own neck of the woods.